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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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Dated	24 th July	196-1874

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th July 1874.*

No. 193. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th June 1874,
No. 1,622:—

Read the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 11th May 1874, No. 1,061-30.

The Government having in their Proceedings, No. 145, dated 5th February 1873, sanctioned the introduction of the new settlement rates into the four taluqs of Cuddapah and Kurnool marginally noted, arrangements were at once made by this Department to bring them into operation; and I have now the honor to report on the financial results attained in two out of the four taluqs, viz., Jammalamadugu in the Cuddapah, and Koilkuntla in the Kurnool District.

2. The annexed statement shows the occupied and unoccupied area and assessment of each group of villages under both Dry and Wet according to the old and new settlements.

Districts.	Taluqs.
Cuddapah	1. Cuddapah. 2. Jammalamadugu.
Kurnool	3. Proddatur. 4. Koilkuntla.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th July 1874.

Group	Taluk	As per Survey of 1862		As per New Settlement		Difference		Proportionate	
		Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Per cent. increase	Per cent. decrease
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1st Group	Gowdichanadu Taluk	25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
2nd Group	Kottanadu Taluk	67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
3rd Group	Kottanadu Taluk	67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
Total		153,817	153,817	307,634	1.96	153,817	307,634	1.96	1.96
Total		153,817	153,817	307,634	1.96	153,817	307,634	1.96	1.96
1st Group	Gowdichanadu Taluk	25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
		25,991	25,991	50,982	1.96	25,991	50,982	1.96	1.96
2nd Group	Kottanadu Taluk	67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
		67,413	67,413	134,826	1.96	67,413	134,826	1.96	1.96
Total		153,817	153,817	307,634	1.96	153,817	307,634	1.96	1.96
Total		153,817	153,817	307,634	1.96	153,817	307,634	1.96	1.96

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th July 1874.

It will be seen that there is an increase of Rupees 17,662 or 15 per cent. in Jammalamadugu and Rupees 21,882 or 11 per cent. in Kottanadu. It was anticipated that it would amount to Rupees 22,452 or 13 per cent. in the former, and Rupees 21,250 or 10 per cent. in the latter, an anticipation which was not realized in either case. Estimates in matters of this sort, though based on the best data available, can never be anything more than approximations to the results when finally worked out. The subjoined statements give a comparative view of the settlement results as anticipated when the proposals were made and as they came out. In Jammalamadugu the difference is not of sufficient importance to call for any remark, and in Kottanadu the Deputy Director, when he began to introduce the new settlement, became aware that a too high average rate, viz., 2.7-9, for dry lands in first group villages had found a place in the proposals, and he endeavored to rectify the error by a reduction, which brought the average dry rate down to Rupees 2.2-5, and this is in places of the average dry rate which obtains in Jammalamadugu, viz., 1-15-30. Mr. Cox, who is an able and experienced Settlement Officer, has, in my opinion, exercised a wise discretion in dealing with each case on its merits, instead of trying to force a correspondence of results with estimates.

Jammalamadugu.

Dry and Wet.	Groups.	As per Proposals.		As per Introduction.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry	1st...	15,147	31,271	15,213	30,217	+ 66	- 2,834
	2nd...	65,346	28,590	65,391	27,929	+ 55	- 1,661
	3rd...	41,428	31,501	41,264	32,176	+ 1,637	+ 1,088
	Total...	122,921	91,362	121,868	89,422	+ 1,053	- 2,916
Wet	1st...	759	6,945	527	4,783	- 232	- 2,162
	2nd...	3,571	26,902	4,156	30,811	+ 585	+ 2,912
	3rd...	4,380	38,847	4,088	35,597	+ 292	+ 1,780
	Total...	8,710	66,694	8,771	61,191	+ 61	- 5,503
Grand Total, Dry and Wet		131,631	1,580,556	130,639	1,551,613	+ 992	- 2,943

Kottanadu.

