

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 113	Press Mts
223-224	
Dated 14 — 1 — 1867.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th January 1867.*

No. 225. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1866, No. 7,079.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st November 1865, No. 152:—

1. In his letter, which forms the subject of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,860, dated 27th March 1863, Mr. Wedderburn, the then Collector, writing on the subject of waste land in this district, and referring to "garden land under dilapidated wells" which lay waste, proposed that the assessment on such lands should be reduced, and an assessment varying from 1 Rupee to 4 Rupees according to quality be fixed on them, in order to induce ryots to take them up for cultivation.

2. In their instructions on the subject, the Board quoted an opinion of Government, expressed with reference to waste garden lands in the Coimbatore District, and which was to the effect, that such lands ought to be offered to the ancient possessors thereof, or their representatives, at the appropriate Punjab assessment; and directed Mr. Wedderburn to take as a guide the principle thus enunciated. The lands under consideration were accordingly, by an announcement published in the Gazette of this district, offered to the cultivating public at an assessment of from 1 Rupee to 3 Rupees the acre.

3. In their Order the Board further required Mr. Wedderburn to report whether the reduction they authorized would have any effect on the *cultivated* garden land, and lead to its being thrown up by the occupiers; and whether, at all events, it would be necessary to re-consider and reduce the assessment fixed upon this class of land.

4. Mr. Wedderburn, in a letter dated the 31st March 1863, expressed his opinion that no reduction was called for on the land in question, and stated that he thought little of it would be surrendered by the holders in consequence of the recent measures. He said the gardens had been long in cultivation, and that he considered this circumstance satisfactorily shewed the equity of the assessment imposed on them. He remarked, "if, in consequence of reductions on waste well lands, present occupied well land be thrown up, the Board may be assured that land so left to public competition has not paid its former occupant, and is not likely to pay another tenant on the same terms. It will then be time enough to reduce the assessment."

5. This remark occurred in paragraph 6 of his letter. In the succeeding paragraph, however, Mr. Wedderburn stated his impression to be, "that no garden assessment, when the cultivation depends entirely on a well, and drains no Government reservoir, should in general exceed 7 Rupees per acre."

6. In their Proceedings on this letter, which bore date 5th May 1863, No. 2,649, the Board wrote, that they were not persuaded, by Mr. Wedderburn's arguments, that no relief was necessary on the "occupied well lands;" and they directed that the assessment on them should be carefully revised, "the rate of 7 Rupees an acre being adopted as a standard."

7. In their Proceedings, dated 18th October 1864, No. 6,871, they further wrote regarding these lands:—"The question is not whether the ryot can cultivate

"them without sustaining positive loss, but whether these old well lands are on a fair and equitable footing, as compared with the lands under new wells."

8. Mr. Smith expressed views similar to those of Mr. Wedderburn in regard to the propriety of the assessment on the lands in question, and, like Mr. Wedderburn, is opposed to its reduction. The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings dated 10th July and 16th August 1865, have reiterated their injunction for a report on the whole subject. In their Proceedings of the 16th August, they call for a statement shewing the "extent and assessment of lands irrigated by new wells in each talook." I regret that the information, necessary for the preparation of such a statement, cannot be procured. No record is kept of the wells. Ryots now dig at their own expense.

9. I do myself the honor to submit the Statement called for in the Proceedings of the 10th July. It is not very clear, and requires some explanation. Columns 1 to 8 are easily understood; their headings indicate the information they contain; Columns 9, 10, and 11 are more obscure; the figures in them are thus reached. The assessment on each piece of land has been reduced to the highest dry rate of the village in which the land lies. The figures thus obtained have been added together, and the total entered in Column 11, that part of it which appertains to the cultivated land being inserted in Column 9, and that belonging to the waste finding its appropriate place in Column 10. Thus, take the first item in the Statement. It consists of 25 guntahs of land scattered—suppose—over five villages, the dry rate in each of which is of different amount. The present assessment on the five pieces has been reduced to the highest dry rates of their respective villages, the figures shewn by the reduction added up, and the result recorded in the columns in question.

