M.R.O. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1836 Press Mis.

616-618

Dated 29th June 19 1869

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Files

Government {1869} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1869. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1869. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1836, 29th June 1869.

JUNE.

Old well-lands in Cuddapah District.

Passing orders with reference to the reduction of their assessment.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read again Board's Proceedings, 15th May 1868, No. 3,623, and 8th August 1868, No. 5,750, recorded in the J.O., under dated 5th February 1869, No. 318.

Read also the following:—

No. 616. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th September 1868, No. 6,301.

Read again Proceedings of the Board, dated 15th May 1868, No. 3,623.

Read also the following letter from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 29th August 1868, No. 180.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of my letter to your address of the 6th April 1868, No. 52, I have the honor to request that I may be favored with Board's early instructions for the deduction of twenty-five per cent. of the assessment on dry lands irrigated from wells sunk prior to the preparation of Register A in 1860, in order that I may cause the necessary correction to be made in fresh puttahs to be issued to the ryots in the revised form for the current Fusly.

From the correspondence connected with this subject, it appears that prior to 1860 it was customary, in the Cuddapah District, to charge the full Taram assessment on dry lands converted into wet by the construction of private wells; the permanent "Chowdaye" or remission of twenty-five per cent. enjoyed by all dry lands being in such cases withheld.

2. This was clearly a mistake, as the remission was of a universal and permanent character: the real assessment of the dry lands of the district was, in fact, the Taram assessment less this remission, and on this basis the new private well-lands should have been charged.

3. The amount thus erroneously charged amounts to Rupees 15,971-3-6, and no further delay should occur in rectifying the mistake.

4. The Acting Collector is, therefore, authorised at once to carry out the twenty-five per cent. reduction in anticipation of the sanction of Government, which the Board will apply for when the information called for in their Proceedings, dated 8th August 1868, No. 5,750, is submitted.

No. 617. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1869, No. 3,105.
Read again Board's Proceedings, 4th September 1868, No. 6,301.

Read also the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 5th February 1869, No. 318, Revenue Department.

Abstract.—*Well-lands in Cuddapah District.*—Board of Revenue requested to expedite the disposal of the question relating to their assessment.

Letter from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th January 1869, No. 7.

I have the honor to submit the statement called for in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th August last, No. 5,750, exhibiting the required particulars respecting half a dozen Khandam, and the same number of Shamilat Dasabundam wells.

2. I beg to advert to one other point connected with this correspondence. In paragraph 10 of his letter of the 8th April last, the late Mr. Molony informed the Board that the Settlement Department were then "demarcating Shamilat Inams in portion separate from the Circar portions, and that this may be done in every instance, thus placing Shamilat in exactly the same position as Khandam Inams."

3. I have now to inform the Board that this has not been, and is not being done, the undertaking having proved far more formidable and complicated than was at first supposed either by Mr. Molony or the Deputy Director.

4. Writing on the 9th October, the latter Officer exemplified some cases into which he had lately gone personally, and stated his belief that they were "good average specimens of what is to be met with in the different villages". He added: "they show how complicated the subject is, particularly when we take into account that there are no less than forty-four Dasabundam tanks and channels with as many as 108 Inams under only one of them in the single village of Kalkadda. The laying down of the limits between the Government and Inam portions of these lands will require quite an establishment of itself, and must be a matter of time; so that I do not anticipate that the separate demarcation of them can be carried out, while our men are working in the talooks now in progress. To appoint men to this work there now would hinder the progress of our operations, as they would require the attendance of the Curnums whose services are to us indispensable."

5. From these remarks it will be observed that the Demarcation Department repudiate the notion of their undertaking the work at all, now that it has been found to be so formidable. For my part I doubt exceedingly whether the advantages to be derived from such minute demarcation will compensate for the great expense of its execution; but if the thing is to be done at all, I am not aware how it is to be done, except by the regular Demarcation Department.

