

Patta.: Record of Right

Parcha Slip: Draft Record of Right

Pattadar: He is a tenure holder u/s 3(2) of Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913.

Pattadari Status: Leasehold Status of Land

Paramboke Land: It is the amalgamation of two words param means "is outside" and poka means "revenue record". Thus the word "poramboke lands" means the lands which is not assessed to revenue records and it is outside the revenue accounts. It can be an uncultivable land or can be a communal Land. The words, Tank Paramboke, Village Paramboke, Burial Pramaboke, Government Paramboke, Gramakantha Paramboke, Sand Dune Paramboke are popularly used to describe various of its kinds.

Raiyat: A tiller of the land having sovereign rights over it. His right is heritable, transferable in nature.

Raiyati Patta Satwa: Lease hold raiyati interest

Sanja: Rent in Produce.

Saabik. : The past status of land as per Record of Right from pre-1951 to 1965 year.

Sarbarkar: Sometimes, where the State was directly collecting land revenue from the tenant a man was appointed to collect the rent. He is Sarbarakars. Literacy and Solvency were the chief qualifications considered for appointment as sarbarakars. The Sarbarakars did not hold any rent fee land nor had they powers to allot waste or abandoned lands. He is a feudal class of person as intermediary under OEA Act, 1951.

Sarbarkaar Jagir. The Estate kept by the Sarbarkar is now as Sarbarkaar Jagir

Sikimi Tenent: A kind of tenant who was equated with under-tenant under the Orissa Tenancy Act. A sikmi tenant paying rent either in cash or kind is an under-raiyat under the Orissa Tenancy Act who has no abiding interest in the property and can be thrown out by the raiyat who is his landlord as a tenant at will. Section 4 of the Orissa Tenancy Act classifying tenants under that Act does not specifically provide for a sikmi tenant. This term gained ground after the revision settlement in Orissa (1929-1932 A.D.). In the final report on the revision settlement of Orissa by N. W. Daimiel, I.C.S. Settlement Officer, Orissa in paragraph 65 at page 23, it has been stated that under-raiyats were recorded as sikmi tenants in the record of rights. Thus, sikmi tenants in respect of agricultural lands governed under the Orissa Tenancy Act are under-raiyats as classified in Section 4.

Sub-proprietor: means a person who. in the course of a settlement of land-revenue, has executed an engagement for the payment of his land-revenue through a proprietor or another sub-proprietor;

Service Inams :- A service inam is an inam granted to a person or persons burdening them with a certain condition of service viz., Washerman Inam, Potters Inam, Carpenter's Inam etc..

Sir Lands: A kind of land where the landlord has both Proprietary Right and the Right of occupancy. He could transfer both of his rights but with the sanction of the Revenue Officer. If he transfers the land to the transferee without sanction, the sir plot loses its character and becomes occupancy land of the transferee. Under the C.P Tenancy Act, right of the proprietor to occupy and right of occupancy are a different component.

Under the scheme of Central Province Land Revenue Act and Central Province Tenancy Act even if a Landlord or Gountia or Thikadar loses his landlord's interest, on the Theka Interest, he does not lose his right over the Sir Land and continues to hold it as a Tenant.

Tenure: means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under tenure holder

Tenure holders: A person who was granted tenure of land for maintenance. He had a little superior right to that of land granted to rent free grantees. Sometimes, some tenure holders were known to hold the rentfree lands in some areas. A person who has acquired tenure from a proprietor, or from another tenure-holder, a right to hold land to collect rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

Thani and Pahi : 1932 settlement raiyats were registered as Thani and Pahi based on whether they reside in the village in which the cultivation was situated or in some other village, the different of these two are redundant.

Thikadaar or Gountia or Manufidars: A landlord like Zamindar in the Western part of Odisha.

Under-Raiyat: A tenant at will can be evicted by serving a notice. Rights of Under-Raiyat is not transferable or heritable except by proof of custom.

Village Artizan Inams :- Village Artizan Inam are inams granted by the State for the services rendered to the village community by the barbers, Carpenters, Black Smiths, Washermen, Potters, Purohits and other Artizans. This type of Inams are covered u/s 8 of OEA Act, 1951

Wazibul-ul-urz- The village administration paper covering all the recognised customs, rights and dues of the individual village is a record of right. The entries there are presumed to be correct.

Whole Inams :- A Whole Inam village is a village granted as an inam and includes Aghaharams held entirely free of land tax or on a favourable quitrent and such inams will be dealt with same principals as prescribed for minor inams.

Yadast. A brief written record. It is a document prepared by the Amin during the initial stage of Settlement.

Zamindar: The proprietary tenure kept by persons under the British Land Tenure system in Odisha. He was collecting revenue from the peasants and giving it to British Government. Under him, various other persons like **Sarbarkar, Mukuddums and Pradhana** were there to collect the rent from the farmers or peasants and were giving them to Zamindar. These later class of persons had the sub-proprietary title over the lands. Zamindar was granted carte blanch power to dispose of lands and to collect rent as much as he can extract from the farmers. His status factually was the absolute owner of the property without any obligation towards the farmer or raiyat than a mere collector of revenue.

Conclusion: The above concepts and expressions are an attempt of the author to introduce to the revenue laws of Odisha. The success of these legislations depends upon the correct recognition of colloquial expressions and purposive interpretations of the words representing them in the section, and delivering the justice is, to maintain the balance between these two.

ⁱ Orissa Estate Abolition Act, 1951.

ⁱⁱ Orissa Consolidation of Holding and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act, 1972

ⁱⁱⁱ Orissa Land Reform Act, 1960.