10. At the end of the Statement occur what is described as "Details of the total." These details classify the land into their descriptions as entered in the District accounts. There are four descriptions of land—Bagayet, which is simply garden, that is to say Punjab on which a well has been sunk, and which bears a special assessment, because the construction of means of irrigation have enabled the occupier to raise valuable products. Wet Bagayet, which is garden on which paddy was growing when the land was assessed, and which on this account had imposed on it a tax such as would be fixed on wet lands; and lastly, Bagayet Duswandum and wet Duswandum.

11. These latter kinds of lands are, as regards their resources and capabilities, simply garden lands; but they enjoy an advantage over Cirkar gardens inasmuch as a person is paid by the State to keep in repair the irrigation reservoir on each.

12. In order that I may be clear, I shall call these men Duswandum Inamdars. The holders of the gardens I shall style Duswandumdars. No Duswandumdar enjoys the Inam belonging to the Duswandum, and repairs the well on his land himself. The Duswandum Inamdar and he are always separate people.

13. There are two kinds of Duswandums, Shamilat Duswandums, and Kandam Duswandums. The former are gardens, a portion of which is set apart for the remuneration of a person bound to keep in repair the well on them. The

Inam parts of this description of Duswandum are generally in the occupation of the Duswandumdars, who pay the assessment thereof to the Inamdar.

14. Khandam Duswandum gardens are Duswandums the Inam of which is separate from the garden. This description of Inam is usually in the occupation of the Inamdar.

15. The Statement shews that, if the present assessment on garden is reduced to the dry assessment, there will be a net loss of Rupees 2,58,276 to the Government. I cannot recommend such a relinquishment of revenue. The cultivated garden has been long occupied. In no cases has it been thrown up to enable the possessor to avail himself of the reduction given on "waste under dilapidated wells." This circumstance has justified the revision of Mr. Wedderburn. It has further supported completely the opinion he expressed, that the reason of there being waste garden at all in the district, is that such waste consists of land of an unproductive character. I am led to believe that, in consequence of high prices, the cultivated garden is a very remunerative holding, and that no reduction on it is necessary to give an impetus to cultivation.

16. From all I learn I should be disposed to look upon the cultivated and the waste as totally different descriptions of land, and would apply a different measure to each. A reduction has been sanctioned for waste under dilapidated wells. I would extend the reduction to lands waste under all wells. An ameliorated assessment on waste where the source of irrigation requires no outlay would, it is supposed, soon lead to extended cultivation, and take away the reproach remarked upon by the Board in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1865, No. 3,891.

17. As regards the cultivated land, I have stated above that it is held with tenacity, and *must*, therefore, pay the occupiers. Accordingly, it is not upon the ground that the assessment weighs heavily upon this land that I would recommend remission. The grounds I should be disposed to adopt, as demanding an amelioration of the rent the land bears, is the general ground that ryots have a right under the Government to hold their lands subject to a burden evenly distributed; and that, therefore, the distinction between Duswandum and Cirkar Bagayet ought to cease.

18. I would in fact remedy the inequality that exists between these descriptions of garden. I see no reason why one should be favored with an Inam designed to pay a person for keeping in repair the works of irrigation on it, and the other should be deprived of a similar advantage.

19. I would propose that Duswandum and Cirkar Bagayet should be put on the same footing. In order to attain this object, it would be necessary to take away the Inams from the Duswandumdars, and grant the Duswandumdars, in exchange for the advantages of which they were thus deprived, some amelioration of their assessment. The assessment on the Duswandums being altered, the burden of the Cirkar lands should also be lessened.

20. I have not at hand information to shew the diminution of revenue these changes would entail. It would be easy, however, to ascertain the quantity of Duswandum Inam there is in the district, and the exact proportion it bears to the Duswandum. The Inam should have a money cess fixed on it, and be held in future under a money payment, instead of, as at present, under a labor tenure. I

am told that, in general, each Inam is about one-fourth of the Duswandum to which it is attached. If this is the case, the loss to the revenue, the proposal I venture to make, would carry with it, would be considerable if the tax were reduced upon the lower as well as the higher assessed garden. But I do not think this necessary, and would not interfere with the land bearing a tax of less than 7 Rupees an acre. I would merely reduce the burden on the cultivated land taxed above that amount, taking as the standard of reduction the rent of the Inam attached to the Duswandum land in it.

