

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 18th August 1886, Ex. No. 22 :—

I have the honor to submit, for the orders of Government, an original letter, from the Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar, relative to the settlement of the Wynaad. This has been written after personal consultation and discussion with me.

2. The first point with which Mr. Stuart's letter deals, is the draft of a notice (Appendix A) of the description of that which it is customary to issue, prior to taking up the revenue settlement of a district. This states in general terms, for the information of those concerned, the principles upon which it is proposed to make the settlement. The Special Assistant Collector has (*vide* paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter) corrected, in the draft notice, an apparently slight clerical error which has occurred in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 611, dated 2nd ultimo, and added to the crops for which an exemption, for a time, from assessment is allowed, tea, which under G.O., No. 1118, dated 20th October 1885, has been put on the same footing as coffee.

3. In paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter, Mr. Stuart has made a suggestion in view to preventing the owner of an estate, held on the Rs. 2 + 6 pies system, throwing up, in future years, all his Rs. 2 land and retaining the rest of the estate on the six-pie rate and in order to allowing of the ready apportionment of assessment, if parts of such estates are sold, and transferred to others or resigned. Something of the kind suggested by the Special Assistant Collector must, I think, be done, as if it is not, we shall, possibly, be having, in a few years, a good deal of Rs. 2 land thrown on our hands, by resignation, whilst the six-pie land is retained by the estate-holders to the loss of revenue to Government. It has, all along, been the proposal, with regard to the estates under consideration, that the assessment for the 30 years, during which the settlement is to run, shall be in the form of a lump sum, such lump sum being calculated by assessing the present cultivation at Rs. 2 per acre and the remainder of the estate at six pies per acre and adding the totals together. The assessment so obtained will remain the same, even though the whole of the estate may be, in future years, brought under cultivation. It seems only fair, then, that whilst the Government assure the holders that no increase on the lump payment for the estate, so long as it continues entire, will be made for 30 years, they should intimate that, in case of division, the lump sum fixed upon the portion or portions, which continue to pay assessment, will not be calculated on a consideration of the question of whether at the time of settlement, the whole, or part, was cultivated or not, but that it will be fixed by assessing upon the area of the divided portion, or portions, a rate per acre, arrived at by dividing the lump sum, imposed at the settlement, by the total area of the estate. I do not see any other workable plan.

4. In paragraph 7 of his communication the Special Assistant Collector begins by asking for formal orders with regard to the mode in which "reserved forests" should be dealt with at the settlement. We are both of opinion that the method of treatment, which he mentions, is the best. There is no object in going to the trouble and expense of classifying and forming separate survey fields, according to the classes

found, for the Forest Department does not require this work done, nor would it, as the forests will never, in all human probability, become, during the currency of the settlement, anything other than they now are, be of the slightest value from the revenue point of view. The Mudumalai leased forest, which will remain such for more than the next 60 years, may, I consider, be properly treated for settlement purposes, as though it was a Government reserved forest.

5. The forms of putta, suggested by Mr. Stuart in clause 2, paragraph 7 of his letter, will, I think, meet all requirements. We cannot issue an ordinary land putta for estates, held under the lump assessment system, nor can we, I think, grant title-deeds for them. Hence the necessity for two forms.

6. The modifications of the Board's form of register, alluded to in clause 3, paragraph 7 of the Special Assistant Collector's letter, are clearly requisite, as subdivisions of fields will have to be dealt with at the settlement.

7. I am of opinion that the settlement will be a fitting opportunity for drawing up a scheme for the revision of the village establishments in the Wynaad, which, from all that I can hear, are as bad as they well can be. I would recommend, therefore, that this subject be taken up by the Settlement officer, while conducting his ordinary duties, he being, of course, bound to consult the Collector, before submitting his final proposals.

8. I deem this a fitting occasion for soliciting the orders of Government as to whether when the settlement is introduced, the forms of village accounts, which are in use in, I believe, all districts of this Presidency, excepting Malabar and South Canara, should be brought into force in the Wynaad. I see no just reason why they should not be, as the land-revenue system will, on the completion of the settlement, become the same as in any other settled district, although the principles upon which it is made may be somewhat different. If it is decided that the village accounts are to be assimilated to those of other districts, I consider, that the Settlement officer might, during the time that his work is in progress, instruct the karnams and adhkaries in their use. It would, obviously, save much confusion and avoidable trouble, to follow this course, in lieu of, at the termination of the settlement, putting these people to work to keep a rather complicated set of accounts, with which they have had no previous acquaintance.

ENCLOSURES.

Letter from A. B. CASTLESTUART, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar, to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, dated Ootacamund, 13th August 1886, No. 555.

With reference to G.O., dated 22nd July 1886, No. 611, and in accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for definite orders, which, I request, may be passed at an early date.

2. I submit a draft notice, which, if approved of, I propose to publish in diglott in the Nilgiri and Malabar District Gazettes. This notice closely follows the Government order, but differs from it slightly in two points to which I beg to draw attention.

3. (a) At paragraph 8 of the Government order, it is recorded that "the existing exemptions from assessment for three and five years in the case of coffee and cinchona should remain in force." Under existing orders (*vide* G.O., No. 1113, dated 2nd October 1885, Revenue) Government directed that coffee should be exempted from assessment for two years only, that is the year of planting and the succeeding year, the tax being payable in the third year; and this concession has been extended also to lands planted with tea and cinchona—whether grass or forest. Between the years 1883 and 1887, however, Government were pleased (by G.O., No. 1349, dated 30th October 1883), to direct "the exemption from assessment for five years of land (held on Government putta and from private proprietors) planted with cinchona in the Wynaad" (*vide* paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, dated 13th July 1885, No. 2080). This extra concession did not apply to cinchona planted on land held under the waste land rules. The existing orders therefore on the subject of exemption from assessment of certain special crops for certain periods appear to be as follows:—

All land planted with tea and coffee is exempted from assessment for two years, the tax being payable in the third year.
Land held under the waste land rules and planted with cinchona is also exempted from assessment for two years, the tax being payable in the third year.

