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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>1492</u>	<u>Press</u> <u>Mis.</u>
Dated <u>8.3</u>	<u>1887.</u>

Original

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following letter from H. St. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd September 1886, No. 3101:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated the 1st instant, No. 1943.

2. I should think that two clauses should be added to column 13 of forms A and D with reference to the Board's orders contained in their Proceedings, No. 2684, dated August 1884, and in their Standing Order No. 13, paragraphs 4 and 5. In pursuance of the Board's sanction, I have ordered (*vide* my instructions to subordinate) that the wording of column 13 should be enlarged as follows:—

Whether any objections exist to granting the land on any of the following grounds: (1) land in the register of lands purchased by Government at sales for arrears; (2) previously relinquished with arrears due thereon, but not sold, the land being valuable; (3) acquired by Government on payment of compensation for a purpose for which it is not now required; (4) reserved or required for public purposes; (5) contains a quarry; (6) within half-a-mile of the boundary of railway station."

The clauses proposed to be added are (2) and (3).

3. I request that the Board may be pleased to direct the Superintendent of the District Press at Madras to strike off forms A, A-1 and D for supply to this District, the necessary additions being made in forms A and D as proposed above. Sixteen thousand copies of each of these forms will, it is thought, suffice for the current year (1290).

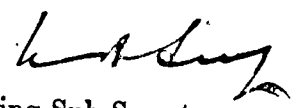
RESOLUTION—dated 20th November 1886, No. 2525.

The Collector's proposal is approved, and in column 13 of forms A and D appended to Board's Proceedings, dated 1st September 1886, No. 1943, the following additions will be made:—

"(5) previously relinquished with arrears due thereon, but not sold, the land being valuable; and (6) acquired by Government on payment of compensation for a purpose for which it is not now required."

2. The forms will require to be translated into the vernacular before issue. They should therefore be printed at the District Press.

(A true Copy and Extract.)


Acting Sub-Secretary.

Collector of Bellary.

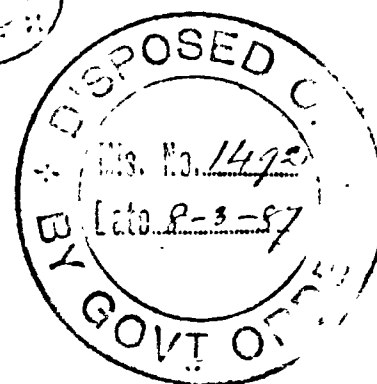
Copy to all other Collectors.

" to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" " Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
1886.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.



Printed November 30th.

Proceedings, 20th Nov. 1886, No. 2525.

Amending darkhast forms A and D appended to Board's Proceedings, dated 1st September 1886, No. 1943; and directing that the same be printed at the District Press.

BOARD OF REVENUE, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886, No. 1943.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following letter from H. R. FARMER, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Jayankondacholapuram, 31st March 1886, No. 1140:—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for such remarks as the Board may be pleased to make, a draft of rules which I propose to issue for the guidance of taluk and village officers in the disposal of darkhasts under Board's Standing Order No. 32.

2. I have attempted, in view to secure prompt and systematic disposal of larkhasts, to compile the several orders which the Board have issued from time to time on the subject, and to give a few practical hints as to how these orders should be carried out.

3. I may mention, however, with reference to paragraph 1 of my draft rules that I am not aware of any distinct orders authorising cases of cultivation, without formal written applications, being treated as constructive darkhasts, the date of cultivation being taken as the date of application, and I have, therefore, thought it necessary to lay before the Board my reasons for this direction.

4. The subject of cultivation without orders is dealt with in detail in Board's Proceedings, No. 3509, dated 4th December 1874, upon which G.O., No. 180, dated 3rd February 1875, was passed; but some of the details of the order are not embodied in the Board's Standing Order No. 17.

5. The orders of 1875 and the abridgment of them given in the Board's Standing Order No. 17 are compared below:—

Orders of 1875.

Board's Standing Order No. 17.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) In cases of unauthorised cultivation inquiry should be made at the time of jamabandi, and each case treated as a case under the darkhast rules. If there are no other darkhastdars or the measure is otherwise unobjectionable, a putta can be granted to the person who has cultivated, and the cultivation can be taken out of the sevoy jama account. | Has been embodied in Board's Standing Order No. 17. |
| (b) Curnams may be required to send to the taluk along with the monthly cultivation accounts a memorandum showing the lands cultivated without darkhast, and the tahsildar should make necessary inquiries through the revenue inspectors or otherwise so as to be ready to assist in the disposal of the cases at the jamabandi. | Has not been embodied and not observed in the district. |
| (c) Jamabandi decisions in the cases should be published in the village immediately after the jamabandi, and the time allowed for appeal should be prolonged to two months from the date of publication. | Do. do. do. |
| (d) Prohibitory assessment should not be levied in the case of assessed lands. | Has been embodied. |