21. Supposing this to be one-fourth of the Duswandum, there would be a loss of Rupees 30,973, and against this abatement of revenue would have to be set the assessment the Inam Commission might think it expedient to attach to the Inams, which would be not less than Acres 2,282 in extent. The waste, as I have stated above, would be treated in altogether a different manner.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Abstract.—Statement showing the extent and assessment of lands under old wells, the assessment proposed to be fixed on them, and the loss to Government by the proposed measure in the District of Cuddapah.

1. The Acting Collector has, in the foregoing report, entirely lost sight of the principle advocated by the Board of Revenue, and approved by Government and by the Secretary of State, that the land should be assessed according to its natural capability, and that any return from improvements carried out at the cost and by the energy of the owner should belong not to Government, but to the owner of the land. The Government claim no share in this additional return. The amount of tax which the Acting Collector calls loss of revenue is no element in the consideration of this question. The Government have long taken that which, on the principle now adopted, is not fairly theirs, and in ceasing to take any share of this return, the Government sacrifice no revenue to which they consider themselves justly entitled.

2. The question is simply, whether the holders of the old cultivated garden are charged a proportionately higher rate of assessment than those who, under present rules, will pay only Punjab rates of assessment for land cultivated under new wells.

3. In the case of those garden lands for which there is no Dusbundum Inam, the extra assessment can only be a charge for superior products raised at the expense of the land-owner, or the man who dug the well. There is no doubt that, in this case, the assessment should be reduced in conformity with the system now approved, to the highest Punjab rate of the village in which the land is situated.

4. And in the case of the garden lands in which the maintenance of the wells was encouraged by the State by the grant of Dusbundum Inams, the rates should be similarly reduced, so as to bring them down to the highest Punjab rate for the whole extent, the Inam being charged with its full appropriate rate of assessment, and the hitherto Inamdar looking in future to the landholder deriving benefit from the well for the remuneration hitherto derived from Government.

5. It is quite possible that the cultivated lands would not be thrown up were no reduction made in the tax; but that is no reason why the rates should not be

reduced, if, as the Government now desire, garden land cultivated by means of wells shall, on principle, not be charged at higher rates than Punjab lands; or, in other words, that the assessment shall be in proportion to the natural quality of the soil, and not to its produce when the land is irrigated at the ryot's own cost.

6. The Board observe that the Acting Collector was in error in his estimate of what he termed relinquishment of revenue, in that he included in it the reduction on the waste.

7. The amount of the reduction on the occupied area is shewn in the Statement to be Rupees 1,97,027, and against this may be set off Rupees 35,431, the reduced assessment on the waste, much if not the whole of which would probably be taken up.

8. Thus the amount of estimated loss of revenue would be only Rs. 1,61,598, to be still further reduced by the amount of assessment to be charged on the Dusbundum Inams; and the relinquishment is in fact the surrender to the owners of the valuable results of their investments of capital.

9. A Road Cess at two per cent. is to be imposed simultaneously with the relinquishment of the higher rate of assessment.

10. The extent of land to be affected by the change of rate is Acres 61,190, and the reduced assessment on it will be Rupees 1,47,458, or an average of Rupees 2-6-8 per acre.

11. The sanction of Government will be requested for the introduction of the reduced assessment, and the resumption of the Dusbundum Inam tenures.

No. 224.

ORDER THEREON, 14th January 1867, No. 113.

Land Revenue

1. In these Proceedings the Board report on the assessment of the old well lands of the Cuddapah District, as directed in G. O. 6th April 1864.