Land held on Government putta or from private proprietors and planted with cinchona is exempt for five years. "This concession" to be "in operation for not more than five years 1883—1887 inclusive and only extending to land brought under cultivation during that period" (*vide* G.O., dated 30th October 1883, No. 1349, Revenue).

4. Consequently the seventh paragraph of G.O., dated 22nd July, 1886, No. 611, quoted at paragraph 3 *supra*, is not quite in accordance with existing orders, and I have therefore ventured in the appended notice to make the necessary correction by stating in general terms that "existing orders relating to the exemption from assessment of tea, coffee and cinchona for certain periods after planting will remain in force." I have added the word "tea" having regard to G.O., No. 1113, dated 2nd October 1885, Revenue, and have put this paragraph separately and not included in the general statement regarding "Forest lands" only, as I presume it is not the intention of Government to withdraw the existing exemptions if future cultivators of tea, coffee or cinchona chose to plant these crops on grass or scrub lands, for which they can apply on darkhast, which in future forest lands will only be granted under the waste land rules.

5. Adverting to paragraph 8 of G.O., dated 22nd July 1886, No. 611, Government have directed that the assessment on estates held from private janmis or from Government, who have taken the place of the fictitious janmis from whom such lands were *bond fide* acquired, should be made up as follows:—

"On the cultivation at the time of settlement the existing rate of Rs. 2 per acre shall be charged, and, with the addition of 6 pies per acre on the remaining portion, shall constitute the whole assessment of the estate for the period of the settlement." Thus A, an estate-holder of this kind, has an estate of 100 acres, of which, say, 20 acres are under cultivation and 80 acres are not cultivated. The consolidated assessment to be imposed on this estate would be:—

ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.
20 x 2 RS.	=	40	0 0
80 x 6 P.	=	2	8 0
Total ...		42	8 0

and Rs. 42-8-0 per annum would be the total Government demand as assessment on the whole of this estate for thirty years. This system will work excellently provided Government are pleased to go one step further and direct that the consolidated assessment thus arrived at, shall be apportioned rateably per acre for each estate so dealt with over the whole area of the estate. Thus, having fixed the consolidated assessment for the estate held by A above mentioned, viz., Rs. 42-8-0, I ask that in the remark column may be made an entry to the effect that this consolidated assessment is at the rate of As. 6½ per acre of the whole estate, viz., Rs. 42-8-0 for 100 acres = As. 6½ per acre.

6. The reasons for this request are briefly that otherwise A might wish to relinquish his 20 acres of cultivation, so as to escape the Rs. 2 assessment thereon, and wish to hold the remaining 80 acres at 6 pies per acre only to the great detriment of the public revenue; again, as Mr. Burrows supposes some time after the consolidated assessment has been fixed A wishes to transmute portions of his estate to B and C respectively, how is the Collector to apportion the proportion of the consolidated tax payable by B and C and to remit the equivalent demand on A. B takes, say, 10 acres of the cultivated portion of A's estate and 10 acres of the uncultivated, and C takes 30 acres of the uncultivated only. How are the respective demands to be made? If on the other hand Government are pleased to adopt my suggestion as to the entry in the remark column of the register, not the slightest difficulty will be experienced. A would, at settlement, be informed that the total demand on his estate was Rs. 42-8-0 per annum for 30 years which was at the rate of As. 6½ per acre of the whole estate whether cultivated or uncultivated and that, if he transfers any portion or portions, the transferee would pay 6½ annas per acre whether the portion transferred was partly the cultivated area and partly the uncultivated area, or wholly one or the other. In other words that the State required Rs. 42-8-0 for the whole estate and that this was for that particular estate at the rate of As. 6½ per acre. The Collector in cases of relinquishments or transfers of portions could have no difficulty in dealing with the portions transferred or relinquished. Moreover, this would tend to prevent A throwing up the 20 acres cultivated, so as to get the 80 acres uncultivated at 6 pies per acre, as, if he did so, he would get a reduction not of Rs. 2 per acre on the 20 acres but only As. 6½. I have therefore, in the draft notice, added the words (paragraph 13): "This consolidated assessment will be apportioned rateably per acre over the whole estate, so as to facilitate subsequent transfers or relinquishments of portions of the estate should the occupants desire to effect the same."

Of course each such estate will be dealt with separately, and the rate per acre—after fixing the consolidated assessment—will vary in each case; but this must be so, as the consolidated assessment will vary in each case, still the principle would be identical in all cases.

7. On a few points not dealt with in the Government Order under reference I request the favor of orders:—

(1) No mention is made of the mode "reserved forests" so constituted under Act V of 1882 are to be dealt with. I presume it will suffice to give each a distinct Survey No., merely entering in the register, opposite its proper No. that it is a Government reserved forest so constituted by such and such a notification. It will not, I presume, be necessary to classify "reserved forest" as they will probably not be unreserved during the period of the settlement and will not therefore be available for cultivation, &c. Of course, holdings included within "reserved forests," but which are themselves not reserved, will require settlement just as holdings outside reserved forests. I presume similar remarks are applicable to the leased forest of Mudumalai, which, though not a "reserved forest" under the Madras Forest Act, is in very much the same position, being held on a long lease for forest purposes and this lease will not expire during the next thirty years.

(2) No mention is made in the Government Order as to the form of putta to be used at and after the settlement. Appendices B and C are submitted for approval. The headings of the puttas in use in Nilgiri-Wynaad do not give details regarding janmabhogam, which, it is most important, should be disclosed, and these puttas differ from those in use in Malabar-Wynaad. Copies of these are also appended for reference.