6. I regret the great delay that has occurred in submitting the information called for. The cause is the same which will, I fear, not unfrequently compel me to claim the indulgence of the Board, and I therefore advert to it now. For some years past received correspondence has never been delivered in the first instance to the Head Writer for registration and distribution to the departments concerned, nor have the form of Register prescribed by the Board, or the bundling, as opposed to the old filing, system ever been introduced in this Office. The natural consequence is, that papers when wanted cannot be found, and there are no means of saddling the responsibility of their deficiency on any particular individual.

7. The Board will scarcely credit it, but after a vain attempt to discover the important papers connected with the subject of this letter, I was reduced to borrowing them from the Deputy Director. Having got them I was next informed that the statement required had been sent up. I asked to see it, and on looking at it during the holidays, observed that there was no despatch date on the draft. On inquiry after the holidays, it turned out that it had never been despatched. I found that what had been prepared was insufficient, and it has taken me until now to procure the necessary information and prepare the revised statement, herewith submitted.

Enclosure No. 1—Statement.

In the letter now recorded the Acting Collector submits the accounts in detail, relating to twelve Dasabundam wells: the entries therein do not serve to throw much light on the question of the relative rights of Dasabundamdars and Dasabundam Inamdars.

2. It appears, however, that the papers already received admit of a certain portion of the subject of well-lands being disposed of, provided that Government are willing to abandon the proposal, made in paragraph 14 of their Order of the 14th January 1867, of providing, by an addition to the dry assessment of well-lands generally, for any expense which might be rendered necessary in compensating Inamdars for losses sustained in consequence of the revision.

3. The difficulties attending the question are due to the considerations affecting Inamdars generally, and especially the holders of Village Service Inams and Dasabundam Inams.

4. The Board accordingly proceed to lay before Government their remarks on the correspondence. In paragraph 8 of their Proceedings, dated 15th May 1868, No. 3,623, regarding the old well-lands of the Cuddapah District, the Board gave it as their opinion that the holders of enfranchised Inams not being for service, were equitably entitled to give up their Inams, and in lieu accept ryotwary tenure at the reduced rates; that any of them accepting this alternative, were entitled to receive back any sum which they may have paid in commutation of their Inam quit-rent; and that they were *not* entitled to claim a re-adjustment of their quit-rent on the basis of the new assessment. On this point, the Board referred to the Inam Commissioner.

5. Mr. Blair concurs with the Board that the Inamdars are not entitled to claim a re-settlement of their quit-rents. He considers, they, in common, of course, with all other Inamdars, "possess the right of giving up their Inam tenures, and holding their land-revenue puttahs, whenever they may consider that such an arrangement would be for their advantage." He argues that as the enfranchisement of Inams and the redemption of quit-rent were offered and accepted unconditionally, and as a permanent arrangement the Inamdars cannot, on principle, claim either revision of their quit-rents, or refund of the redemption-money. But if "the Board look to the equity of the case, without reference to the permanent nature of the settlement," he considers that both privileges should be conceded.

6. The Board are of opinion that the permanent nature of the Inam Settlement must be upheld. There is nothing inequitable in this, seeing that the settlement was extremely liberal, and that it was unconditionally and voluntarily accepted. A departure from this rule would be productive of the utmost inconvenience, as on every occasion of the assessment of Government lands being revised *so as to be reduced*, the Inamdars would claim a revision of their quit-rent and redemption-money. This would entail on Government the expense of classifying Inam lands. In many cases also the gain would accrue to persons who had purchased the Inams on their settled quit-rent, without expectation of, and therefore without payment for, this additional advantage. Moreover, if the Inamdar is to be held in equity, entitled to a revision when the Government assessment is reduced, the Government must be held similarly entitled to an enhancement of the quit-rent whenever their assessment may be raised. On the whole, therefore, the Board are decidedly of opinion that the Inam Settlement must be upheld in its integrity, the Inamdar having only the option of holding on the ordinary ryotwary tenure, if he prefers it.