2. From the Statement submitted by the late Acting Collector, Mr. J. R. Cockerell, it appears that these lands comprise an area of 61,343 acres, assessed at Rupees 4,05,838, of which 16,368 acres, assessed at Rupees 96,680, were waste in Fusly 1274. The present assessment ranges as high as 35 Rupees per acre, though the extent of land under this rate is very trifling. The result of reducing the assessment to the highest

Acres.	Rs.
61,343	4,05,838
16,368	96,680
44,975	3,09,158

Net cultivation.

unirrigated rate in each village will be a reduction on the cultivation (of Fusly 1274) of Rupees 1,97,027, and on the waste of Rupees 61,249. Much, if not the whole of the latter, will doubtless be taken up, and so much of it as is permanently waste may, as the Board remark, be taken as a set off against the remission on the cultivated area.

3. The total area above stated is sub-divided as follows:—

(1.) Circar Bagayet, or ordinary garden land, Acres 41,406, assessed at Rupees 2,53,666.

(2.) Duswandum Bagayet, or garden land, where the repair of the well is provided for by a Duswandum Inam, Acres 10,450, assessed at Rupees 77,953.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th January 1867.*

(3.) Circar wet, or garden land on which paddy was growing when the assessment was fixed, Acres 4,153, assessed at Rupees 25,615.

(4.) Duswundum wet, or Circar wet where the repair of the well is provided for by a Duswundum Inam, Acres 5,334, assessed at Rupees 48,604.

4. The first sub-division will be dealt with on the principle adopted in Bellary and the Putticondah Talook of Kurnool, and approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated 17th February 1865, No. 5, i. e., the assessment on all well lands watered from private wells, and receiving no supply from a Government source of irrigation, will be fixed at the highest "dry" rate of the village in which they are situated, provided that one Rupee per acre be the minimum rate adopted. The remission on the cultivated portion of these lands will be about Rupees 1,15,000, according to the accounts of Fusly 1274.

5. The second sub-division which, the Government presume, does not include the Inams, will be similarly dealt with.

6. As regards the third and fourth classes (which also it is presumed do not include the Inams), the only doubt is whether they should be assessed as "dry" or "wet," with reference to the reason given by the Collector for their original assessment, viz., that paddy was growing on them when they were assessed. If they prove to be within the irrigable Ayacut of a Government tank, they would seem liable to "wet" assessment, just as the sinking of a well in Nunjah land does not absolve it from that assessment. Should this prove not to be the case, the lands will be treated like those of the first class in paragraph 4.

7. Mr. Cockerell's description of the Inams is by no means clear, but the Government infer that the "Khandam" Inams are the absolute property of the Inamdars, subject to the obligation of keeping the wells in proper repair, and that the Inamdars have the power of either occupying them themselves, or renting them out to others on such terms as they please. The "Shamilat" Inamdars, on the other hand, appear to be entitled only to the assessment of the Inams, and to have no occupancy rights whatever.

8. It appears from Mr. Cockerell's letter that the Inamdars are never also holders of the gardens dependent on the work which they have to keep in repair. This was doubtless a precautionary rule, adopted to ensure the performance of the obligation, but it also suggests the idea that the works regarding the prospective maintenance of which so much foresight was displayed, may originally have been constructed at the expense of the State. The Government presume that the Board have satisfied themselves on this point, and that so far as can now be ascertained, the wells are really "private." The Orders contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 *ante*, are of course dependent on this.

9. The Board recommend that the Inams be assessed at the reduced rates, and that the Inamdars should look "in future to the landholder deriving benefit from the well for the remuneration hitherto derived from Government."

10. The Government do not think this arrangement will work well, as it will place the holders of the gardens very much at the mercy of the Inamdars. The latter will no longer have the fear of losing their Inams to keep them to their obligations, while the holders of the gardens will be able to enforce the due performance of these only by a Civil Suit. The Inamdars in fact will practically be owners of the wells.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th January 1867.*

11. The Government observe from Mr. Cockerell's letter, that the Khandam Inams are "separate from the gardens," and are usually in the occupation of the Inamdars themselves. The Khandam Inamdars thus are not directly interested in the wells, and really occupy the position of an establishment paid for keeping them in repair.

12. It seems to the Government that the best plan will be to deal with these Inams under paragraph 20 of the Inam Rules. The Inams should be enfranchised at five-eighths of the assessment, and freed from the service of keeping up the wells, which can then be made over to the garden-holders to keep up at their own expense.