Dry and Wet.	Groups.	As per Proposals.		As per Introduction.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry	1st...	25,495	58,223	25,314	50,523	+ 181	- 7,699
	2nd...	70,000	1,04,440	71,106	1,03,930	+ 1,106	- 510
	3rd...	37,889	40,026	40,376	40,483	+ 487	+ 456
	Total...	133,384	1,99,689	136,806	1,95,936	+ 3,422	- 3,753
Wet	1st...	2,155	18,022	2,053	18,173	+ 108	- 151
	2nd...	807	6,261	716	6,213	+ 91	- 48
	3rd...	2,092	24,535	2,774	23,410	+ 682	- 1,125
	Total...	5,054	48,818	5,543	47,806	+ 489	- 1,012
Grand Total, Dry and Wet		138,438	2,485,507	142,349	2,428,742	+ 4,089	- 4,765

Although the average rate per acre for irrigated lands is higher in Kolkuntla under the settlement now concluded, than the average appearing for the same description of land in the revenue account for Fast 1282, and than the average given in the proposals for the revised settlement, the actual increase of revenue under this head for the whole taluk amounts only to Rs. 2,585, which falls short (by Rupees 144) of the augmentation anticipated when proposals were submitted. The cause of the average wet rate having gone up is to be found in the fact that the rate of assessment on lands transferred from dry to wet was very high, including Tiruvajal.

4. The falling off in the assessment under both descriptions of cultivation, and the enhancement of the net average rates, notwithstanding the extension of the cultivated area, is thus accounted for by Mr. Cox:—

"The increase in area between the two Fastes (1273 and 1282) represents for the most part the 3,704 acres of newly cultivated land which has lately been demarcated by us. The assessment of this area has hitherto been generally merely nominal, and as in many cases highly assessed lands have been given up for more lowly rated ones, this will explain why there is a falling off in assessment, while there is an increase in areas. The changes which we have introduced by the proposed transfers from dry to wet and vice versa, in which the former predominate, will account for the greater proportion of increase in wet, as these lands were for the most paying high rates, including Tiruvajal."

5. The subjoined statement shows the villages in both taluqs where the revised settlement has enhanced the assessment to any considerable extent. It will be seen that in two villages only at Jammalamadugu and in one of Kolkuntla does the increase exceed 100 per cent. In the case of the Guntoor portion of the Kistna District the Government authorized (vide G. O., No. 1,407, dated December 12th, 1873) the assessment being gradually brought up to the revised standard during a period extending over three or five years. If it is considered necessary to grant a like indulgence in the taluqs under report, I would recommend its being extended to those villages where the increase is 50 per cent and upwards. The concession should be made only in cases where the percentage limit is exceeded in a ryot's entire holding, and should not have a holdover application:—

Taluk.	Name of Village.	As per Revenue Account.		As per New Settlement.		Difference.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Excess.	Per cent.	Assessment.	Per cent.
Jammalamadugu.	Arundhanallu.	4,000	05	4,000	20	15	30	15	30
	Banapuram.	211	1,038	211	2,038	1,000	96	1,000	96
	Chennur.	601	050	601	050	0	0	0	0
	Deerpuram.	2,192	2,015	2,192	2,015	0	0	0	0
	Kolambur.	740	334	740	334	0	0	0	0
	Kolambur (Gundur).	2,420	1,324	2,420	1,324	0	0	0	0
	Kolkuntla.	2,117	1,000	2,117	1,000	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram.	4,073	1,273	4,073	1,273	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	123	090	123	090	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	2,000	081	2,000	081	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	400	050	400	050	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	2,154	1,038	2,154	1,038	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	1,214	050	1,214	050	0	0	0	0
	Muthuram (Gundur).	621	050	621	050	0	0	0	0
Kolkuntla.	Chennur.	111	050	111	050	0	0	0	0
	Chennur (Gundur).	2,000	1,038	2,000	1,038	0	0	0	0
	Chennur (Gundur).	2,000	1,038	2,000	1,038	0	0	0	0
	Chennur (Gundur).	1,214	050	1,214	050	0	0	0	0

The assessed waste lands are shown in the statement at paragraph 2. It will be seen that the average rates are below those of the cultivated lands both under the old and new estimates, so that there is every reason to anticipate their being taken up at an early date.

7. As usual, I annex a statement showing the area and assessment of the preceding five years. The settlement demand is in excess of that of each year and consequently of the average of the whole period:—

Taluk.	Faste.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Jammalamadugu.	1273.	122,063	1,31,000	7,496	58,670	129,559	1,89,670
	1278.	122,317	1,30,368	7,385	58,232	129,702	1,88,600
	1280.	122,308	1,30,309	7,373	58,200	129,681	1,88,509
	1281.	122,637	1,30,179	7,365	58,160	129,992	1,88,339
	1282.	122,637	1,30,179	7,365	58,160	129,992	1,88,339
	Average.	122,317	1,30,368	7,385	58,232	129,702	1,88,600
Kolkuntla.	1273.	130,486	1,73,743	3,757	29,123	134,243	2,02,866
	1278.	130,603	1,73,837	3,747	29,116	134,350	2,02,953
	1280.	130,603	1,73,837	3,747	29,116	134,350	2,02,953
	1281.	130,603	1,73,837	3,747	29,116	134,350	2,02,953
	1282.	130,603	1,73,837	3,747	29,116	134,350	2,02,953
	Average.	130,603	1,73,837	3,747	29,116	134,350	2,02,953
Difference.		+ 102	+ 51,000	- 261	- 1,370	+ 741	+ 10,000