7. In regard to Village Service Inams the difficulties are greater. When the Inam consists in an assignment of revenue of well-lands, it is obvious that the reduction of the assessment of such land will operate as a reduction of the money-payment of the Inamdar. The only way in which it appears possible to adjust this is, by assigning other lands sufficient to make up the difference.

8. In other cases, the Inamdar is the owner of the land on which the reduction is made. In this case it is true that the Inamdar is left in the same position as he was before; but it may be argued that the reduction is allowed to him in his private capacity, and is merely the relinquishment of a demand which should never have been made; and that the wages received from Government for service performed have been *pro tanto* diminished. There is yet a third case in which the land itself, either free or favorably assessed, forms the endowment of the office, and here clearly the revision raises no question of claim to compensation.

9. It appears that under the old wells there are 6,982 acres of Service Inam lands, assessed at 56,533 Rupees; and in the absence of information as to the distribution of these into the various classes above enumerated, the Board find it impossible to make any definite recommendation.

10. Lastly, there is the question of Dasabundam Inamdars. From the Acting Collector's statement it appears that out of 20,329 wells, having under them lands measuring 60,355 acres, assessed at 3,98,766 Rupees, 8,627 wells, with an ayacut of 15,649 acres, assessed at 1,25,030 Rupees, are classed as Dasabundam.

11. As to these wells the question arises as to who is the owner. On the one hand, it is argued that the Inamdar is the party entitled to be considered as such, he having originally sunk the well; and that by assigning to him in consideration of this an Inam, the Government have practically "purchased an interest in the wells". This view is supported by the Officiating Inam Commissioner, who states that the ryots holding under these wells, have never contributed a Rupee towards their construction or repair; and that if any concession be made, it should be in favor of the Inamdar, to whose investment of capital the existence of the well is due.

12. Mr. Blair is, on the whole, opposed to any general revision of these lands, and would only admit it in cases of exceptional over-assessment, adopting Mr. Wedderburn's proposal of a maximum of 7 Rupees per acre.

13. On the other side, it is argued that the Inamdars are simply in the position of other Service Inamdars, having received certain Inams in consideration of keeping the wells in repair; that the idea of the Inamdar being supposed to have invested capital in an irrigation work without obtaining the land under it, is opposed to our experience of any existing condition of things. In other places the Dasabundam Inamdar is either an individual proprietor of land under the work, or the collective body of proprietors, and the grant of revenue from the ayacut involves merely the obligation to repair, but carries with it no proprietorship other than that which existed before.

"4*th Proposal.*—An additional reduction of "eight per cent. in the assessment, or thirty-"three per cent. in all, shall be allowed on "all lands watered by wells, or by water "raised by machinery from rivers and nullahs, "provided the cultivators keep the wells or "embankments in repair at their own cost."

"10*th Proposal.*—The repairs of all tanks "which are not rendered private property by "an extra remission or Dasabundam Inam, "shall be made at the expense of Govern-"ment."

14. This view is supported by the terms in which the system is alluded to by Sir Thomas Munro in his first report on the district, printed in the fifth Report of the Special Committee for the affairs of the East India Company. Against the claims of the Inamdars, it is further argued that the lands have been in the possession of the ryots for years; that they have held them from Government; have paid their heavy assessment to Government; and resign them to Government when they relinquish them.

15. Unless, therefore, on the strongest proofs, it would be out of the question to convert them into mere tenants of the Inamdars. The objection to such a course has already been pointed out by Government in paragraph 10 of their Order of the 14th January 1867; and it might lead to the cultivators under these wells finding themselves in a worse position than before the revision. Before, therefore, making any definite proposal for the revision of assessment on these lands, it is necessary that the relative claims of Inamdars and cultivators be further investigated and determined. If the former prove to be the owners, the Board cannot concur with the Officiating Inam Commissioner in his view of the mode in which the matter should be dealt with: as the party who invested his capital in the well, the Inamdar would be entitled to the full benefit obtainable therefrom. Should it, on the other hand, prove that they are no more than Service Inamdars, the Government are entitled to leave them in their present position—namely, in possession of their Inams saddled with the obligation of keeping the wells in repair. The Board think, however, that it would be preferable to allow them a remission of three-eighths of the reduced assessment on their Inams, applying the same rule as in the case of

other Service Inams. The remaining five-eighths would form a very moderate commutation of the obligation of repairing the wells, which will no longer devolve exclusively on them.