It is important that the puttas for the whole Wynaad taluk should be similar in form, and as Government have directed the Settlement registers to be kept in diglott (English and Malayalam) I would urge the same rule being applied to the puttas. The document given to estate-holders who will pay the consolidated assessment will more properly be called the Government demand notice, containing an extract from the Settlement register so far as the same relates to the estate.

(3) In addition to the modification in the heading of the Board's form of Settlement register which Government have approved, I venture respectfully to point out that columns 10 and 11 require slight modification, viz., instead of "Government assessment upon whole Survey No. shown in column 1," I would suggest the words, "Government assessment upon whole Survey No. or subdivision," and similarly, instead of "Janmabhogam payable to Government, if any, on whole Survey No. shown in column 1, I would suggest the words "Janmabhogam payable to Government, if any, on whole Survey No. or subdivision." The reason for the proposed change is that the Board's form does not contemplate the cases—which will be numerous—where only subdivisions of a Survey No. are held by an occupant. The two columns 10 and 11 as they stand do not enable the necessary entries regarding assessment and janmabhogam to be made with reference to such subdivisions but only to the whole Survey No. Appendix F is the draft heading of the register which I submit for sanction embodying the slight modification.

(4) The new settlement will necessitate the simplification of the village accounts which will, however, require to be carefully kept, and this will entail, I presume, the total reorganization of the present village establishments regarding the thorough inefficiency of which there is universal consensus of opinion. The present "Menons" (= Karnams) are paid some Rs. 6 per mensam and the Adhikaries (= Monegars) some Rs. 5-4-0 per mensam. The jurisdictions of these men are very various and the necessity for reorganizing the whole of these establishments is imperative. I therefore venture to suggest that *puri passu* with the settlement in each amsam proposals for reconstituting the village establishments may be submitted. The Village Cess Act could with advantage be introduced, and after some way has been made with the settlement, we should be in a position to estimate what funds were likely to be available for an efficient village establishment.

APPENDIX A.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed that a regular revenue settlement shall be introduced throughout the Wynaad with the least possible delay.

2. The general principles on which this settlement will be conducted are briefly as follows:—

For the classification of lands, two main divisions will be observed, viz.—

(a) Wet and (b) Dry.

3. (a) Wet lands comprise paddy-flats and swamps locally known as "nilams" "kan-dams" "vayals" and "kollis."

(b) Dry lands include all other lands on which dry cultivation (whether estate, garden, motan, ponam or takkal) is or can be carried on.

4. Wet lands will be assessed on a scale of nine rates extending from a minimum of 8 annas per acre (by increments of 4 annas) to a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, according to the various classes or tarams to which they belong.

5. Dry lands will be assessed on a scale of four rates ranging from a minimum of 8 annas per acre (by increment of 8 annas) to a maximum of Rs. 2 per acre. The highest class (Rs. 2 per acre) will include forest lands and coffee, cinchona, &c., cultivation. The second class (Rs. 1½ per acre) will include the better kind of scrub land.

The third class (Rs. 1 per acre) will include inferior scrub and best grass land, and the fourth class (8 annas per acre) will include inferior grass land.

6. Effect will be given at the settlement to the decisions arrived at in the course of the escheat inquiry.

7. On all Government janmam lands, whether wet or dry, janmabhogam at the rate of 8 annas per acre will be imposed in addition to assessment, except in the case of lands acquired *bond fide* from fictitious janmis whose place has been taken by the State. Occupants of such lands will only be required to pay to Government, in addition to assessment, the janmabhogam—if any—originally agreed upon between the fictitious janmi and the land-holder.

8. On and after the introduction of the settlement, all lands, wet or dry, (except as herein-after provided), shall only be taken up or relinquished on the system of "darkhast" and "ruzinama," subject to a minimum which has been fixed at ½ an acre in wet and 1 acre in dry land.

9. Forest lands assessed at Rs. 2 per acre at the settlement will not in future be granted on darkhast, but will only be sold under the waste land rules.

10. The existing orders relating to the exemption from assessment of tea, coffee and cinchona for certain periods after planting will remain in force.

11. House sites will be allowed free to the extent of 25 cents, any excess being charged at the rate leviable on the land had it been occupied for cultivation.

12. Estates held under the waste land rules will not be affected by the settlement, but will continue to pay existing dues on the full extent held.

13. Existing estates held under private janmis or under Government who have taken the place of fictitious janmis in escheat lands *bond fide* acquired, will be assessed as follows:—On the cultivation at the time of settlement the existing rate of Rs. 2 per acre will be charged which, with the addition of 6 pies per acre on the remaining uncultivated portion of estate, will constitute the whole assessment of the estate for the period of the settlement, viz., thirty years. This consolidated assessment will be apportioned rateably per acre over the whole estate, so as to facilitate subsequent transfers or relinquishments of portions of the estate should the occupants desire to effect the same.

14. Estates held on Government putta will be charged the proper rate per acre on the whole area occupied according to the class or classes of land comprised in the holding, whether cultivated or not, in addition to the present janmabhogam of 8 annas per acre, as in the case of all other government lands, wet or dry, held on putta.

15. Temporary or "ponam" cultivation, as also "takal" or "kumari" cultivation will not be allowed in forest lands of the first class, but only in inferior classes of dry land. This kind of cultivation will be treated in the following manner:—

(a) In Government lands a block of land five times the extent of the cultivation at the time of settlement will be marked off and entered in the cultivator's name. The whole block will be assessed at one rate lower than would otherwise be the case and entered in the putta, but at the annual jamabandi the assessment and janmabhogam on the portions uncultivated during the year will be remitted. No transfer of lands held on these terms will be recognized.

