LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL

Research, Compilation & Coordination
Pratap Kishore Mohanty
Forests are one of the most important land uses in Odisha with almost 40% of its land categorized as forest. The tenurial status of land under forest have changed and evolved, with the state increasing its control over time. At the same time, vast areas of forests have been converted to non-forest use especially after independence. Yet, even 50% land in Odisha can be still categorized as 'forested landscape'. The term forested landscape has been deliberately introduced to emphasize the fact that forested landscape does not include standalone elements as implied in the official discourse on 'forestry' but other forest use like trees, house and swidden lands of tribal. Given that one of the important forms of alternative land use of forest is agriculture, the analysis of interaction between agricultural land and forest tenure becomes essential especially in a highly poverty stricken state like Odisha.

Odisha is one of the poorest states in India, with an estimated 47% of its population living on less than a dollar a day. Further a region and social group wise analysis of poverty in the state highlights the fact that poverty is higher in Scheduled areas then the non-Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes are the poorest groups in the state.

The Scheduled areas in the state show a high concentration of government land and concomitant large scale landlessness among the tribal. A study conducted by THIRTI in all the tribal sub-plan areas in 1978-80 showed that 22.84% of tribal households are landless whereas 40.46% owned less than 2.5 acres each. Another study by Kumar suggests that approximately 74% of the land in the Scheduled areas of the state is categorized as government land (Kumar et al, 2005). Apparently the skewed land ownership holds key to the poverty in the state in general and tribal in particular.

Interestingly the official discourse on tribal land has been dominated by the issues of alienation of legal land holdings of the tribals by the non tribals. This has often, glossed over the large scale loss of tribal access of land and forests through the process of land categorization, forest reservation and displacement, which have often facilitated by the State itself. The Forest Enquiry Report of 1959 mentioned that 12,000 sq. miles (almost 30,720 sq. km.) of land in Odisha were under shifting cultivation (GoO, 1959). These lands were settled either as forest or revenue land without taking the communal ownership existing over it by the tribals. Most tribes tend to follow a clan based tenure which provides customary rights in land trees and forest etc. The fact of the non settlement of these land customarily enjoyed by the tribals have a major occupation to their livelihood. Besides the alienation of shifting cultivation land the ineffectiveness of laws to check the transfer of tribal patta (Record of Rights) land to non tribals has led to loss of access to land and criminalization of customary land ownership systems.
Given the above context there has been number of organization and institutions continuously working on such an important issue of natural resource governance in the state of Odisha. But it has been observed that there is no coordinated effort to have a convergence of ideas as to what would be the appropriate strategy to engage with the establishment in a changing scenario.

At this critical juncture Vasundhara’s initiative in documenting the history of natural resource governance with special reference to Garjat history and beyond would provide an opportunity to researchers, academics and policy makers to make necessary comparisons between the past and what is going on at present and such a comparison offers any new possibility of reflection and rethinking or not.

I hope, the present "Land and Forest Governance in Kandhamal" as part of "District Profile Series" will throw new lights on the governance of natural resources with special emphasis on the tenural security of Kandhamal which is closely linked to livelihood security of millions of resource dependent poor in the state of Odisha.

Y. Giri Rao
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<td>AAA</td>
<td>Abada Ajogya Anabadi (Un-Cultivable Waste)</td>
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<td>AJA</td>
<td>Abada Jogya Anabadi (Cultivable Waste)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
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<td>DPF</td>
<td>Demarcated Protected Forests</td>
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<td>FD</td>
<td>Forest Department</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>FSI</td>
<td>Forest Survey of India</td>
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<td>FSO</td>
<td>Forest Settlement Office/r</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>GoO</td>
<td>Government of Orissa</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFFWP</td>
<td>National Food for Work Programme</td>
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<td>NTFP</td>
<td>Non-Timber Forest Produce</td>
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<tr>
<td>OGLS</td>
<td>Orissa Government Land Settlement Act</td>
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<td>OLR</td>
<td>Orissa Land Reforms Act</td>
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<td>OPLE</td>
<td>Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act</td>
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<td>OSATIP</td>
<td>Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Properties, Regulation</td>
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<td>OTELP</td>
<td>Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme</td>
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<td>PCCF</td>
<td>Principal Chief Conservator of Forests</td>
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<td>PESA</td>
<td>Panchayat Raj Extension to Scheduled Areas</td>
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<td>PRF</td>
<td>Proposed Reserve Forest</td>
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<td>RF</td>
<td>Reserve Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoR</td>
<td>Record of Rights</td>
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<td>S&amp;S</td>
<td>Survey and Settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Sarbasadharan (Common land)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
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<tr>
<td>UDPF</td>
<td>Un-demarcated Protected Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>Vana Samrakshana Samiti</td>
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<td><strong>GLOSSARY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abada Ajogya Anabadi</strong></td>
<td>Non-culturable waste land, the land not fit for cultivation, under the legal control of forest department.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abada Jogya Anabadi</strong></td>
<td>Culturable waste land, which is legally categorized as government land.</td>
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<td><strong>Anabadi</strong></td>
<td>Land either fit or unfit for cultivation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bethi</strong></td>
<td>Labour which is not paid for.</td>
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<td><strong>Bhogra</strong></td>
<td>Land allocated to village headman or landlord for which, he didn’t have to pay rent for his administration/service of the village. Brahmottar: Land given free of rent to a Brahmin.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Brahmottar</strong></td>
<td>Land given free of rent to a Brahmin.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bujharat</strong></td>
<td>The checking of the entries made by the Amins by superior officers during settlement operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chowkidar</strong></td>
<td>A village watchman and messenger</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dongar</strong></td>
<td>The hills slopes used for cultivation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gaontia</strong></td>
<td>The village headmen who were responsible to collect revenue of a village for the State.</td>
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<td><strong>Gochar</strong></td>
<td>A common village land reserved/used for the purpose of grazing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inam</strong></td>
<td>Free gift or grant of land which is free of rent.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inamdar</strong></td>
<td>Holder of rent-free land or village given on service tenure.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jagir/Jagri</strong></td>
<td>Revenue free land in lieu of payment for service to an individual or to the community.</td>
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<td><strong>Jagirdars</strong></td>
<td>Persons holding land free of rent in consideration of their services to an individual or to the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jhankar</strong></td>
<td>A village functionary in Western Orissa who assisted the village watchman and acted as the priest of the village deity. His office was partly affected by the Orissa office of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964. According to the provisions of this aforesaid Act 50 percent of the jagir lands held by the Jhankars was to be retained as such because of the duties performed by them.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kabuliysats</strong></td>
<td>A counter lease or agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord.</td>
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<td><strong>Kabuliysats</strong></td>
<td>The lease document between the Thicadars (intermediary tenure holder) and the State for the village under the Tenure holder. Under the kabuliyat the intermediary holds the thica (contract) of an area for a period of fifteen years or till the next settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Khanapuri</strong></td>
<td>Literally means filling in columns, the stage of preparation of preliminary record of rights in settlement operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kharposdar</strong></td>
<td>A person in charge of maintenance grant or allowance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kharposdaris</strong></td>
<td>The system of maintenance of grants or allowances.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kishtwari</td>
<td>The first stage of preparation of Record of Rights in settlement operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malguzar</td>
<td>Revenue payer. Proprietor directly responsible to the State for the revenue</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the land they own.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mamuls</td>
<td>Customary system of payment of land revenue in cash or kind by the tribals</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to the Muthadars and sub-ordinate Mutha officials.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marfatdar</td>
<td>Agent, trustee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meriah</td>
<td>The practice of human sacrifice, a sacrifice of human beings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutha</td>
<td>A subdivision of a Zamindari estate. An administrative unit consisting of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>few villages for collection of revenue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muthadars</td>
<td>A person in charge of the administration of a Mutha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazarana</td>
<td>A tribute used to be paid to the ruler. Gifts paid by Village headman to the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>state in addition to the fixed rent for the village.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nij-jote</td>
<td>The private land of the proprietors or proprietary tenure holder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parajas</td>
<td>The tenant cultivators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patta</td>
<td>A lease given to a raiyat showing his land and his rent and the period for</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which it was fixed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshkush</td>
<td>Quit revenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podu</td>
<td>Shifting cultivation on hill slopes with burn and slash methods.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rakhita</td>
<td>A category of land reserved for specific use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ryot/raiyat</td>
<td>The land owner-cultivator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanad</td>
<td>A treaty or agreement. A grant; a charter, a document conveying individual</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>titles, privileges, offices, land.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanja</td>
<td>A contract, and is used for rent in kind fixed at a certain quantity, which</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is payable whatever the out turn may be.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarbarakhars</td>
<td>The tenure holder with quasi-proprietary rights, holding under the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>proprietors. A village headman appointed for collecting land revenue for a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>village or group of villages in a Government estate.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarbasadharan</td>
<td>The land meant for the use of the public/community and not for the individual</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>personal use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sondhis/Sundhis</td>
<td>The liquor vending/selling caste of Oriya Hindu origin.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sukhbasis</td>
<td>Landless families</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Takoli</td>
<td>A tribute</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Umra</td>
<td>The middle man, who was responsible to collect revenue from the village for</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>a cluster head consisting three four villages.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yubak Sangha</td>
<td>Youth group</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zamindar</td>
<td>Landlord; proprietor of land directly responsible to the state for the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>revenue of the land he possessed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zamindari</td>
<td>The tracts of land constituting the possessions of a zamindar (landlord).</td>
<td></td>
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Acknowledgement

Support flows from different quarters to shape this study in its present form. At the outset we would share hearty thanks to the innumerable villagers who have provided inputs all the time in an informal way. We are grateful to the individuals, officials and other concerned, who have directly and indirectly helped in this study.

Dr. Sricharan Behera, Researcher
Balakrushna Sahu
Jitendra Kumar Sahu
Damodar Kanhar
Bishnu Charan Malika
Angada Kanhar of Pakari, the former Chairman of Phiringia Block
Sri Rajnikanta Swain, Tahasildar, Kandhamal Tahasil generously helping in getting the necessary official information.
Jyotirmayee Pradhan, OAS, Judicial Officer and FSO in-charge, Kandhamal for providing information related to Forest settlement.
Arun Parichcha, OIC, Public Grievances, Record Room and FSO in Charge, Kandhamal.
S. N. Patnaik of Office of the FSO, Kandhamal.
S. Mishra, Survey and Settlement Office, Phulbani
K. K. Das, Range Officer G. Udayagiri Range, Kandhamal
Debraj Pradhan, Orissa Jungal Manch, for helping in the case study of Mandaguda.
Gouranga Mohapatra and other local staff of The Humanity, Patnagarh, Bolangir
Purna Gaontia of Junanibahal village and other community leaders
Dushmanta Pattnaik, Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme, Patnagarh, Range Officer, Patnagarh Forest Range.
Mr. S. Samantaray, Librarian, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar
Kui Samaj Seba Samiti
SCST Research and Training Institute Library, Bhubaneswar
Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar
HKM State Library, Bhubaneswar
Office Library of the PCCF (Orissa), Aranya Bhawan, Bhubaneswar
District Record Rooms Kandhamal and Bolangir
1 Introduction

The Land and Forest Governance in Kandhamal district offer interesting insights from history as well as from contemporary happenings. From struggles against the colonizers, through the process of reported proselytization to that of communal conflicts of the last decade, access to natural resources has been a major issue that has influenced governance as a whole in the district. This has happened in spite of the fact that legal and policy context has undergone significant changes in last two decades with the enactments of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act in 1996 and Forest Rights Act in 2006. Such laws have not been enacted on their own. There is a small history of substantial peoples' movements by forest dependent communities and effective mobilizations by civil society organizations with a clear objective to ensure that a strong legal framework is created to secure forest tenures, protect community resources and to ensure community ownership and governance of forests and natural resources. These laws have far reaching consequences in the tribal and forest areas in addressing long standing conflicts and contestation around the issues of forest rights and governance and in providing a right based framework for development of forest communities. Even an expert committee set up by the planning commission of India has recommended to mainstream FRA and PESA in the approach of development of tribal communities.

2 Demographic Background of the District

The Kandhamal district (located in south central Orissa covering 8,021 sq. km) consists of forested landscapes interspersed with habitations and hills. Of Kandhamal's 145,676 households, 78% are estimated to living below the national poverty line, one of the highest figures for any district in India. As per 2001 census the total population of the district is 648201 out of which consist 336,809 are Scheduled Tribes-Kondhs (51.96 %) and 1,09,506 are Scheduled Castes (16.89%).

The total geographical area of the District is 7,64,900 hectare of which 2,68,337.18 ha is Forest land (35.08 %) that includes 98402.15 ha (36.67 %) under Reserve Forest and the rest 57858.66 ha. (21.56%) area is under Protected Forest category. The land under cultivation is 1,77,179 ha (23.16 % of total area), which include high land 1,45,687 ha. (82.2 %), medium land 20,624 ha. (11.6 %) and Low land 10,868 ha (6.2 %). From the total cultivation land 39 % (57,000 ha) is paddy land, which includes High land: 25,908 ha. (48.0 % of total cultivated land) (b) Medium land: 20,624 ha. (36.0 % of total cultivated land) (c) Low land: 10,868 ha. (19.0 % of total cultivated land). Major crops include (a) Khariff: HYV paddy, Maize, Niger, Ragi, Arhar, Mung, Biri, G.Nut, Dhanicha. (b) Rabi: Cereals, Pulses, Oil seeds, Vegetables, Spices and Turmeric.
The district has two sub-divisions, Phulbani and Balliguda. The high plateau lying within these geographical regions is broken up by numerous smaller ranges which form an endless series of valleys varying in size. Thick forest still covers much of these tracks and the villages lie in scattered clearings along the hill sides and in valleys below, while some are in almost inaccessible places on the topmost summits of the hills. The hilly tract is intersected in all directions by streams and torrent, which run dry after the cessation of the rains. The uplands and slopes leading down from the foot of the hills are utilised for growing dry crops periodically depending on the rain. The area of cultivated land is small. The Balliguda Sub-division is on the plateau and lies at height varying from 300 meters to 1100 meters above the mean sea level. The eastern side of the sub-division consists of wide well cultivated valleys. The southern portion is mountainous, covered with dense forests infested with wild animals. The hills of this Sub-division are a part of the Eastern Ghats.

In the recent years, the district has reported increasing conflict between two prominent communities—the Kondhas and the Panos, though social conflict is not necessarily happening between these two major communities. Very recently Kandhamal also has witnessed conflicts between Hindus and Christians. Though dispossession of the tribe Kondhs from their ancestral land remains the bone of contention but the people grabbing tribal land have not remained the same. The love and hate relationship existing between the tribal Kondhs and the Dalit Panos have been used to the advantage of other vested interests entering the district in the name of business and religion. The history of the district offers a very interesting reading.

3 History of Kandhamal District

The present Kandhamal sub-division was a part of the princely state of Boudh till 1855. However, the area was mostly autonomous with the Boudh Kingdom having very little control over these areas. In the 19th Century, the British launched a vigorous campaign in these hilly tracts with the objectives of annexing the areas to their empire and suppressing the practice of human sacrifice (meriah). The British encountered stiff resistance from Kondhs for a prolonged period of 20 years from 1835 to 1855. As the Boudh Raja failed to stop Meriah, the British truncated a large area, where the Kondhs were predominant, from Boudh on February 15, 1855 and named this newly annexed territory as Kandhamal and brought it under direct British rule within Bengal Province.

The British occupied Ghumusar on November 3, 1835 talking it from the Ghumsur King. Then they captured the Balliguda (Uttar Khemundi) region in phases from 1830 to 1880 by subjugating local hill chiefs. After British conquest of Uttar Ghumasar (G.Udayagiri area) and Uttar Khemundi
(Balliguda area), they were placed under the administration of the Collector of Ganjam district which was under the Madras Presidency. This area was administered as an Agency Area. These areas remained under the administration of the British until India attained independence.

After independence, in January 1948, Kandhamal was amalgamated with the merged princely state of Boudh to form the district of Phulbani. The present Kandhamal District came into being on 1st January 1994 by dividing parent District Phulbani into Kandhamal and Boudh. The present Kandhamal district is constituted of segments of three erstwhile principalities of Boudh, Ghumsar and Khemundi, which has been illustrated here.
1. Historical Evolution of Kandhamal District

1.1 The People

The district is known as Kandhamal as it is named after the Kondhs, a major tribal community residing in this territory. Kondhs have a Dravidian origin and are said to belong to Proto-Australoid group, who occupied Phulbani forest track much before the advent of Aryans. An estimated 98.14 percent of Kondhs live in the rural areas of the district. Though, they are the dominant population in the district Kondhs do have a tradition of living together with other communities such as Panos/Dombs (SCs) and Goudas (OBCs).

Their relationships among dominant Kondhs and the two other communities have been thriving on reciprocity and mutual respect. Almost every Kandh village is inhabited by at least one Pano (also known as Domb) household. Traditionally, the work of Panos in a Kandh village was to dispose of dead cattle and other domestic animals from the village besides playing music during the rituals and festive occasions. The Panos living with the Kondhs adopted the rituals of Kondhs and acted as their interface with external world. Felix Padel observes that ‘an age-old mutual dependence between Kondhs and Dombs in which the later supplied cloth and ornaments and handled most of their other trade as well as interpreting for them, being bilingual in Kui and Oriya languages’. The remuneration to Panos was given in terms of food crops and other things by the Kondhs for their annual survival. Besides, the Panos were also given patches of land by the Kondhs both Hills and Plains for cultivation in exchange of services.

Traditionally, Goudas were grazing the cattle and other domestic animals for the Kondhs. They were given paddy and other food crops as remuneration for their annual food and other requirements by the Kondhs. In some places they were also given patches of land, plains as well as swidden, for their livelihood. The Goudas used to cultivate the land and in exchange provide services to the Kondhs.

