M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	Press ~~Mis.~~
89-90	
Dated 6—11—	1869.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 89. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1860, No. 4,619 :—

Read letter from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 22nd February 1860, No. 22.
(In Cons., 1st March 1860, No. 970.)

Read letter from the same Officer, dated 14th May 1860, No. 55.
(In Cons., 19th May 1860, No. 2,332.)

Read letter from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 5th April 1860, No. 38.
(In Cons., 11th April 1860, No. 1,622.)

Read Board's Proceedings, dated 17th March 1860, No. 1,375.

1. In these papers the question of abolishing the restriction imposed on the Potails in the Ceded Districts, by which they are prevented from ridding themselves of what are called their Appánam lands, is again brought forward by the Officiating Collector of Kurnool. Mr. Thornhill pointed out that in the Panchapolliem Táluq, lately transferred from the Bellary Collectorate, the custom prevailed of debarring the village Reddies from the privilege which is accorded to all others of relinquishing their Patta lands at will. This custom he said was unknown in the old Kurnool Táluqs, and in those transferred from Cuddapah. Mr. Thornhill believed that the restriction had the effect of directly impeding the extension of cultivation, because "as Reddies (paragraph 1, letter 14th May)
In Cons., 19th May 1860, *No.* 2,332. "were debarred from relinquishing any ground once "taken up, they would naturally hesitate to saddle "themselves with additional lands, which however profitable to them at the time of assumption, "might from change of circumstances, at any time become a burden which they would be glad "to relinquish if permitted, but which under the rules of the District they would nevertheless "be obliged to retain. Appánam lands too when left waste by the necessities of their holders, "would be less readily taken up on sub-rent by Ryots, than if they were actually abandoned, "and could be incorporated by the Ryot cultivating them in his own Patta;" and accordingly the Collector recommended that the system should be relinquished in the only Táluq on the Kurnool District in which it exists, and the practice of all the Táluqs should be assimilated, the Reddies being apprized that when their Ináms came to be adjusted by the Commissioner, the terms on which they held them in respect to Appánam lands would be taken into consideration.

2. The correspondence between the Board and the Collector of Bellary that has taken place on the subject of Appánam had been sent to the Collector of Kurnool, and also to the Collector of Cuddapah. The Appánam rules applicable to Bellary were equally binding on Cuddapah District. They were contained in the Board's
In Cons., 7th June 1824, *No.* 1,353. Hukumnáma, dated 20th May 1824, sanctioned by Government on 4th June of the same year. But they were not applicable to Kurnool, which District is a recent annexation, but has been enlarged by the addition of the Táluq abovementioned from
Proceedings, 17th March 1860, *No.* 1,375. Bellary, and three Táluqs from Cuddapah. The Collector of Cuddapah was, therefore, desired to explain whether the rule in Bellary was in force in Cuddapah, and to inform the Board, whether any and what restrictions are imposed in his District upon Potails relinquishing any of their Appánam lands.

3. Mr. Wedderburn in reply (5th April) states that the Appánam system prevails in "the black soil Táluqs of Jammalmadugu, Duvúr,
In Cons., 11th April 1860, *No.* 1,622. "Chennúr, and Pulivendula, and that the Potails "are required to take up some of the unoccupied "highly assessed land, and are not allowed to relinquish it like other Ryots. But he observes

"also that recent modifications of this rule appear." In 1857 on the complaint of a Potail of Putúr that the Appánam was burdensome, the Collector, Mr. Murray, allowed him to divide the Inám and Appánam between the Mirásdárs in office and those out of office. On another occasion a Mirásdár Potail in office threw up his Appánam, and when a co-Mirásdár offered to take it upon condition of supplanting the other in his office, the request was refused by Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Fraser in another instance allowed the relinquishment of the Appánam. But generally it seems, as asserted by Mr. Wedderburn (paragraph 3) that it was the practice in that District in the dry and black soil Táluqs to keep up the cultivations by saddling the Potails with Appánam. But if this was really the practice it is not clear how it comes to pass, that, as asserted by Mr. Thornhill, it is not known in the Táluqs recently transferred from Cuddapah to Kurnool.

Dated 14th, in Cons., 9th May 1860, *No.* 2,332.

4. The practice is part of a system now exploded, perfect freedom in the occupation or relinquishment of land being conceded to the farmers everywhere, but in these exceptional cases.

5. The entire abolition of the Appánam system was strongly advocated by the late Collector of Bellary, and the system was condemend by the Board; but final orders for its abolition were deferred, pending the operations of the Inám Commissioner, who thought it "would be imprudent at this "particular time to make the concession." But Mr. Taylor gave no reasons for this opinion. The Ináms connected with the Appánam question, are what are called "Service Ináms," and as such, should, the Board think, be dealt with by Mr. Pelly under the orders of Government, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187, Revenue Department, who will adequately remunerate the village servants, and will deal with the excess in the manner laid down in the Government rules, whether the holder has Appánam land or not.

See Board's Proceedings, 25th March 1859, *No.* 1,052.

From Inám Commissioner, dated 7th, in Cons., 7th May 1859, *No.* 2,049.

In Cons., 9th September 1859.

6. The concession asked for must soon be granted, and the Board on re-consideration of the whole subject, have arrived at the conclusion that it is but just and proper that the system should be at once given up, not only in Kurnool, but in Bellary and Cuddapah also, wherever the Appánam system exists, and that the Hukumnáma lately approved of for the District of Bellary be accordingly revised in this respect.

