

No. 98 WANTED

Salesmen and Collectors
for Oria Districts (plains and
agencies) Salary, Commissions
and Travelling
Apply
Singer Company
Vizagapatam

No. 100

New Advertisement.

The Victoria Life Insurance Co. Ltd
Regd. under new act VI of 1882
Head Office 98 Clive Street
Calcutta.

A great help to the poor and middle class people
Provident Fund for Life & Marriage
Wanted agents on liberal commission
For particulars and agency apply to

Guru Charan Rai
District Agent,
BANKA BAZAR CUTTACK,

ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ।

କବିତାକୁମାର ରମେଶଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବୋହାର ହମିଟଙ୍କ
ହେବ ।

ଏଥରେ ସୁରଳାତ ସୁରୁଷ ଗଠନ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ,
ରତ୍ନ, ମିଳନ, ସୁର ସହାସ, ସୁରାଜାତ ବିକଳାଙ୍ଗ
ବେଦାର ଭାବର ହେବ ତାତ ତମାର କରପ
ଶ୍ଵରା ଓ ବୁଝେ ସହାଜାତ ବିଧାତ ତୁମରଗମନ
ଯମ୍ପ ଅଛୁ କିମିନ ଶାର୍ତ୍ତ ସୁରୁଷ ଅଜା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ହୃଦୟ ଯା ମୁଣ୍ଡର ଅମ୍ବରରେ ତୋରା ବରଳ,
ପ୍ରତିବ ବେଳୀ ମହେତ ନାମ ପ୍ରଦାର କାହିଁ
ଆପବେ ।

ସୁରକ କେହିଲେ କାହିଁ ଆପବେ କି ଅମୁଖରୁହ
ହେ ବେଇଅଛ ।

ମନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରତିବ ପରିମାରବ୍ୟ ହେବେ ।

ଏହି " ଶ୍ରୀ କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି
ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ପରିମାରବ୍ୟ ହେବେ ।

ଏହାକାମ ବେଦାର
ବେଦାର ବେଦାର ବେଦାର
କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି ।

ମନ୍ଦ ସୁରମୁକ୍ତ ସବଳକ ପ୍ରତିବ ମହେତ
କେତାକିକମ୍ବମତେଳ



କେତାକିକମ୍ବମତେଳ

ଶ୍ରୀ କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି
କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି କାନ୍ତି

କାନ୍ତି

ବେଳେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ହୋଇଥାଏ—ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର କଣ୍ଠରୁ ଶାତମାନେ ବେଳେବେ ସେ ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ଅର୍ଥର ଅର୍ଥ କର ଅଛି । କଣ୍ଠରୁ କଷ୍ଟରୁ ଅଲୋଚନା ଅବସ୍ଥା କରି ଦେଇ ଦେଇ କରି କରି କରି କରି । ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ବେଳେବେ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ କରି କରି କରି କରି କରି । ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ବେଳେବେ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ କରି କରି କରି କରି କରି । ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ବେଳେବେ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ କରି କରି କରି କରି କରି । ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ବେଳେବେ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ କରି କରି କରି କରି କରି । ଅଗ୍ରଲାଭର ବେଳେବେ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶିଶ୍ରୀ ବିଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ଥ ପରିଦର୍ଶକ କରି କରି କରି କରି କରି ।

(Communicated.)
THE LAST WORD TO THE HON'BLE
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL OF BEHAR & ORISSA.

Before the Bill was discussed in the Select Committee, the public bodies and private individuals of Orissa have said much for and against its provisions. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the people of Orissa take such interest in a matter like this which concerns them and the posterity so deeply. In the presence of the veteran hoary headed leader and the other best men of Orissa we expected that the Bill will receive more consideration in this Council than it had in the Bengal Council. But to our misfortune the result has been otherwise. Transfer of occupancy right and commutation of rent in kind to rent in cash are the questions of questions of the day. But both of them have not received the consideration they deserve. So we appeal to all the members of the Council with the hope that they would take up the questions in right earnest and after mature deliberation they should arrive at a decision giving satisfaction to the landlords and tenants as well.