16. The great object of Government by the liberal measures which Mr. Blair disputes is, the encouragement of wells which, in seasons of drought especially, are of inestimable value. No measure can be more effectual in giving the people confidence in the professed intention of Government not to tax private improvements than this voluntary abandonment of the revenue derived from the old wells, which has been paid for years, and might continue to be levied without affording lawful ground of complaint.

17. It does not, however, appear to the Board to be necessary to await the final decision of the question of Inams—whether Village Service or Dasabundam, before carrying out the revision of the assessment in the other old well-lands—provided, as already stated, that the question of compensation of Inamdars be set aside.

18. The number of old wells, excluding Dasabundam, is 11,702, watering 44,706 acres, assessed at 2,73,736 Rupees, of which the sum to be remitted under the orders for revision is Rupees 1,63,329. Of this area, only 8,416 acres, assessed at 83,973 Rupees, are Inam: so that if orders are now issued for the revision of the assessment of the Circar ayacut lands, a large proportion of the subject will be disposed of.

19. In paragraph 15 of his letter of the 8th April 1868, the late Acting Collector, Mr. Molony, proposed to divide the district among the European Staff and Deputy Collector, and settle village by village, and alluded to the months of July, August, and September, as being favorable for carrying out the measure.

20. The disastrous season of last year taxed, as the Government are aware, the energies of the District Officers to the utmost, and the lamented death of Mr. Molony checked, for the time, further progress.

21. The settlement might be carried out during the corresponding period of the present year, and advantage be taken to obtain and record in each village such particulars regarding the Village Service and Dasabundam Inams, as will admit of the settlement of them being determined on at an early period.

22. With reference to their Proceedings of the 4th September, the Board now request that Government will approve of the orders therein given for the reduction of Rupees 15,971-3-0 from the demand on dry lands irrigated by private wells previous to 1860.

23. Up to that date it had been customary to withhold from such lands the otherwise universal deduction of 25 per cent. ordered by Sir Thomas Munro. In the case of Kurnool the anomaly was rectified in 1866, the Board agreeing with the Collector that the demand was opposed to sound principles. At the same time inquiries were directed as to whether a similar practice obtained in Cuddapah; but owing to contradictory reports the matter had never been finally disposed of. Mr. Molony's letter, however, placed the subject in such a clear light that the Board were able to pass orders at once, and the Administration Report just received shows that the ryots have had the benefit of this just concession in the past year.

Proceedings, 9th May 1866.

No. 618.

Order thereon, 29th June 1869, No. 1836.

Land Revenue.

It appears that in the Cuddapah District there are 11,702 old wells, to which no Dasabundam Inam is attached, which supply with water 44,706 acres of Government land, 6,341 acres of Service Inam land, and 2,075 acres of sundry Inam land. The Board recommend that the orders regarding the reduction of assessment on old well lands be at once applied to the

Government lands, and that the sundry Inamdars be allowed the option of either continuing to pay the present Inam quit-rent, or of having their lands converted into ordinary puttah-lands at the new rates.

2. The Government sanction these proposals which, as regards the Government lands, will, it is observed, involve a sacrifice of revenue amounting to Rupees 1,63,329 per annum.

3. The Government also concur in the views expressed by the Board in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of their Proceedings, under date 7th May 1869, No. 3,105, regarding the Service Inam lands, and request that they will at once obtain and submit the information to which they refer.