(b) In private lands the proper rate will be charged on the extent cultivated.

16. The settlement will remain in force for the usual period of thirty years (from date of introduction), at the expiry of which time Government reserve the right of making any modifications as may then be deemed necessary or expedient.

OOTACAMUND,
16th August 1886.

(Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Special Assistant Collector,
Nilgiris and Malabar.

ORDER—dated 27th August 1886, No. 741, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 68.

Subject to the modification noted below the draft notice, submitted by the Director of Revenue Settlement with his

letter read above, has the approval of the Government.

2. The concluding sentence of paragraph 13 of the draft notice provides that the consolidated assessment on certain kinds of estates shall be apportioned rateably over the whole estate in order to facilitate subsequent transfers or relinquishments. The reason given for this provision is that unless the lump assessment is rateably apportioned, estate-holders may relinquish that portion of their estate which is assessed at Rs. 2 per acre; but the remedy proposed is open to the equally strong objection that it would offer an inducement to estate-holders to throw up the whole or a portion of the uncultivated land and to thereby obtain the cultivated lands at an assessment considerably less than Rs. 2 per acre; and in the opinion of the Government planters would be more likely to relinquish the uncultivated than the cultivated portions of their estates.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore directs that all land in the estates referred to, which is under cultivation at the time of the settlement, shall be assessed at Rs. 2 per acre, while the uncultivated portions of such estates shall bear an assessment of six pies per acre. There will thus be no difficulty in determining the assessment in case of transfers or relinquishments. It should, however, be distinctly understood that the Government reserve to themselves the right of enhancing the assessment on any of the land assessed at six pies the acre which may subsequently revert to the State by relinquishment or otherwise. Paragraph 13 of the draft notice should be brought into conformity with the orders now given; the notice may then be published.

4. The Government agree with the Director in thinking that there is no necessity to classify soils or block out fields in reserved forests or in the Mudumalai leased forest.

5. The other proposals contained in the Director's letter will be referred to the Board of Revenue for their opinion; the views of the Collectors of Malabar and Nilgiris should also be obtained. This reference will not delay the progress of classification, as the matters referred to do not at the present stage require immediate orders. With regard to the proposed revision of village establishments, Mr. Stuart should be instructed to collect such information as will allow of his submitting tentative proposals when he has finished the classification of the Nilgiris-Wynaad amsams.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Board of Revenue, with 5 enclosures in original to be returned.

Ed. W. H. French.

8/9/03 ✓
17/5/03 ✓
17-2-06 ✓
12/2/05 ✓
3-6-11 ✓

Original

Gobt. of (1886) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 27th August 1886, No. 741.

AUGUST.

Wynaad Settlement.

Notification declaring the principles on which
the — will be conducted, approved with certain
modification.



No. 555.

Office of the Spl. Assistant Collector,
Négiris and Malabar.
Cotacamund; 13th August 1886.

17-8-86

From

The Special Assistant Collector,
Négiris and Malabar.

The Ag. Director of Revenue
Settlement and Agriculture
Camp Cotacamund.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. dated 22nd
July 1886, No. 611 and in accordance with
your instructions, I have the honour
to submit the following remarks for
definite orders, which, I request, may
be passed at an early date.

2. I submit a draft notice, which,
if approved of, I propose to publish
in

in light² in the Nilgiri and Malabar District Gazettes. This notice closely follows the Government Order, but differs from it slightly in two points to which I beg to draw attention.

3. (a) At para 7 of the Government Order, it is recorded that "the existing exemptions from assessment for 3 and 5 years in the case of Coffee and Cinchona should remain in force." Under existing orders (vide L.O. no. 1118 dated 2nd October 1885 Revenue) Government directed that Coffee should be exempted from assessment for two years only, that is the year of planting and the succeeding year, the tax being payable.

year; and this concession has been extended also to lands planted with tea and Cinchona — whether grass or forest. Between the years 1883 and 1887 however, Government were pleased (by L.O. no. 1349 dated 30th October 1883) to direct "the exemption from assessment for five years of lands (held on Government puttas and from private proprietors) planted with Cinchona in the Wynad. (vide para 2 of Board's Proceedings dated 13th July 1885 no. 2080). This extra concession did not apply to cinchona planted on lands held under the Waste Land Rules. The existing orders therefore on the subject of exemption from assessment of certain special crops for certain periods appear to be as follows:—
All lands planted with tea and

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tax being payable in the third
year.

Land held under the Waste Land
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Land held on Government putta
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for five years. "This concession"
to be "in operation for not more
than five years 1883-1887 inclusive
and only extending to land
brought under cultivation during
that period" (vide L.O. dated 30th
October 1883 No. 1349 Revenue).

4. Consequently the seventh paragraph
of

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of L.O. dated 22nd July 1886 No. 611
quoted at para 3 supra is not quite
in accordance with existing orders, and
I have therefore ventured in the
appended notice to make the necessary
correction by stating in general terms
that "the existing orders relating to
the exemption from assessment of tea
coffee and cinchona for certain periods
after planting will remain in force."