13. As regards the Shamilat Inamdars, it is not clear whether their Inams can now be made over to them or not. If they can, they will in fact become co-parceners in the land watered by the wells to which their Inams are attached, and seeing how greatly the assessment is about to be reduced, the assessing of their Inams, coupled as it will be with freedom from the obligation of repairing the wells hitherto resting solely on them (which will hereafter have to be provided for by the landholders generally themselves included,) involves no hardship. If the Inams cannot be made over to them, the best plan will be to place the Shamilat Inamdars in the same position as the Khandam Inamdars, giving them fresh lands of value equivalent to three-eighths of the reduced assessment of the lands now devoted to their remuneration. The wells will then be made over to garden-holders.

14. There is no reason, however, why the Government, while thus giving up its assessment, should incur the expense of compensating the Inamdars, Khandam and Shamilat, and an addition to the assessment should be made to cover this when carrying out the reduction of these well lands.

15. The arrangement now proposed will involve some trouble, but it seems to the Government very desirable thus to place the wells on which the gardens depend, entirely within the power of those who are interested in keeping them up.

16. The Road Cess will come into operation at the full rate throughout the districts from the 1st January 1867, as directed in G. O. 10th October 1866, No. 2,736.

17. The Government observe that Mr. Cockerell's letter remained for eleven months in the Board's Office, and request to be furnished with an explanation of this delay.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Erd. S. T. Augustin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3rd October 1866.

Read the following letter from J. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st November 1865, No. 152:—

1. In his letter, which forms the subject of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,860, dated 27th March 1863, Mr. Wedderburn, the then Collector, writing on the subject of waste land in this district, and referring to "garden land under dilapidated wells" which lay waste, proposed that the assessment on such lands should be reduced, and an assessment varying from 1 Rupee to 4 Rupees according to quality be fixed on them, in order to induce ryots to take them up for cultivation.

2. In their instructions on the subject, the Board quoted an opinion of Government, expressed with reference to waste garden lands in the Coimbatore district, and which was to the effect, that such lands ought to be offered to the ancient possessors thereof, or their representatives, at the appropriate punjah assessment; and directed Mr. Wedderburn to take as a guide the principle thus enunciated. The lands under consideration were accordingly, by an announcement published in the Gazette of this district, offered to the cultivating public at an assessment of from 1 Rupee to 3 Rupees the acre.

3. In their order the Board further required Mr. Wedderburn to report whether the reduction they authorized would have any effect on the cultivated garden land, and lead to its being thrown up by the occupiers; and whether, at all events, it would be necessary to re-consider and reduce the assessment fixed upon this class of land.

4. Mr. Wedderburn, in a letter dated the 31st March 1863, expressed his opinion that no reduction was called for on the land in question, and stated, that he thought little of it would be surrendered by the holders in consequence of the recent measures. He said the gardens had been long in cultivation, and that he considered this circumstance satisfactorily showed the equity of the assessment imposed on them. He remarked, "If, in consequence of reductions on waste well lands, present occupied well land be thrown up, the Board may be assured that land so left to public competition, has not paid its former occupant, and is not likely to pay another tenant on the same terms. It will then be time enough to reduce the assessment."

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6. In their Proceedings on this letter, which bore date 5th May 1863, No. 2,649, the Board wrote, that they were not persuaded, by Mr. Wedderburn's arguments, that no relief was necessary on the "occupied well lands;" and they directed that the assessment on them should be carefully revised, "the rate of 7 Rupees an acre being adopted as a standard."

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8. Mr. Smith expressed views similar to those of Mr. Wedderburn in regard to the propriety of the assessment on the lands in question; and, like Mr. Wedderburn, is opposed to its reduction. The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings dated 10th July and 16th August 1865, have reiterated their injunction for a report on the whole subject. In their Proceedings of the 16th August, they call for a statement showing the "extent and assessment of lands irrigated by new wells in each taluk." I regret that the information, necessary for the preparation of such a statement, cannot be procured. No record is kept of the wells. Ryots now dig at their own expense.