4. As to the lands under the Dasabundam wells, the Government, on a reconsideration of the question, are of opinion that the orders requiring the reduction of the assessment on old well-lands cannot be held to apply to them. These orders were strictly limited to such wells as were not constructed or maintained by the State; and inasmuch as the Dasabundam wells have for years been maintained by an alienation of Government revenue in the shape of the Dasabundam Inam, they cannot be included in this category.

5. Under these circumstances, the Government do not consider that any alteration of the assessment of the lands under these wells is needed, except in such cases as it may appear to the Collector to be exorbitantly high, viewed as an assessment on irrigated land. The Board will accordingly be good enough to call upon the Collector for a report showing the instances in which he considers that a reduction of assessment may fairly be granted, with reference to rates paid on irrigated land, in the neighbourhood, of similar quality.

6. The orders issued by the Board in their Proceedings, under date 4th September 1868, No. 6,301, which are adverted to in paragraph 22 of their Proceedings above recorded, are approved and sanctioned.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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8 Mar 69 — 886-7
5 Feby — 115-5

16-6-94
2-5-95
9-10-21

Revd 1869. Lett.
Board of Revenue
MADRAS.
No 1548

PROCEEDINGS, 7TH MAY 1869, No. 3,105.

Despd 11th do — Encl.
Received 13th — 1048

Sent 1536 29 June 69

MAY.
No. 3,105.

Assessment on old well lands—in Cuddapah District,—Remarks submitted to Government relative to revision of, with request to approve orders issued by Board in their Proceedings of 4th September 1868, for remission of twenty-five per cent of full Taram Assessment charged on dry lands converted into wet by construction of private wells.

617

Read 13 May 69 R.C. 15 Read 617

Revenue Depart
6

Memo: for orders
on No 1548-

In 1864 it was
resolved no longer to tax
the outlay of private cap-
-ital on agricultural
operations i.e.; when wells
tanks, or channels were
constructed by private
individuals, at their own
expense, the assessment
of the lands thus converted
from "dry" to "wet" was not
to be raised. In 1864 the
same principle was applied
& to be applied to lands
under old wells which
having been constructed
previous to 1864 had al-
-ready been assessed at
high rates. The assess-
-ment of all such well
lands when the wells
had not been construc-
-ted by the State was de-
-cided to be reduced

Argue with the
suggestions embodied
in this judicious Memo.
But I must then move
if it friendly mandamus
to order & compel
the Auditor regulator
of the department. If it
is true that the old
wells are not yet
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rest of the county.

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Proceedings under
3rd October 1866 Nos 1
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Cuddapah No. 106
showing that the ol
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as follows.-

(1) 41,406 acres of or
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Rs 2,53,666-

(2) 4153 acres of gar
land which was in
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"Plan not be carried
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fasli fixed (excepting
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(3) 10,450 acres unde
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ently provided for by a Govt
assessed at Rs 77,958-
(4) 5,334 acres of dusswa
dum tank with repairs
similarly provided for
assessed at Rs 48,604-

3. The Govt in their or
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dum wells it appeared
that in some cases the
whole land produce for
the maintenance of the
well was irrigated from
it but in others that al
though lands had been
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dum Inamdars. It was
proposed

the poll accordingly of it in the former case, and imposing the known land of old be made over to the 2. under to do so, relieving him of his special liability to keep the well in repair, and charging him the new rate of assessment, the well then becoming the property of all ryots holding lands under it. If, however, it was found that the Kunnadar could not be put in possession of the land (being only entitled to the assessment) then if he proposed to grant him other lands of a value Equal to three-eighths of the reduced assessment on his known land. The Kunnadars who were already in possession of land separate from the well in which they were interested were to let relieve of the liability to keep up the well and to pay an assessment of 5% on their known land, the well as in the former

former case becoming the property of the ryots holding lands under it. The whole of these orders were made contingent on the Board having satisfied themselves that none of the wells were constructed at the expense of the State, and it was also ordered that if it became necessary to grant rewards to any of the Kunnadars, the cost of the measure should be deducted from the general deduction of assessment allowed.