The opinions of persons on which reliance has been placed by the Hon'ble members of the Select Committee and the reasons justifying the necessary additions and alterations in Sec. 29 have been mentioned in the report. Paper No. 8 is the ravats' memorial. The origin and authenticity of this memorial is very much doubted. Utkal Dipika severely commented upon this paper. No public meeting or ravats' meeting was ever held to send such a memorial. We even do not know anything about this memorial. It is, I think, the doings of some persons who entertain the views set forth therein. The signatories perhaps do not know the contents of the memorial. A proper enquiry into the matter will disclose the truth of this memorial.

The Editor of the Star of Utkal is not in a position to voice the opinion of the tenants or land-lords of Orissa. He himself possesses no interest in Orissa either as a landlord or as a tenant.

As to the opinion of the Prajapratini Sabha we do not know what it says. As far as my information goes no 'meeting of the said Sabha' was held to discuss the question or to make the tenants understand the question properly. The members of the Sabha were asked by letters to give their opinion on the subject and a man was sent to the mofussil to collect the opinions and despatch the same to the Secretary. Pandit Ramachandra Panigrahi was sent to the Puri District for the purpose. But I am sorry to learn that he has been seriously taken to task with pain of removal from service and forfeiture of pay for reasons best known to the Secretary and this poor Ramachandra is said to have incurred the Secretary's displeasure by his forwarding opinions from the mofussil representatives urging the nontransferability of the occupancy right.

A question like the transfer of occupancy right which would affect millions of people in future should not be so lightly dealt with. No enquiry was ever made from the actual agriculturists nor attempt was ever made to collect evidence from mofussil as to the injurious effect of the transfer. A reference to the registrar of documents registered and a comparison of the last Provincial Settlement Khatians with those of the Revisional Settlement will conclusively go to show the injurious effect of the transfer. The Hon'ble members of the Select Committee say that absence of evidence of the injurious effect of the transfer justifies them in allowing the raiyat, the right of free-transfer. But may I have the liberty of asking the Hon'ble members of the Select Committee what led them to add the clause (5) to the Sec. 29? Is it not for protecting the tenants from the hands of the mohajans as they say? Does not this addition show that the Hon'ble members apprehended the injurious effect of free-transfer? Does not the addition of clause (5) contradict the remarks made in the report as to the absence of evidence of the non-injurious effect of the transfer? I fail to understand the meaning of this remark. In face of the opinions of the Editor of the old news paper Dipika, the Orissa Association, and other individuals against the free right of transfer, and there being no other attempt to collect evidence from the actual agricultural class how it can be said that there was absence of evidence I don't understand. The Star of Utkal of the 12th instant though takes pride that the Government accepted many of its suggestions still condemns

the procedure adopted at the Select Committee to arrive at a conclusion so hastily. Further I draw the attention of the opinions of Mr. J. N. Bose published in the Star of Utkal of the 5th instant and that of 'a Oriya' published in the Utkal Dipika of the 3rd February. I understand the opinions of persons against the free transfer are construed to have evinced from the landlord's quarter and therefore those are lightly discarded. It is presumed that landlords are oppressive and the present Bill should be enacted in a manner strong enough to fetter their hands.

But it can be safely said that Sec. 29 is a sure gain to the landlord at the expense of the poor illiterate cultivating class.

As to the importance attached by the raiyats to the privilege of transfer I don't think the Orissa raiyats have at all understood what is going on in the Council Chamber. Their position is just like the lamb that licks the hands raised to shed its blood. The feelings of the raiyats as evidenced in filing objections to the sale of occupancy rights in Civil Court decrees clearly negative the assumption of the Hon'ble members. If the raiyats want the privilege why do they take such objections in courts? Why do they attempt to save their holdings being sold away in execution of decrees?

The reason for doing away with the time-honored custom is to put check to the litigations in future. This I think is a novel departure in the annals of Legislation. No law has as yet overridden custom except the present Bill in question. Does the sec 29 put a stop to the litigation altogether? Rather this section opens several doors instead of one to allow litigation to come in in various shapes.