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11. These latter kinds of lands are, as regards their resources and capabilities, simply garden lands; but they enjoy an advantage over Cirkar gardens, inasmuch as a person is paid by the State to keep in repair the irrigation reservoir on each.

12. In order that I may be clear, I shall call these men Duswandum Inamdars. The holders of the gardens I shall style Duswandumdars. No Duswandumdar enjoys the Inam belonging to the Duswandum, and repairs the well on his land himself. The Duswandum Inamdar and he are always separate people.

13. There are two kinds of Duswandums, Shamilat Duswandums, and Kadam Duswandums. The former are gardens, a portion of which is set apart for the remuneration of a person bound to keep in repair the well on them. The Inam parts of this description of Duswandum are generally in the occupation of the Duswandumdars, who pay the assessment thereof to the Inamdar.

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16. From all I learn I should be disposed to look upon the cultivated and the waste as totally different descriptions of land, and would apply a different measure to each. A reduction has been sanctioned for waste under dilapidated wells. I would extend the reduction to lands waste under all wells. An ameliorated assessment on waste where the source of irrigation requires no outlay would, it is supposed, soon lead to extended cultivation, and take away the reproach remarked upon by the Board in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 10th July 1865, No. 3,891.

17. As regards the cultivated land I have stated above, that it is held with tenacity and must, therefore, pay the occupiers. Accordingly, it is not upon the ground that the assessment weighs heavily upon this land that I would recommend remission. The grounds I should be disposed to adopt, as demanding an amelioration of the rent the land bears, is the general ground

Revenue Department.

No. 113

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 14th June 1866

Read the following

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Requesting cancellation of Govt. for introduction of reduced assessment on well lands in Budapah District, and resumption of Duswandum Inam lands.

(Received 3 Oct 66 No 7098)

In these proceedings the Board report on the assessment of the old well lands of the Budapah District, as directed in No. 6 April 1865.

From the statement submitted by the late Acting Collector, Mr. H. C. Lockhart, it appears that these lands

WOL

lands comprised an
area of 61,343 acres
assessed at Rs 405,838
of which 16,343 acres
assessed at Rs 96,680
were under J. 1276.
The present assessment

Area	Rs
61343. -	405838
16343 -	96680
44975 -	309158
not cult ^d	

ranges as high as 35

Rs. Although the extent
of land under this rate
is very trifling. The
result of reducing the
assessment to the

highest unrigated
rate in each village,
will be a reduction in
the cultivation (of J. 1276)

of Rs 197,027 and on
the basis of Rs 61,249.

Much of the whole
of the latter will doubt-
less be taken up and
so much of it as is per-
manently waste may
be taken as a set off
against the provision

3

no. the cultivated area
The total area above
stated is subdivided
as follows
1. Linear & jagged
ordinary garden line
2. Area 17,406, assessed
at Rs 253,866.

2. Ordinary linear & jagged
ordinary garden line,
where the repair of the
well is provided for by
a Dummundum
每亩 10,150, as-
sessed at Rs 77,958.

3. Linear wet or sar-
den land which Paddy
was growing when
the assessment was
fixed. Area 1153, as-
sessed at Rs 25,615.

4. Dummundum wet
or linear wet where
the repair of the well
is provided for by a
Dummundum. Area
5331, assessed
at Rs 48,600.

The

4
The first
sub-division will be
dealt with on the
principles adopted
in Bellary and the
Pattanam taluk
of Mysore and
approved by the
Secretary of State
in his Despatch of
17 February 1885 &c.
i.e. the assessment
on all well lands
watered from private
wells and receiving
no supply from a
Government source of
irrigation will be
fixed at the highest
dry rate of the vil-
lage in which they
are situated, provided
that no thape per are
be

5 ✓
be the minimum rate
adopted. The remission on
the cultivated portion of these
lands will be about Rs 115,000
according to the account
of F. 1274.