4. In his letter, dated 6th April 1868 No 52 and 8th April 1868 No 53 Record 2) in the Board's Proceedings under date 15th May 1868 No 80 long, the late Mr Collector of Cuddapah reports that Mr Cockell had fallen into a mistake in his description of the Kunnadars, and that they were invariably lands under the wells though occasionally

a different piece of land was occupied each year. By the end of the settlement departmental he, however, proposed to determine this anomaly and to decide in every case what portion of the land under the well should be considered to form the permanent Inam, and that by this means the order of Govt in regard to all of them might be carried out. Mr Brodey, however, in these letters raised two other questions, one of which was quite distinct from the subject under enquiry though the other was connected with it. In his first letter he reported that a certain permanent remission of 25 per cent on all the dry lands of the District had been withheld in the case of those dry lands which had been converted into wet at private expense between 1854 and 1860 and he requested permission to grant it at a cost of Rs

Rs 15,971-3-6 per annum as there was no reason why these lands should be exceptionally treated. In his second letter he explained that besides the land granted as Sarwandum Inam, under it Darswandum wells there were other Personal and Service Inam lands under these wells on which either no assessment or a favorable assessment was levied and that some of the Personal Inams had been enfranchised under the Inam rules on payment of an additional quit-rent. There were also Personal and Service Inams under the other old wells for which no Darswandum Inam had been granted. He submitted a statement showing the old well lands in the district from which it appears that there are 11,702 wells without any Darswandum Inam wi

an area of 44,706 acres of Govt lands assessed at Rs 2,73,764; and 8,416 acres of Service and other Inam lands nominally assessed at Rs 83,973, and that there are 8,627 wells with Dasawandum Inams attached to them under which there are 15,649 acres of Govt land assessed at Rupees 1,25,030, and 9,093 acres of Dasawandum, Service and other Inam lands nominally assessed at Rs 89,231 of which 7,608 acres assessed at Rs 71,192 are Dasawandum Inams. These figures do not correspond, Mr Cockerell's statements are the more recent, it is presumed that they may be accepted as correct.

5. The questions upon which enquiry for decision are how Service & Personal Inam lands & Non-Dasawandum wells are to be dealt with, and how the similar lands and the Dasawandum Inam lands under Dasawandum wells are to be dealt with. The Inam Commissioner is of opinion that as the settlement of Inams made by his department was a final compromise, no reconsideration of it should be permitted thus so far as the Personal Inamdars are concerned he thinks that they should be permitted, if they choose, to hold their lands, on paying, at the new rates, if they find this more favorable than the Inam grant but which they now pay. The Board concur in this opinion (para 6 of the Govt letter dated 7th May 1874 No 3,105) and it is submitted that this solution of the question as regards the Personal Inamdars

Inams may be accepted-

6 As to the Service Inam lands, the Board have called for information, as to whether the land itself forms the endowment of the office, whether the Inamdar is in possession, or whether he only receives the assessment from the cultivator, and no decision can be come to until this information is before Govt.

7. The Board also propose to defer disposing of the question as regards not only the Desvandiam Inam lands under Desvandiam wells, but as regards all lands under such wells until the statute claims of the Inamdars and cultivators to the proprietorship of the wells has been considered. They are led to this conclusion by the arguments brought forward by the Inam Commissioner to show that the wells are in fact the property of the Inamdars, and that to make them over to the ryot cultivator as originally proposed, who have not paid anything towards their construction or maintenance would be manifestly unjust.