8. The ryots have not come forward to compound for second-crop assessment, as it was anticipated they would. Mr. Cox is of opinion that if the rule which does not admit of a composition except for all the wet lands under any particular source were relaxed, a considerable number of ryots would avail themselves of the terms offered to them as they have done in Timmerville, where individual applications to compound are entertained. An inflexible rule of this sort has but little to command it, and as experience has shown it renders the permission to compound for the second-crop assessment of no avail. The position of one man's land makes it desirable for him to compound, whilst for another whose land is so situated that it cannot always be guaranteed water for a second crop it would be inexpedient. I have therefore instructed Mr. Cox to notify that, as in Timmerville, individual applications to compound will be entertained.

9. In conclusion, I would observe that the results now reported are liable, as appeals come in and the work of revising the tank systems is completed, to be slightly modified but not to any appreciable extent.

In the foregoing letter the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement reports the final results of the introduction of the new rates into the Jammalamadugu and Kolkuntla Taluqs in accordance with G. O., dated 5th February 1873.

2. When the present financial result on the area taken as the basis of the Settlement Report is compared with that anticipated by the introduction of the new rates, there is a falling off of Rupees 4,820 in Jammalamadugu, and of Rupees 9,374 in Kolkuntla, as shown in the margin.

3. The Board cannot help being surprised to find that the settlement results submitted for sanction differ so considerably from those actually obtained when the sanctioned rates are introduced. The Board are likewise unable to

agrees with Mr. Sullivan that the anticipated conclusion "can never be anything more than approximations." The results submitted for sanction represent the totals of the various fields on which the assessment has been carefully ascertained and individually listed so that when this assessment is sanctioned and introduced the only difference that should be found between the sanctioned and the actual demand is that arising from the difference in the area under occupation during the year on which the settlement was based, and during the year of introduction. In the present comparison the area is identical, but still the decrease is very marked.

4. Comparing the area under occupation when the proposals were framed, and that occupied during Fash 1282 when the new rates were introduced, it is estimated that the fall in Rupees 1,150 in the case of Jammalamadugu, but still stands at Rupees 9,014 in Kadimunda, which leads to the supposition that, although there is a large increase of area cultivated during Fash 1282, as shown in the statement annexed to paragraph 3 of Mr. Sullivan's report, the highly assessed lands have been given up and those bearing lower rates have been taken into occupation.

5. The Board are strongly opposed to such large concessions being made when a well-digested and deliberately sanctioned scheme of settlement is introduced. They cannot amount to an unauthorized modification of the scheme. Nevertheless, the Board are of opinion that under the special circumstances of the case the arrangements which have been made should be approved.

6. The Board approve the Director's proposal (paragraph 3), that in the few cases where the increase in a year's holding is over 50 per cent, the increase should be imposed by annual increments so as to reach the full amount in four or five years.

7. The Board doubt whether the compounding system in Diamond has been carried on field by field without reference to contiguous, to the extent which Mr. Sullivan describes in his report; as Mr. Puckie speaks of the collators having compounded over "lands under fourteen tanks" and also by the "block system." The Board's Proceedings dated 15th March 1874.

Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1874. "banks" and also by the "block system." The losses to Government which were discovered in the Trichinopoly District, owing to the practice of compounding by scattered and disjointed houses, induced the Board to advocate the practice of compounding on a more extended scale; and they still think that the compounding should as far as possible be extended to one block or to a certain portion of the tract regulated by one officer, so as to facilitate "aymash," and check frauds similar to those discovered in Trichinopoly.

No. 198.

ORDER THEREOF, 3d July 1874, No. 919

Land Elevations, No. 6

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires that further inquiry may be made as regards the correctness of the assessment in those

regards the correctness of the assessment in those villages in which highly assessed lands have been given up for those more lightly assessed. Mr. Glex, it is observed, states that the transfer of capital from the latter to the former ends has occurred "in many cases." It is not alleged that any attempt has been made to get the assessment of the better lands reduced by the expedient of giving them up, so that it would appear that there is some defect in the classification and valuation of the crops.