I have added the word "tea" having
regard to L.O. No. 1118 dated 26th October
1885 Revenue, and have put this
paragraph separately and not in-
cluded in the general statement re-
garding "Forest lands" only, as I presume
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if future cultivators of tea, coffee
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5. Adverting to para 8 of L. O. dated 22nd July 1886 no 611, Government have directed that the assessment on estates held from private Talukdar or from Government who have taken the place of the fictitious Talukdar from whom such lands were bonâ fide acquired, should be made up as follows:-

On the cultivation at the time of Settlement the existing rate of Rs 2 per acre shall be charged, and, with the addition of 6 pies per acre on the remaining portion, shall constitute the whole assessment of the Estate

15th 1887
Estate for the period of the Settlement.
Thus A, an Estate-holder of this kind has an estate of 100 acres, of which say 20 acres are under cultivation and 80 acres are not cultivated. The consolidated assessment to be imposed on this Estate would be

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{be } 20 \text{ acres} \times 2 \text{ Rs} & = & \text{Rs } 40 - - - \\ & & 80 \times 6 \text{ pies} = \text{Rs } 2 - 8 - - \\ & & \hline & \text{Total} & \text{Rs } 42 - 8 - - \end{array}$$

and Rs 42-8-0 per annum would be the total Government demand as assessment on the whole of this Estate for thirty years. This system will work excellently provided Government are pleased to go one step further and direct that the consolidated assessment thus arrived at, shall be apportioned rateably per acre for each Estate to deal with over the whole area of the Estate.
Thus

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Thus, having fixed the consolidated assessment for the estate held by A abovementioned, viz., Rs 42-8-0. I ask that in the remarks column may be made an entry to the effect that this consolidated assessment is at the rate of Rs $6\frac{4}{5}$ per acre of the whole estate, viz., Rs 42-8-0 for 100 acres = Rs $6\frac{4}{5}$ per acre.

6. The reasons for this request are briefly that otherwise A might wish to relinquish his 20 acres of cultivation, so as to escape the 2 assessment thereon, and wish to hold the remaining 80 acres at 6 pias per acre only to the great detriment of the public revenue; again, as Mr. Burrows urges, suppose sometime after the consolidated assessment has been fixed

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the cultivated area and partly the
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(2) No mention is made in the Government Order as to the form of putta to be used at and after the Settlement. Appendices B and C are submitted for approval

approval. The headings of the puttas
 in use in Nigiri-Wyomach do not
 give details regarding Tamma bhogam,
 which, it is most important, should
 be disclosed, and these puttas differ
 from those in use in Malabar Wyomach.
 Copies of these are also appended ^{Appendix}
 for reference. It is important ^{D and E}
 that the puttas for the whole Wyomach
 Taluk should be similar in
 form, and as Government have
 directed the Settlement Registers
 to be kept in diglote (English and
 Malayalam) I would urge the
 same rule being applied to the
 puttas. The document given to
 State-keepers who will pay the
 consolidated assessment will
 more properly be called the
 putta

15 126
 Government Demand Notices, containing
 an extract from the Settlement Register
 so far as the same relates to the
 State.
 (3) In addition to the modification in
 the heading of the Board's Form of
 Settlement Register which Government
 have approved, I venture respectfully
 to point out that columns 10 and 11
 require slight modification, viz., in-
 stead of "Government assessment upon
 whole Survey no. shown in Column 1"
 I would suggest the words, —
 "Government assessment upon whole
 Survey no. or subdivision" and in-
 similarly instead of "Tamma bhogam
 payable to Government, if any, on
 whole Survey no. shown in Column I"
 I would suggest the words
 "Tamma bhogam payable to Government
 if

16.

if any on whole survey no. or subdivision." The reason for the proposed change is that the Board's Form does not contemplate the cases - which will be numerous - where only subdivisions of a Survey no. are held by an occupant. The two columns 10 and 11 as they stand do not enable the necessary entries regarding assessment and Tammabhogam to be made with reference to such subdivisions but only to the whole Survey no. Appendix II is the draft heading of the Register which I submit for sanction embodying the slight modification.

(4) The new settlement will necessitate the simplification of the village assembly

17. 10/10/17

accounts which will, however, require to be carefully kept; and this will entail. I presume, the total re-organization of the present village establishment regarding the thorough inefficiency of which there is universal consensus of opinion. The present "Memons" (= Karmans) are paid some Rs. 6 per mensem and the Adhikaries ^(= moneyars) some Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem. The jurisdictions of these men are very various and the necessity for reorganizing the whole of these establishments is imperative. I therefore venture to suggest that pari passu with the Settlement in each amsam, proposals for reconstituting the village establishments may be subm

submitted. The village cess act
could with advantage be introduced
and after some way has been
made with the Settlement, we
shall be in a position to estimate
what funds were likely to be
available for an efficient village
establishment.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Respectfully,

S/O. Assistant Collector,

Negiris Malabar

19
Notice.

is hereby notified for public

information that His Excellency, the
Governor in Council has directed that
a regular Revenue Settlement
shall be introduced throughout the
Wynad with the least possible delay.

2. The general principles on which
this settlement will be conducted are
briefly as follows:-

For the classification of lands
two main divisions will be observed,
viz: (a) wet and
(b) dry.

3. (a) wet lands comprise paddy-
fields and swamps locally known as "mudams"
"kandams"

20
"landams" "vayals" and "tillis".

(b) Dry lands include all other lands on which dry cultivation, (whether Estate, garden, metan, pouam or tilled) is or can be carried on.

4. Wet lands will be assessed on a scale of four rates extending from a minimum of Rs 2 per acre (by increments of Rs 4) to a maximum of Rs 8 per acre, according to the various classes or tarams to which they belong.

Dry lands will be assessed on a scale of four rates ranging from a minimum of Rs 2 per acre (by increments of Rs 4) to a maximum of Rs 8 per acre. The highest class (Rs 8 per acre) will include forest land

21 90 168
and coffee, cinchona etc cultivation, will be assessed on the second class (Rs 4 - 8 - 0 per acre) will include the better kinds of scrub land.

The third class (Rs 1 - 4 - 4 per acre) will include inferior scrub and best grass land; and the fourth class

(Rs 2 per acre) will include inferior grass land.