Since the time of British Administration a considerable number of non-tribal populations have migrated into Kandhamal District, especially the ‘backward’ communities. They migrated from the then plains of Ganjam (Nayagarh, Gajapati, Ganjam). Now most of the shops and business in interior pockets of the Kandhamal District are owned by these communities and they form a substantial chunk of the population. This development needs to be taken care of while assessing the pressure on available natural resources for use, man and land relationships and inter community social conflicts.
1.2 Cultural & Ethnic Background of Kandhamal

The Kondhs being numerically the largest population in Kandhamal were once widely known for their traditions of human sacrifice. The sacrifices were offered to the Earth Goddess, Tari Pennu or Bera Pennu, and were believed to ensure good crops and immunity from all disease and accidents. In particular, they were considered necessary in the cultivation of turmeric, the Kondhs arguing that the turmeric could not have a deep red colour without the shedding of blood. ".....the custom cannot be explained as merely a propitiatory sacrifice. It was offered to the Earth Goddess to imply that "the flesh and ashes of the victim were believed to be endowed with a magical or physical power of fertilizing the land. The same intrinsic power was ascribed to the blood and tears of the Meriah, his blood causing the redness of the turmeric and his tears producing rain; for it can hardly be doubted that, originally at least, the tears were supposed to bring down the rain, not merely to prognosticate it. Similarly the custom of pouring water on the buried flesh of the Meriah was no doubt a rain-charm." Again, magical power as an attribute of the Meriah appears in the sovereign virtue believed to reside in anything that came from his person. The ascription of such power to the Meriah indicates that he was much more than a mere man sacrificed to propitiate a deity but was also paid extreme reverence. Major Campbell speaks of the Meriah as "being regarded as something more than mortal," and Major Macpherson says, "A species of reverence, which it is not easy to distinguish from adoration, is paid to him." In short, the Meriah seems to have been regarded as divine, which may originally have represented the Earth Goddess or, perhaps, a deity of vegetation; though in later times he came to be regarded rather as a victim offered to a deity than as himself an incarnate god. The purpose narrating this part of the traditional Kandh belief is that they has a distinct cultural belief which was threatening fellow human beings from other communities and it took a long time to get out of this inhuman tradition without putting at stake their relationship with land. It is the Kandha's bondage with land which has been threatened in the past few decades because of illegal land grabbing by non tribals where the state has apparently remained indifferent. There have been instances where the state has been found by the Kondhs to be patronizing the wrong doers. The changes in the dynamics of relationships with land that different communities historically enjoyed in the district and perpetuation of destitution of the resource poor in spite of benevolent government schemes and programs created new social and economic complexities in the district in the last few decades. Things reached a boiling point in the last decade more particularly in 2007 and 2008 with the eruption of violence between two marginal communities Kandhas and Panos in the name of religion. One fact which is normally not taken seriously is that only 12 percent of the total cultivable land in the district is under private possession which speaks about the pressure on land and the conflicts it might lead to while wanting to get access to this limited land resource.
PART-I

1. Land Use & Land Holding Pattern

The total area of the district is 8,021 sq. km, out of which approximately 3063 sq. km is dense forest; 2,327 sq. km is open forest (Forest Survey of India, 2001). Another 376 sq. km is classified as scrub. Of the total geographical area 5,709.83 sq. km is forest and 2311.17 sq. km non-forest land.

As per the 2000-01 Agriculture Census, Government of Orissa, the total forest of the district is 71 % and the non-forest land consist of 29 %.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land Use</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area (inside village boundaries)</td>
<td>158,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren and uncultivable land</td>
<td>116,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net area sown</td>
<td>75,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current fallows</td>
<td>28,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fallows</td>
<td>18,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land put to non-Agricultural uses</td>
<td>15,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>13,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent pasture and other grazing lands</td>
<td>10,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. tree crops &amp; groves not included in net area sown</td>
<td>1,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>437,548</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land holding pattern of Kandhamal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land holding pattern in Kandhamal District</th>
<th>Area (sq. kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Geographical area</td>
<td>8,021.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-forest area</td>
<td>2,311.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Forest area</td>
<td>5,709.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Forest Govt land</td>
<td>1,332.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total non-forest government land only 12 % area is under private possession and of the rest 17 % of land is under reserved and non-cultivable waste category, meaning land available for cultivation is limited. Since agriculture is the main source of livelihood large size of population have been depending upon forests and non-forest land known to be owned by the state for cultivation and sustenance.

1.1 Land Ownership pattern in Kandhamal

The main source of data of land ownership pattern is the Agriculture Census 1995-96 (which in turn relies on the Revenue Record of Rights). The Population Census also has columns that provide landholdings in each village in aggregate. The aggregate landholding data from the Agriculture Census and the Census 2001 is given as below:
53% of rural households are marginal farmers which operate only 22% of the private landholdings. As per the data, the cultivable area per household is approximately 0.94 ha. The chart below shows the social category-wise landholding that 38% of the area held by STs and others held 40% of the land. However, SCs held the lowest that is 22% of the operational holding.
### Status of Cultivable and Irrigated Land in 12 Blocks of Kandhamal District (In Hectare)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Cultivable area in ha.</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>Cultivable area per HH</th>
<th>Irrigated area in ha.</th>
<th>Irrigated area per HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phulbani</td>
<td>7260</td>
<td>7804</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>2057.38</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phiringia</td>
<td>15175</td>
<td>16014</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1780.92</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khajuripada</td>
<td>10755</td>
<td>11274</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>4251.64</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tikabali</td>
<td>11470</td>
<td>11063</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2567</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chakapad</td>
<td>9775</td>
<td>10041</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>3129.6</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>G.Udayagiri</td>
<td>8460</td>
<td>7264</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>2236</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Raikia</td>
<td>13715</td>
<td>11032</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>2580.34</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>9595</td>
<td>14178</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>873.46</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>K.Nuagan</td>
<td>10125</td>
<td>10907</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>2847.34</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tumudibandh</td>
<td>9855</td>
<td>8457</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1433.62</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kotagarh</td>
<td>10660</td>
<td>8712</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1170.5</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Daringibadi</td>
<td>10945</td>
<td>19519</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>534.5</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>127790</td>
<td>136265</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>25462</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average cultivable area is less than one hectares per households (hh) in the district and whereas the irrigated cultivable area per hh in the district is only 0.19 ha, which is less than ½ (0.46) acre. The agricultural land up to one standard acre is the minimum requirement for a family to sustain its livelihood. Therefore, the said figure is quite lower than the requirement for the survival of a single nuclear family.

### Social Groupwise Operational Holding in Kandhamal District

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\(^{1}\) Census of India, 2001 (Orissa Village Directory) Kandhamal District Census Handbook.
The landholding pattern in the district stands out for two reasons. Firstly, in spite of constitutional protection provided to tribal landownership, almost 60% of the scheduled tribes are either landless or marginal farmers. Secondly, scheduled tribes have rights over only 10% of the total district land area, and the constitutional protection to tribal land extends only to this one tenth of the land area of the district. The Scheduled Tribes have little or no rights on 84% of the land in the district under the control of State Government. This becomes significant in view of the fact that customarily the Scheduled Tribes, especially the Kandhs, enjoyed substantial effective autonomy in this region and claimed customary rights over most of the land in the district.

2. Legal Status of Revenue Land in Kandhamal District

The Revenue and Disaster Management Department has constructed the figure for broad legal category of land within its jurisdiction in Kandhamal district as shown in the chart below. However, during the process of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of forest Rights Act 2006, it was found in the Record of Rights in Kandhamal District that there are more areas of forestland, which were not calculated and shown under forest category. Such issue/gap have been identified based upon the reference of Case filed before the Honourable Supreme Court in connection with WP (C) No. 202/95-TN. Godavarman Vs. Union of India & Others, which clarified more on the definition of “forest”. In most Kandhamal villages, more of forest Kissam land is identified from the RoR of the village. Most of those categories of lands so far have been calculated under “other” category by the dept. Therefore, the area under non-forest category land would be reduced drastically.
**Tahasilwise Distribution of Agriculture Land and House Sites During 2005-06:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Tahasil</th>
<th>Distribution made during the year 2005-06 till 31.03.2006 (in acres).</th>
<th>Target Fixed by govt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>8.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daringibadi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Udayagiri</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khondmals</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>10.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>24.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture Purpose**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SC No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>ST No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>OC No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.47</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16.29</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>41.87</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daringibadi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.78</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48.65</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Udayagiri</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16.89</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.99</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34.43</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khondmals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.42</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56.79</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>37.76</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>127.97</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disposal of All Revenue Cases of Kandhamal District**

(For the year, 1999-2000 (01.04.99 to 31.03.2000))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Nature of Cases</th>
<th>Cases pending as on 01.04.99</th>
<th>Cases instituted during 1999-00</th>
<th>Total for disposal</th>
<th>Cases disposed of during 1999-2000</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lease (April.)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lease (H/S)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1167</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lease (Urban)</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alienation</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mutation</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Encroachment</td>
<td>4277</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>5840</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>3905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>O.L.R. - 8(I)(C)</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>O.L.R. - 22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>O.L.R. - 23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>O.L.R - Ceiling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Reg. 2/56 U/S-3(1)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Reg. 2/56 U/S-3(2)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>G &amp; V (V.O.A.) Act.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Appeal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Revision</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>6440</td>
<td>5599</td>
<td>12039</td>
<td>6358</td>
<td>5681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note:

U/S- 5 © of OGSL, Act: The govt may take over any Gochar land for management and development in accordance with the scheme prepared in respect of such land.

OLR, U/s 8(1)c: A raiyat shall be liable to eviction only if he has used the land for any purpose other than agriculture. The construction of a house for the residence of the raiyat and his family members together with all necessary out-houses shall be deemed to be for agricultural purposes.

OLR, U/s 19(1) ©: Partition among co-sharer raiyats how to be effected- No partition of a holding among co-sharer raiyats shall be valid unless made by an order of the Revenue Officer in the manner prescribed, on mutual agreement.

OLR, U/s 22: Restriction on alienation of land by Scheduled Tribes - Any transfer of a holding or part thereof by a raiyat, belonging to a Scheduled Tribe shall be void except where it is in favour of (a) a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe or (b) a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe when such transfer is made with the previous permission in writing of the Revenue Officer. The same provisions shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the transfer of a holding or part thereof of a raiyat belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

OLR, U/S 23: Effect of transfer: Restoration of the property means actual delivery of possession of the property to the transferor or his heir.

Regulation 2, 1956, U/s 3(1): Any transfer of immovable property by a member of a Scheduled Tribe, except by way of mortgage executed in favour of any public financial institution for securing a loan granted by such institution for any agricultural purpose, shall be absolutely null and void and of no force or effect whatsoever, unless such transfer is made in favour of another member of a Scheduled Tribe.

U/S- 3(2) of Reg.2/56: Restoration of possession of such property to the transferor or his heirs.

U/S-3(A) of Reg.2/56: Eviction of person in authorized occupation of any immovable property of a member of the Scheduled Tribes by way of trespass or otherwise.
3 History of Land Revenue Administration

The two subdivisions of Kandhamal and Balliguda in Kandhamal districts have distinct histories of land, revenue and forest administrations. However both these areas were part of “Agency for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide” (also called the Meriah Agency) set up in 1845. In the same year the British Government made a proclamation which said that the tribals of the Meriah Agency areas need not pay land revenue in perpetuity. In the year 1875, payment of plough Tax (calculated on the basis of ploughs owned) was introduced. In Kandhamal Subdivision, the Angul Law Regulation, 1891 was enforced and subsequently the Kandhamal Law Regulation 1936 regulated the administration of the sub-division.

Before 1936, Balliguda sub-division was in charge of a special Assistant Agent under the control of Collector, Ganjam. After formation of the state of Orissa during the year 1936, this tract was part of Ganjam Agency area till it was included in the district of Boudh-Khondamal in the year 1948.

The Sub-divisions and Tahasils (with number of R.I.Circles and villages) of Kandhamal district are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name Of The Sub-Division</th>
<th>Name Of The Tahasils</th>
<th>No. Of R.I. Circles</th>
<th>No. Of Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khondmals</td>
<td>Khondmals</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G.Udayagiri</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daringbadi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue administration of the district has been reorganized, which increased 4 Tahasils to 10. It has a Charge Office of Survey & Settlement at Phulbani working under the Jurisdiction of Revenue Divisional Commissioner, South Division of Berhampur.

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3. In fact the first time Kandhs of Kandhamal district paid land revenue was only after Independence. The proclamation and its continuation shows that the British were sensitive over offending the independent minded Kandhs. Even the Plough tax when it was introduced in 1876, was supposed to be a voluntary contribution with matching grant by the British Government for building roads.

4. The records of plough tax payment became the basis for recognition of rights of tribals over their cultivated land in the First Major Survey and Settlement in Kandhamal district (1965-1982).
4. History of Land Administration and Settlement Operations in Kandhamal Sub-Division

The present Kandhamal Sub-Division was a part of Princely state of Boudh till 1855, though it was also included as a part of the Meriah agency in order to suppress Meriah. In the year 1855, the British Government took over the Administration of the tract. The general administration was carried out through offices of the traditional Headmen ‘the Mallik’ and ‘the Sardar’ of Mutha (a group of villages). No land revenue was assessed against the Kondhs.

In 1875 the Kondhs agreed to pay plough tax for the first time, which was regarded as a voluntary contribution to be collected by the village headman without any entitled remuneration. Transfer of land from tribals, especially Kondhs to non-tribals was an important issue for the British administrators. The government used to enquire into alienation of land by the Kondhs to non-Kondhs, register such land and levy land revenue on it. In 1902, an order to check transfer of land to outsiders was passed and subsequently it required written permission of the Deputy Commissioner before any land could be transferred or mutated. It also allowed for eviction in the case of illegal land transfers. In 1913, a new regulation was framed which further strengthened control over transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals.

The first survey and settlement operation in Khondmals sub-division were taken up under the British Rule during the year 1921 and completed by 1925. Its stated objective was: “not to assess the Kondhs to land revenue but simply to find out what lands are held by the non-Kondhs, to consider their title to such land and to assess them if they are maintained in them. So far as the survey extends to the lands held by Kondhs, the objective was to prepare a record which would protect them from the loss of their lands and enable further disputes to be settled”.

The Survey was taken up initially only in those villages where non-Kondhs owned land and prepared records of rights for only the non-Kondhs. Purely Kandha villages were also supposed to be taken up for survey– however this was dropped later. There were 1,137 villages in the Subdivision of which 645 were surveyed and the remaining 492 villages were left un-surveyed. A total of 37,607.63 acres of permanently cultivated land were surveyed, excluding the land under shifting cultivation. The area of lands held by the non-Kondhs in the surveyed villages was approximately 9,527 acres (27% of the total cultivated area).

5. Ramdhani, 1962, p.16
6. Ibid.
7. Angul Laws Regulation, 1913
8. Previously the present Kandhamal was written like Khondmals
9. One can infer from this that 492 villages in the Kandhmal subdivision were purely inhabited by Kondh tribes
During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. (Orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property.) The total alienation of lands from Kondhs to non-Kondhs in the villages surveyed was as follows:

Typology of Land Alienation in 1921-25 Survey & Settlement in Kandhamal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology of Alienation</th>
<th>Area in acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By sale, gift, etc prior to 1914</td>
<td>8,889.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By sale, gift, etc since 1914</td>
<td>638.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By mortgage before and after 1914</td>
<td>631.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,159.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Status of land Surveyed during 1921-25 S&S in Phulbani Subdivision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Owned/ Possession</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolutely held by Kondhs</td>
<td>25535.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolutely held by non-Kondhs</td>
<td>9527.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste Lands</strong></td>
<td>2380.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paika lands (Service Tenure)</strong></td>
<td>164.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37607.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. (Orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property.) The total alienation of lands from Kondhs to non-Kondhs in the villages surveyed was as follows:

Even though the main stated aim of the S&S was to check land alienation from Kondhs to non-tribals, the report of Survey and Settlement never mentions about the restoration of the lands of Kondhs or the grant of rights to the Kondhs. This report also said that the rent be exempted from assessment of the following aborigines and mixed tribes. “No rents have been assessed on Kondhs, mixed tribes, Pans, and Semi-aboriginals. The following is the list of tenants on whom rent have not been assessed: - Kondhs, Pans, Khond Kumbaras, Khond Loharas, Khond Gaurs and Gonds.”

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10 ibid, p. 16
They were equally treated as the “Hill Tribes, which is one of the reasons for the occurrence of the conflict over identity between Kui speaking Panas and Kondhs.

There were 1137 villages in the Subdivision of which 645 were surveyed and the rest 492 villages were left un-surveyed. Of the total 66,221 acres of cultivated land 37607.63 acres were surveyed, excluded the forest land under shifting cultivation. The area of lands absolutely cultivated and held in the surveyed villages by the non-Khonds is 9527.72 acres which was 27% of the total cultivated area of the villages. In addition 631.37 acres is held by non-Kondhs on mortgage. During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. The orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property (recognition of communal rights). In the preparation of records no Khatians were prepared for Kondhs only duplicate copies of Khatians were prepared for non-Kondhs.

5.1 Post Independence Land Administration

The Estate Abolition Act, 1951 became effective in 1952 in which all types of intermediaries were abolished. Brahmottar and Debottar Mauis of Boudh sub-division were abolished. Under the provision an area of 8957.32 acres of land covered under Brahmottar Mauis were settled with the rights of occupancy with ex-intermediaries, as a result, the rights of the tribals (the original settlers) were deliberately ignored by the government under this Act. The intermediaries are mainly non-tribal people hail from the plains of Ganjam and nearby districts, which is significant in the context of the alienation of the de facto ownership of tribal lands to the non-tribals. That was one of the incidents which accumulated the mistrusts among the tribals. Since the very concept of codification of rights over land and forest resources, was alien and antithetic to the concept and culture of the tribals, they could not

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12 Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Khondmals Subdivision, 1921-25, Board of Revenue, Government of Orissa, p. 17
understood the politics of land grabbing and resource alienation designed by the capitalists and so called modern institutional economy and concept of property.