2. The discretion exercised in carrying out the settlement is approved with reference to the Board's recommendation in paragraph 5 of their proceedings and because the circumstances alluded to above indicate the possibility of pressure from enhancement of demand. Otherwise some more satisfactory explanation would have been necessary for the great difference between the original proposition and the settlement as actually introduced.

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, increase of 50 per cent, and there should be spent over 10 years, and any in excess of 25 per cent, over five years.

*C. C. Daniel 14th July 1874, No. 240.

4. Orders have been separately⁴ passed on the subject of compounding for second-crop irrigation.

(True Distinct.)

Acting Secretary to Government.

1874-75
1875-76
1876-77

1874-75



7 Bk. No. 5. May 1875 P.M.

GOVT. OF MADRAS
REVENUE

No. 1,622

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th June 1874.

Read the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 11th May 1874, No. 1,001-30:—

The Government having in their Proceedings, No. 145, dated 5th February 1873, sanctioned the introduction of the new settlement rates into the four taluqs of Cuddapah and Kurnool marginally united, arrangements were at once made by this department to bring them into operation, and I have now the honour to report on the financial results attained in two out of the four taluqs, viz. *Channarayana* and *Channarayana* in the Cuddapah, and *Kullabettu* in the Kurnool District.

2. The annexed statement shows the occupied and unoccupied area and assessment of each group of villages under both Dry and Wet according to the old and new settlements.

[illegible]

3. It will be seen that there is an increase of Rupees 17,682 or 10 per cent. in Jammalamadugu, and Rupees 21,682 or 11 per cent. in Kollamuttu. It was anticipated that it would amount to Rupees 22,482 or 12 per cent. in the former, and Rupees 31,282 or 16 per cent. in the latter, an anticipation which was not realized in either case. Estimates in matters of this sort, though based on the best data available, can never be anything more than approximations to the result when finally worked out. The subjoined statements give a comparative view of the settlement results as anticipated when the proposals were made, and as they came out. In Jammalamadugu the difference is not of sufficient importance to call for any remark, and in Kollamuttu the Deputy-Magistrate, when he began to introduce the new settlement, became aware that a too high average rate, viz., 2-7-8, for dry lands in first group villages had found a place in the proposals, careful inquiries into cases where relief seemed called for led to a reduction, which brought the average dry rate down to Rupees 2-2-8, and this is in excess of the average dry rate which obtains in Jammalamadugu, viz., 1-13-10. Mr. Cox, who is an able and experienced Settlement Officer has, in my opinion, exercised a wise discretion in dealing with such cases on its merits, instead of trying to force a correspondence of results with estimates.

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Dry and Wet.	Groups.	Assess. Proposed.		Assess. Heretofore.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry ...	1st ...	15,147	33,071	15,243	30,237	— 96	— 2,834
	2nd ...	65,510	98,590	65,591	97,029	— 185	— 1,561
	3rd ...	41,423	31,591	43,204	38,176	+ 3,841	+ 1,385
	Total ...	122,110	1,63,352	123,538	1,66,442	+ 3,752	— 2,910
Wet ...	1st ...	759	6,915	531	1,793	— 232	— 2,162
	2nd ...	9,571	26,002	4,168	30,514	+ 535	+ 3,912
	Total ...	4,330	33,547	4,699	35,397	+ 369	+ 1,750
Grand Total, Dry and Wet ...		126,440	1,97,199	130,352	1,66,039	+ 4,105	— 1,160

25. *Thymus*

Dry and Wet.	Groups.	As per Proposal.		As per Introduction.		Difference.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry.		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
	1st.	23,465	58,252	23,041	56,508	— 424	— 7,657
	2nd.	70,669	1,04,549	71,096	1,02,838	+ 427	— 1,711
	3rd.	57,789	40,026	60,326	40,481	+ 2,537	+ 455
	Total.	1,11,923	2,02,827	1,54,463	1,99,835	+ 2,540	— 7,604
Wet.	1st.	1,135	10,023	2,080	18,176	— 1,445	— 4,153
	2nd.	6,507	1,204	743	5,252	— 864	— 961
	Total.	2,302	24,826	2,823	23,428	— 521	— 1,194
Grand Total Dry and Wet.		1,14,225	2,27,653	1,57,286	2,23,263	+ 2,741	— 9,014

The falling off in the movement under both descriptions of cultivation, involved enhancement of the net average rates, notwithstanding the extension of the cultivated area, as thus accounted for by Mr. Cox:—

[illegible]

6. The proposed water lines are shown in the attachment as paragraph 2. It will be seen that the existing water line for the use of the cotton gins, located under the old and now collapsed bridge, is just above a river channel, so that any line being taken up is as early taken.