The Hon'ble members say that prevalence of transfer is another ground for the modifications in sec. 29. The point at issue is whether free transfer is beneficial to the tenants of Orissa who have no sense of thrift and economy. If we find out the answer in the negative, it is the duty of the State to put a stop to the transfer which is in practice for this short period.

Mischief should not be permitted to go on for ever as it has once crept in into the Society wittingly or unwittingly. But if we find the answer in the affirmative the result would be otherwise.

So prevalence of transfer for a short time is no ground for legalising the free right of transfer. Such prevalence has in many cases met with serious objections with success in the Civil Courts.

Clause (5) of sec 29 is very highly spoken of by the Hon'ble members of the Select Committee and they assure us that they have been able to remove the fear of mohajans by the same. But reading the whole section through its lines I don't think that the said clause will serve any purpose for which it is said to have been intended. The clause runs thus "nothing in this section shall be construed to validate the sale of an occupancy holding in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent unless until the land-lord has consented to such sale." This shows that sale will be validated as soon as the land-lord consents practically there is no difference between clauses (4) & (5). Clause (2) of this section makes land-lord's consent tantamount to acceptance of fees. In case of a refusal by the land-lord there is the Collector to pull his ears. All these things taken together clearly go to show that consent of land-lord is simply a myth. Moreover cl (5) seems quite inequitable and inconsistent with the other clauses. If the transfer of occupancy right is allowed, I don't understand the reasons for marking any difference between private sale and court sale. The same mohajans may purchase privately as well as they can bring the properties to sale in execution of decrees.

Transfer of Property Act makes no such distinction but everything is new with the Orissa Tenancy Bill. In cases of such difference what would be the result? If the creditors know that private sales are attended with less trouble than the court sales, will they advance money or paddy to the tenants on simple or mortgage bonds? Naturally they would compel the tenants to sell their lands when they need money. The result would be a rapid increase in the number of sales. So in a shorter period the actual cultivating class will be replaced by the money lenders.

The Bill does not define who is to be considered a habitual defaulter and who is to be considered an actual agriculturist. Why the Bill is so unkind towards persons who are though not agriculturists at present but wish to be so in future? if the right of occupancy is made saleable I don't understand the reasons for restricting noncultivars to become so in case their circumstances allow them to be so.

The object of the Bill be not to force upon the landlords some undesirable tenants, can this object be attained by giving wide discretion to the Collector? In a case like this on whom the choice would lie? Will this purpose be served by placing the consent of the landlord in the hands of the Collector? I think not.

The section suggests no remedy in case the amount of consideration-money is understated or in case the sale deed is a fraudulent one.

Section 45 of the Bill is injurious to the interest of the Lakhrajdars. Persons of middle class will be seriously affected by this charge. It is not at all suitable to the prevailing practices and usages in Orissa. It is not without its evil effects in the long run.

Act VIII of 1865 is repealed with the exception sec 3. It does not look well. Cannot that section find place in the present Bill to make it a self-contained one? For one section why reference will always be made to another section of a repealed Act.

Act X is wholly repealed. This Bill is not clear where to execute decrees exceeding Rs 800.

To put the whole question into a nutshell secs. 29 & 45 are going to penalise murder by legalising suicide.

the procedure adopted at the Select Committee to arrive at a conclusion so hastily. Further I draw the attention of the opinions of Mr. J. N. Bose published in the Star of Utkal of the 5th instant and that of 'a Oriya' published in the Utkal Dipika of the 3rd February. I understand the opinions of persons against the free transfer are construed to have evinced from the landlord's quarter and therefore those are lightly discarded. It is presumed that landlords are oppressive and the present Bill should be enacted in a manner strong enough to fetter their hands.

Act X is wholly repealed. This Bill is not clear where to execute decrees exceeding Rs 800.

To put the whole question into a nutshell secs. 29 & 45 are going to penalise murder by legalising suicide.

ସାପ୍ତାହିକ ସମ୍ବାଦ ।

ବେଳେ ରେତିଆ ଶକ୍ତି !

ଆଶବ୍ରତ ଓ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗିତ କବିତା କବିତା କବିତା !

ବେଳେ ରେତିଆ ଶକ୍ତି କବିତା କବିତା କବିତା !

ବେଳେ ରେତିଆ