5.2 The First Post-independence Survey And Settlement Operation

The first post independence regular survey and settlement operations in Kandhamal sub-division was initiated in 1965. Survey and settlement operations in 892 villages of Kandhamal sub-division were completed by 1982. The survey was conducted under the provisions of Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the Kandhamal Law Regulation, 1936.

5.3 Status Rule of Survey & Settlement

The principles followed for the settlement of rights in Survey and Settlement in Kandhamal Subdivision is as follows:

1. All land which used to be cultivated by tribals before 1969 was to be settled as Raiyati Land with the occupants. Payment of plough tax was taken as proof of ownership of land in case of Kondhs.
2. All land which was settled with non-tribals in 1921-25 settlement was to be settled as Raiyati Land with them.
3. All unobjectionable government land which could be proved to be under continuous possession of non-tribals for 30 years was to be settled with the occupant.
4. All tribal land which had been transferred to non-tribals in accordance with law was to be settled with the non-tribals.
5. All tribal land which was illegally held by non-tribals for more than 12 years under continuous possession was to be settled as Raiyati land with the non-tribals through the principle of adverse possession.

All occupied government land which was otherwise not eligible for settlement with occupant was to be settled as government land, with the fact of encroachment being mentioned in the Record of Rights.

Unlike the 1921-25 Survey and Settlement, the post independent Survey and Settlement didn’t consider the privileged position of the Kondh tribals, and treated them more or less at par with other castes. These Survey and Settlement provided no or little special privileges to tribals except for providing for regularisation of land held before 1969. It also assessed them for land revenue for the first time in history. The provisions allowing for transfer of tribal land to non-tribals if under occupation for 12 years seems to have been misused on a large scale to settle land with non-tribals. This laid the ground for future conflicts as well as appropriation of tribal land by non-tribals.

13 Notification No. 21380/ R dt. 31.3.65 and No.77276 / R dt. 3.12.65 of Revenue & Excise Department, GoO
The status rule 5 mentioned above has fuelled the ongoing tension on alienation of tribal land to non-tribals. Most of the land of the Kondhs mortgaged with the Sahukars, Panos and other Non-STs during the period has been taken away from Kandha. This kind of faulty status rule fixed for the Survey and Settlement in the Kandhamal district, as a Scheduled Vth area, have not taken any special care of its ST population. The ongoing process of conflict is the manifestation of the insensitive revenue governance system. Now, more than three decades have passed following Major Settlement in the District. The records have been prepared. It is extremely difficult and challenging to solve this problem at this critical environment. Like other parts of the State, this survey and settlement in Kandhamal didn’t recognise the rights over shifting cultivation land, which by far were the most important agricultural lands for the tribals. Almost all shifting cultivation land was settled as revenue department’s land, mainly under revenue forest category. The survey and settlement also left out the areas declared as Reserve Forests and Proposed Reserved Forests\(^\text{14}\), implying the tribal settlements inside these vast forest tracts could have been left out.

These processes had severe implications on the land access and rights of tribal communities in Kandhamal district and have been discussed in details in the following sections.

5.4 Ongoing Revisional Survey and Settlement

A Revisional Survey and Settlement Operation\(^\text{15}\) in respect of 892 villages was taken up in Kandhamal sub-division of Kandhamal district. This excluded the area under Reserve Forests. But, Government of Orissa suspended the Revision Survey and Settlement in 2005. A stalemate is continuing with the suspension of the revisional settlement work. The Kistwari and Khanapuri operations of 427 villages have been completed. However, a notification issued on dated 2-12-05, No. 47729/R-S-176/06 by Government of Orissa, Revenue Department had arbitrarily de-notified to cancel the proceedings concerning Survey, preparation of RoR and Settlement of Rent in respect of 858 villages of Kandhamal subdivision which included 224 villages of Phulbani Sadar P.S., 19 villages of Phulbani Town P.S., 157 villages of Khajuripada P.S., 186 villages of Gochhapada P.S. and 272 villages of Phiringia P.S. in the District of Kandhamal. There is no clear cut information on the progress made on the rest 34 villages. The officers in S&S office said that shortage of staffs and a pending petition by the temporary staffs showing non-regularization of their services as the reason not to join in the Settlement operations, have created the stalemate.

The process of Survey and settlement operation in 22 districts was stopped. The Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Orissa has again notified to revive the Survey and Settlement Operation, from the stage it was stopped, under the notification no. S-213/06-34920 / RDM dated 28th July 2008 in respect on 2756 villages pertaining to 22 districts.

In the meanwhile, the Government of Orissa, Revenue & Disaster Management Department also have

\(^{14}\) These were areas which were proposed to be settled as reserved forests and a gazette notification for the same was declared under Section 4 of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

\(^{15}\) Notification No. 13590/R-S-55/96 Dated: 17 March 1997 of Revenue & Excise Department, Govt of Orissa
notified 392 villages covered in the first phase of the Watershed Programme under Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme (OTE LP) of ST & SC Dev. Dept to take up Survey & Settlement Operation in Phulbani, Gajapati, Koraput and Kalahandi vide Notification No. 34973 dated 31.08.2007. Steps are being taken to expedite the matter. Besides, 291 un-surveyed villages/patches/tracts of land have been notified by Government for Survey. Necessary steps in this regard have been taken up.16

6 History of Land Administration and Settlement Operations in Balliguda Sub-division

Balliguda was the part of Ganjam district at the time of British occupation and was ruled by the Madras Presidency Act. The tract was mainly managed by the hill zamindars. The zamindari system was removed by the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 in which the powers of collection and superintendence was vested with Collector as Agent. The Scheduled District Act was passed in 1874 by which the application of normal laws was barred in the Agency tracts. The hill chiefs were recognized as service holders, but not hill zamindars, and the Malihas under their possession as service grants. Between 1874 and 1881 some of these chiefs (Muthadars) were granted Sanads which clearly mentioned that the Muthadars were to hold the Muthas as service tenures on payment of a fixed Nazarana.

The Muthadars in exchange executed Kabuliyats. Under a Muthadars there are other Mutha heads and their subordinates (service Inamdars). The Muthdars and Mutha heads were getting income partly from mamuls (both in money and kind) and partly from Inam lands. A Mutha was consisting of a group of villages. The Muthahead system was generally regarded as a system of Land Revenue Administration. The Muthdars were the plains non-avis, who were acting as administrative middlemen, hailed from the princely families of the plains of Ganjam District, and had subjugated the hill tribes. Their primary function was to maintain law and order.

In 1846 by a proclamation Govt has indicated that the tribals would only pay the customary grants known as Mamuls to the Muthadars and Muthaheads. However, in course of time some of the lands held by hill races passed on to the non-hill people of the plains. To check such alienation of tribal lands The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act 1 of 1917 was passed which prohibited all transfer from hill men to non-hill men without express permission of the authorities.

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16 Report on the Activities of Revenue and Disaster Management Department for the year 2007-2008, Revenue & Disaster Management Department (February 2008), Govt of Odisha.
The Survey and Settlement was carried out under G. Udayagiri Tahasil of Balliguda sub-division during 1914-1916, which then was administered under Madras Presidency. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act 1 of 1917 was applied in the areas during the survey. The main objective of the survey was to prohibit all transfer of land from hill men (Kondhs) to the non-hill (non-Kondhs) men without express permission of the authorities. However, only 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam (now block) was surveyed in which only the lands of non-Kondhs were surveyed. The rest of the area of entire Balliguda sub-division was un-surveyed on which government was the landlord. The Bishoyis, being the head of Muthas, owned separate lands of their own and also got Mamuls, a customary prerequisite from the inhabitants.

In 9th July 1918 the Government of Madras ordered for the survey and preparation of record of rights in respect of lands alienated by the Khonds in G. Udayagiri Tahasil. It was envisaged that the survey would be confined to block traverses of Oriya lands and the separate survey of such scattered lands belonging to members of hill tribes that were included in Oriya blocks. Mutha was adopted as the unit for survey and not the village. The questions occur that how the cadastral boundaries of the number of villages were demarcated/ fixed if Mutha was taken as the administrative unit? Whether or not any conflicting situation arises among the people on cultivation on government land or related to use of traditional boundaries of the respective villages?

**Three systems of tenure holders were generally found in Balliguda subdivision**

1. Muthadars or Hill Chiefs who held Agency Sanads  
2. Patras, other heads of the Muthas and their subordinates and  
3. The cultivating classes who were chiefly Khonds and other hill tribes.

Mutha chiefs were responsible for collection of Mamuls through its village and local level officials/ representatives. There were strong occurrences of resistance from the Kandhs in the past to pay mamuls. The Muthdars also had applied force to forcibly collect the mamuls during Dussehra and other specified occasions. They were acting as administrative middlemen, who were hailed from the princely families of the plains of Ganjam Agency area, had subjugated the hill tribes. Their primary function was to maintain law and order. Their exploitation on the Kandhs was not uncommon.

Mamul in its ordinary context mean a voluntary payment of taxation based on an agreement between the parties given with goodwill and received with the thanks. There were mainly two broad types of mamuls prevalent in Kandhamal: Seasonal and circumstantial. There were no rules prescribing the mamuls and

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17 Orissa District Gazetteers (Boudh-Khondmals), Gazetteer of India, 1983, p. 222-223.
their rates. But some oral unit of proportion was probably prevalent. The amounts were fixed for the circumstantial mamuls. It was paid by the ryots to the Sardars based on the customs out of respect. There were two kinds of Sardars namely Sardars who were Kondhs and those who were non-Khonds. The later get or collect more mamuls than the former. The mamuls were collected in different forms such as paddy, rice, other produce, Saree, cash cock, goat, etc. The mauls were paid to the Mutha heads annually at the time of Dussehra besides marriage or other festive occasions. However, the Mutha heads were not authorized by government to collect these mamuls.

In Balliguda sub-division, the entire area was left un-surveyed excluding the 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam. These 56 villages were surveyed during the year 1916 under the Madras Presidency and land belonging to both Khonds and non-Khonds was assessed.

The first regular survey and settlement Operations in the Balliguda sub-division were taken up in pursuance of Notification No. 32475/R dt. 1.7.68 and No.74421/R dt. 21.22.64. It was taken up alongside the similar exercise in Kandhamal sub-division. The survey and settlement operation in 1611 villages of this sub-division was completed since 1982. The same status rules that were followed for the Khondhmals Sub-division were used for the Balliguda subdivision. Like Kandhamal sub-division, there seems to have been settlement of tribal land with non-tribals under this settlement. Reserved forests and proposed reserved forests were left out of the purview of the Survey and Settlement. The Revisional Settlement taken up since 1997 was suspended in 2005.

6.1 Issue of Tribal Land Alienation: A Look at the ground

Land alienation is one of the major causes of conflict between STs and Non-STs in Kandhamal stated to be the persisting notion exists for longtime. The continuous mal-functioning of revenue governance system by constantly ignoring the most critical issues have made the situation chronic and amplified the frustration and under-current tensions between the communities. There has been no attempt made by the revenue administration for a longterm permanent solution to this most critical issue. There has been no serious will and commitment by the Government authorities, to carry out the mandates of its

18 There were 8 types of individual or personal mamuls such as Sadhi mamool, Bhuta mamool, Hunt mamool, Mamool at accidental death, etc. Jatra or ceremonial mamools, Vetty mamool, Puno House Mamool and Personal mamools from Goudo, Kumhar, and village servant doing private duties of Patras and others. A Report on the Mamools in the Ganjam Agency, 1947 (Part-I) by Sri Udayanath Patnaik, Published by Government of Orissa.
institutional accountability leading to a serious disruption of social harmony and peace in the Kandhamal.\textsuperscript{19}

The information shows that since 1991 to 2007, total number of 3573 cases of land alienation has been filed by the STs, out of which only 1403 number of cases have been ordered for restoration. Yet, to this day, most of the land has yet to be restored. The data has not been showing exactly community wise breakup to validate the transactio on between Panas and other non-Kandha communities.

The following table shows the land alienation pending in the court, filed by the Kondhas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases pending at the beginning of the year</th>
<th>Cases instituted during the year</th>
<th>Total cases for disposal</th>
<th>No. of cases dropped</th>
<th>No. of cases ordered for restoration</th>
<th>Area in hect.</th>
<th>No. of cases restored</th>
<th>Area in hect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2218</td>
<td>1383</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>138.62</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>138.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.36</td>
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<td>2.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>5.13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>20.92</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>9.99</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>22.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 531 342 3573 1646 1403 224.68 1398 220.71

The issue of tribal land alienation and repeated occurrences of conflicts between Panas in Kandhamal is not as simple as it is seen and interpreted. It has other associated connotations and constructions. The issue relating to identity formation by unclear means (forged caste certificate) and alienation of Kondhs

lands to non-Kondhs was inherent from the colonial days. The status rule for settlement of rights in Scheduled areas states that ‘in the erstwhile Ganjam and Phulbani district, the communities identified/listed under adivasis by different orders issued at different periods are given below. The transfer of land, whether legal or illegal, shall be determined as per the lists mentioned below.’

Lists of Communities Recognized as Hill Tribes in Kandhamal During the Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no.</th>
<th>Name of the Caste</th>
<th>Period in which enlisted under STs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kandha</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shabar</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pana</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till 14/01/1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gond</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till 28/02/1927 &amp; since 04/07/1927 to till today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Domb</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till 28/02/1927 &amp; since 04/07/1927 to 13/01/1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Koiya</td>
<td>Since 25/01/1918 to till 28/02/1927 &amp; since 04/07/1927 to till today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Oraon</td>
<td>Since 07/09/1950 to till today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Munda</td>
<td>Since 07/07/1950 to today</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 The Issue of Land Grabbing

Among the most burning and hot issues coming in the headlines in recent times in Kandhamal is the conflict between Kondhs and Panas relating to illegal grabbing of Kondh land by the Panas. Careless publicity of the issues in the media and irresponsible politics has led to periodic violence at a times resulting in loss of lives and property. Though land grabbing has been a major issue in Kandhamal but the focus now has been made on land grabbing by Panas community particularly those who belong to a particular religious community. Similarly, as mentioned above claim ST status by other communities has been there in Kandhamal in the past but now the focus is now on a particular religious minority who have allegedly claimed SC or ST status to avail benefits of government schemes. However, real villain in the whole drama is the insensitive revenue administration, which consistently fueled the divide by ignoring and hiding the facts of its records. A single community has been stigmatised although the tribal lands have been grabbed by all irrespective of their social stratum and not only by Panas. The Panas might have taken more shares but others do have a good share in the issue. Therefore, tribal land alienation in Kandhamal should be understood in the context of changes happening in the social relationships between two major communities.

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20 Scheduled Area Kistiwari O Khanapuri Niyamabali 1965 (Ganjam and Phulbani District), Odisha Sarakara (Odiya), page 15.
communities Panas and Kondhs who are often presented as enemical to each other in a district where no other community can claim to be a real friend of the Kandhs. History of Kandhamal is full of cases of land grabbing, exploitation and breakdown of revenue governance system. The analysis of information of two Tahasil (Daringbadi and Kotagarh) sought under RTI by Somanath Kanhar, from the district Revenue Administration, given below for understanding the exact nature of the land grabbing scenario.

Alienation of ST Land in Kotagarh Tahasil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste/Community</th>
<th>No of individual transferee</th>
<th>Area of land (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaibarta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khetriya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pano</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure in the chart below shows that in Kotagarh Tahasil the total area of land illegally transferred to non-ST is 10.39 acres. Among the Non-STs Pano held 40% and Brahmin 30%. Others such as Teli Mali, Odia, Gouda, Khetriya and Kaibarta held 5% each.

Chart: Tribal Land Alienation in Kotagarh Tahasil (%age of land held by different castes)
## Alienation of ST land in Daringbadi Tahasil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste/Community</th>
<th>No. of individual transeree</th>
<th>Area occupied (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badhai</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bania</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berita Odiva</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhandari</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinji</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandha Kumbhar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keuta</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khandavat</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharuda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kherada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumuti</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuruma</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahamacher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pano</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13.968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pano Christian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patara</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundhi</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teli</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>59.876258</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The chart above clarifies that from the total 59.876 acres of land illegally transferred from STs 45% of the area illegally taken over by the Panos (23%) and Christian Panos (22%) only and another 45% area respectively taken by Sundhi (15%), Benita Oriya (22%) and Brahmin (8%). This is extremely significant in the context of understanding the conflicts in Kandhamal vis-à-vis alienation of tribal land. At the same time, it would also help in understanding the reality and myths that “only Panos grabbing Kandha’s land”.
PART-II

1. Forests and System of Forest Governance in Kandhamal

1.1 Creation of the Forest Estate of Kandhamal District

Kandhamal district has the highest percentage of forest land in all of Orissa. The total legal forest land is 5709 sq. km. which forms 71% of the total land area of the district. The legal categories of forest land as per the affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court are as follows:

Classification of Kandhamal District Forest Area by Legal Status as on 31.03.2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Forest</th>
<th>Area (Sq. km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Forest</td>
<td>2,010.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demarcated Protected Forest</td>
<td>1,783.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undemarcated Forest</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un Classified Forest</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Forest under control of Revenue Dept.</td>
<td>1,914.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,709.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction of legal forests in Kandhamal district was achieved through two major routes: either through the process of declaration of Reserved and Protected Forests under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Orissa Forest Act, 1972. Otherwise it was done through the processes of Survey and Settlement wherein areas inside revenue boundaries of villages were categorized as forests. The Reserved Forests and Demarcated Protected Forests were created through the forest laws, whereas the other forests were created through the Survey and Settlement processes.