Fishes.		Drs.		Wks.		Totals.	
		Expend.	Assessment.	Expend.	Assessment.	Expend.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ternula.		ACRES.	sq.	ACRES.	sq.	ACRES.	sq.
	1878.....	132,052	1,33,690	7,494	55,420	140,693	1,39,350
	1879.....	120,317	1,40,368	5,235	23,292	129,534	1,72,658
	1880.....	130,506	1,48,506	4,778	58,730	129,734	1,77,236
	1881.....	126,047	1,40,173	4,195	24,550	129,833	1,77,723
	1882.....	122,297	1,41,624	4,513	34,763	129,810	1,74,387
	Average..	124,074	1,39,274	4,543	32,807	129,650	1,72,034
As per Settlement ..	125,865	1,60,442	4,653	35,637	130,511	1,90,030	
	Difference..	+ 991	+ 21,168	- 110	- 4,210	+ 791	+ 18,049
Sclerula.		ACRES.	sq.	ACRES.	sq.	ACRES.	sq.
	1878.....	130,436	1,73,743	2,755	23,174	133,241	1,96,917
	1879.....	131,082	1,74,247	2,187	23,155	133,510	1,97,403
	1880.....	131,440	1,74,405	2,142	23,195	131,686	1,97,597
	1881.....	134,900	1,74,554	2,776	23,213	137,736	1,97,763
	1882.....	131,453	1,74,018	2,021	20,531	131,973	1,93,549
	Average..	131,804	1,74,509	2,220	23,535	131,610	1,97,104
As per Settlement ..	134,826	1,95,015	2,774	25,410	137,500	1,18,431	
	Difference..	+ 3,022	+ 20,506	- 554	- 2,875	+ 3,090	+ 21,507

9. In conclusion, I would observe that the results now reported are liable, as appeals come in and the work of revising the tank layouts is completed, to be slightly modified but not to any appreciable extent.

2. When the present financial result on the area taken as the basis of the Settlement is compared with that anticipated by the

Report is compared with that anticipated by the introduction of the new rates, there is a falling off of Rupees 4,820 in Jummalaudungu, and of Rupees 9,374 in Kollunkula, as shown in the margin.

3. The Board cannot help being surprised to find that the settlement results submitted for sanction differ so considerably from those actually obtained when the sanctioned rates are introduced. The Board are likewise unable to

agree with Mr. Sullivan that the anticipated conclusion "can never be anything more than approximations." The results submitted for sanction represent the totals of the various fields on which the assessment has been carefully ascertained and individually fixed so that when the assessment is sanctioned and introduced the only difference that should be found between the sanctioned and the actual demand is that arising from the difference in the area under occupation during the year on which the settlement was based, and during the year of introduction. In the present comparison the area is identical, but still the decrease is very marked.

4. Comparing the area under occupation when the proposals were framed, and that occupied during Fasli 1282 when the new rates were introduced, the anticipated decrease falls to Rupees 1,100 in the case of Jamnalsamedugu, but still stands at Rupees 9,914 in Kolikantia, which leads to the conclusion that, although there is a large increase of area cultivated during Fasli 1282, as shown in the statement annexed to paragraph 3 of Mr. Sullivan's report, the highly assessed lands have been given up and those bearing lower rates have been taken into occupation.

5. The Board are strongly opposed to such large concessions being made when a well-digested and deliberately sanctioned scheme of settlement is introduced. They almost amount to an unauthorized modification of the scheme. Nevertheless, the Board are of opinion that under the special circumstances of the case the arrangements which have been made should be approved.

6. The Board approve the Director's proposal (paragraph 5), that in the few cases where the increase in a grant's holding is over 50 per cent. the increase should be imposed by annual assessments so as to reach the full amount in four or five years.

7. The Board doubt whether the compounding system as temporarily has been carried on field by field without reference to contiguity, to the extent which Mr. Sullivan describes in his report; as Mr. Puckis speaks of the villages having compounded for "lands under fourteen

Rupia's Panchajanya, 24th March 1871.

in the Trichinopoly District, owing to the practice of compounding by scattered and disjointed fields, induces the Board to advocate the

the Government of Government, 24th March 1871.

and they still think that the compounding should as far as possible be extended to one block, or to a series of blocks of the tract indicated by our survey, so as to facilitate "mistake," and check frauds similar to those discovered in Trichinopoly.