6. Effect will be given at the settlement to the decisions arrived at in the course of the Escheat inquiry.

On all Government land, whether wet or dry, Tanma bhogari at the rate of Rs 8 per acre will be imposed in addition to the assessment, except in the case of lands acquired bona fide from fictitious Tanma bhogari place has been taken by the State. Occupants of such lands

Land will only be required to pay
to Government, in addition to
assessment, the Tan mabhogam - if
any - originally agreed upon
between the fictitious Dismi and
the State. After the introduction
of the Settlement, all lands, wet
or dry, (except as hereinafter pro-
vided) shall only be taken up
or relinquished on the system of
"darkast" and "resjama" - subject to
a minimum which has been fixed at
 $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in wet and one
acre in dry land.

9. Forest lands assessed at Rs 2 per acre at the Settlement will not in future be granted

on darkest but will only be sold
under the Waste Land Rules.

10. The existing orders relating to ~~the~~ exemption from assessment of tea, coffee and cinchona for certain periods after planting will remain in force.

11. House sites will be allowed free to the extent of 25' cub, any excess being charged at the rates leviable on the land had it been occupied for cultivation.

12. Estates held under the Waste
Land Rules will not be affected
by the Settlement, but will continue to
pay existing dues on the full
extent held.

13. Existing Estates held under private
 Tenure or under Sovereign
 who

24
who have taken the place of fictitious
Tammis in escheat lands, bona fide
acquired, will be assessed as follows:-
On the cultivation at the time of
Settlement the existing rate of Rs 2 per
acre will be charged, which, with
the addition of 6 pias per acre on
the remaining uncultivated portion
of Estate, will constitute the
whole assessment of the Estate
for the period of the Settlement,
viz., thirty years. This consolidated
assessment will be apportioned -
rateably per acre over the whole
Estate, so as to facilitate subsequent
transfers or relinquishments of portions
of the Estate should the occupants
desire to effect the same.

14. Estates held on Government
putta

25
puttas will be charged the proper rate
per acre on the whole area occupied
according to the class or classes of land
comprised in the holding, whether cul-
tivated or not, in addition to the
present Tammabhogam of Rs 8 per
acre, as in the case of all other
Government lands, wet or dry, held
on puttas.

15. Temporary or "ponam" cultivation,
as also "takkal" or "Kumari" cultivation
will not be allowed in Forest lands
of the first class, but only in inferior
classes of dry land. This kind of
cultivation will be treated in the
following manner:-

(a) In Government lands a block
of land five times the extent of
the cultivation at the time of
settlement

26
Settlement will be made at 80 and
entered in the cultivator's name. The
whole block will be assessed at
one rate lower than would otherwise
be the case and entered in the
patta; but at the annual Jama-
bandi the assessment and Jamma-
bagan on the portions mentioned
during the year will be remitted.

No transfers of lands made on these
terms will be recognized.

(6) In private lands the proper
rate will be charged on the
extent cultivated.

16. The Settlement will remain in
force for the usual period of
thirty years (from date of introduction)
at the expiry of which time

both

27 35 199
Government reserves the right of making
any modifications as may then be
deemed necessary or expedient.

Co. to be made
10th August 1835

Government
Spl. Assistant Collector,
Madras & Malabar

~~2/6759/86~~

1. As these were your,

1886 .

From *Sp. Asst. Collector,*
THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT,
MALABAR
PARTY No. VI

To *By.*
THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE
SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE,
Camp Cotto. Madras.

Dated *13th*
Despatched *17th* August 1886.
Received

No. 555

ENCLOSURES. 6

Subject.

*Submitting for early
definite orders certain
remains regarding the
settlement to be conducted
in Wynnad.*

Rev. 6/10/1886

Extra No. 22

22 39 117
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT

AND AGRICULTURE,

Camp, Botacamund, 18th August 1886.

From *J. J. Price Esquire,*
DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT,
AND AGRICULTURE.
Madras,

To *H. E. Stokes Esquire,*
Secretary to Government
Rice Department,

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the orders of Government, an original letter, from the Special Assistant Collector, Nilgiris and Malabar, relative to the settlement of the Wynnad. This has been written after personal consultation and discussion with me.

2. The first point with which Mr. Stuart's letter deals, is the draft of a notice (Appendix A) of the description of that which it is customary to issue, prior to taking up the Revenue Settlement of a District. This states in general terms, for the information of those concerned, the principles upon which it is proposed to make the settlement. The Special Asst Collector has (vide paras 3 & 4 of his letter) corrected

27
in the draft notice, an apparently slight clerical error which has occurred in G.O. R.D., No. 611, dated 22nd ultimo, and added to the crops for which an exemption, for a time, from assessment is allowed, tea, which under G.O. No. 1118, dated 20th October 1885, has been put on the same footing as coffee.

3. In paras 5 & 6 of his letter, Mr. Stuart has made a suggestion in view to preventing the owner of an estate, held on the Rs 2 + 6 pias system, throwing up, in future years, all his Rs 2 land and retaining the rest of the estate on the 6 pias rate and in order to allowing of the ready apportionment of assessment, if parts of such estates are sold, and transferred to others or resigned. Something of the kind suggested by the Special Asst. Collector must, I think, be done, as if it is not, we shall, possibly, be having, in a few years, a good deal of Rs 2 land thrown on our hands, by resignation, whilst the 6 pie land is retained by the estate holders to the loss of revenue to the Government. It has, all along, been the proposal, with regard to the estates under consideration