Board's Proceedings, dated 25th June 1860, *No.* 2,944.

7. The Potails would then be at liberty to extend or diminish their occupancy, and should be informed that their Ináms will at once be adjusted by Mr. Pelly, upon the principle of allowing the retention of an extent equivalent to the duties performed by them.

8. Before passing final orders on the subject, the Board resolve to submit the above paper for the consideration of Government.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 90. ORDER THEREON, 6th November 1860, No. 2,058.

1. In these Proceedings the Board bring to the notice of Government what is called the Appánam system, which exists in the Districts of Bellary and partially in Cuddapah, as well as in one Táluq of Kurnool lately transferred from Bellary.

2. The Appánam is that portion of Sirkar land, often highly assessed, which the Potail had to pay for, in consideration of the extensive Ináms which he held, and which were granted to him, according to the ancient practice of the country, for keeping up the cultivation to its standard. This Appánam he was prohibited from relinquishing.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6th November 1860.

3. The subject was under the consideration of the Board, on a former occasion; and while agreeing with the Collector of Bellary that the system was one which ought to be abolished, they thought it expedient to leave matters in *statu quo* until the Inám Commissioner should deal with the village service Ináms of the District, and in this arrangement the Inám Commissioner acquiesced.

4. The present Board now advocate immediate abolition. They propose that the system should be at once given up not only in Kurnool but in Bellary and Cuddapah also. The Ináms connected with the Appánam question are, they observe "Service Ináms" and as such should be dealt with by Mr. Pelly under the Order of 3rd September 1859.

5. The Government are quite of the Board's opinion that the Appánam system is a barbarous one; and ought to be abolished. They think however that the views of the former Board are just, and that the abolition should take place when the village Ináms are dealt with. If the Appánams are now done away with, it will be less easy to reduce the Ináms without exciting complaint, from there being no equivalent left to offer. Both measures should be simultaneous; and as Mr. Pelly and the Inám Commissioner are about to deal with the Ináms, the Appánams should be formally abolished at the same time.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

In Con. 1st March 1860, No. 970.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Acting Collector of KURNOOL,
dated Peapully, 22nd February 1860, No. 22.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Board, that in the Punchapolliem talook of this district, recently transferred from Bellary, it is the custom to debar the village reddies from the privilege, which is accorded to all others, of relinquishing their puttah lands at will.

2. The custom is said to prevail generally throughout the district of Bellary, but it is unknown in the old Kurnool talooks and in those transferred from Cuddapa.

3. I am not acquainted with the reasons which led to its adoption in the first named district, but as it appears directly opposed to the principles laid down by Government and the Board in their recent orders* on the subject of remissions and relinquishments of land and as the practice is confined to this one talook, I have the honor to solicit the Board's permission to its immediate abolition.

* Dated 8th August 1859, No. 3061.

4. Should the Board see fit to grant it, I trust I may be favoured with their orders in time to make it known in the talook soon enough for all intended relinquishments to be sent in before the 30th April next.

5. I have reason to believe that the restriction has the effect of directly impeding the extension of cultivation, and there can be no doubt that all lands which may be relinquished by the reddies will be speedily taken up by others; in proof of this, I may add that the increase of cultivation in this talook for the current year amounts to about 6,000 Rupees.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

No. 1052.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 25th March 1859.

Read letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th February 1859, No. 19.
(In Con. 1st March 1859, No. 850.)

The Board resolve to forward the above letter for the consideration of the Inam Commissioner with a request that he will favor them with his views on the subject.

2. The Board concur with Mr. Pelly that the Appanum system is objectionable in itself, but it seems to them that it would be unadvisable to relieve the Potails and other village Officers of the condition which alone justifies their possession of their large official Inams, at a time when the subject is about to be fully investigated by the Inam Commissioner. The fact that the Potails themselves wish to be relieved of a very small portion of their Appanum warrants the Board's inference that the case does not call for hurried measures.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary

To

G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner.
Copy to Collector of Bellary.

IN CON., 19TH MAY 1860, No. 2,332.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Acting Collector of KURNOOL,
dated Kurnool, 14th May 1860, No. 55.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,375, dated 17th March 1860, together with copies of the correspondence regarding the Appanum system in Bellary and to state, with reference to paragraph 2, that my reasons for believing that the continuance of that system had a direct tendency to impede the spread of cultivation were grounded on the fact that, as Reddies were debarred from relinquishing any ground once taken up, they would naturally hesitate to saddle themselves with additional lands which, however profitable to them at the time of assumption, might, from change of circumstances, at any time become a burden which they would be glad to relinquish if permitted, but which, under the rules of the District, they would nevertheless be obliged to retain. Appanum lands too when left waste by the necessities of their holders, would be less readily taken up on sub-rent by Ryots, than if they were actually abandoned and could be incorporated by the Ryot cultivating them in his own Puttah.

2. From the tenor of the correspondence between the Board and the late Collector of Bellary, I am led to believe that it was originally contemplated to saddle the Reddies only with the extent of Appanum land assigned to them at the Survey, but if that were the intention it seems to have long ceased to be the practice in the Taluq of Punchapollem where, practically every acre of ground held by a Reddy is looked upon as Appanum and permanently attached to his holding.

3. With reference to paragraph 3, I have no information as to how or when the system was abandoned in the Taluqs transferred from Cuddapah, but from the reports of the Thasildars and my own Establishment, it seems quite certain that it is not now recognised.