(True Copy and Extract)

H. G. Mele
Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Copy to the Collector of Outposts,
to the Collector of Kanakul.

18-18 July
5 Feb 74
12 Dec 73 - 189. 60.
5. 92

V 2251

Revenue 1874, Department,
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 29th JUNE 1874, No. 1,622.

24 July 1874.

Encl.

SO 24 July 1874 No 919

Received by Secy

JUNE.

No. 1,622.

Revenue Settlement. - Report of Director
on financial results of introduction of new
rates of assessment into Pannimaladugu and
Kallikuntla Taluqs of Kurnool District reviewed
and submitted to Government.

195

For orders
C. L.

Not for file

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C. L.

From

Dated

1874

FOR ORDERS

I think the per the survey
should be made as by order
the correct use of the settlement
must in these villages and
which highly advanced
lands have been from up
the more by the settlement but

ment is sanctioned and introduced the only difference that should be found between sanctioned and the actual demand is that arising from the difference in the area under

Cox says that the transfer
 of capital from the latter
 to the former side has occurred
 "in many cases". Of course
 it does not necessarily follow
 that the prob. causes have
 been too lightly assumed -
 it may be that the prob.
 ones have, relatively, been
 too lightly assumed - and by
 one comparatively narrow bank.

taller. But whether this
can be long be, it should
be ascertained. No attempt
to get the assessment of the
to the lands to be made by the
Government of being the same
is alleged. It has been at
some things wrong in the class.
fiction or valuation of work.

I have not any account from
him since 5 of the 4th. I shall
I think be a floundering
Boston. I have been looking

assessment is sanctioned and introduced the only difference that should be found between the sanctioned and the actual amount is that arising from the difference in the rates of the

passed on the
subject of
knowing the
charge for
factors

FOR ORDERS

But as a settlement
of the present of minor
amounts in the small
number of the full help
not be really left to the
cultivation cannot be
less to such small
in almost any case
and I am sure you will
accept of such small
amounts as a general rule
for the sake of the country

I think the
explanation suggests a change
by the Commission

Amounts appear
of the Commission
I think that the
the first of these is
amounts are not to be
of importance for the
better to get the amount
of the Commission
of the Commission

The possibility of deriving
pressure for enhancement;
the rate of the - viz a 25 per
a 25 per cent of 10 per cent 11 per cent
respectively to the Land tax
of these two halves of the
also by a small but heavy
tax & Code & District
is not likely to be
acceptable to the people

Enhancement above
25 per cent should be
brought up gradually

16/7 J.M.

Mr. Sullivan that the anticipated conclusions "can never be reached". The results submitted for sanction represent the results of the work done.

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Under date 20th July 1874.

Read the following
Proc of the Bd of Rev.

Subj. report of Comr
Rev. Comm. on financial results
of introduction of new rates
of assessment into various
parishes and districts
of Louth and
Dublin District.

16th Sept 1874

His Excellency
the Governor in Council
thinks that further en-
quiry may be made re-
gards the correctness
of the assessment in
the parishes in which
highly improved lands
have been given up for
three more highly im-
proved lands.

20th

observed, states that
the transfer of capital
from the better to the
poorer soils has occur-
ed in many cases. It
is not alleged that
any attempt has been
made to get the crop-
ment of the better lands
reduced by the expedient
of giving them up so
that it would appear
that there is some differ-
ence in the explanation
and conduct of the
crop.
It is also stated
that the statement
approved with refer-
ence to the Board's
recommendation

Highly probable
that the Board's
recommendation
is not correct
and that the
Board's
statement is
not correct

recommendation in
paragraph 5 of their
Proceedings and under
the circumstance ab-
sented to above indicate
the possibility of pro-
ceeding from enhancement
of demand. Other-
wise some more satis-
factory explanation
would have been
necessary for the great
difference between the
original proposition
and the statement
as actually introduced
3. With reference
to paragraph 5 of
the Board's Proceed-
ings increase of 50
per cent and more
should

should be spread
over 10 years and any
increase of 25 percent
over five years.

So Orders have been
separately passed on
the subject of com-
mencing for some
exp. irrigation.

B. M. C.

To B. P. M. S.
7/17/74

GC 14 July 74 No 890

195-196

Adolph Rist