5. The second subdi-
vision which, the Govern-
ment presume, does not
include the chams, will be
similarly dealt with.

6. As regards the 3rd &
4th classes (which also it is
presumed do not include the
chams) the only doubt is
whether they should be as-
sessed as "dry" or "wet," with
reference to the reason given
by the Collector for
their original assessment
viz that Paddy was growing
on them when they were
assessed

affected. If they prove
to be within the irrigable
by a cut of a Government
Tank, they would seem liable
to wet assignment just
as the sinking of a well
in Kungah land does not
absolve it from that assign-
ment. Should this prove
not to be the case the
lands will be treated like
those of the first class.

4. Mr. Cocherell's de-
scription of the Inams
is by no means clear,
but the Government in-
fer that the "Khandam"
Inams are the absolute
property of the Inamdars,
subject to the obligation of
keeping

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keeping the wells in pro-
per repair and that the
Inamdars have the power
of either occupying them
themselves or renting them
out to others, on such
terms as they please. The
"Shamilat" Inamdars on
the other hand appear to be
entitled only to the assessment
of the Inams and have
no occupancy rights
whatever.

8. It appears from
Mr. Cocherell's letter that
the Inamdars are never also
holders of the gardens de-
pendent on the work which
they have to keep in repair.
This was doubtless a pre-
cautionary rule, adopted
to ensure the performance
of the obligation, but it
also suggests the idea
that the works regarding
the

the prospective maintenance
of which so much foresight
was displayed, may origi-
nally have been constructed
at the expense of the state.
The Govt. presume that
the Bd. have satisfied them-
selves on this point, and
that so far as can now be
ascertained the wells are
really "private". The orders
contained in paras. 5 and
6 ante, are of course de-
pendent on this.

9. The Bd. recommend
that the Inams be assessed
at the reduced rates, and
that the Inamdars should
look "in future" to the land-
holder deriving benefit from
the well for the remuneration
hitherto derived from Govt.

10. The Govt. do not
think this arrangement
will work well as it will
place the holders of the
gardens very much at the
mercy of the Inamdars.

The

31
The latter will no longer
have the fear of losing
their Inams to keep them
to their obligations while
the holders of the gardens
will be able to enforce the
due performance of these
only by a civil suit. The
Inamdars in fact will prac-
tically be owners of the wells.

" The Govt. observe
from Mr. Lockrell's letter
that the Kandam Inams
are separate from the gardens
and are usually in the occu-
pation of the Inamdars
themselves. The Kandam
Inamdars thus are not
directly interested in the
wells.

wells and really occupy
the position of an esta-
blissement paid for keeping
them in repair.

12. It seems to the Go-
vernment that the best
plan will be to deal with
these dams under some 20
of the dam rules. The
dams should be enfran-
chised ^{at} of the assement
and freed from the service
of keeping up the wells,
which can then be made over
to the garden holders to keep
up at their own expense.

13. As regards the
Shamlat Indamdars, it is not
clear whether their dams can
now be made over to
them or not. If

they can they will in
fact become co-parce-
ners in the land & water
by the wells to which their
dams are attached, and
seeing how greatly the asse-
ment is about to be re-
duced, the releasing of
their dams, coupled with
it will be with freedom
from the obligation of re-
pairing the wells hitherto
resting solely on them (which
will hereafter have to be
provided for by the land-
holders generally) there-
fore involves
no hardship. If the dams
cannot be made over to
them, the best plan will
be to place the Shamlat
Indamdars in the same
position as the Khamsam
Indamdars, giving them
fresh land of value
equivalent

equivalent to 3% of the reduced assessment of the lands now devoted to their remuneration, the payment of which would represent the Prime-Cost! Probable profits at present calculating that approximately as in the case of the Rhenish-Basins Foundation - The wells with them he made over to garden-holders.

carrying out the
reduction of these
well lands -

them up -

16. The Road com -

Cess will come

into operation at

the full rate through

the districts from

the 1st January

1867 as directed

in G.O. 10th Dec -

to be 1866 No 2736 -

The

17. The Govt observe
that Mr. Crockett's letter
remained for 11 months
in the Board's office -

and request is
submitted with an
explanation of the
delay N.

J. D. S.

14 Copies Letter No. 2736 of 10th Dec 1866

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