4. I trust under these circumstances that the Board will not object to the system being relinquished in the only Taluq in the Kurnool District in which exists, and that the practice of all the Taluqs, on that point at least, may be assimilated; the Reddies may be warned that when their Inams come to be adjusted by the Commissioner, the terms on which they held them in respect to Appanum lands will be taken into consideration.

Exd. J. Wright.

IN CON. 7TH MAY 1859, No. 2049.

From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner,

dated Madras, 7th May 1859, No. 43.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 25th March last, I have the honor to submit the following observations upon Mr. Pelly's letter regarding the Appanum System obtaining in Bellary, which now comes under my consideration for the first time.

2. I find recorded in previous official papers the following information in regard to the origin of the system and the obligations attached to it.

NOTE.—In Wilson's Glossary Appanum is defined to be tax, tribute, rent revenue, rack-rent. Any taxed lands, especially lands highly assessed, which are required to be held by cultivators, who, as an equivalent hold other lands on favourable terms or rent-free.

Appanum is stated to be that portion of Sirkar land which the Potail holds in consideration of the Inams which he enjoys. The term is also explained to mean the highly assessed Sirkar land which is saddled on the Potails in consideration of their extensive Inams.

3. In the Board's Hookunamah of Fusly 1234, the following passage occurs :—

"It is to be understood that Merassidars who enjoy Maniums for cultivating the Sirkar Appanum lands are not entitled to the same unlimited freedom as is allowed to others. If any such Merassidar be unable to cultivate all his lands, and occupy only a part, he must not confine his cultivation to his Manium only but must occupy a proportionate quantity of the Sirkar land."

4. "This is the rule, "Mr. Pelly says," which renders it compulsory on Reddy Merassidars to cultivate Appanum lands in consideration of and in proportion to the Maniums enjoyed by them. The Potails have been held responsible for the amount assessed on their respective villages, taking up the lands of Ryots who have died or absconded and this responsibility for a fixed amount of Beriz has probably been the origin of the Appanum."

5. The Board again in their Proceedings dated 28th January 1836 states as follows :—

"The Potails and Reddies in the Ceded Districts enjoy large Inams because, in addition to the ordinary Revenue and Police duties performed by them as heads of their Villages, they were held answerable according to the ancient practice of the country, for keeping the cultivation of their village up to its standard. When therefore the Ryots went away and gave up their lands the Reddies were required to arrange for their cultivation and on this principle the Appanum system is founded."

6. The system as above described is admitted on all hands to be undesirable, as it entails objectionable interference with the Potail's cultivation, and has an undoubted tendency to repress enterprise and energy. It is very possible, as urged by Mr. Pelly who appears to have recommended on more than one occasion the abolition of the system, that the Government would sustain no loss by the withdrawal of the obligation; but I agree with the Board that at this particular time it would be imprudent to make the concession. When the Service Inams of the Ceded Districts are placed on a proper footing, the Potails will be free to cultivate assessed lands or not as they please: at present they are simply held to the condition upon which, as an equivalent, they enjoy official rent-free lands to a far greater extent than the village officers of other Districts.

Enclosure No. 6 in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Govt. Revenue Department dated 9th October 1860 No. 4619.

R 2294/60

Letter from the Assistant Commissioner to the Collector dated 7th May 1857 No. 43 regarding the withdrawal of the restriction imposed in the Potail in the Cuddapah District

In Con. 11th April 1860, No. 1,622.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Officiating Collector of CUDDAPAH,
dated Pullampett, 5th April 1860, No. 38.

In reply to your letter, No. 1,375, dated 17th March 1860, requesting me to inform the Board whether any and what restrictions are imposed in this district upon potails relinquishing any of their Appanum lands, have the honor to state that the Appanum system prevails in the black soil talooks of Jummalamudugu, Doovoor, Chennoor and Poolivendula, and according to the Hookumnama of Colonel Munro the potails are required to take up some of the unoccupied highly assessed land, and are not allowed to relinquish it like other ryots. Recent modifications of this rule, however, appear.

2. In 1857, the potails of Pootoor in Jummalamudugu talook complained that their Appanum puttas were burdensome. Mr. Murray divided the enam and the Appanum puttas and gave half of each to the office holders, and half to the unemployed merassidars. In one instance in Chennoor talook, when an unemployed potail reported that the missuldar had thrown up his Appanum, and offered to cultivate it on condition of supplanting the missuldar, Mr. Fraser rejected the application. In another case in Jummalamudugu talook, the missul potails gave up their Appanum puttas; Mr. Fraser contrary to the recommendation of the Deputy Collector Razappa, allowed the relinquishment of the Appanums.

3. From the above it will appear that it was the practice in this district in the dry, or black soil talooks, to keep up the cultivation by saddling the potails with Appanum puttas. Besides the possession of extensive enams, they were considered to have peculiar agricultural advantages also, from their official position, such as the command of unpaid labor and cartage from the ryots, and of gratis manure from the village shepherds.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

No. 2,944.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 25th June 1860.

Read letter from the Collector of Bellary, dated 10th February 1860, No. 24, forwarding a revised set of Draft Rules to be introduced in the Hukamnamah of the District.

(In Con., 17th February 1860, No. 741.)

Read also letter from the same Officer, dated 9th April 1860, No. 51.

(In Con., 13th April 1860, No. 1,650.)