The actual forest cover often deviates from the land legally classified as forest. In forested landscapes of a district like Kandhamal, even Reserve forests often have no or little forests, whereas good forests could exist on land classified as non-forest land. The actual forest cover in Kandhamal district as assessed by Forest Survey of India is given in the table as below:

Forest Type by Actual 'Physical Forest' Cover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area (sq. kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>8,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Dense Forest</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately Dense Forest</td>
<td>3,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Forest</td>
<td>2,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Forest Cover</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,451</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Forest Survey of India, 2003 quoted in www.orissaforest.org
The district is covered by overlapping two forest divisions, Phulbani and Balliguda.
1.2 Phulbani Forest Division

Kandhamal was not a separate territory till the earlier part of the twentieth century. It was part and parcel of Ex-State of Boudh since early times. There was no systematic management of any part of this forest division prior to 1941. It was because none of the blocks demarcated for reservation had been notified as reserved forests. Draft notification under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act 1972 in respect of Ranipathar, Donga, Kalabagh, and Sudurukumpa blocks were submitted by Divisional Forest Officer, Balliguda Division to the Deputy Commissioner in 1943. The forest blocks of Ranipathar Burtang North were first to be declared as Reserve Forests and notifications under Sec. 20 of the Indian Forest Act were issued in the year 1964 and 1954. Since the year 1961, a forest settlement officer has been separately appointed to deal with the reservation proceedings of the Blocks of Phulbani Division.

During the process of Forest settlement, after the notification of 4 (1) of OFA 1972, the rights of forest dwellers were not settled. This has been a major problem in Kandhamal District and in the whole State as well.

The tribal people in particular and the forest dwellers as a whole have been neglected and deprived to enjoy their customary and legal rights during the process. The following possible problems in Kandhamal district are as follows:

1. No survey settlement in majority of the areas of Kandhamal and Balliguda subdivision.
2. Irregular survey and settlement: majority of the areas un-surveyed were taken as Forest land and were easily included under Reserve Forest. The old habitats existing within the area were not recognized for settlement of rights. For instance, in Kotagarh block there are 37 villages existing within the (Proposed) Elephant Sanctuary are not recognized.
3. The irregularity also found in the process of reservation of forest. The de-reservation notification of the of the areas under Forest Block in Phulbani Forest Division after notification provide clear evidence of anomalies and irregularities made during settlement of rights, the process of Forest Settlement. This was rectified after 10 to 11 years of notification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Block</th>
<th>Area in first Notification (ha.)</th>
<th>Total area of RF after de-reservation (ha.)</th>
<th>Total Areas dereserved (ha.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudurukumpa RF</td>
<td>4667.74</td>
<td>4584.37</td>
<td>83.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghnadi RF</td>
<td>7224.6</td>
<td>3785.91</td>
<td>3438.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gochhapara RF</td>
<td>5220.55</td>
<td>5188.18</td>
<td>32.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17112.89</td>
<td>13558.46</td>
<td>3554.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reason for the de-reservation of the areas from the forest blocks were the ignorance of right settlement of the people living and cultivating over these lands long before the reservation process starts.

Phulbani Forest Division consists of four Territorial Ranges with a total of 59 Reserved Forest blocks, and covers an area of 992 square kms. It also covers the whole revenue subdivision of Phulbani and G Udaygiri Tahasil. The Division in the present form was constituted in 1980 by reorganising parts of erstwhile Phulbani forest division and Balliguda Forest Division.

The process of reservation of forests in the Phulbani Subdivision was started in 1943, when a few forests were notified to be settled as Reserved Forests under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. However, the first reserved forests were finally notified only in 1954. Nearly all the Reserved Forests in the Phulbani Division were reserved in the period 1954-1980, with almost half of the forests being declared Reserved in the five year period of 1965-1970.

In Phulbani Forest Division the process of forest reservations seems to be carried out in a haphazard manner. The Working Plan (1990-2000) provides a RF block wise comparison between the area notified as Reserved Forests and the actual area as calculated by planimeter. Large discrepancies are noted in many cases as illustrated in the table below.

Areas of Reserved Forests in Phulbani

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Reserve Forest</th>
<th>Area as per RF Notification (ha.)</th>
<th>Area as per Planimentering (ha)</th>
<th>Discrepancy as % of originally notified area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranipathar RF</td>
<td>6,481</td>
<td>6,073</td>
<td>-6.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalbagh RF</td>
<td>7,698</td>
<td>4,931</td>
<td>-35.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gochhapada RF</td>
<td>5,188</td>
<td>5,678</td>
<td>9.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krandibali East RF</td>
<td>5,872</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>-42.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lainpada RF</td>
<td>3,307</td>
<td>2,327</td>
<td>-29.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraba RF</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>15.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Apart from the Reserved Forests, 35 blocks of forests are under the category of Proposed Reserved Forests, i.e. where notification under Section 4 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972, has been carried out but the final notification hasn’t yet been carried out.

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23 These discrepancies become very significant in light of the FCA, 1980 and Supreme Court’s strong stance on forest land (which strongly restricts diversion of any forest land to non-forestry purposes) because they show that the extent of forest land itself is in doubt.
1.3 Rights and Concession on Reserved Forests in Phulbani Forest Divisions

The Kondh and other bona fide inhabitant of the localities, whose names have been enrolled in the enumeration register and form a part of the settlement register are admitted certain rights and concessions. The rights and concessions are subject to the condition that such rights are exercisable only up to the limit of which the reserve forests can bear under proper management. The term genuine inhabitant does not include Mahajans, Shopkeepers, Contractors, Clerks, and other who are non-agricultural tenants as per the standing order no. 338 of Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Kandhamal. 24 During forest reservation in Kandhamal district, comparatively more rights and concessions had been provided to Kandhas and other "genuine inhabitant" of the localities, whose names have been enrolled in enumeration registers. The rights and concessions are subject to the condition that such rights are exercisable only up to the limit of which the reserve forests can bear under proper management.

The admitted concessions provide scope for removal of timber for house building and making ploughs, collection of MFPs, dry fire wood, bamboos free of any charge for their own use with some limitations such as providing 15 poles inclusive of 3 Cft of timber or 10 Cft of timber per Household and 4 head-loads of bamboo per HH and so on. 25 Currently these rights and concessions are suspended.

Conditions:
   i. The produces granted will not be used for sale or barter
   ii. No produce is obtained from the area made prohibited by Forest Deptt.

1.4 Faulty Forest Reservation, Demarcation and Settlement of Rights

Much of the Forest Reservation in Kandhamal district was carried out before the first major Revenue Survey and Settlement of Land Rights was carried out in 1965-82 and the detailed record of rights prepared. One of the consequences seems to be that in absence of recognized Record of Rights in unsurveyed areas, the reservation of forests seems to have ignored tribal settlements interspersed within these forests. The problem seems to have been aggravated because even proper physical verification of the areas proposed to be declared as Reserve Forests wasn’t taken up to check whether settlements existed within these RFs.

The Process of Reservation of Forests as per the IFA, 1927 or OFA, 1972 is illustrated below.

The Forest Settlement Officer, as per the law, is generally from the Revenue Administration, appointed to carry out the process of reservation:

24 First Working Plan for The Reserved Forests of Phulbani Forest Division for the period 1990-91 to 2000-2001, Government of Orissa, Forest Department, Orissa
25 For Kandhamal District, "genuine inhabitants" doesn't include Mahajans, shopkeepers, contractors, clerks and others who were non-agricultural tenants vide the standing order no 338 of 10.10.40 of the Agent of Kandhamal, Source: Phulbani Division Forest Working Plan.
26 ibid
(1) The first step is the survey and demarcation of boundaries of the area proposed to be Reserved Forest by the Forest Department, and the submission of a proposal to the Government for reservation.

(2) On receiving a proposal from the FD, a Forest Settlement Officer is appointed and the intent to reserve the forest is declared by the State Government through Gazette notification under section 4 of the IFA, 1927 or OFA, 1972.

The Gazette notification contains the proposed extent and boundaries of the RF. Any area which has been proposed for reservation under section 4 is treated as a proposed Reserve Forest or demarcated Protected Forests.

The forest laws provide for settlement of existing rights on land and use of forests. A perusal of reservation proceedings in Kandhamal district shows that where officially recorded rights were available, these were taken care of during the Forest Settlement process. These rights primarily related to rights on land. Settlements recorded as villages in the Revenue Records were left out of the forest area in general. The villagers also carried out shifting cultivation on hill slopes, but this was not accepted as a right and therefore areas under shifting cultivation were often included in Reserved Forests.

Source: "Historical Injustice': The Creation of Poverty through Forest Tenure Deprivation in Orissa" Kumar, K., S. Behera & S. Sarangi (2008).
That the Settlement processes under the IFA, 1927 were not taken up properly is illustrated by the case of Baghnadi Reserved Forest. This large Reserved Forest in the Phulbani Forest Division was finally notified as Reserved Forest in 1968 after apparently following all the official procedures of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, which include specific provisions for settlement of rights before declaration of RFs. However, in 1974, while the Camp Office of the Survey and Settlement was going on in this area, the local villagers informed the Survey and Settlement personnel that there are a large number of habitations existing within the RF. On inquiry, it was found that there were 30 settlements inside the Reserved Forests. This was taken up with the Collector and the State Government, and the matter was resolved by taking out (dereerving) these villages from the Reserve Forests in 1980 just before the passing of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. A total of 3,438 ha. was dereserved from Baghnadi RF.

Almost all the major forest areas in Kandhamal district were brought under the category of Reserved Forests or Proposed Reserved Forests during the same period of 1955-1970 and one may reasonably assume that similar laxity of procedures as in Baghnadi were rife during other reservations too. This is borne out by the fact that in 2000, a proposal to divert forest land to regularize 20 forest villages (17 in Kandhamal forest division and 3 in Balliguda forest division) over an area of 484 ha was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. Similarly, in 1993, an enumeration in Balliguda Forest Division (based on cases filed for cultivation on forest land) calculated that 2700 ha. of forest lands were under cultivation only in Balliguda Forest Division.

2 Balliguda Forest Division

2.1 History of Balliguda Forest Division

The Balliguda forests were under the control of Raja of Paralakhemundi. In 1803 the British conquest began in Odisha, but it was difficult to control the Hill chiefs due to difficult terrain and dense forests in the area. In Balliguda there was no system of forest cess on which government was the sole proprietor and owner of all the lands. It was declared as excluded area under the Government of India Act 1919 due to its most backwardness. The area was neglected in all spheres so also the forest administration, which had not seen a regular working plan.

27. As per instructions issued by MoEF, GoI, "encroachments" on forest lands carried out before 1980 and eligible for settlement to the "encroacher" as per State Government laws, only can be regularized and settled with the "encroachers". However, the Government has to divert equivalent amount of non-forest land for compensatory afforestation. A proposal has to be prepared and submitted to the MoEF, GoI, and even if it clears such a proposal, the proposal also has to be cleared by the Supreme Court.

Prior to 1900 the record of these forests is rather obscure. The forests were under control of Revenue Department in the beginning. The forestry activity was primarily connected with podu cultivation which was continuing from time immemorial. A first report on Balliguda forest was submitted to government by AC Duff, the Agent, towards the deleterious effect of shifting cultivation. He expressed the difficulty of stopping the practice of podu by the Khonds, who grow hill grams, pulses, cereals, turmeric, etc. The devastation is appalling in comparison to the produce they get. These simple folks have long become pawns in the hands of the Panas and the local Mahajans. It also states that “The Panas are mostly responsible for marketing the produce which is grown by the tribals in the hills. Whatever little lands the Khonds had in the narrow valleys of these hills, mostly suitable for dry cultivation, had passed into the hands of the Panas and Kumutis and these tribals are driven to axe cultivation.

The total number of Reserve Forests notified under Balliguda Forest Division up to February 1999 is 55 covering an area of 1031 sq. km. The process of Reservation forests in Balliguda subdivision was carried out within two types of laws: (1) Madras Forest Act 1882 & (2) Orissa Forest Act 1972.

24 Reserve Forest Blocks consisting of the total area of 391.84 sq. km. were declared Reserved Forests under the Madras Forest Act, beginning from 1955 until 1972. In 1972, the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 became applicable to the area, and on the basis of the OFA, 1972, thirty-one blocks in Balliguda Forest Division, consisting of an area of 639.97 sq. km, were notified as Reserved Forests. Almost 90% of the Reserved Forests in the Balliguda Forest Division were reserved in the period 1965-1985, and more than half the Reserved Forests were declared before 1975.

2.2 Rights and Concessions in Balliguda Forest Division

During the erstwhile Muthadari system the government conceded the rights of the Zamindars to the forests in their Zamindaris (vide G.O. no. 57-Revenue, dated 21st January 1893). In Korada Mutha of Balliguda “The result has been that 8 years ago the Korada chief leased out for 8 years all the timber in two Muthas to the Baiballi Muthadal for Rs. 4425.00. The Muthdars on his part allowed free felling to any one who paid him Re. 1.00 per bandy load of timber drawn out. The result is that now in 1900 the year in which lease expires, there is not a Sal tree or timber tree worth removing for miles. In the 15 miles from the Korada Ghat to Baiballi, most of which is jungle, there is not a tree to be seen which is worth cutting. On the southern side towards Pippalaponka the denudation is still worse.”

2.3 The Rights and Concession in Post Independence Working Plan Period

A number of rights have been admitted in the Reserve forests. Of course all the rights have not been admitted in any one reserve forest block. The different types of rights admitted are as follows :-
1. Felling and removal free of all charges timber for construction of new houses and major repairs of houses. Free permits are to be issued by Forest Department. The poles are limited to a maximum of 8" diameter.
2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic consumption.
3. Felling and removal of dry fuel free of all charges not exceeding 8 (eight) head loads per family per month.
4. Collection and removal free of charges for houses building, ploughs up to a maximum of 15 (fifteen) poles inclusive of 3 cft of timber for ploughs or 10 (ten) of timber of sal or other species per house holder per annum. The poles are limited up to a maximum of 8" diameter and ploughs timber up to 3 cft of 12" diameter.
5. Felling and removal free of all charges 2 head loads or 10 to 30 bamboos per year per house holder. This will be exercisable from the areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department and is to be covered by free permits.
6. Collection and removal free of charges of Minor Forest Produce such as edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves, natural resin, thatch grass, brooms for domestic consumption.
7. Hunting and shooting of animals in self defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of provisions of any law or rule in force. (After the Wild Life Protection Act has come into force with effect from 1972 this right ceases).
8. Rights of fishing, hunting and shooting especially of jungle pea fowls and bears (after the Wild Life Protection Act has come into force with effect from 1972 this right ceases).
9. Free grazing of cattle other than goats and pigs is allowed during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas is strictly prohibited.
10. The rights to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantation permitted within the boundary of the reserve forests as may be decided by the Collector of the district in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer concerned would be available to the village community or to the specified individuals, which includes their successors in interest.
11. The right holder shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of above rights.
12. The right holders shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against the payment of wages as the prescribed rates.
13. Right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes subject to the observation of rules regarding forest reservation and fire protection.
14. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.
15. The details of rights admitted in each reserve forest are given in (Annexure–I)
2.4 Forest Offence Cases in Two Forest Division of the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Division</th>
<th>Total number of cases detected</th>
<th>Total number of cases disposed</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UD</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Comp.</td>
<td>U/S 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>Baliguda</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phulbani</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>449</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>Baliguda</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phulbani</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>541</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>Baliguda</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phulbani</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>925</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>4205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Division-wise Total</strong></td>
<td>Balliguda</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>1062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phulbani</td>
<td>1655</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>6574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>7636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Orissa Forest Status Report 2003-04, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Aranya Bhawan, Bhubaneswar

Note: UD: Offender Undetected, OR: Offender detected, PR: Referred to the court for Prosecution, U/S 56: Seizure of property liable to confiscation, Compounded: cases finalized or decided with charging fine. This is under the discretionary power of the Forest Department. However, the fine limit under this category would be up to a maximum of Rs. 500/-. The offence cases in which the amounts exceed more than 500/- are referred to the court for prosecution.

3 Shifting Cultivation In Kandhamal District

Shifting cultivation was once a common practice in the whole of the current Kandhamal district, and was a major source of livelihood and subsistence. However, during the Forest Reservations and Survey and Settlements, the practice of shifting cultivation was not taken into account and the shifting cultivation lands on the hill slopes were either classified as reserved/proposed reserved forests or as government revenue lands. Vast areas of land customarily cultivated by the Kandhs and other tribals were converted into state-owned lands, and shifting cultivation on these lands has been criminalized.

Shifting cultivation was perceived as an ecologically destructive practice and apart from criminalizing it; all attempts were made to wean away the shifting cultivators from podu. Colonies for resettling shifting cultivators were established in Balliguda sub-division during the fifties. Due to various reasons almost all these colonies failed.

At present, shifting cultivation is still being practiced in remote parts of Kandhamal district, especially...
in Balliguda subdivision in Belghar, Kotgarh, Bamunigaon and Daringbadi areas. In Phulbani and G Udaygiri areas, shifting cultivation has been mostly stopped. The reasons seem to be intensive cultivation of turmeric as a cash crop, availability of wage employment through government programs, increasing migration of youth to other states and relentless pressure from the forest department through fines and cases against shifting cultivators. In the 1970s and 1980s, a movement for forest protection also swept through Phulbani and G Udaygiri area, and large patches of erstwhile shifting cultivation areas were brought under forest protection, leading to profuse regeneration of forests.

The dynamics and implications of stopping of shifting cultivation (Phulbani and G Udaygiri areas) in some areas and its continuation in other zones (Daringbadi, Balliguda, Kotgarh areas) is not well understood. The changes in livelihood patterns that have occurred as a result of stopping of shifting cultivation and its implications on food and nutrition security, gender and equity and shifts in social relationships is also completely unexplored.

What seems reasonably clear is that in context of Reserved Forests and Proposed Reserved Forests, there has been a continuous struggle and conflicts between tribal communities and Forest Department over shifting cultivation, with FD emerging with a clear upper hand. This is illustrated by the data on cases booked by the Forest Department in G. Udaygiri Range since 2001 shown in table 10 below.