30 41 3P
Consideration, that the assessment for the 30 years, during which the settlement is to run, shall be in the form of a lump sum, such lump sum being calculated by assessing the present cultivation at Rs 2 per acre and the remainder of the estate at 6 pias per acre and adding the totals together. The assessment so-obtained will remain the same, even though the whole of the estate may be, in future years, brought under cultivation. It seems only fair, then, that whilst the Government assure the holder, that no increase on the lump payment for the estate, so long as it continues entire, will be made for 30 years, they should intimate that, in case of division, the lump sum fixed upon the portion or portions, which continue to pay assessment will not be calculated on a consideration of the question of whether at the time of settlement, the whole, or part, was cultivated or not, but that it will be fixed by assessing upon the area of the divided portion, or portions, a rate per acre, arrived at by dividing the lump sum, imposed at the settlement

when the Settlement is introduced, the forms of village accounts, which are in use in, I believe, all Districts of this Presidency, excepting Malabar and S. Canara, should be brought into force in the Wynaud. I see no just reason why they should not be, as the Land Revenue System will, on the completion of the Settlement, become the same as in any other settled District, although the principles upon which it is made may be somewhat different. If it is decided that the village accounts are to be assimilated to those of other Districts, I consider, that the Settlement Officer might, during the time that his work is in progress, instruct the Kurnams and Adhigaries in their use. It would, obviously, save much confusion and avoidable trouble, to follow this course, in lieu of, at the termination of the Settlement, putting these people to work to keep a rather complicated set of accounts, with which they have had no previous acquaintance.

I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient servant

Redick Rice

As. Director of Rev. Settlement & Agr.

90 30 Oct/83 no 1349
 - 2 Oct/85 1118
 - 20 Oct/85 1175
 - 22 July/86 611-

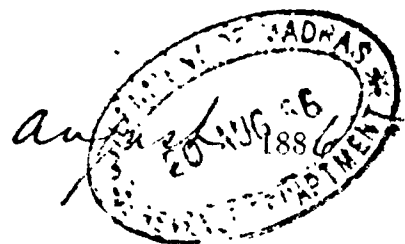
Revenue 1886 Sept.
 From
 THE DIRECTOR OF REV. SETTLEMENT

AND AGRICULTURE,
 Madras,

To

The Secretary to Govt.
 Rev. Department

Dated 18th
 Despatched 19th
 Received 19th



Extra No. 22.

ENCLOSURES. 7

Submitting, with remarks
 for orders, a letter from the
 Spl Asst Commr, Nilgiris
 & Malabar relative to
 the Settlement of the
 Wynad.

8238-56
 12-7-8-86.

Oct 20/86

34 47
 REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 6759

From Director of Rev. Sett.

Dated 18 August 1886.

FOR ORDERS.

With this letter is

With the exception noted Pinn submits an form no.
 below Mr. Stuart's notice R.C. Stuart relating to certain
 action has my approval
 It is well that all persons points in connexion with the
 interest should know settlement operations in the
 district what is going on Wynad.
 be done and the
 notification indicates 2. The first is a notification
 clearly the principles on or proclamation which Mr.
 which the settlement is Stuart wants to issue. Mr.
 to be made with details Pinn says it is usual to publish
 It is always customary a notice, but on the settle-
 to pioneer the way for ment of a district being com-
 the settlement officer menced; but I think it will
 by a notification of this be allowed that the draft
 sort submitted is not one which

Para 13 of the notification seems to me to require modification
 The recently appointed it is expedient to publish &
 ment of the assessments over the entire area of the from the date of it cannot

be similar to the customary
me.

3. The Draft is Appendix
A: to Mr. Stewart's letter.

Paragraphs 1, 2, & 3 are harm-
less but unnecessary. Paragraph

4. declares absolutely the rates
which are to be imposed, but this

scale declared in the G.O. was
merely tentative & subject to

modification on the results
of the Nilgiri Wyand Assesment

I will almost certainly have
to be changed. A declaration

Paragraph 6. is decidedly
inexpedient at present. It is the

only of the whole business, &
there is no use in inviting

an outcry, at any rate until
the Assesment Enquiries are all

complete and the Landowners
titled & registered.

estate proposed by Mr. Stewart
does not seem intended to help

to me
Stewart upon Stewart shows
that the proposal of

might result in the contrary
effect & that anticipated
It is not very likely that

any one would relinquish
an estate in cultivation
and yielding crops merely

to commence work & efforts
and it is still more unlikely
that any one. Preliminary

his hold on land held at
the nominal rate of 2 annas
a acre save by

sale. Let whoever holds the
cultivated portion pay
Rs. 2 per acre. If the proprietor

sells the portion assessed
at 6 annas the lightness of
the rates cannot form part

of the customary notice, as
they are not settled ordinarily
until classification is

completed.

The assessment will of
course be taken into calculation
between the Vendor & the Buyer

in arranging terms but
I have no concern with
such arrangements

All that the settlement
offer has been made
is the payment of Rs. 2

per acre on the culti-
vated area & 6 annas on
the uncultivated - Who

pays it is a matter
of indifference.

A proviso should however
be introduced to the
effect that if any of the

6 pie land is relinquished
in any other way
reverts to the State it is

to be reassessed in
accordance with the rates
obtaining on lands held

under the M. L. Rules or
such modification of the
same as may seem

expedient.

Paragraph 7 tells nothing
which is not already known.

Paragraph 8 is immaterial.
It relates to what is to be done
after the settlement is complete

introduced, & the same
applies to para 9, 10, & 11.

Para 12 is unnecessary, merely
affirming existing rules, already
well known. Para 13 would

be better made known to those
concerned by putting G.O. 22
July 1886 No. 650 on the table

or by notice delivered
to the interested parties by Mr. Stewart to those
concerned. The latter is the

best way. The proposal that
the lump assessment on the
whole estate shall be ratably

apportioned is one that will
not work. Mr. A. E. C. Stewart
desires it to prevent extinguish-

ment of the cultivated
portion; but

might mean

has forgotten that as pointed out by Mr. Harold Stuart in the margin of his letter, the arrangement will offer a premium to the plaintiff to relinquish the 6 pie portion, & thus get the cultivated land in the case given as an example at $6\frac{4}{5}$ annas instead of at Rs 2. This is much more likely to occur than the case supposed by Mr. A.E.L. Stuart.