The Board approve generally of the Rules herewith submitted, but there are some which will require alteration. The Board have modified chiefly the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, and 15th Rules, and have made a few slight alterations in others ; and they have also remodelled entirely the Kowle rules ; and they direct that the rules, as now modified and arranged, be acted upon, pending the introduction at any future time of a general Ryotwary Hukamnamah.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To A. Hathaway, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

HUKAMNAMAH RULES FOR THE DISTRICT OF BELLARY, —— 1860.

RYOT'S TENURE.—A Ryot holding a Puttah from Government, will not be deprived of his right to the land so long as he punctually pays his Assessment. He can sublet his land to an under-tenant, but in doing so should execute agreements in writing.

2. RELINQUISHMENT OF LAND.—He is at liberty to relinquish any portion of his land, provided it is not less than a whole Survey field, or a field marked out conformably to the Shikmi Number Rules or than the entire portion of a field in his holding, and provided he proffers such relinquishment in writing on or before the 30th of June, either to the Tahsildar or Collector.

3. APPLICATIONS FOR LAND.—Ryots desirous of occupying new lands, must apply in writing to the Collector or Tahsildar. In the event of their being more than one applicant for the same plot of land, it will be given to the first applicant so far as this can be done consistently with Rule 4. As a general rule, whole fields must be taken ; but when the field is very large, it may be divided into two or more numbers, according to the Shikmi Number Rules ; and no subsequent sub-division will be allowed.

4. Preference will be given to applicants for land in the annexed order—

(1.) To a Ryot whose father, or near relative, was in last occupation of the land, if within one year.

(2.) To a Ryot whose land adjoins.

(3.) To the first applicant Ryot of the village in preference to a stranger.

(4.) In the absence of any of the foregoing privileged persons, the land will be given to the first applicant.

(5.) Nothing is intended by this Rule to prevent the Collector from giving waste land in a village to a stranger, in preference to a villager.

5. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The following Rules are to be observed in regard to transfers of land :—

(1.) All transfers of land by sale, gift, or mortgage from one Ryot to another, are to be entered in the Village Register; and no transfer is to be registered, unless both parties

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have signed a mutual agreement, attested by the Village Officers, or unless a decree of the Civil Courts be produced.

(2.) The Potail is to report without delay the death of a Putta-holder to the Tahsildar, who will by a public notice call on his heir to appear before him within a specified time and in the case of his consent will obtain the Collector's authority to register the land held by the deceased in the name of his legal heir, in the Village Register, and issue to him a Putta at the next Jummabundy. Should, however, the nearest of kin decline to accept the land, the Tahsildar will take from him a Muchalika to that effect, and expressive of a consent that a transfer be made of it to another party, whose name, after proper inquiry, may be entered in the Register. Should there be any dispute, the Tahsildar will at once refer the matter to the Collector for his decision.

6. The name of a deceased Putta-holder is never to be retained in the Putta, without the special order of the Collector, beyond the Jummabundy held immediately subsequent to his death.

7. Unchanged Holdings.—Ryots in whose holdings no alteration has been made since the previous year, are not to be required to enter into any fresh engagements, or take out renewed Puttas unless they like to do so.

8. Puttadar liable for the rent.—As a general rule, the Tahsildar must look to the person whose name is entered in the Putta for the assessment; and in default of its payment, the land and crop as well as the personal property of the defaulter are liable to confiscation and sale. But care must be taken that in no case the *bonâ-fide* crops and the personal property of a sub-tenant of a defaulting Ryot are to be attached for the arrears of the defaulter.

9. Gonchi or Partnership Puttas.—Partners in a Gonchi, or joint Putta, must be made to understand that unless their names are entered in the Putta, the Putta-holder (and not they) is immediately responsible to Government for the assessment, they being liable for their shares to the Putta-holder. Such Puttas may, when it is desired, be divided into individual Puttas.

10. Trees on Putta Land.—Trees growing on Putta land, on which assessment is levied, are not to be separately taxed.

11. Remissions.—All land in a Ryot's Puttah whether cultivated or not is, as a general rule, to be paid for, and this rule is to be enforced but may be relaxed in the following cases only—

Loss of irrigated crops either by deficiency or by excess of water, viz., either in the form of Shavi or of crops flooded, will be regarded as ground for remission, where the damage has occurred clearly from natural causes, and not through any acts or neglect of the Ryots. Individual cases of such loss as well as more general damage may, when of sufficient importance, be made matters of separate inquiry and adjudication.

12. Irrigated waste, where it is clearly waste from natural causes, will, under the foregoing rule, be also allowed remission, but not where it is waste through the neglect of the holders.

13. Remissions for fallow waste in unirrigated land will be granted at the discretion of the Collector, in cases only in which it may be indispensably necessary, and Ryots are to understand that, except in extreme cases, they will have to pay for all dry land they occupy.

14. Fasl Jasti or Tax on 2nd Crop.—All irrigated lands, being assessed as one crop, will be charged with Fasl Jasti, at 50 per cent. of the assessment, when a second crop is sown, with the exception of land planted with Sugar-cane, the assessment on which is regulated according to the Orders of the Board of Revenue, under date 3rd July 1857, which are as follow.

15. Sugar-cane Assessment.—Sugar-cane crop is exempt from Fasl Jasti in the first year of growth, provided the land has already paid the Kartik, or early crop Taram Assessment; but it will be liable to assessment of the Taram, and Fasl Jasti (i. e. of Kartik and Visakh) assessments in the second year. If, however, the land has been left unsown in the Kartik of the first year, and has not paid the Aian Tirva, it will be assessed with the full Taram Assessment of that year, and with the Aian and Fasl Jasti of the second year.

