No. 239. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th July 1873, No. 1,183 :—

Read the following letter from F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Oodanapalli, 2nd June 1873, No. 154 :—

I have the honour to solicit the favour of the Board's instructions on the following question, arising from Standing Circular No. 137-1.

2. As I read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Rules laid down therein, remission is to be granted on irrigated lands in districts in which the Revenue Settlement has been introduced, only where the land is left waste or where the crop is totally lost, owing to either deficiency or excess of water, not the result of any act of neglect of the tenant.

3. It would appear from the concluding portion of paragraph 2, that it is only in districts which are unsettled that dry rates can be charged upon wet lands cultivated with dry crops, in cases in which they would, otherwise, have remained waste.

4. What rate, therefore, is to be charged on lands under a tank in a settled district, which, owing to a total failure of water, have been cultivated with dry crops? It appears to me that it would be very hard upon the ryot to charge him the full wet rate for his dry crop when, by leaving his land uncultivated, he would have received total remission, and Government would have lost its entire rent. On the other hand, by raising a dry crop where it was impossible for him to have obtained a wet one, he would not only have benefitted himself but his landlord also.

5. If I have construed the Remission Rules correctly, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Board, that the instructions contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 2, should be held to apply, equally, to settled and unsettled districts, with the proviso that the dry crops must have been raised with the consent of the European Divisional Officers, previously obtained.

THE Board resolve to request Government to reconsider the last clause of paragraph 4 of G. O., dated 7th December 1872, No. 1,651.

2. They submit that there is no reason for treating districts newly settled and districts not newly settled in a different manner so far as regards charging dry rates only on dry crops grown on land rated as wet in the absence of water. The expediency of encouraging the growth of dry crops in lieu of leaving the land entirely waste is the same in both, and so is the rule regarding remission when the land is left waste for want of water.

No. 240. ORDER THEREON, 26th July 1873, No. 785.

Land Revenue.

THE Governor in Council authorizes the Board of Revenue to permit the cultivation of dry crops on lands classed

as 'irrigated,' but for which no water is available, on payment of the highest 'dry' rate of assessment in the village in all districts. The condition proposed by the Collector that the previous permission of the European divisional officer would be likely to hamper this privilege, and need not be required.

(True Extract.)

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

to the Board of Revenue.

No. 1,183.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th July 1873.

Read the following letter from F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Oodanapalli, 2nd June 1873, No. 154 :—

I HAVE the honour to solicit the favour of the Board's instructions on the following question, arising from Standing Circular No. 137-1.

2. As I read paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Rules laid down [illegible] to be granted on irrigated lands in districts in which the Revenue Settlement has been introduced, only where the land is left waste or where the crop is totally lost, owing to either deficiency or excess of water, not the result of any act or neglect of the tenant.

3. It would appear from the concluding portion of paragraph 2, that it is only in districts which are unsettled that dry rates can be charged upon wet lands cultivated with dry crops, in cases in which they would, otherwise, have remained waste.

4. What rate, therefore, is to be charged on lands under a tank in a settled district, which, owing to a total failure of water, have been cultivated with dry crops? It appears to me that it would be very hard upon the ryot to charge him the full wet rate for his dry crop when, by leaving his land uncultivated, he would have received total remission, and Government would have lost its entire rent. On the other hand, by raising a dry crop where it was impossible for him to have obtained a wet one, he would not only have benefitted himself but his landlord also.

5. If I have construed the Remission Rules correctly, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Board, that the instructions contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 2, should be held to apply, equally, to settled and unsettled districts, with the proviso that the dry crops must have been raised with the consent of the European Divisional Officers, previously obtained.

THE Board resolve to request Government to reconsider the last clause of paragraph 4 of G. O., dated 7th December 1872, No. 1,651.

2. They submit that there is no reason for treating districts newly settled and districts not newly settled in a different manner so far as regards charging dry rates only on dry crops grown on land rated as wet in the absence of water. The expediency of encouraging the growth of dry crops in lieu of leaving the land entirely waste is the same in both, and so is the rule regarding remission when the land is left waste for want of water.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. Grose
Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Acting Collector of Salem.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Revenue 1873 Sept
11 No. 2020

1873.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 4TH JULY 1873, No. 1,183.

Dept 7 July 1873. Encl.

cii

Received 10th July 1873

JULY.

No. 1,183.

Wet lands cultivated with dry crops—owing to absence of water.—Government requested to reconsider their order, dated 7th December 1872, treating districts newly settled more favourably than those not so settled, in regard to charge of assessment on —

With Order.
No. 785. 26th July 1873

to submit the cultivation of dry crops on
to permit the cultivation of 'dry crops' but for which
lands classed as 'irrigated' but for which
no water is available, in consequence of the
the highest 'dry' rate of assessment in the
villages, in all Districts. Re cultivation
pursuant to the Govt's Rule the Revenue
Officer is likely to hamper this privilege
unless the Superior Revenue Authority
cancel such be required.

Dept. 7 July 1873. Encl. cii

Received 10th July 1873

JULY.

No. 1,183.

Wet lands cultivated with dry crops—owing to absence of water.—Government requested to reconsider their order, dated 7th December 1872, treating districts newly settled more favourably than those not so settled, in regard to charge of assessment on —

With Order.
No. 785. 26th July 1873

P. 7 December 1872 Nos 22-23.

P. 239-240.

P. 48 July 23 Revenue

15-8-07
18-12-07
18-11-09
6. 12-13
15-2-17

Original

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated July 26th.

Rcd. Encl.

G. O., 26th July 1873, No. 785.

JULY.

Nos. 239-240.

Cultivation of dry Crops on Lands classed as "irrigated."—Authorizing the Board of Revenue to permit the —, but for which no water is available, on payment of the highest dry rate of assessment in the village in all districts; and intimating that the previous permission of the European divisional officer need not be obtained.