### Forest Offence Cases under G. Udayagiri Forest Range 2001 - 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases booked</th>
<th>No. of Cases Disposed</th>
<th>Pending for Disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offender Detected</td>
<td>Offender undetected</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 31 Jan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Compound: Cases finalized or decided with charging fine. This is under the discretionary power of the Forest Department. However, the fine limit under this category would be up to a maximum of Rs. 500/- in case of an offence the amount exceeds Rs 500/- the case is referred to the court for prosecution. Upto 2003 G. Udayagiri and Tikabali were combined and after the Tikabali was separated as a new Forest Range.
- Out of 87 court prosecuted cases 47 are for shifting cultivation, 42 for felling timber and 7 cases for illegal trading in vehicles. The majority of court prosecuted cases relate to shifting cultivation (47 of 87) despite the fact that shifting cultivation has almost disappeared in the G Udaygiri range, in which the legal action taken by FD must have had an important role to play.
PART-III

1 A Case Study of Gaurigaon Village

1.1 History of Gaurigaon

The Survey and Settlement operation of Gaurigaon village was conducted in 1976. The present Gaurigaon was known as Srirampur before survey and settlement. The presently recorded Srirampur was known as Da-agudi. The village was little down the level of the present Srirampur village, which was then called by the outside survey team as Gahirigaon (habitation deep inside). This was also called as “the conspiracy of the Pana to distort the name and changed the name of our village into Gaurigaon”, said 67 years old Mesura Malik, the only survivor and witness of Survey and Settlement process in Gaurigaon. The earlier known Da-agudi village became recorded as Srirampur village during 1976 settlement.

Srirampur was recognized as a Mutha. The last person who was in charge of this Mutha was Mukunda Meherdal. Mukunda was said to be the Patra of Srirampur Mutha. He was responsible for taking care of the dispute resolution and other law and order situation of the villages under the Muthadari. He was also collecting the Mamools during Dussehra and Rajkusha (during pusha/ harvesting month) from the people. Mesura said that the Patra (Mukunda Meherdalai) was taking over the lands to his control of those who died without having any issue or without next of surviving kins.

1.2 Cultivation on Other Categories of Forest land in Gourigaon village of Kotgarh Block

In Kandhamal district, Reserved Forests form only 35% of the total forest land. Demarcated protected forests (i.e. forests whose boundaries have been demarcated by the forest Department) form another 31% of the legal forests. Another 33% of legal forests are categorized as other forests, and such “other forests” are almost all located inside the village boundaries. These “other forests” inside the village boundaries are demarcated through the Survey and Settlement Processes carried out by the Revenue Department rather than by the Forest Department.

Figure: Land Categories in Villages having Less than 0.5 Acres Patta Land per Household and more than 2.5 Acres Forest Land / Household.

Source: RoR of Village Gourigaon, Dept of Revenue and Disaster Management, GoO. www.bhulekh.ori.nic.in
Most of the cultivation is being carried out in Demarcated Protected Forests and the Other Forests due to the restrictions on cultivation in Reserved Forests. Almost all shifting cultivation areas which haven’t been declared as Reserve Forests or DPFs are categorized as Other Forests. These lands are more intensively cultivated than the RFs or PFs, but due to the restrictions imposed by FCA, 1980, these forest lands can’t be settled with the cultivators. A plot to plot analysis of cultivated land in Gourigaon village in Kotgarh Block revealed that out of a total of 198 acres land under cultivation, only 43 acres was legally owned by the villagers and 145 acres of cultivation was on Government land. Of this, 132 acres of cultivation was being done on Revenue Forest land (Vasundhara, 2006).

There are a large number of similar villages where most of the land even inside the village boundary is categorized as forest land, leaving little land for agriculture. An analysis of the Census Data of 2001 shows that almost 50% of land inside revenue village boundaries in Kandhamal district is categorized as revenue forests. The analysis also shows that there are 1,039 inhabited villages (out of 2,379 total inhabited villages) in Kandhamal district where the average forest land (within village boundaries) is more than 5 acres per household, whereas the average amount of patta land is less than 2.5 acres per household. Forest land consists of nearly 70% of the area of these villages. 34,000 households reside in these villages, and Scheduled Tribes form 72% of the population of these villages. The census data also shows that there are 52 villages inhabited by 1,803 households (64% tribals), where per house hold average landownership is less than 0.5 acres but the availability of forest land is more than 2.5 acres. Forest Land made up 82% of the area of these villages.

It seems that large areas of land categorized as Revenue Forests inside village boundaries are under cultivation as in the example of Gaurigaon. A large part of such land is also under shifting cultivation, especially in the Belghar, Kotgarh, Tumudibandh, Daringabadi and Bamunigaon Police station of Balliguda subdivision. No proper assessment of the extent of such cultivation on land categorized as forests have been made. One attempt to formulate a proposal to regularize cultivation on revenue forest lands was made in 1994, wherein only such revenue forest lands where encroachment cases had been filed before 1980 were submitted. This particular proposal provided a data of 785 ha and was to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. No follow-up has been done for this proposal and there are no records to draw any conclusion about its current status or fate.

2 Cultivation over Village Revenue Forest land and Baghnadi Reserve Forests: A Case Study of Pakari Village, Kandhamal Subdivision

Pakari, a revenue village in Kandhibali Gram Panchayat, is located under Gochhapada Revenue Circle of Phiringia Tahasil consisting of four hamlets. The village is surrounded by Baghanadi Reserve Forests and Balandapada Proposed Reserved Forests.
2.1 Demography

The total population of Pakari is 566 in 136 households (Census 2001). Scheduled Tribes (Kandhs) form a majority in the village. The village is numerically dominated by the Kandhs followed by Panos, Gouda, Teli and Rana. There are four hamlets in the village, of which three are dominated by scheduled tribes and rest by dalits and other castes.

Demographic Composition of the village Pakari

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Hamlet</th>
<th>Total Household</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>OBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brudipada</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jidingipada</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakadipada</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarupada</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Major Economic Activities

Pakari is a comparatively developed village in its area. For the last 13 years many developmental works (especially road construction, Forest clearing, collection of Kendu leaves) by the government and NGOs have been carried out through which better employment opportunities have been created. During these periods the average availability of wage per month is stated to be 20 to 25 days per months. The wage now per persons days from government work is Rs. 40/-.

2.3 Legal land categorisation and landuse in Pakari Village

The total area of the village within the revenue Boundary is 458 hectares of which 342 ha (75%) is categorised as forest land. The status of legal land classification in the village is as follows:

Status of legal land classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Land</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
<th>Total (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patta Land</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>87.00</td>
<td>87.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>334.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>353.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-forest land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarbasadharan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakhita</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Government Land</td>
<td>342.00</td>
<td>29.39</td>
<td>371.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land</td>
<td>342.00</td>
<td>116.39</td>
<td>458.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Forest land and non-forest land in Pakari Village

The major land use in the village includes paddy lands (terraced) used for raising single paddy crops and uplands used for minor millets, pulses, upland paddy etc. Earlier most of the hills around the village were used for shifting cultivation wherein minor millets and pulses were cropped – this has been reduced. However, there are upland clearings within forests where these crops are being raised.

There has been a major shift in landuse pattern in Pakari during the last two decades. Shifting cultivation was widely practiced on all the hill slopes around the village. However, much of these hills were included in the Baghnadi Reserve Forest and Balandapada Proposed Reserved Forests, and the forest department actively discouraged shifting cultivation through filing cases and imposing fines. The villagers also claim that during this same period, the availability of wage employment through various government programs have increased. FD also initiated some development work under NFFW and other schemes and has recently formed a Vana Samrakshana Samiti (VSS) for protection of forests. The VSS seemed to be non-functional at the time of the study.

The reason for giving up of shifting cultivation practice, now, stated by the people is that shifting cultivation was a labour intensive practice. A common example given by many informants which says “in shifting cultivation we had to work for 8 months for 1000 rupees but in wage we are getting more than that in one month”.

Dependence on forest is still there. People are still depending upon forest for fuel wood and NTFP (Siali leaf, Kendu and Sal leaf, Mahua, Sal seed), although the availability of the NTFP has been gradually reducing.
2.5 Survey and Settlement in Pakari village

The village was apparently covered during the 1921-26 Survey and Settlement. The villagers were giving plough tax (Hala Khajana) since the beginning of 20th Century. Biswesar Kanhar of Pakari remembers that there was a Camp in Balandpada, seven kilometres North of Pakari, to collect plough tax (Seru Paiska).

During the First Major Survey and settlement for Kandhamal, the Pakari village was surveyed in 1970 and Pattas (Record of Rights) were issued in 1975. The current Record of Rights derives from this Survey and Settlement.

Under the Revisional Survey and Settlement initiated in Kandhamal in 1997, the settlement was carried out in Pakari in 2002 and Khanapuri has been completed but no patta has been given till now. This Revisional Survey & Settlement process was suspended vide Revenue Department notification no. 47729/R-S-176/06 dated 2-12-05.

2.6 Cultivation on Government land within Village boundaries

The total cultivation on government land as shown in the Encroachment Register prepared in 2002 for village Pakari is 18.619 hectares. Out of which 6.67 hectares are shown in the name of 89 households. Out of 6.76 hectares non-objectionable category of land is 1.42 hectares and the objectionable category is 5.3437 hectares in the whole village. The rest 11.852 hectares is shown in the encroachment register as being encroached land but the same is not mentioned/recorded against any individual.

There are seven major areas within the village boundary where cultivation on Government land is taking place. These have been indicated on the map below. Almost all these encroachments are on Abad Ajogya Aanabadi land which has been categorized as revenue forests by the virtue of being classified as Sal Jungle.

Nishibalinga is located to the southern part of Pakari is cultivated by the people of Brudipada hamlet for last 15-20 years. The earliest encroachment case filed against them dates from 1985. The total area of the actual cultivation would be approximately 4-5ha, on land shown as Sal Jungle (Revenue Forests) in the Record of Rights. Interestingly, almost all the persons cultivating land in Nishibalinga have had encroachment cases filed against them, the area shown in the encroachment register is quite small that the area they actually cultivate. As per the encroachment register, 11 families have encroached upon the area of only 0.064 hectares of land from plot no. 361, 362, and 852. For instance, Kasinath Digal S/o
Ratana Digal of Brudipada has been cultivating more than one acre of land (plot no. 361), but is officially shown to have encroached only 0.01 ha.

Pahabali is located in the extreme north of the village, a sub-hamlet of Sakadipada inhabited by three families; belong to Lohar (blacksmith) community considered as OBC. They have been living and cultivating these lands for generations. However, the land was recorded as Sal Jungle. Only one person of Pahabali area (Padulu) is officially shown with encroachment of 0.937 hectares of land (Plot no 462).

Gususmunda is a sub-hamlet of Jhidingapada hamlet. Officially, 27 families have been cultivating an area of 2.317 ha. over plot no. 76, 77 and 462 and these plots have been categorized as Sal Forest. Three families have their houses in this area on government land and cultivating in this area. However, two of these families are not included in the encroachment register.

It is interesting to note that almost all the eligible category land for settlement under revenue laws have been encroached by households belonging to Other Castes, whereas almost all the land encroached by STs is of Revenue Forest category which could not be settled so easily under revenue law.
2.7 **Cultivation in Baghnadi Reserved Forest**

Fifteen families of Jidingipada have been cultivating ancestral land at a place called Jarakelka. The total land under cultivation is approximately 30-35 acres (12-15 ha.). Before 1970s, these families were residing in Jarakelka. Bagi Bagh, a milk man, who was looking after the cattle of the Kandhs, was killed by a tiger and soon thereafter a pregnant woman also died without delivery. These events were seen as being bad omen due to the wrath of the Dharni penu and Jarakelka was deemed to be ominous for the living. Gradually, as per the Kandh custom, all the families shifted their homesteads to Jhidingpada. However, they retained possession of the agriculture land at Jarakelka and continued to cultivate it. The evidence of the habitat at Jarakelka is still visible in dilapidated conditions.

In 1968, the Baghnadi Reserve Forest was declared and Jarakelka was included within the same. Thus, like many other villages (please refer to section 1.6) these agricultural lands at Jarakelka also became part of Baghnadi Reserve Forests. However, Jarakelka was not included in the thirty villages inside Baghnadi RF which were later dereserved and converted into Revenue Villages in 1980.

The people of Jidingipada remember that during the Survey and Settlement in the 1970s, the elders of Jidingipada requested the S&S team to include Jarakelka area within the village boundary. However, as per the villagers the boundary was drawn excluding the Jarakelka area which continued to be in the Baghnadi Reserve Forests. The villagers also informed that the plough tax for Jarakelka was paid in the name of Gudada Kanhar although the lands were cultivated by a number of households. As per the villagers none of this was taken into consideration when the boundary of the village was drawn during the Survey and Settlement.
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## Annexure-I

### Responsibilities of the District Level Revenue Administration & its Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no.</th>
<th>Official Responsible</th>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Main Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 01     | Collector & Dist. Magistrate | Throughout the District | 1. Supervision of Land Revenue Collection  
2. Revenue case disposal of A.D.M, Sub-divisional Magistrates /Tahasildars under different Revenue Acts/Rules  
5. Revisional authority in Misc. certificate cases / Money lending cases / O.G.L.S. Act.  
| 02     | Addl. District Magistrate, Kandhamal | Throughout the District | 1. Supervision of Land Revenue Collection  
2. Supervision of disposal of Revenue cases.  
3. Sub-Collectors/Tahasildars Appellate authority in OPDR/OLR Regulation - 2 of 1956 etc.  
4. Revisional authority in OPLE/OPDR/OGLS Act etc.  
5. Original jurisdiction in Certificate Cases above lakhs to less than 25 lakhs. |
| 03     | Sub – Collector, Kandhamal Sub-division | Kandhamal Tahasil | 1. Supervision of Land Revenue Collection  
Kandhamal Tahasil | 1. Original jurisdiction as Certificate officer where certificate dues is above to lakhs  
3. Appellate authority Misc. certificate cases /Mutation cases /OPLE/OGLS/Misc. certificate Rules /Caste certificate. |
| 04     | Sub - Collector, Balliguda | Balliguda Sub-Division | 1. Supervision of Land Revenue Collection  
G.Udayagiri Tahasil | 1. Original jurisdiction as Certificate officer where certificate dues is above to lakhs  
3. Appellate authority Misc. certificate cases /Mutation cases /OPLE/OGLS/Misc. certificate Rules /Caste certificate. |
| 05     | Officer - In-Special | Balliguda Sub- | 1. Original jurisdiction u/s 3(1) 3(2) of Regulation -2 of 1956  
2. Appellate authority on ceiling cases |

**PROFILE OF LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Tahasildar</th>
<th>Tahasil</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 06 | Tahasildar, Balliguda | Balliguda Tahasil | 1. Collection of Land Revenue, royalty, Water rate etc. & disposal of all types of revenue cases as listed below.  
3. As Certificate Officer for recovery of arrear land Revenue and public demand.  
4. As authorized Officer for collection of premium money for conversion of land from agril. to non-Agril. use u/s 8(A) of OLR Act.  
5. Assessment of ayacut area to water rate. |
| 07 | Tahasildar, Daringbadi | Daringbadi Tahasil | 1. Collection of Land Revenue, royalty, Water rate etc. & disposal of all types of revenue cases as listed below.  
3. As Certificate Officer for recovery of arrear land Revenue and public demand.  
4. As authorized Officer for collection of premium money for conversion of land from agril. to non-Agril. use u/s 8(A) of OLR Act.  
5. Assessment of ayacut area to water rate. |
| 08 | Tahasildar, G.Udayagiri | G.Udayagiri Tahasil | 1. Collection of Land Revenue, royalty, Water rate etc. & disposal of all types of revenue cases as listed below.  
3. As Certificate Officer for recovery of arrear land Revenue and public demand.  
4. As authorized Officer for collection of premium money for conversion of land from agril. to non-Agril. use u/s 8(A) of OLR Act.  
5. Assessment of ayacut area to water rate. |
| 09 | Tahasildar, Kandhamal | Kandhamal Tahasil  | 1. Collection of Land Revenue, royalty, Water rate etc. & disposal of all types of revenue cases as listed below.  
3. As Certificate Officer for recovery of arrear land Revenue and public demand.  
4. As authorized Officer for collection of premium money for conversion of land from agril. to non-Agril. use u/s 8(A) of OLR Act.  
5. Assessment of ayacut area to water rate. |
| 10 | Sub-Collector Office, Kandhamal | Kandhamal Sub-Division | 1. Appointed under section 3 of OPDR Act certificate officer for realization certificate dues. |
| 11 | Sub-Collector Office, Balliguda | Balliguda Sub-Division | 1. Appointed under section 3 of OPDR Act certificate officer for realization certificate dues. |
## Annexure-II

### Forest Offence Cases of Krandiballi & Pakari Beat of Phiringia Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Beat</th>
<th>Name of the person who encroached the forestland</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Size of forestland (in acres)</th>
<th>Date of Detection</th>
<th>Case no</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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### Annexure-III

Lists of Pre 1980 Encroachment in Kandhamal

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<th>Name of the Encroacher</th>
<th>Father’s/Husband’s Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Tahasil</th>
<th>Caste (SC/ST/Oth)</th>
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<td>1.816</td>
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<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Syamghan Nayak</td>
<td>Sania</td>
<td>Bhaiadiha</td>
<td>G.Udaygiri</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>1.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Somnath Konhar</td>
<td>Baison</td>
<td>Bhaiadiha</td>
<td>G.Udaygiri</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>0.726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Satyaban Majhi</td>
<td>Satrughana</td>
<td>Bhaiadiha</td>
<td>G.Udaygiri</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1.436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Lokanath Mallick</td>
<td>Parameswar</td>
<td>Bhaiadiha</td>
<td>G.Udaygiri</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Biban Mallick</td>
<td>Debraj</td>
<td>Bhaiadiha</td>
<td>G.Udaygiri</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>412.329</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annexure-1 : Forest Block wise Rights & Concession given under Balliguda Forest Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Forest Block</th>
<th>Date &amp; No. of Notification</th>
<th>Vesting of Rights &amp; Concession</th>
<th>Who are the Rights Holders?</th>
<th>Nature of Rights &amp; Concession</th>
<th>Boundary Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DADANGI**              | S.R.O. No. 19/72           | U/s 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, the Govt. of Orissa has declared that the land area of 1,844.8 acres situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the Districts of Phulbani, shall be known as the Dadangi Reserve, w.e.f. 1.02.1972. | The genuine local inhabitants whose names have been entered in the enumeration register and forms part of the settlement record of the reserve forest. | 1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce (MFPs) for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, siali leaves, fibre and fibres varieties locally available, thatching grass, siali leaves, brooms and honey (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above items required by each household, which are not specified).  
2. Right of way to villages across of reserve along established routes.  
3. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration & plantation areas are strictly prohibited.  
4. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they should have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.  
5. Admitted rights shall pass into their successors.  
6. Other rights – Nil  
7. Other admitted rights - There are two enclosures namely: Mundakuri & Jirkua inside the forest block. They have been excluded from the reserve forest. | • North: Balliguda and Padikia village.  
• East: Dadangi nala and proposed Kittargia reserve forest.  
• South: Padelipanga village and from Bamungam to Berhampur P.W.D. road.  
• West: Nandini nala, Phulbani and Ganjam districts common boundary. Description: As in original. Mundakuri enclosure Jirkua enclosure. |
| **MAHAGUDI**             | 7th February 1972  
S.R.O. No. 99/72          | U/s 16 of the MFA, 1892, the Govt. of Orissa declared that the approx. area of 1918 acres land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of Phulbani District shall be known as the Mahagudi reserve block, w.e.f. 1st February 1972. | The Khonds & other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register and which forms a part of the settlement record. | 1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, siali leaves, fibre and fibres of other varieties locally available, thatching grass, siali leaves, brooms and honey (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each householder, they are not specified).  
2. Rights of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.  
3. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas are strictly prohibited.  
4. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they should have to maintain the exterior boundary against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by | • North: Silarama & Haragudi villages.  
• South: Marama & Mandipanga villages.  
• East: Fanaspadar, Kasaburu & Dahanpara.  
• West Mahagudi village & Daringhadi – Bamungam P.W.D. Road. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUSIMAL</td>
<td>31st December 1973</td>
<td>U/s 16 of MFA, 1882 G.o.I hereby declared that the approx. area of 7,883.2 acres in Balliguda Tahasil of Phulbani district shall be known as the Rusimal Reserve Block w.e.f. 1st February 1972. The following rights are admitted to the Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register and forms a part of the settlement record:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, siali leaves, fibre and fibres of other varieties, sal leaves, thatching grass, brooms and honey (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each householders, they are not specified).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rights of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Felling and removal, free of all charges, dry fuel, not exceeding 8 (eight) head loads per family per month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Free grazing for their own cattle, other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during the summer. Browsers grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Felling and removal, free of all charges, (twenty-five) bambous for household per year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>All the above rights excluding rights of free grazing will only be exercised from the annual coupes or from the areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department. All removals except minor forest produce should be covered by free permits to be procured from the Forest Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The right holder should not sell or barter forest produce obtained in exercise of the above rights. The right holders should have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Other rights - Nil. There are no enclosures inside the block.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATTINGIA</td>
<td>14th Nov. 1973</td>
<td>U/s 21 of OFA, 1972, G.o.O hereby declared that the area of 12.143 acres in Balliguda Tahasil of the Phulbani district shall be known as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Collection and removal, free of all charges, minor forest produce such as all edible roots and fruits, siali leaves, thatching grass for domestic consumption only (as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder, they are not specified).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The right holder shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights. They shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- North: Budripi, Panga & Kamajali village.
- South: Ganjam-Phulbani border running along.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Profile of Land & Forest Governance in Kandhamal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dharampur | 9th April 1975 | U/s 21 of the OFA 1972 GoO hereby declared that the forest covering the area 10,649 acres in Dharampur block in Balliguda Taluk of the district of Boudh.  
Khondhamal shall be known as Dharampur Forest Block w.e.f. 30th April 1975.  

### 1. Tamarind Tree, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, siali leaves and fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves, Khonds brooms, honey and dead sobera trees.  
Sal leaves are to be taken from the annual coupons or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.  
(as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each household, they are not specified) produce obtained by the exercise of such right should not be sold or bartered.

### 2. Collection and removal, free of charge, timber for house building and for plough up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3 cot. Of timber for ploughs or 10 cot. Of timbers of sal or other species per house holder per annum. The poles are limited to maximum of 8 cot. and plough timber up to 3 cot. of 12 cot. dia.

### 3. Collection and removal, free of charge, 30 bamboo per year per householder.

### 4. Collection and removal free of charge dry fuel not exceeding 8 headloads per family per month.

### 5. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats not exceeding 4 per Khonds household. Grazing will be allowed throughout the year provided the intensity of grazing does not exceed the maximum that the forest can bear. Grazing will not be allowed in young regeneration coupes up to a period of 5 years. Browsers are rigidly excluded. Rights will be exercised from annual coupons or from areas allocated by the District Forest Officer from time to time. All collection and removal except minor forest produce should be covered by permits issued by the Forest Department. The right holder will have right to fishing and hunting and shooting especially of jungle and peafowls and bears. The right holder will have to maintain annual the exterior boundary and fire protection lines described in the schedule against such payment as it is ordered by the Forest Department from time to time. Other admitted rights—NIL.

---

**Ghodapanga nala.**
- **East:** The common boundary line Ganjam & Phulbani districts.
- **West:** Minipapanga village of Phulbani district.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATANGI RESERVE FOREST BLOCK</th>
<th>9th April 1975 &amp; S.R.O. No. 219/75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U/s 21 (1)(b) of the OPA, 1972 the GoO hereby declared that forest covering the area of 2996 acres in Pattangi block in Balliguda Taluk of District of Boudh. Khandmals shall be known as Pattangi Forest Block w.e.f. 30.4.76.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Khonds whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle plough and number of houses and which register forms part of the settlement records are given the following rights in the reserve forests, the said rights passing into their successors subject to the condition that such right are exercisable only up to the limits of what the reserve forest can bear under proper management.

1. Collection and removal free of charge the minor forest products for domestic consumption such as Tamarind, Mahua flower, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, stull leaves and fibre. Thatching grass, sal leaves, kondi brooms, honey and dead slop trees, sal leaves are to be taken from the annual coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by Forest Department (as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each household, they are not specified). Produce obtained by the exercise of such rights should not be sold or bartered.

2. Collection and removal free of charge timber for house building for plough up to maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 4 cft. of timber for plough or 10 cft. of timber of sal or other species per household per annum. The poles are limited to maximum 6' dia and plough timber up to 3 cft. of 12' dia.

3. Collection and removal free of charge dry fuel not exceeding 8 head loads per family per month.

4. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goat not exceeding 4 per month house holder grazing will be allowed throughout the year provided that the intensity of grazing does not exceed the maximum that the forest can bear. Grazing will not be allowed in young regeneration coupes up to a period of 5 year. Browsers are rigidly excluded. Rights will be exercised from annual coupes or from the areas allocated by the District Forest Officer from time to time.

5. All collection and removals except minor forest produce should be covered by permits issued by the Forest Department.

6. The right holders will have the right to fishing, shooting and hunting especially of jungle and peafowl and bears.

7. The right holders will have to maintain annually the exterior boundary and fire protection lines described in the schedule against such payment as is ordered by the Forest Department from time to time.

8. Other rights admitted – Nil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DARINGBAD I A</th>
<th>19th May 1975 &amp; S.R.O. No. 304/75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U/s 21 (1) of OPA, 1972 GoO hereby declared the area of 443.20 acres in Daringbad block of Balliguda Taluk. Boudh. Khondmals shall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Khonds whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle, plough and number of houses and which register forms part of the settlement records are given the following rights in the reserve forests, the said rights passing into their successors subject to the condition that such right are exercisable only up to the limits of what the reserve forest can bear under proper management.

1. Collection and removal free of charge of the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption: Tamarind, Mahua. Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, stull leaves and fibre. Thatching grass, sal leaves, kondi brooms, honey and dead slop trees, sal leaves are to be taken from time to time by Forest Department (as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each household, they are not specified). Produce obtained by the exercise of such rights should not be sold or bartered.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DARINGBADI 'B'</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The GoO in</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Khonds and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue Dept.</strong></td>
<td><strong>other inhabitants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>notification No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>of the locality,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1888-F.S.-49/67-</strong></td>
<td><strong>whose names</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R dated 11th Jan.</strong></td>
<td><strong>have been</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1968 has declared</strong></td>
<td><strong>entered in</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>an area of 1,538</strong></td>
<td><strong>the enumeration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>acres of forest</strong></td>
<td><strong>register and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>land in Simantadi</strong></td>
<td><strong>which forms a</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range of</strong></td>
<td><strong>part of the</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balligada Tahadi,</strong></td>
<td><strong>settlement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phulbani District,</strong></td>
<td><strong>record.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to be known as</strong></td>
<td><strong>1. The term</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daringbadi 'B'</strong></td>
<td><strong>genuine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserved Block</strong></td>
<td><strong>inhabitants does</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>w.e.f. 17th March</strong></td>
<td><strong>not include</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1968.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mahajans,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Shopkeepers,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Contractors,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clerks and others</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Collection and removal free of all charges the minor forest produces for domestic consumption only such as Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Shali leaves and fibre, fibre of other categories locally available, thatching grass, sa leaves, brooms, honey and dead and leave sloop trees. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder are not specified).

2. Felling and removal free of all charges timber for house building and for plough up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3 cft of timber for ploughs or 10 cft of timber of sal or other species per householder per annum subject to the condition that the poles would be limited at 9 diameter.

3. Felling and removal free of all charges dry fuel not exceeding eight head loads per family for month.

4. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs, grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.

5. All the above rights excluding the right of free grazing will only be
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DARINGBADI C</th>
<th>Revenue Department Notification on the 2nd June 1969, No. 31922-PS/93/69-R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Forest Act 1862 (Act V of 1882), the Govt. of Orissa, do hereby declare that the forest situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Boudh-Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 202 acres shall be reserved forest with effect from 1st June 1969 and shall be known as Daringbad C Reserve Block.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The following rights are admitted to the Mahajanas, Shopeekers, Contractors, Clerks and others who are non-agricultural tenants as per the standing order No. 338 of the 10th October 1940 of the Agent and Deputy Commissioner.**

1. **Collection and removal free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumptions only.**
   - Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, silk leaves and fibre, fibres of other categories locally available, thatching grass, sal leaves, brouns, honey and dead sleep trees (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder they are not specified).
2. Felling and removal, free of all charge, timber for house building and for ploughs up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3ft. of timber for ploughs or 10ft. of timber of sal or other species per house holder per annum subject to the condition that the poles would be limited to 8 diameter.
3. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.

**The right holders shall not sell or barter timber or any other forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights.**

6. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.
7. Rights of way to the villages across the reserve along with established routes.
8. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.
9. Other rights – Nil.
against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.
9. Rights of way to the villagers across the reserve along the established routes.
10. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.
11. Other rights - Nil.
12. There is no enclosure in this block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District: Phulbani, Tahasil: Balliguda, Name of the Block: Sikalaketa, Area: 2320.80 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIKALAKETA dt. 10.6.69. No. 36451 F.S.299/69 - R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U/s 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1892 (Madras Act V of 1882) declared the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of Phulbani district as specified and the approximate area of 2320.80 acres shall be reserved forest with effect from 1st June 1959 and shall be known as the Sikalaketa Reserve Block.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Admitted Rights:
The Rhonds whose names are recorded in the enumeration of house holders, cattle, ploughs and number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record are given the following rights in this reserve forest, the said rights passing on to their successors, subject to the condition that such right are exercisable only up to the limits of what the reserve forest can bear under proper management.

1. Collection and removal, free of charge, of the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption: - Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, sial leaves and fibre thatching grass, sal leaves, khond brooms, honey and dead salap trees, sal leaves are to be taken from the annual coupes or areas marked out for purpose from time to time by Forest Department (as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of the items of the above forest produce required by each household they are not specified). Produce obtained by the exercise of such rights should not be sold or bartered.

2. Collection and removal free of charge timber for house building and for plough up to a maximum of either 15 poles including of 3 feet of timber for plough or 10ch. of timber of sal and other species per household per annum. (The poles are limited to a maximum of 8" diameter and plough timber up to 3 ch. of 12" diameter).

3. Collection and removal free of charge 30 bamboo per year per house holder.

4. Collection and removal free of charge dry fuel not exceeding eight loads per family per month.

5. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats not exceeding four per kowdi. House holder grazing will be allowed throughout the year provided that the intensity of grazing does not exceed the maximum that the forest can bear. Grazing will not be allowed in young regeneration coupes up to a period of five years. Breeds are rigidly excluded. Rights will be exercised from the annual coupes or from the areas allocated by the District Forest Officer from time to time. All collections and removals except minor forest produce should be conveyed by permits issued by the Forest Department. The right holders will have the right to fishing and hunting and shooting especially of jungles and pofawls and bear. The right holders will have to maintain annually the exterior boundary and
### PROFILE OF LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Revenue Department Notification</th>
<th>U/S 21 of OFA 1972 &amp; S.R.O. No. 472/79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TERABADI RESERVE FOREST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SRANIKETA RESERVE FOREST</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Terabadi Reserve Forest

- **Revenue Department Notification**
  - 27-1-1979 & S.R.O. No. 472/79
- **U/S 21 of OFA 1972**
  - The State Govt. hereby declared that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of Boudh-Khandamals distr for the approximate area of 4,628.37 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from the first March 1979 and shall be known as Terabadi Reserve Forest.

**The rights are admitted to the inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the Enumeration Register which forms a part of Settlement Record.**

1. Collection and removal free of charges, minor forest produce like all edible roots and fruits, stalk leaves, thatching grass, Sal leaves and brooms for domestic consumption only. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder, they are not specified).
2. Right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes subject to observance of forest rules regarding protection of forest growth and fire protection etc.
3. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of above rights and they shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department from time to time.
4. The rights to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantation permitted within the boundary of the reserve forest as may be decided by the Collector of the district in consultation with DFO concerned would be available to the village community or to specified individuals which includes their successors in interest.
5. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors. Other rights – Nil

#### Sraniaketa Reserve Forest

- **Revenue Dept. Notification**
  - The 15th Dec. 78
  - S.R.O. 86, 1681/78
- **U/S 21 of OFA 1972**
  - Orissa Act 14 of 1972 declared the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of Boudh-Khandamals district, the limits as specified and the approximate area of 737.6 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st February 1979 and shall be Admitted Rights.

**The rights are admitted to the genuine inhabitants of the neighboring villages, whose names have been entered in the Enumeration Register which forms a part of Settlement Record.**

1. Collection and removal, free of charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only:
   - All edible roots, fruits, stalk leaves, thatching grass, Sal leaves, honey, mahua flowers. As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of each of the above items required by each house holder, they are not specified.
   - Removal of dry fuel free of all charges for their domestic consumption only.
2. Rights of way to villages across the reserve along established routes subject to observance of rules regarding protection of forest wealth and fire protection.
3. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during the summer subject to the condition that the intensity of grazing does not exceed the maximum that the forest can bear. Grazing will not be allowed in young regeneration and plantation. Breeders are strictly prohibited. The above rights are only exercisable subject to what the reserve forest can bear after proper management. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors. The right holders shall
PROFILE OF LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL

SIMANBADI RESERVED FOREST
Ut. 26.12.55, No 322-B XV.24/54-L.R.S.

U/s 16 of MFA 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) declared on 24th December 1955, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended herewith shall be constituted as Reserve Forest.

The following foot paths measuring 6 feet wide are allowed for the use of persons and cattle other than sheep or goat.

1. Badabanga, Bodakou, Sripanga foot path enters the reserve on the northern side at a point 150 links to the east of Cairn No. 58 and traverse the reserve for a length of 26 chains meeting northern point of Bodakeja enclosure and then reenters the reserve a point 480 links to the North of Cairn No. 26 of Bodakeja enclosure, traverses the reserve in a southerly direction for a length of 20 chains emerging at a point 42 links to the east of Cairn No. 116 on the southern boundary line.

2. On foot path from Badabanga to pypohadi enters the reserve at a point 418 links to the east of Cairn No. 67 on the eastern boundary traverses parallel to the boundary line emerging from the Reserve 20 links to the south of Cairn No. 22.

3. A foot path from Kettasingi to Sripanga crosses the reserve at Cairn No. 81 on the eastern line measuring about a mile and emerges at a point on a southern boundary 200 links to the west of Cairn NO. 106.

4. A foot path measuring 20 chains at 340 links to the north of Cairn No. 90 on the eastern side of the reserve block and emerges at a point 652 links to the North of Cairn No. 104 on the Southern boundary of the reserve block.

5. A foot path measuring about 64 chains enters the western side of the reserve at a point of Cairn No. 148 and emerges from the reserve on the northern side at a point 630 links to the east of Cairn No. 26. A land measuring about 573.4 acres and bounded by 54 pillars, the first pillar situated at a distance of 30 chains to the south-west of the extreme north-east point of the reserve block and having a perimeter 353.21 chains is excluded fro the reserve for the villagers of Bodakeja. These people are admitted to general rights conceded to the Khonds as shown in para III. The following concessions are allowed to the khonds of the villages Jardabadi, Jedabadi, Sollabadi, Doidibadi, Badakeja, Dandapinga, Labhabadi, Godedi, Godatobadi, Pattangi, Banmahama, Dacrebadi, Simanbadi, Schedule District: Phulibani, Taluk: Balliguda Name of the Block: Simanbadi Area: 3,664 acres. Boundaries.
| PIDHIARY | 13th December 1976 & S.R.O. No. 1254/76. | The State Govt. hereby declared that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of Phulabani District the limits of which are specified below | The rights are admitted to the inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register, which |

1. Collection and removal free of the charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Sal resin, Siali leaves, fibre, all edible roots and fruits, fibre of other varieties locally available, thatching grass, sal leaves, Kusuma fruits, broom and honey. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder, they are not specified).

2. Felling and removal free of all charges, timber for house buildings and for ploughs up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3 cft and timbers for plough or 10 cft of timber of sal or other species per house holder per |

- North-Mukheri village.
- South-Budampalli village.
- East-Penapasi village.
- West-Pengali.
## PROFILE OF LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIRIKUTI:</th>
<th>Govt. of Orissa Revenue &amp; Dcisc Dept. Notificatio n dt. 16th June 1964, No. 36149-F.S. 31/64-R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and approximate area of which is 4775 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 15th January 1977 and shall be known as Pidiaary Reserve Forest.</td>
<td>forms a part of the Settlement record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Collection and removal, free of charge, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only. Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, shahili leaves, all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves, fibre, thatch grass, brooms, honey and dead, sheep trees to be taken from areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.  
2. Felling and removal of timber for house building for ploughs, free of charge.  
3. Free feeling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purposes.  
4. Rights will be exercised from the annual coupes or from the area allocated by the Divisional Forest Officer from time to time.  
5. Free grazing of cattle other than goats not exceeding six per house holder. Grazing will be allowed throughout the year. Regeneration and plantation areas are closed to grazing and browsers are rigidly excluded.  
6. The right holders will have the right of fishing in the streams and ponds to

annum, subject to the condition that the poles should be limited to 8’ dia.  
3. Right of way to villages across to reserve along established routes.  
4. Felling and removal free of all charges, dry fuel not exceeding 8 head loads per family per month.  
5. Free grazing of their own cattle not exceeding 8 other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during the summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.  
6. Felling and removal free of all charges 10 bamboo per house holder per year.  
7. All the above rights excluding the right of free grazing will only be exercised from the annual coupes or from areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department. All removals except minor forest produce should be covered by free permits to be procured from the Forest Department.  
8. The right holders shall not sell or barter timber or any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at prescribed rates.  
9. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.  
10. Other rights – Nil.  
11. There is no enclosure inside the block.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preservation</th>
<th>Rights and Restrictions</th>
<th>Rights and Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **POKARI RESERVE FOREST** | Declared an approximate area of 13, 442.4 acres of forest land in Simanbadi Range of Balliguda Tahsil of Balliguda Subdivision in the district of Boudh-Khandmill, to be a reserved forest known as Pokari Reserved Forest with effect from 21st March 1968. The following rights have been admitted to the Adivasis and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the Enumeration Register and which forms a part of the Settlement Record. | 1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots & fruits, Siali leaves fibre, thatching grass, Sal leaves, brooms, honey, and dead sleep trees, to be taken from the coupes or such areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department. |}
| **ADHAGAON RESERVE FOREST** | The Govt. of Orissa in Revenue department in their notification No. 1880-F.S.-82 admitted Rights. The following rights are also being admitted to the | 2. Felling and removal, free of charge, dry fuel not exceeding 5 head loads per family per month. |}

**Additional Information**

- Admitted rights shall be allowed to pass on to their successors.
- Other rights — Nil
- There is no enclosure inside the reserve.
- Hunting and shooting of animals in self-defence or for protection of their cattle and crops is permitted provided they do not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the revisions of any law or rule in force.

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**PROFILE OF LAND & FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL**
|  |  
|---|---|
| 1. | Department. |
| 2. | Felling and removal free of charges dry fuel not exceeding eight headloads per family per month. |
| 3. | Free permits are to be issued by the D.F.O or felling and removal of timber for house building and for plough if and when found necessary. |
| 4. | The right holders shall not sell or barter timber or any other forest produce obtained in exercise of the above rights. |
| 5. | Free grazing of cattle excepting goats not exceeding six per each household owned by him. Grazing will be allowed throughout the year except regeneration and plantation areas. Browsers are strictly excluded. |
| 6. | The right holders will have the rights of fishing in the streams and ponds of the reserve for their domestic consumption only and also the concession of hunting carnivorous animals inside the reserve. |
| 7. | The right holders will have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages by the Forest Department at the prescribed rates. |
| 8. | Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors. |
| 9. | Other rights – Nil |
| 10. | There is no enclosure inside the block. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notification No.</th>
<th>1880-FS-48/67-R dated the 11th January 1968 (Published in the Orissa Gazette extraordinary issue No. 567 dated the 24th May, 1968)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48/67-R dated the 11th January 1968 (Published in the Orissa Gazette extraordinary issue No. 567 dated the 24th May, 1968) have been pleased to declare an approximate area of 15,080 acres of forest land in Simanbadi Range of Balliguda Tahasil of Balliguda Subdivision in the district of Phulabani, the boundary description of which are indicated below, to be a reserved forest known as Adhagam Reserved Block with effect from the 15th February 1968.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Adibasi and other genuine inhabitants of the village situated near the vicinity of the block whose names have been entered in the Enumeration Register and which forms part of the Settlement record. |<br />
|---|---|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>HB DETAILS</th>
<th>Admitted Rights</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jelubadi Reserve Forest | The Govt. of Orissa in Revenue Dept. Notification No. 3968-PS-47/67-R dated 11th January 1968 | The kundis whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle ploughs number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record are given the following rights in the reserved forest. | 1. Collection and removal free of charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, stall leaves, fibre, thatch grass, Sal leaves, brooms, honey and dead slop trees, to be taken from the coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.  
2. Felling and removal of all dead and dry trees for domestic consumption.  
3. Hunting and shooting of animals in self defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provisions of any law or rule in force.  
4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary on payment of wages.  
5. Admitted rights are allowed to pass on to their successors.                                                                 |
| Sirtiguda Reserve Forest | Revenue Dept. Notification No. 56120-PS.120/6 B-R | Admitted rights: The Kondhi and other genuine local inhabitants whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle ploughs and number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record, shall be admitted the following rights in this reserved forest. | 1. Collection and removal free of charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, Shali leaves, all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves, fibre, thatch grass, brooms, honey, and dead slop trees to be taken from the coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.  
2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purposes.  
3. Hunting and shooting of animals in self defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provisions of any law or rule in force.  
4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary described in the schedule, on payment of wages.  
5. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors. |
DOMERI 11th January 1968, No. 1980 T.S.-54/67 R.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Madras Forest Act 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) the Govt. of Orissa hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasal of the District of Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 1350 acres shall be reserved forest, with effect from the 1st February 1969 and shall be known as the Domeri Reserve Block.

Admitted Rights: The Khoonds and other genuine local inhabitants whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle ploughs and number of houses and which register forms part of the settlement records, shall be admitted the following rights in this reserved forest.

1. Collection and removal, free of charge, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only. Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, Shali leaves, all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves, fibre, thatch grass, brooms, honey and dead slop trees to be taken from coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.
2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purposes.
3. Hunting and shooting of animals in self-defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provision of any law or rule in force.
4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundaries described in the schedule on payment of wages.
5. Admitted rights shall pass on their successors.

District: Boudh-Khondmals, Tahasal: Balliguda, Block: Domeri, Area: 1350 acres

BANJAMAHA 9th April 1972, S.R.O. No. 358/72

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 the Govt. of Orissa hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasal of the district of Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 620 acres shall be reserved forest, with effect from the 1st January 1972 and shall be known as the Banjamaha Reserve Block.

Rights: - The following rights are admitted to the inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register and which forms a part of the settlement records

1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only:- Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Shali leaves, and fibres, thatching grass, sal leaves, broom, honey and dog slop tree (as it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder, they are not specified).
2. Felling and removal, free of all charges, dry fuel not exceeding 8 (eight) head loads per family per month.
3. Felling and removal free of all charges, timber for house buildings and for ploughs up to maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 5 ft. of timbers for ploughs or 10 cft of timber of sal and other species per annum. (The poles are limited to a maximum of 8" dia and plough timber up to 3 cft.)

Boundary:-
- North – Village Drepanga and Padelika block and Guniabadi village
- South – Banjamaha village
- East – Bendahanja village
- West – Lihebadi village, Solopojwa, Kaliwerwa
|-----------|-------------------------------------|

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Act V of 1882) the Govt. of Orissa hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the districts of Phulabani the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 431 acres shall be Reserved Forests with effect from 1st June 1972 and shall be known as the Banjamuna Reserved Block.

Admitted rights: - The lowns whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders cattle ploughs and number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record are given the following rights in this reserve forest.

1. Collection and removal, free of charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption: - Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves, fibre, thatching grass, Sal leaves, brooms, honey and dead solipo tree to be taken from coppice or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department:

2. Hunting and shooting of animals in self defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provisions of any law or rule in force.

3. The right holder shall maintain the exterior boundary described in the schedule on payment of wages.

4. Admitted rights are allowed to pass on to their successors.

**Boundary:**
- North - Borapalli, Sindaugi, Bupopadi village.
- South - Dallamili, Sapokamba village.
- East - Kaslapaladi and Pasaripeta village.
- West - Jargiayya and Sundra 'A'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Forest Act 1882, the Govt. of Orissa hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of the district of Purihahi the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 1660 acres shall be reserved forest with effect from 1st June 1972 and shall be known as the Barakhama 'A' Reserve Block.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rights:</strong> The following rights are admitted to the fixed and other genuine local inhabitants whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves and fibre and thatching grass, sal leaves, kusum fruits brooms and honey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Solopo trees whether live or dead provided that the concession will stand automatically modified on the introduction of laws regulating or prohibiting manufacture, consumption and distribution of intoxicating drinks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> The right holders shall not sell or barter timber or any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by Forest Department.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> Other rights – Nil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> Name of the village inside the block – No village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- North - Padmapada, Balkata, Saharpadi village.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- South - Biraguda, Digopadi village.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- East - Madirat village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- West - Barakhama village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BARAKHAMA 'D' RESERVED FOREST</strong></td>
<td>The Government of Orissa in Revenue Department in their notification No. 1064-F.S.70/67-R dated the 11th January 1968 (Published in the Orissa Gazette extraordinary issue No. 178 dated the 16th July 1968) have been pleased to declare an approximate area of 1,292 acres of forest land in Balliguda Range of Balliguda Tahasil of Balliguda subdivision in the district of Phulbani. The boundary description of which are indicated below to be a reserved forest with effect from 16th March 1968.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admitted rights:-</strong> The Khonds whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle ploughs and number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record, are given the following rights in this reserve forest:-</td>
<td>1. Collection and removal, free of charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption :- Tamarind, Mahua, and Natural sal resin, Siali leaves, all edible roots and fruits, fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves, brooms, honey and dead sloop trees to be taken from coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Hunting and shooting of animals in self-defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provisions of any law or rule in force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary described in the schedule against payment of wages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Admitted rights are allowed to pass on to their successors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARAIKHAM</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th May, 1975.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Phulbani the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 4,360 acres shall be reserved forests with effect from the 10th June 1975 and shall be known as the BaraiKhama B Reserve Block.

### Rights:
- The following rights are admitted to the Khonds and other genuine local inhabitants whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.

1. Collection and removal free of all charges of the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only:
   - a) Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Sal leaves and fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves, kasum fruits, bromes and honey.
   - b) Solopo trees whether live or dead provided that this concession will stand automatically modified on the introduction of laws regulating or prohibiting consumption and distribution of intoxicating drinks.

2. Free grazing of their own cattle, other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas is strictly prohibited.

3. The right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.

4. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.

5. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.

6. Other rights - Nil. There are three enclosures inside the block which are excluded from the reserve Gangarange, Malhali, Sarukoi.

### Notes:
- **North**: Kinijodiv Village boundary between Balliguda Tahasil and Khodamals subdivision.
- **East**: Bodi, Spandikla, Tamangi Village.
- **South**: Khadag river, Mundagada, Kutikia, Mundasahi village.
- **West**: Khadag river, BaraiKhama D' Pokharibanda Block

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARAIKHAM A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd May, 1975, S.R.O, No. 527/75-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) he State Govt. do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Phulbani the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 4,360 acres shall be reserved forests with effect from the 10th June 1975 and shall be known as the BaraiKhama C Reserve Block.

### Rights:
- The Khonds and the genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record are admitted to the following rights:

1. Collection and removal of the following minor forest produce free of charges for domestic consumption only:
   - Tamarind, Mahua, Sal leaves and fibre, thatching grass, bromes, dead salop trees, edible roots and fruits. As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the items of the above minor forest produce required by each household the quantities are not specified.

2. Felling and removal, free of charge, timber for house building purpose only. This right should be covered by free permit and will be exercised from the annual coupers or from the areas allocated by the D.F.O. from time to time.

3. Right of way over the established routes inside the reserve subject to the observance forest rules regarding protection of forest wealth and fire protection etc. The right of collection and removal of minor forest produce and timber for domestic consumption only are restricted within the area enclosed by the dotted line.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONAGUL</th>
<th>16th July 1975, S.R.O., No. 480/75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of the district of Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 2797 acres shall be reserved forest with effect from 10th August 1975 and shall be known as Onagul Reserve Block.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Rights- The following rights are admitted to the Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Felling and removal, free of all charges 30 bamboos per house holder. |
| 2. The said rights will only be exercised from the annual coupes or from areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department and is covered by free permits to be produced from Forest Department. |
| 3. The right holders shall not sell or barter the forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department. |
| 4. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors. |
| 5. Other rights – Nil. There is no enclave inside the reserve. |

- South - District of Kalahandi joined the south boundary of the block.
- North - Sargipada, Karmibeda, Ghodabali, Ghamurbada, village.
- East - Perubhat village.
**BUDRUKIA:**


In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1891 (Act V of 1892) the Govt. of Orissa do hereby declare that the forest covering the area 1.872 acres in Budadthali Block in Balliguda Tahsili of the district of Buda, the limits of which are specified to be a reserved forest with effect from the 19th January 1965.

**Rights:** The following rights are admitted to the inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.

1. Collection and removal free of charges the minor forest produce of the varieties of edible roots and fruits and sal leaves domestic consumption only. As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of these minor forest produce to be obtained in exercise of this right, it is not specified. This right is exercisable only upto the limit of which reserve forest can bear after proper and scientific management. This right will be subjected to the condition that in the process of collecting these minor forest produce they do not in any way damage the existing timbers and valuable trees.

2. Right of way along with the established routes subject to the observation of rules regarding fire protection and forest reservation.

3. The right holders shall not sell or barter away any forest produce obtained in exercise of the above right. They shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually on payment of wages at the rate fixed by the Forest Department.

4. The rights and concessions shall pass on to their successors. 5. Other rights = Nil. There is no enclosure inside the block.

- North - Madinata village,
- South - Manigraguda village,
- East - Khadaga river,
- West - Panchayat road from Budrukia to Kutliya and Kamenga.

**NAUNBALLI:**

Dr. 16.12.64 No. 7946/42/64-R.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1891 (Act V of 1892) the Govt. of Orissa do hereby declare that the forest covering the area 1.872 acres in Naunballi Block in Balliguda Tahsili of the district of Budaith, the limits of which are specified to be a reserved forest with effect from the 19th January 1965.

The Khonds and other genuine local inhabitants whose names are recorded in the enumeration register of the house holders, cattle ploths and number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement record shall be admitted the following rights in the reserved forests.

1. Collection and removal free of charges the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption. Tamarind, Mahua, Natural salt resin, Shival leaves all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves, fibres, thatch grass, brooms, honey and dead sheep trees to be taken from corps or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.

2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purpose.

3. Hunting and shooting of animals in self-defence or in defence of their cattle and crops is permitted provided it does not involve violation of restrictions specially imposed and infringement of the provisions of any law or rules in force.

4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary described in the scheduled on payment of wages. 5. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.
KHAMANKHOLE RESERVE FOREST

The 6th August 1955, No. 2906-XIV-5/54-R.S.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) the Governor of Orissa is pleased to declare that from the 13th day of November 1955, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted as Reserved Forest.

The Khonds of Midualandi, Benjapedia, Surati, Suraloda, Gadimaska, Padapparad, Subpadorama, Budakhorna, Badang and Mattabelli villagers where names are recorded in the enumeration register of house holders, cattle, ploughs and number of houses and which register forms part of the reserve forest, the said rights passing on to their successors subject to the condition that such rights are exercisable only up to the limits of what the reserve forest can bear under proper management.

1. Collection and removal free of charge the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption:—Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sail resin, all edible roots and fruits, shaila leaves and fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves broom sticks, honey and dead sleep trees. Sal leaves are to be taken from the annual coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the items of the above minor forest produce required by each householder; they are not specified). Produce by the exercise of such rights should not be sold or bartered.

2. Felling and removal free charge, timber for house building and for ploughs up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3 cft. of timber per plough or 10 cft. of timber of sal and other species per householder per annum. (The poles are limited to a maximum of 8" diameter and plough timber up to 3 cubic feet of 12" diameter).

3. Felling and removal free of 4 loads of bamboos per year per householder.

4. Felling and removal free of charge, dry fuel not exceeding eight headloads per family per month.

5. Free grazing of their own cattle other than goats not exceeding four per Khond householder. Grazing will be allowed throughout the year provided that the intensity of grazing does not exceed the maximum that the forest can bear. Grazing will not be allowed in young regeneration coupes up to a period of five years. Browsers are rigidly excluded. Rights will be exercised from the annual coupes or from the areas allowed by the District Forest Officer from time to time. The right holders will have the right to fishing and hunting and shooting especially of jungle and peafowls and bear. The right holders will have to maintain annually the exterior boundary and fire protection lines described in the schedule against such payment as is ordered by the Forest Department from time to time.

6. Other rights:—The following foot paths are allowed in the reserve for the use of public.

1. A foot path 5' wide from Suraloda to Gadimaska measuring about 5 farlungs.

2. A foot path 5' wide from Kilkona to Suthaloda measuring about 1 mile 5 furlongs.

3. A foot path 5' wide from Suri to Suthaloda measuring about 4

District Taluk Name of the Block Area
Boundaries, Phulabani Balliguda Khamankhole
700acres
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred under section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act 1972 (Orissa Act 15 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Boudh Bhandma, Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 17, 104 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st September 1978 and shall be known as Kurtumgarh Reserved Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted Rights: The following rights are granted from the reserve to 330 Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of 24 neighbouring villages of the locality whose names have been recorded in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.</td>
<td>a) Collection and removal free of all charges the following minor forest produces for domestic consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Removal of dry fuel free of all charges for their domestic consumption only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of the minor forest produces and dry fuel to be collected by each house holder, they are not specified. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce to be obtained in the exercise of the rights granted to them at (a) &amp; (b) above. These rights are exercisable only upon the limits of which the reserve forest can bear after proper and scientific management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Right of way to villagers across the reserve along the established routes subject to the observation of rules regarding forest reservation and fire protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Only for the inhabitants of one enclosure village the following additional rights are granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Free grazing of their own cattle not exceeding 5 (six) Browsers and grazing in regeneration and young plantation during which the seedlings require for establishment are strictly prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Removal free of all charges timber for house building and ploughs upto a maximum of 1.5 poles inclusive of 3cf. of timber for ploughs or 10cf. of timber of sal or other species per house holder per annum subject to the condition that poles should be limited to 8&quot; diameter. This right is to be covered by free permit to be procured from the Forest Department and will only be exercised from the annual coupes or from the areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Forest</td>
<td>Rights &amp; Restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDRA RESERVE FORST</td>
<td>In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Govt. do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Boudh-Khandamals, Prakhani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 300 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1.3.79 and shall be known as Sundra 'A' Reserved Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted Rights-It is found that people are collecting minor forest produce. People may be allowed to enjoy the following rights whose names are entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the Settlement record</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves and fibre, thatching grass, brooms. It is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of each of the above named items required by each house holder. Hence the same are not specified. Produces obtained by exercising the rights can not be sold be bartered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>The right holders are to maintain the exterior boundary of the reserve forest on payment of wages as fixed by the Forest Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Other rights - Nil. There is no enclosure inside the reserve forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIRINGA RESERVE</td>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Govt. do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Boudh-Khandamals,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted Rights- The Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of the locality may be allowed the following rights whose names has been entered in the enumeration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Collection and removal, free of all charges the following minor forest produces for domestic consumption only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves, fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves brooms. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of each of the above named items required by each house holder they are not specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Felling and removal free of all charges timber for construction of new houses and major repair of houses of free permit to be issued by Forest Dept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KUDITULI RESERVE FOREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural salt resin, all edible roots and fruits, Shili leaves and fibre and fibres of other varieties locally available, thatching grass, Sali leaves, brooms and honey. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each householder, they are not specified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Felling and removal, free of all charges, timber for house building and for ploughs up to maximum of 15 poles inclusive of 3 cft. of timber. 10 cft. of timber of sal or other species per householder per annum subject to the condition that the poles should be limited to 8&quot; diameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Felling and removal, free of all charges, dry fuel not exceeding 8 (eight) headloads per family per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Free grazing of their own cattle, other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during the summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>All the above rights, excluding the right of free grazing, will only be exercised from the annual copses of these areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department. All removals, except minor forest produce should be covered by free permits to be procured from the Forest Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The right holders shall sell or barter timber or any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights and they shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other rights – Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>There are no enclosures inside the black.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phalabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 3120 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1979 and shall be known as Sringia Reserve Forest.

Phalabani register and which forms a part of the settlement record.

(The poles are limited to a maximum of 8" diameter).

c) The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary on payment of wages as per the rates fixed by the Forest Department.

d) Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.

e) Other rights – Nil.

f) There is no enclave inside the reserve.
PATAKHANDA
A’A’

Revenue Dept.
Notification
The 24th
August
1970 S.R.O.
No. 1136/70-R

In exercise of the
powers conferred
under Section 21 of
the Orissa Forest
Act, 1972 (Orissa Act
14 of 1972) the State
Governor do hereby
declare that the land
situated in Balliguda
district of Phulabani,
the limits of which
are specified below
and the approximate
area of which is 390
acres shall be
reserved forest
with effect from 1st
October 1970 and
shall be known as
Patakhandha
A’A’
Reserved Forest.

The following
rights may be
given to the
people as per the
enumeration
register which
forms a part of the
case record. The
right will also be
enjoyed by their
successors.

1. Collection and removal of minor forest produce such as dry firewood,
   Stalk leaves and fibre, Sal leaves and sticks, Barada leaf, all edible
   roots and fruits, thatching grass and brooms for domestic
   consumption only. As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity
   of forest produce to be obtained in exercise of this right so it is not
   specified.

2. Each household may be allowed to collect 20 bamboo per year for
   personal use only. The rights at serial 1, 2 are exercisable free of
   charges and only upto the limit to which the reserve forest can bear
   for proper and scientific management of forest. These rights will be
   subjected to condition that in the process of collecting the minor
   forest produce the people shall not damage the existing timbers and
   valuable trees.

3. Free grazing of cattle during summer, grazing in regeneration and
   plantation area is strictly prohibited.

4. The right holders should not sell or barter any forest produce
   obtained in exercise of above rights. They shall have to maintain the
   exterior boundary on payment of wages fixed by Govt.

5. The rights and concessions shall pass on to their successors.

6. Other rights - Nil.

KESARGUDA

24th
December
1976, S.R.O.
No. 1288/76

In exercise of the
powers conferred
under section 21 of
the Orissa Forest
Act, 1972 (Orissa Act
14 of 1972), the State
Government do hereby
declare that the land
situated in Balliguda
district of Phulabani,
there limits of which
are specified below
and the approximate
area of which is 645
acres shall be a reserved
forest with effect from 25th January
1977 and shall be known as Kesarguda
Reserved Forest.

Rights :- The following
rights are admitted to the
Kondhs and other genuine
inhabitants of the
locality whose names
have been entered in the
enumeration register which
forms a part of the
settlement record.

1. Collection of Tamarind, Mahua, Mahua flower, edible roots and fruits,
   stalk leaves and fibre, thatching grass and brooms free of all charges.

2. Free grazing of cattle other than goats and pigs is allowed only
   during the summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and
   plantation areas strictly prohibited. (The exact quantity of minor
   forest produce to be collected by each house holder is not specified
   since it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity). They shall
   have to maintain the exterior boundary line annually on payment of
   wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department. The
   admitted rights will be enjoyed by the people whose names are
   mentioned in the enumeration register which forms a part of the
   case record. The right will also be enjoyed by their successors.

3. Other rights :- Nil.
### PADELKIA RESERVE FOREST

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of the district of Boudh, Bhandhara, Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 1400 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1979 and shall be known as Padelkia Reserved Forest.

- **In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of the district of Boudh, Bhandhara, Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 1400 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1979 and shall be known as Padelkia Reserved Forest.**

1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce and dry fuel for domestic consumption only: All edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves and fibre, Sal leaves and felling and removal of dry fuel (Firewood). As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of forest produce and dry fuel to be obtained in exercise of this right they are not stipulated. These rights are exercisable only upto the limits of which the reserved forest can bear after proper and scientific management by the Forest Department.

2. Felling and removal, free of all charges timber for house building and ploughs up to a maximum of 15 poles inclusive of 3 ft. of timber for plough and 10 ft. of sal or other specimen of timber for house building purposes per annum per house holder subject to the condition that poles are limited to 8” diameter. The right is to be covered by free permit to procure by from the Forest Department and will only be exercised from the annual coupons or from the area marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.

3. The right to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantations permitted with in the boundary of the reserved forest may be decided by the Collector of the district in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer concerned would be available to the village community or to specified individuals which includes their successors in interest.

4. Free grazing of their own cattle not exceeding 4 (four) other than goats, pigs and sheep per house holder. Browsers and grazing in regeneration season and in young plantation are strictly prohibited.

5. The right holders shall not sell or barter away the forest produce obtained in exercise of the above right. They shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually on payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.

6. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.

7. There is no enclosure inside the reserve.

### LANKAGARH RESERVED FOREST

- **The Government of Orissa in Revenue Department in their notification No. 1884-F.S.569767-B dated the 11th January 1968 (Published in the Orissa Gazette extraordinary issue No. 777 dated the 18th January 1968) declared the following rights:**

1. Collection and removal, free of charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption. Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal, in all edible roots and fruits, Siali leaves, fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves, brouns, honey and dead snoop trees to be taken from coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.

2. Felling and removal of dead and dry trees for domestic purposes free of charges.

3. Removal of bamboo not exceeding 30 (thirty) per house holder per
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>PROFILE OF LAND &amp; FOREST GOVERNANCE IN KANDHAMAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Date: 16th July 1969 | Number of houses and which register forms a part of the settlement records shall be admitted the following rights in this reserve forest. |

- Closure and removal free of charges, the following minor forest produce strictly for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Mahua flower, Siali leaves, fibre, thatching grass and brooms and dry fuel.
- The exact quantity of each item required by each householder is not specified since it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of each item required by each householder. The right of collection and removal of different minor forest produce is exercisable only up to the limit of what the reserve forest can bear after proper management.
- Felling and removal of timber for house building and ploughs, free of charges up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3ft. of timber of sal or other species per householder per annum subject to the condition that the poles should be limited to 8” dia. All collection and removal except minor forest produce should be covered by free permits issued by the Forest Department. Rights will be allowed from the annual coupes of or from areas allotted by the D.F.O. from time to time.
- Right holders shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually on payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Department.
- The right to enjoy horticultural plantation permitted within boundary of the reserve forest as may be decided by the Collector of the district in consultation with D.F.O. concerned would be available to the village community or to specified individuals which includes their successors in interest.
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred under section 21 of Orissa Forest Act 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972), the State Govt do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil of the district of Boudh-Khandmaul, Phulahani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 164.0 hectares shall be a reserved forest with effect from 1st February 1979 and shall be known as Mundigarh 'B' Reserved Forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted Rights - The Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record are allowed following rights and concessions from the reserve. 1. The collection and removal free of all charges the minor forest produce of the varieties of edible roots and fruits, Ragi fibre, and dry fuel for domestic consumption only. As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantity of minor forest produce to be obtained in exercise of this right, it is not specified. This right is exercisable upto the limit to which the reserve forest can bear after proper and scientific manner. This right will be subjected to condition, that in the process of collecting the minor forest produce, they do not in any way damage existing timbers and valuable trees. 2. Free grazing of their own cattle at the rate of 4 heads of animals per one family. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas are strictly prohibited. 3. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in exercise of the above right. They shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually on payment of wages fixed by the Forest Department. 4. The right to enjoy fruits of horticultural plantation permitted within the boundary of the reserve forest as may be decided by the Collector of the district in consultation with D.F.O. concerned would be available to the village community or to specified individuals which includes their successors in interest. 5. The rights and concessions shall pass on to their successors. 6. Other rights - Nil. 7. There is no enclosure inside the block.</td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of Orissa Forest Act, 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the Governor of Orissa hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasil Rights - The following rights are admitted to the Kondhs and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration 1. Collection and removal, free of charges, minor forest produce such as all edible roots and fruits, stai leaves, thirsting grass for domestic consumption (i.e. it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder; they are not specified). 2. Right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes. 3. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights. They shall have to maintain the exterior boundary annually on payment of wages at the rates specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • North - Sarliguda and Judilib village.  
• South - Dongapangua Block.  
• East - Bondru block and Bharabari sajeti village.  
• West - Lasser |
of the district of Phulabani, the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 4365 acres shall be reserved forest with effect from 1st day of August 1973 and shall be known as Lasser Extension Reserve Block.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In exercise of the powers conferred under section 21 of Orissa Forest Act (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the Government do hereby notified that the land situated in Balliguda Tahsil of Phulabani district the limits of which are specified below and approximate area of which is 10060 acres shall be a Reserved Forest with effect from 1st February 1977 and shall be known as Bilamal Reserve Forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights :- The following rights are admitted to Kondhs and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, stali leaves, fibres and fibres of other varieties, sal leaves, thaching grass, houmas and honey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Right of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Free grazing of their own cattle, other than goats and pigs. Grazing will be allowed only during summer. Browsers and grazing in regeneration and plantation areas strictly prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Felling and removal free of all charges, dry fuel not exceeding 8 (eight) head loads per family per month.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Felling and removal, free of all charges, timber for house building and for ploughs up to a maximum of either 15 poles inclusive of 3ft. of timber for ploughs or 100ft. of timber of sal or other species per house holder per annum subject to the condition that the poles would be limited to 8&quot; dia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. The right holder will have the right of fishing in streams and ponds of the reserve for their domestic consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. All the above rights excluding the rights of free grazing will only be exercised from the annual wages or from areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department, whenever the Forest Department takes up fodder or any other plantation, they will consider the grazing right of the villagers by enabling them to grazing their cattle free, in portion of the reserves. Keeping this in view, the Forest Department may take fodder plantation in specified areas and must set part adequate portions of reserve forest for the</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- North - Bilamal, Duliaski and Kinarri village.
- South - Koraput district boundary,
- East - Golumpanga, Bhandaraha, Pairmals, Lendang, Bhalaguda village.
- West - Bharanilak, Gubali village
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LASSER RESERVE FOREST</th>
<th>24th Nov. 1969, No. S.R.O. 2/70-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In exercise of the</strong></td>
<td><strong>Admitted Rights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>powers conferred</strong></td>
<td><strong>&gt; The Khond and</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>by section 16 of</strong></td>
<td><strong>other genuine</strong></td>
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<td><strong>the Madras Forest</strong></td>
<td><strong>local inhabitants</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Act, 1882</strong></td>
<td><strong>whose names</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>(Madras Act V of</strong></td>
<td><strong>have been</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1882) the Govt.</strong></td>
<td><strong>mentioned in the</strong></td>
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<td><strong>of Orissa hereby</strong></td>
<td><strong>enumeration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>declare that the</strong></td>
<td><strong>register of house</strong></td>
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<td><strong>land situated in</strong></td>
<td><strong>holders, cattle</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balliguda Tahasil</strong></td>
<td><strong>ploughs and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>of the district of</strong></td>
<td><strong>number of</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Phulahani the</strong></td>
<td><strong>houses and</strong></td>
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<td><strong>limits of which</strong></td>
<td><strong>which register</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>are specified</strong></td>
<td><strong>forms a part of</strong></td>
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<td><strong>below and</strong></td>
<td><strong>the settlement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>approximate area</strong></td>
<td><strong>record, shall be</strong></td>
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<td><strong>of which is 10,240</strong></td>
<td><strong>admitted the</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>acres shall be</strong></td>
<td><strong>following rights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reserved forest</strong></td>
<td><strong>in this reserved</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>with effect from</strong></td>
<td><strong>forest.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **the 31st** | 1. Collection and removal, free of charge, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only: Tamarind, Mahua, Natural sal resin, sali leaves, all edible roots and fruits, sal leaves fibre, thatching grass brooms, honey and dead slop trees to be taken from coupes or areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.
2. Felling and removal of dry fuel free of all charges not exceeding eight headloads per family per month.
3. The right holders shall not barter or sell any forest produce obtained in exercise of the above rights.
4. Free grazing of cattle, excepting goats not exceeding five per each khond house holder owned by him. Grazing will be allowed throughout the year except in regeneration and plantation areas, browsers are strictly excluded.
5. The right holders will have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages by the Forest Department at the prescribed rates.
6. Admitted rights will pass on to their successors.
7. Other admitted rights – Nil.
| **December 1969,** | **grazing of the cattle of the villagers. In regard to the plantation of medicinal herbs, the rights of villagers to collect edible fruits and herbs will not extend over such areas where plantation would be taken up by the Forest Department in future.** |
| **9. The right holders should not sell or barter timber or any forest produce obtained in exercise of the above rights.** |
| **10. The right holders should have to maintain the exterior boundary annually against payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the Forest Deptt.** |
| **11. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.** |
| **12. Other rights – Nil.** |
| **13. There is no enclosure inside the block.** |
and shall be known as the Lasser Reserve Block.


In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Orissa Forest Act 1972 (Orissa Act 14 of 1972) the State Government do hereby declare that the land situated in Balliguda Tahasal of district Phulabani the limits of which are specified below and the approximate area of which is 12760 acres shall be a reserved forest with effect from 15th May 1975 and shall be known as Bondhu Reserved Block.

Rights: - The following rights are admitted to the Khonds and other genuine inhabitants of the locality whose names have been entered in the enumeration register which forms a part of the settlement record.

1. Collection and removal, free of all charges, the following minor forest produce for domestic consumption only; Tamarind, Mahua, Natural Sal resin, all edible roots and fruits, silk leaves, fibre, thatching grass, sal leaves, Brooms, honey and dead sheep trees. (As it is impracticable to specify the exact quantities of each of the above named items required by each house holder they are not specified).
2. Rights of way to villages across the reserve along established routes.
3. Felling and removal free of all charges 25 (twenty five) bamboo per year per house holder.
4. The right holders shall maintain the exterior boundary described in the schedule on payment of wages.
5. The right holders shall not sell or barter any forest produce obtained in the exercise of the above rights.
6. All removers except minor forest produce to be covered by free permits to be procured from the Forest Department and will only be exercised from the annual coupes or from the areas marked out for such purpose from time to time by the Forest Department.
7. Admitted rights shall pass on to their successors.
8. Other rights - Nil. There is no enclosure inside the block.

- North - Supama, Madajuda, Haripur Block and Padepatadar village.
- South - Laduma, Dimiriguda, Malahiguda, Dhurakote Kanjuda and Mudipangara village.
- East - Upper Madhuguda, Talamedhuguda, Supama, Sriguda, Daringum Sringa Maliguda and Moherguda village and Kotgarh to Subarnagiri P.W.D. Road.
- West - Bondhu, Bugiguda, Gunapadar, Adhangamul, Nuagam, Dengaguda and Kesarguda village and Muniguda to Balliguda P.W.D. Road.