16. New Cocoanut and Betel-Nut Gardens.—All Dhrupair gardens, planted after the 1st of February 1860, will (under an Order of Government, dated 25th January 1860, No. 29) be exempt from Fasl Jasti for the second crop assessment.

17. Tirva Jasti Rules on well Land.—Lands classed under the revised assessment as "well lands," and usually irrigated also from Government tanks or channels, are not to be assessed with an extra water tax. But if lands classed as "well lands," and usually cultivated with well water only, are newly irrigated with water from a Government tank or channel, they will be assessed with a moderate water tax, not exceeding, in any case, 2 Rupees per acre for one crop, and an additional Rupee, as "Fasl Jasti" for a second crop. The assessment is to be credited to the head "Nirasaraghis," and the land will remain classed as "well land."

18. Lands watered by wells, in excess of the well Ayacut, provided the full demand on the Aian well land is paid, but not otherwise, will not be liable to payment of Tirva Jasti. If Ryots give up a portion of the land under a well, and cultivate in lieu of it fresh dry land, they will be charged for the new land, at the rate of the old well land given up.

19. Dry Lands.—If dry lands are irrigated from a Government tank or channel, an extra rate is, as a general rule, to be levied, as follows:—A rate of 5 Rupees per acre for one crop on lands under Tumbadra river channels, and of 4 Rupees per acre on lands under other river channels and tanks. No higher rate is to be imposed without the orders of the Collector, neither will a lower rate be allowed, except in special cases, such as where a Ryot has incurred considerable expense in procuring the water, &c., &c.

20. Dry lands liable to extra assessment, or "Tirva Jasti," are to be classed as "Dry into irrigated" in the accounts. But dry lands, although irrigated, if not liable to extra assessment, are to remain classed as they are now as "dry."

21. Improvements made by Ryots.—No demand beyond the Taram Assessment will be made on Ryots for improvements made at their own expense, provided the Ryot conforms to the Rules laid down by the Board of Revenue, in the case of new wells, on the 21st May 1855; and in the case of tanks, built or repaired at the Ryot's expense, on the 30th April 1855; and in respect of irrigation from natural pools, or jungle streams, to the Rules circulated by the Board of Revenue, under date 20th September 1859, No. 3,771; and published by the Collector, the two former under date the 20th September 1855, and the latter 11th November 1859. These Rules are annexed. Nos. I, II and III.

22. Ryots wishing for Kowle for reclaiming waste, or planting Topes must conform to the Rules annexed. Nos. IV and V.

23. Patels' Appanum.—All the rights, and privileges of Ryots are conferred on Patels also, except that those Patels who possess large service Inams, are not yet permitted to reduce the amount of their usual "Appanum." They may, however, exchange their land for other land, provided their Putta is not reduced in amount. Patels holding large Inams are those, the value of whose service Inam and fees together is more than 10 per cent. in excess of the scale laid down by Colonel Munro as a Patel's proper emolument.

24. Liability of Ryots for Repairs.—Ryots are to execute all petty repairs to the Irrigation works which water their lands, according to the custom of the village.

25. Inam Quit-rent.—The full Quit-rent on all Inam lands liable to Jodi is to be collected. Any Inamdar, however, may by relinquishing the Inam, avoid payment of its Jodi. He may also retain any portion thereof (if it constitutes a whole field) as Putta land, paying its appropriate assessment.

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26. Jodi Puttas.—Jodi Puttas for Inams paying Quit-rent, are to be issued to the Inamdars unless they also hold Circar land; in which case, a separate Putta is not necessary; but the Quit-rent will be exhibited in the Circar Putta only.

27. Inam Nirsarghi.—Inam land irrigated with water, the property of Government, will be charged with a Nirsarighi, or water tax, at the same rate as Government land under similar circumstances.

(1.) Inam Tafrik.—The Inam Tafrik introduced by the Principal Collector, Mr. Robertson, in Fasli 1234, will be still levied; but no Ryot will, in future, be assessable with Bunjar, or waste, on the ground of his cultivating Inam land. The Tafrik is not leviable on Jodi Inam, but only on Sarv a Inam; which also is exempt when the whole Circar lands of the village are cultivated.

(2.) The rate assessable is one Anna per Rupee of the assessment of the Inam, cultivated by a Circar Ryot, in excess of 10 per cent. of the Circar land occupied by him; and two Annas per Rupee on the Inam assessment, if cultivated by a Circar Ryot, who holds no Circar land.

(3.) Inamdars cultivating their own lands are not liable to the Tafrik.

28. Miara Fees.—Ryots are to pay their Miara fees as usual; but commutation of these fees into direct money payments is to be encouraged, and Tahsildars are to inquire and to report wherever this is practicable.

29. Kists.—Kists are to be collected with punctuality, and remitted by the Patel to the Taluq Treasury. Receipts for Kists are to be written in the Ryots' Receipt Books (which have been furnished to them) and signed by the Patel immediately, and the books to be returned to the Ryots.

The Kists are due as follow:—

10	per cent.	1st Kist, November.
20	,,	2nd do., December.
20	,,	3rd do., January.
20	,,	4th do., February.
20	,,	5th do., March.
10	,,	6th do., April.