Court probably cannot forbid relinquishment & transfers of portions of estates, arranged in the manner proposed. With regard to relinquishment of portions, the only plan I can think of is to declare that the assessment on the divided portions shall be fixed by the Collector, who will settle with reference to

the amount of cultivated & uncultivated land included, that should be charged on each portion. Relinquishment should only be allowed on this condition. The same rule should, I think, be applied to transfers, though here the rule cannot be so simple. Where cultivated land is sold, the case would be easy; but when uncultivated land is sold, if it is to be brought under cultivation, it would be scarcely fair to assess it at only 6 pie. The parties might be allowed to agree in the division of the assessment, the Collector merely seeing that the total assessment on the estate was realized; but this would enable parties to defraud both. A might sell the 6 pie land to B, stipulating that B should pay, say, 1 Rupee an acre. B might then relinquish, & A

would retain his cultivated
land at a reduced assessment.

The only plan seems to be to
leave the Wharton to settle. If
the transfer appeared bona
fide he might accept the ar-
rangements for division of
assessment proposed for the
parties; if not, he would be
that the old estate was not
retained at unduly low rate.
I don't see any other solution
of the difficulty. The matter

after all is not of very great consequence
as the estates to which it will apply
are probably not numerous. The
estates under waste land rules
of the Wharton will not be affected;
it is only estates under private
proprietors that will come under
the rule.

Para 14, tells the holders of
permanent patta lands nothing
at all. ^{Yes, it tells them they will be}
^{changed according to the new}
^{assessment.}
Para 15. Crops down the prin-
ciple that no transfer of patta
land will be allowed. I don't
think there is any authority
for this. Neither Mr. Pinnock
nor Mr. Stuart refer to the point
which certainly requires ex-
planation.

Quite right. The object is to dis-
courage the system of cultivation
but to meet the requirements of
the semi-civilized inhabitants
of the people who adopt it land
under certain restrictions and to
area is granted on reduced
rates - I think for the benefit
the object in view. By the benefit
of the people.

to the same satisfaction in
force in Joda pattas. 4. Whatever estate is issued
the land held under & I don't see any necessity
which is declared in the for issuing one, I submit
pattas to be non transferable that the draft ~~will~~
not do.

no.

This may be done but
it need not delay the
commencement of the
settlement.

Approved

5. There is clearly a need to
clarify soils & block out
fields in reserved forests or in
the Mundu malai, leased forest.
6. The proposed forms of
pattas & the modification
of the register form should
be referred to the Board for
remarks.
6. It is decidedly advisable
that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~concerned~~
with the settlement the village
establishments should be revised
& Mr. Stuart should submit
tentative proposals when he
has finished the Nilgai bygone
assessments. The registers are
to be prepared by deans, &

for the provision is that

20 27. 8. 86 27. 8. 86

I suppose the village accounts
will also be kept. Whether
this establishment should be
organised for the amshun or
the desam can hardly be
settled till for some time
fact before them.

With reference to para 8
of Mr. Price's letter, there seems
no reason why the ordinary village
accounts from should not be
introduced; and the suggestion
that preparations to this end
should be made during the
settlement in a good one.

I think so but Mr. Sturges
should be told to take
counsel with Mr.
Kintlastram in regard
to this H.S.

H.S.

27/8.

C 23-8-86
P 27-8-86.

ann. of the village accounts should be detailed

168

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter
from the Dir. of Rev. Settlement
of 18th Aug. 1886.

Order of 27. 8. 86.

Subject to the modifications
noted below the draft notice
submitted by the
Director of Rev. Settlement
with his letter read above
has the approval of the
Govt.

2. The concluding sentence of
para 13. of the draft notice
provides that the consolidated
assessment ^{on certain kinds of estates} shall be ap-
portioned rateably over the
whole estate in order to facil-
itate ^{subsequent} the transfers or relinquish-
ments of the estate. The reason
given for this provision is that

20. 24. 8. 86 27/11/11.

unless the lump assessment is ratably apportioned estate-holders ~~will~~ may relinquish that portion of their estate ~~at~~ which is assessed at Rs 2 per acre; but the ~~remedy~~ ^{equally strong} proposed is open to the objection that ~~it~~ it would offer an inducement to estate-holders to throw up the whole or a portion of the uncultivated land and thereby obtain the cultivated portion lands at an assessment considerably less than Rs 2 per acre; and in the opinion of the Govt. planters would be more likely to relinquish ^{the} uncultivated than the cultivated portions of their estates.

3. H.E. the G. in C. therefore directs that all land ^{in the estates referred to} which is under cultivation at the time of the settlement shall be assessed at Rs 1 per acre.

21 while the ~~remains~~ ^{5/11/11} uncultivated portions of such estates shall bear an assessment of six pice per acre. There will thus be no difficulty in determining the assessment in case of transfers or relinquishments. It should however be distinctly understood that the Govt. reserve to themselves the right of enhancing the assessment on any of the land ~~now~~ assessed at six pice the acre which may subsequently revert to the State by relinquishment or otherwise. Para 13

22. of the draft notice should be brought into conformity with the orders now given: the notice may then be published.

4. The Govt. agree with the Director in thinking that there is no necessity to classify soils or blockout fields in reserved forests or in the

59

1000

has
27/8

be assessed at 1/82 per acre

21-2-12

24-4-17

21-2-21

14-12-26

8/11/28 M

11.8.37 II

22.10.40 II

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government Records.

Revenue Department.

G. O. (Printed).

Dated 27-8- 1886.

No. 741

X