8. It appears to the undersigned that when the original orders were issued the true nature

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assessment of old well
lands, were distinctly
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certainly do not come
within this category.
It may be questionable
at whose cost the
wells were originally
constructed, but they
have certainly been
maintained for the last
20 years by a Grant

of Government revenue in the shape of the Wandum Irams. Another difficulty which occurs if the original plan of dealing with the lands in Cuddapah followed is, that at that and other Districts there are numerous tanks and channels which there are Wandum Irams or Ryotwari holders of Lands these works might possibly claim to be relieved the whole assessment paid by them in the same manner as the holders of Land, under Dastumwells. It is submitted that the Land

I think there would be a fair solution of the difficulty.

held under the Dastumwells may be left on the present assessment the Collector being called upon to report on any special cases in which viewing the rate as one on irrigated land he considers it to be too high.—

2. The Board proposes that the assessment of the 44,706 acres of Government land under Non-Dastumwells be at once reduced to the highest dry rate of the village with a minimum of 1 Rupee an acre, at a sacrifice of Rs. 1,63,329.

It

It is submitted that
may be sanctioned
this be done and
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Incms under No
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which await fu
information as
in para 6 above.
10. The orders
the Board in the
Proceedings dated

to be sanctioned
No

Sept. 1868, No 6301 dis-
posing of the distinct
question regarding the
25 per cent remission
on dry lands converted
into wet between
1854 and 1860, alluded
to in para 4, above,
may also it is submitted
be approved and con-
firmed. —

122
(No 2)

Salem C.
Revenue Division
Collector Cuddapah
Cuddapah Dist.
Letters —

Revenue Department

Fr. 1836.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 29th June 1869.

Read again Board's
Proceedings 15th May 1868
Nr. 3623, and 8th Aug. 1868
Nr. 5750, recorded in the
P. C. under date 5th
February 1869, Nr. 318.

Read also the fol
lowing Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue
Nr

W.N.L.

Subj. to Government
Remarks relative to revision
of Assessts on old well lands
in Cuddapah Dist. with Re-
quest to approve orders issued
by Bd. in their Proc. of 4th Septr. 68,
for remission of 25 per cent of full
Assessts charged on dry lands
converted into wet by construction
of private wells.

(R.E. 7th May 69 Nr. 3105)

It appears
that in the Cuddapah

District there are 11,
old wells, to which no
Dustwandum Inam is
attached, which supply
with water 44,706 acres
of Government land,
6,341 acres of Service
and 2075 acres of Ryotwary Inam
Inam lands. The Board
recommend that the
[illegible]
[illegible]
well lands be at
once applied to the Go-
vernment lands, and
that the Landry Inam
dars be allowed
the option of either
continuing to pay the
present Inam quit-
rent or of having
it

their lands converted
into ordinary puttah
lands at the new rates.

2. The Government
sanction these proposals
which as regards the
Government lands, will,
it is observed, involve
a sacrifice of revenue
amounting to Rs. 1,63,329
per annum.

3. The Government
also concur in the
views expressed by
the Board in para-
s 7, 8 and 9 of their Pro-
ceedings under date
the 20th May 1869 No. 3105 re-
garding the Service
Inam lands, and re-
quest that they will
at

at once obtain and
submit the information
to which they refer.
4. As to the land
under the Dusawandum
wells, the Government
on a reconsideration of
the question are of
opinion that the o-
[illegible]
of the assessment
on old well lands
cannot be held to affect
them. These orders
were strictly limited to
such wells as were not
constructed or maintained
by the State, and in as much
as the Dusawandum wells
have for years been
maintained by an
alienat

alienation of Government
revenue in the shape of
the Dusawandum Irrigation,
they cannot be included
in this category.
5. Under these cir-
cumstances the Govern-
ment do not consider
that any alteration of
the assessment of the
lands under these
wells is needed, except
in such cases as it
may appear to the Col-
lector to be exorbitantly
high, viewed as an as-
sessment on irrigated
land. The Board will
accordingly be good
enough to call upon
the

The Collector for xx report showing the instances in which he considers that a reduction of assessment may fairly be granted, with reference to rates paid on irrigated land in the neighbourhood, of similar quality.

Proceedings under date 4th September 1868 which are adverted to in para 22 of the Proceedings above recorded are approved and sanctioned.

To Rates Bd Rev Dept No 30 with enclosures

C. Iglesias Rg. 21ª