30. General Instructions—*Kabulati.*—No Kabulati is henceforth to be made by the Tahsildars. They are, however, occasionally to make a tour through their District, and ascertain the amount of water that exists, and the state of cultivation, investigating at the same time any complaints that may be preferred.

31. Field Registers.—The revision of the Assessment has been completed, and the new field Registers have been sent to the Karanams, who will in future enter from those Registers the net assessment only as revised of each field in all their accounts, and the Ryots are to pay the same assessment. The old Revenue Assessment and the deductions of Chautayi, Tizai, Munasib, &c., are not to be entered in future.

32. Kandachar Remissions.—The Kandachar Remissions have, by the new Assessment, in many instances, been absorbed in the reduction of the old Assessment, and in such cases will no longer be allowed. Those that have not been absorbed will be dealt with by the Inam Commissioner; and for the present, be allowed where service is performed by the Kandachar Peons. But if a Peon wishes to be exempt from service, he may resign; and the Kandachar Remission will then cease.

33. Kattagutta Remissions.—Kattagutta Remissions will continue, as at present, subject to the Settlement of the Inam Commissioner.

34. Shamilat Dasavandum Remissions.—Shamilat Dasavandum Remissions are to be henceforth deducted in a lump from the village demand, instead of being entered in each individual Putta.

35. Government Servants occupying land.—Government Servants are not to occupy land without permission of the Collector.

36. Topes, Jungles, &c.—Topes and Trees, which are not situate in Circar fields, or in Inam fields, occupied by Ryots, and those which have not been given over by Government to other parties, as also jungles, and hilly tracts, usually rented out are to be rented out for a period of five or ten years, by the Tahsildar, to the highest bidder, subject to the direction and approval of the Collector.

37. Village Officers not removable from Office.—Patels and Karanams are not to be removed from Office without the sanction of the Collector.

38. Service Emoluments not to be sub-divided.—Tahsildars are to prohibit, in future the division of the village service emoluments, which, as far as practicable, are to be held by the party who performs the duty.

39. Dishonesty in Village Officers.—The village authorities are cautioned that dishonest practices, such as concealing cultivation, and defrauding the Government of its Revenues, will, on proof, subject them to dismissal and forfeiture of their Inams.

40. Informers.—Informers giving accurate information of concealed cultivation previous to the Jamabundi, and after the Karnam's accounts are closed, will be rewarded, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent. on the net amount of land, dishonestly concealed, and brought to light by their instrumentality.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

(A true Extract.)

Exd. J. Wright.

APPENDIX.

I.

RULES REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE WELLS EXEMPT FROM EXTRA ASSESSMENT, DATED 21ST MAY 1855.

I. Wells in "Punja" land shall not be exempt from extra assessment, if situate within ten yards of a tank bund, or within fifty yards of a river or channel, and when found necessary, the Collector is vested with authority to levy double, or treble "Tirva Jasti," or absolutely prohibit the excavation of a well, or its use if excavated in breach of this Rule.

II. In the case of river, or jungle streams in remote localities where no public nor private interests appear to be affected, it shall be discretional with the Collector to dispense with the foregoing Rule.

II.

RULES RESPECTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, DATED 30TH APRIL 1855.

I. Any Ryot wishing to construct a tank with the benefit of the new Rules, must, in the first instance, apply to the Collector; who, on being satisfied from a report made by the Tahsildar, or other competent Officer, from personal inspection of the locality, that the proposed tank will not cut off the supply of any other public or private tank; or interfere with the cultivation, drainage, or irrigation of any lands in its vicinity, so as to give just cause for complaint, will grant permission to the applicant to proceed with the work.

II. If (as probably will be the case occasionally in remote and thinly-peopled tracts a) Ryot commences the construction of a tank, without previously obtaining the Collector's sanction, such work is liable to be stopped, on objections being urged, or on its being found to interfere with the rights of Government, otherwise the claims of the constructor to such work will be recognised.

III. A Ryot who constructs a tank, is to pay the assessment of so much of the land covered by its water spread as shall have been cultivated within the previous ten years. Should any portion of such land belong to other parties, the constructor of the tank must first obtain their written consent to give it up to him.

IV. All private tanks shall, after completion, be inspected by the Civil Engineer, or one of his Assistants; and if such Officer after inspection, shall declare that any tank requires to be strengthened in its bund, or to have a new or larger Calingula, or otherwise to be made more secure, the said alterations must be executed by its owner, or owners within a suitable time named by the Collector; and in case of default, the exemption of the land under it from Tirva Jasti will be withdrawn; and, if deemed necessary, the tank will be repaired by, and taken under the control of Government.

III.

RULES FOR PERMITTING THE RYOTS TO TURN TO ADVANTAGE NATURAL SOURCES OF IRRIGATION, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1859.

I. The Government Revenue from land consisting properly in payment for the use of the land, and payment for water supplied by Government, no extra demand, under the denomination of "Tirva Jasti," "Fasl Jasti," or any such term, shall hereafter be made in any case, in excess of the Taram Assessment on the land, on account of advantages derived from irrigation supplied by natural pools or jungle streams; in the improvement of which, the Government have had no concern and incurred no expense, always provided that the use of such water shall not interfere with the

supply to any Government work; and that the right of Government to execute at any future time, any works whatever for the improvement of such sources of supply, and the extension of their benefits, shall remain unaffected, by such intermediate usufructuory enjoyment. Provided also, that before any private individual shall proceed to erect, or otherwise form any new works of a permanent character, for utilising the water of such jungle streams, or natural pools, such as an Anicut or a new spring Channel in the bed of a stream, he shall fully conform to the following Rules.