6. It has not been the practice in this district to observe provisions (b) and (c), probably because they have not been embodied in the Board's Standing Order on the subject. It is not necessary to enumerate the evil results of this omission, but even

if all the provisions were duly observed, the system is found in practice to be open to what appears to me to be serious objections. In the first place, there is no practical check, such as that afforded by the monthly business statements, in the case of darkhasts, by which the authorities can see whether or not the puttass ordered at jamabandi are made out. I have seen numerous cases in which orders are passed in the case of the same field year after year and never carried out. In the end, the tahsildar gave the putta to a man with influence in the cutcherry instead of to the man to whom the Collector and two or three divisional officers had repeatedly ordered that it should be given. This came out on scrutiny of records specially sent for, when an appeal was made against the tahsildar's order. The appellant had, however, no means of knowing of the order passed in his favor by the Collector and divisional officers. These accounts prepared at jamabandi are not registered, and any number of them can be made away with or destroyed with impunity in collusion with the jamabandi gumastah. Further, if the jamabandi is not finished before the end of April, the appeal time, two months, does not expire before the close of the fasli. The cultivation cannot in consequence be taken out of the sevoy jama account, which is one of the chief objects of the Board's rules, and puttass cannot be issued until the following fasli. Besides, the system, if strictly followed, seems to shift work from those who ought to do it to those who cannot be expected to do it. The Collector frequently passes, at jamabandi, some thousands of orders on cases of land cultivated without orders. The appeal lies from these orders, under the rules quoted, to the Board of Revenue. As a matter of fact, however, I have known many cases, such as the one mentioned above, where tahsildars have entertained these appeals from the orders of the Collector and reversed the orders. This may have been done in good faith in some instances, as the Collector's order may have been lost sight of, or it may not have been supposed that it was intended that an appeal, from an original order regarding the assignment of land for cultivation, would lie to so high an authority as the Board. The Collector's orders thus seem, by some tahsildars, to have been treated as merely provisional, but as the Collector has presumably disposed of the case after having before him all the material facts (paragraph 6, Board's Proceedings, No. 3509, dated 4th December 1874), it seems to me that it was never intended that an appeal should lie to any authority, but the regular appellate authority, namely, the Board. The work of entertaining such appeals is not such as the Board would probably be able or willing to undertake. The various difficulties mentioned above will be remedied if, as now suggested, it be decided that the cultivation should be treated as a constructive darkhast, that it should accordingly be disposed of by the tahsildar in the first instance, and that an appeal should lie to the divisional officer, and a special appeal to the Collector or to the Board when the Collector is in direct charge of the division.

7. I may also mention that the present system opens a very wide door to fraud on the part of the village officers. I had numerous instances in which such frauds were brought to light in the Cuddapah district. The village officers enter the land which is cultivated by working ryots in the names of friends or relations of their own, and as there is no regular record of inquiry and publication of notice as in a darkhast case, puttass are ordered accordingly, and the ryot becomes instead of a puttadar the sub-tenant of the village officer bound to surrender to him half the gross produce instead of a sum supposed to represent half the net produce, which is all Government would demand if the ryot had not been defrauded of the putta to which he was entitled.

8. The notices supposed to issue after jamabandi, in a string of perhaps 100 cases in one village, are very seldom, if ever, duly published. There is no A memorandum as in darkhast cases. It was with reference to some of these cases that the Board, on the representation of the Collector of Cuddapah, prohibited village officers from getting puttass for land without making a regular darkhast. This will afford only a partial remedy, as the name of a servant or relation may still easily be entered, and the putta transferred in the next fasli.

* Board's Proceedings, No. 3012, dated 2nd November 1885.

9. All these inconveniences can, I think, be avoided if the Board will be pleased to sanction the adoption of the course suggested in the draft. All cases will be brought to B and C registers of darkhasts, and means of due check thereby secured both in the matter of inquiry into counterclaims, and with regard to delay in disposal.

10. Cultivation is generally made in August and September, and between this period and the annual settlement there is sufficient time for the regular disposal of these cases under the darkhast rules, if tahsildars work systematically themselves and supervise the work of village officers. This will secure the removal of the assessment from sevoy jama. The revenue inspectors will of course check cultivation with account No. 1 and see if village officers duly submit A memoranda in all cases of cultivation without written application.

11. I propose to supply to village officers printed forms (specimen copy enclosed) of the A memorandum with the instructions applicable to them, printed on the back. This will serve as a ready reference and render inadmissible the usual excuse of ignorance of orders when the orders are neglected. The rules on the back of the enclosed specimen form are merely a Tamil translation of the English version (enclosed) of the part referring to village officers. I may mention that there was a general consensus of opinion amongst four tahsildars whom I consulted as to the failure of the present system to secure the ends desired by the Board and Government, and that more than one experienced tahsildar suggested the course which I now advocate. These suggestions the tahsildars had placed on records before I had occasion to consider the matter, and it was only after I had stated my view that the arzis already submitted by the tahsildars were shown me.

12. I do not anticipate that the Board will feel hesitation in approving of my present suggestion. As regards the use of the A memorandum, I have merely adopted it because it ensures the submission of the requisite details which might otherwise be omitted either inadvertently or fraudulently. The Board (paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, No. 3509, of the 4th December 1874) say that a memorandum should be sent up by the curnam, and inquiry then made by the tahsildar. The form of memorandum is not given, but if the A form prescribed by Government be adopted, it saves the tahsildar the trouble of further inquiry, as it gives all the relevant facts. I do not think a more appropriate form can be found. Then as regards the work, the system now advocated will certainly lighten it. At present the tahsildar has to satisfy himself (paragraph 6 of Proceedings just quoted) on each point requisite to enable him to settle the case according to the darkhast rules, but instead of acting himself on the knowledge thus gained, as he would do if a formal application (darkhast) had to be made, he has to communicate all the facts to the jamabandi officer, who then has to pass provisional orders, which cannot be carried out until the second inquiry resulting from objections on the publication of two months' notice has taken place. The result is, in many cases, that even after these two inquiries and the publication of the extended notice of two months, the putta cannot be granted even though there may be no objectors, as the fasli for which it has been provisionally ordered has expired, and the land has consequently had to be shown as sevoy jama, which is just what the orders of 1874 were intended to prevent. If the cultivation itself were treated as a darkhast, there would be time for the tahsildar to settle the case himself, and for the appeal time of one month to expire before jamabandi. The land would then appear under putta instead of under sevoy jama. