APPENDIX-II

(Showing the rights and liabilities of the raiyats of Daspalla State)*

1. Every raiyat (Thani, Chandana or Pani) has occupancy right over the lands measured and settled with him.

2. The raiyat should supply provisions required by the state on special occasions such as marriage, thread and ear-boring ceremonies, death and birth of any member of the Raj family on fair prices.

3. The raiyat should do Bethi, Ratha and Kantha (Jagannath Car and Palace compound wall).

4. They should carry luggages of the Raja, Officials, Government Officers when out on duty, and other gentlemen of position while passing through the state on receipt of fixed Khorak (diet).

5. They should also supply rasad and other requirements on proper payment to guests, government officers or any other persons of position or troops passing through the state.

* Report on the Survey and Settlement of Daspalla Feudatory State during the year 1917-1921, pp. 78-79.

(Contd. . . P-291/-)
6. They should keep their villages neat and clean, preventing as far as possible existence insanitary conditions.

7. They should not pollute any stream, reservoir, spring, tank or Banch supplying water.

8. They are also bound to that houses, repair the thatch of the compound wall of the Rajbati and a few other houses near the Rajbati such as Elephant and ponysheds.

9. All the villagers are bound to build the Darbarghar, Pan Kothghar, School houses and Forest Beats of their villages.

10. The raiyats are bound to construct new houses occasionally required by the Raja.

11. The people also pay Magans or cesses amounting to Rs. 1500 to the Raja on the marriage and thread ceremonies of his legitimate children or on the demise of the Ruling Chief or the Rani or the Rajmata. This is optional vide Inspection Note on the State of Mr. Cooks, Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, copy received with his letter No.13 G.T. dated the 28th November, 1897.

12. No raiyats can be evicted from the land settled with him so long as he cultivates it and pays the rents regularly. If he fails into arrear at

(Contd. ... p-292/-)
the end of the Kist days he is liable to eviction except his homestead land under order of decree of proper court in certificate case.

13. No raiyat can transfer by sale or mortgage or gift his holding in whole or in part without the sanction of the state.

14. The heirs of a raiyat can inherit or divide the holding among themselves under orders of the state authorities passed in Mutation Suits.

15. No raiyat can claim remission of rent in case of flood, drought or other calamity unless it is apprehended that a grant distress will prevail to the state for general loss of crops.

16. The raiyats are not liberty to relinquish their lands provided they apply for such relinquishment to the state authorities and unless they pay up all dues on their holdings and apply for it sufficiently before close of the year.

17. No raiyat can cut any reserve trees on his assessed land without permission of the state.

18. No raiyat will claim compensation for any land required for public purposes but he will get a reduction of rent for the lands so acquired.

19. Every raiyat is bound to obey the Forest Rules.

(Contd. . . . P-293/-)
He is bound to quench fire in the forest.

20. No raiyat can grow crops on state garden, posture, danda, cremation grounds, pond, tank and band without the permission of the state.

21. The raiyats should distribute fruits of state or chart after they are ripe among themselves according to the custom prevailing in village after sending the share of the Chief to him.

22. Every Forest Cess payer is entitled to get his building materials, fuel, agricultural implements free of royalty from protected forest.

23. If he required reserve timber he shall have to pay the proper royalty leviable on them.

24. Every raiyat can raise Banch of excavate tank or make any other improvement on his own holding, provided that he does not harm the interest of the state or the interest of any other person.

25. Every raiyat is entitled to get receipt for every payment of rents made by him or on his behalf.

26. No raiyat can sublet his holding in whole or in part.

(Contd. . . P-294/-)
27. The owner of a private tank is entitled to fishery and has the prior right to water for irrigation of his land, all surplus water may be distributed in times of droughts among other raiyats in presence of Sarbarakars.

28. Every raiyat is liable to eviction from his holdings under order of State Authorities if he does not cultivate continually for 3 years any cultivable area settled with him and impairs its value, provided he fails to show satisfactory reasons for such misuse of the land.

29. No raiyat can graze his cattle free of royalty in the reserve forests.

30. No raiyat can fish in state water reservoir or Bundh without the permission of the State Authorities.