II. Any Ryot wishing to erect or construct any such new permanent work, shall, in the first instance, apply to the Collector for permission stating distinctly the nature and dimensions of the proposed work, and the precise locality selected for it.

III. The Collector will then direct the Tahsildar of the Taluq, or other competent Officer to inspect the locality, and if, from his Report, it appears that the proposed work will not cut off, or sensibly diminish the supply of any other public or private irrigation work, or interfere with the cultivation, irrigation, or drainage of any lands in its vicinity, so as to give just cause for complaint, he will grant permission to the applicant to proceed with the work, subject to the approval of its plan by the District Engineer, whether before, during, or after its execution, according to circumstances.

IV. Should the Engineer be of opinion that the work needs to be strengthened, or in any way altered, or extended, as for instance by the execution of additional facilities for drainage, or extra sluices, the work so pronounced necessary, shall be executed by the owner within a suitable time to be fixed by the Collector, under the penalty, for neglect of the exemption from additional assessment being withdrawn, and of the whole work being taken under the control of Government without compensation.

V. Should the lands of other Ryots be in any way affected by the proposed work, the projector must, in the first instance, produce their written consent; failing the production of which, he can neither proceed with the work, nor, in case of its completion, establish any claim to recover payment from them for benefit derived from the work.

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IV.

The following revised Rules for Kowles are introduced, and are to be strictly observed :—

KOWLES FOR RECLAIMING WASTE IN THE REGUD OR BLACK LANDS.

I. Kowles will not be given for lands that have lain waste for a shorter period than five full years. For lands which have been waste a longer period than five years, the great plough Kowle will be granted for a term of five years where a plough of twelve bullocks is required, and for three years where eight or a less number of bullocks only are required to break up and clear the land, according to the custom of the Taluq in which the land is situated.

II. During this period of five or three years, the Ryot will be exempt from payment of the assessment on that land. But he must pay a fee of one Rupee and a half for the whole extent of the land so held on Kowle by him and ploughed by the said plough, in each year during the period of Kowle; and at the expiration of the Kowle the full assessment will be levied if he retains the land.

III. Applications for the said Kowles are to be made to the Tahsildar.

IV. These engagements drawn out in a prescribed form are to be signed by the applicant, the village authorities, and the Tahsildar, and are to be forwarded for ratification to the Collector.

V. At the expiration of the Kowle the Ryot will be permitted, if he wishes it, to throw up the land if it is cleared, but if it is not cleared he must either retain it, or else pay the assessment for one year.

KOWLES FOR OTHER DRY LANDS, AND FOR IRRIGATED LANDS.

VI. When it is necessary to give Kowle for the reclamation of dry lands other than Regud lands, from swamps, heavy jungles, or to prepare them for irrigation, or for other special reason; and where it may be necessary to grant Kowle for the restoration of irrigated lands, Kowle will be given if the land has been uncultivated for more than five years at the following rates of assessment, viz:—

For the first year of Kowle the Ryot must pay ...	¼ of the full assessment.
For the second year	½
For the third year...	¾
For the fourth year and after...	Full assessment.

VII. Security for the due fulfilment of all Kowles must be given by the Ryot.

VIII. No Ryot will be entitled to claim Kowle for land, unless he has previously to taking up the land entered into the necessary engagements and obtained the Collector's permission to hold the land on Kowle.

IX. Special Kowles for special purposes can be permitted only by the Collector with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue.

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V.

Kowles for planting Topes will be allowed in accordance with orders of Government, under date 14*th January* 1848.

PUBLIC TOPES.

I. Every person desirous of planting a Tope for public utility and convenience, shall first communicate with the local European Revenue authorities, and obtain their sanction. If he neglect to do so, his plantation shall be liable to be taxed at the rate chargeable for private Topes. A Register shall be kept of such applications.

II. Parties who, after sanction shall have been previously obtained, as directed in Rule I may plant Topes either of fruit or of timber trees, or other trees affording shade, in situations approved by the Collector, on the road-side, near a Choultry, or near any place of public resort, for general accommodation and convenience or other beneficial purpose, shall be allowed to cultivate the ground rent-free, until the Tope becomes productive, as a compensation for the trouble and expense incurred in forming the plantation. When the trees, if fruit trees, shal have reached maturity, the Tope shall be entered in the account as a public Tope, free of all tax, and the produce left to the planter to be appropriated for the support of the Choultry, repair of the road, or other Municipal purpose contemplated.

III. The produce of trees or avenues planted by the road-side, in such a manner as the District authorities shall approve, shall be enjoyed free of tax by the individuals, or village communities who may have planted them.

IV. Private Topes.—Parties wishing to plant Topes for their private benefit, in waste land, including plantations for firewood, shall be allowed land for that purpose, and it shall be exempt from assessment for twenty years, whether cultivated or not. After the lapse of that period, the full Tirvah of the land only shall be charged. If the Tope be planted in Sheycal land, or land usually under cultivation, ground so appropriated shall, as a general rule, be assessed with

full Tirva from the time the trees are planted, whether it be cultivated or not, unless there should be special reasons for greater indulgence, which the Collector shall be at liberty to represent, should he see fit.

V. The produce of single trees to be hereafter planted in cultivable land shall be enjoyed free of tax by the party by whom the land is cultivated; such trees shall be taxed only when the land is left waste.

VI. In places where water is scarce, and where trees grow with difficulty, as in the black or Regur soils, an advance of Tuccavy will be given for the construction of a well, on the special recommendation of the Collector, and on such terms as the case may seem to require.

VII. Parties who, after obtaining land under the above Rules, may fail to fulfil the terms of their engagement, shall forfeit their Kowle.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

No. 1375.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th March 1860.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated 22nd February 1860, No. 22.
(In Con. 1st March 1860, No. 970.)

In this letter the Acting Collector of Kurnool, solicits permission for the immediate abolition of a custom he finds to prevail in the single Taluq of Punchapollem, of debarring village Reddies from the privilege which is accorded to all other cultivators of relinquishing their Puttah lands at will. The Taluq in question was lately transferred from the Bellary District, in which province the custom referred to, known as the Appanum system, still prevails, and has formed the subject of a correspondence between the late Collector of Bellary and the Board of Revenue. The system is admitted to be objectionable; but the Board lately decided that no change should be made pending the operations of the Inam Commissioner. They resolve to forward to the Collector of Kurnool copies of the correspondence above alluded to, which will give him full information on the subject.

1295, From Bellary, 1st May 1855, in Con. 28th Jany. 1856, No. 33.
276, Pro. to ,, 28th January 1856.
986, Pro. to Govt. 31st March 1857.
8761, From Bellary, 9th in Con. 28th December 1858, No. 216.
639, Pro. to ,, 19th February 1859.
850, From ,, 24th February in Con. 1st March 1859, No. 19.
1052, Pro. to Inam Commissioner and Bellary, 25th March 1859.
2049, From Inam Commissioner, 7th in Con. 7th May 1859, No. 43.

2. The Board would be glad to know the grounds on which Mr. Thornhill has formed an opinion, that the restriction has the effect of directly impeding the extension of cultivation.

3. It is stated (paragraph 3) that the custom is unknown not only in the old Kurnool Taluqs but in those also lately transferred from Cuddapah. But the Board are at a loss to understand how this can be the case, for the rule* which enjoined that "Mirasidars who enjoy Maniums for cultivating the Sircar Appanum lands are not entitled to the same unlimited freedom as is allowed to others," applied equally to Cuddapah as to Bellary. They resolve to request the Collector of Cuddapah to inform them whether any, and what restrictions are imposed in his District upon Potails relinquishing any of their Appanum Lands.

Board's Hookannamah, 20th May 1824, sanctioned by Government 4th in Con. 7th June 1824.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

The Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah, with copies of the correspondence.

Exd. J. Wright.

1575

Enclosure No 1 in the Board's
Proceedings of the Revenue Department
Dated 9th October 1860
No 4619.

No 2295/60.

Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 22nd February 1860 No 22 regarding the abolition of the Appaiyum system in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts, and Board's Proceedings thereon

Revenue Department

No 2038.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 6th November 1860.

Read the following Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue

Submitting for the consideration of Government certain papers relating to the question of abolishing the restriction imposed on the Potails in the Ceded Districts, with the remarks springing that it is but just and proper that the Appaiyum system should be at once given up, not only in Kurnool, but in Bellary and Cuddapah also, wherever the system exists.

(Here enter 9th October 1860 No 4619

1 In these Proceedings the Board bring to the notice of Government what is called the Appaiyum system, which exists in the Districts of Bellary and partially in Cuddapah, ~~and~~ as well as ~~some thousand changes~~ in one Taluq of Kurnool lately transferred from Bellary

2 The Appaiyum ~~maybe stated to be~~ that portion of Serkar land, often highly assessed, which the Potail had to pay for in consideration of the extensive Inams which he held, and which were granted to him, according to the ancient practice of the

Country

country, for keeping up the cultivation to its standard. This Appaᵐnum he was prohibited from relinquishing.

3 The subject was already under the consideration of the Board on a former occasion, and while agreeing with the Collector of Bellary that the system was one which ought to be abolished, they thought it expedient to leave matters in statu quo until the Inam Commissioner should deal with the village service-inams of the district, and in this arrangement the Inam Commissioner acquiesced. The present Government on a further consideration of the matter the Board now advocate immediate abolition. See no reason for delaying action in the matter any longer. They propose therefore that the system should be at once given up not only in Kurnool but in Bellary and Cuddapah also. The Inams connected with the Appaᵐnum question are, they observe "Service Inams" and as such should be dealt with by Mr Pelly under the order of 3rd September 1859.

5 The Government are quite of the Board's opinion that the Appaᵐnum system is a barbarous one, and ought to be abolished. They think that the views of the former Board are just; however, that the abolition should take place when the village Inams are dealt with. Those Inams were made over to the Potails to engage to cultivate and pay for these Appaᵐnums. If therefore the Appaᵐnums are now done away with, it will be less easy to reduce the Inams without exciting complaint, from there being no equivalent left to offer. Both measures should be simultaneous; and as Mr Pelly and the Inam Commissioner are about to deal with the Inams, the Appaᵐnums should be formally abolished at the same time.

12 Copies
Board of Revenue Dispatch
Inam Commissioner
Mr Pelly

Asiaanum System in the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah

9th Septr 1859
No 6 to

Revenue 1860 Deptt.
Pro: of Govt for Novr.

No 2058.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dy 6th Novr 1860

Copy in a Letter to England
Dy 25th Febry 1861 No 32

Asiaanum system existing in certain Distts. to be abolished when the Village Inams are dealt with.

No 89 to 90.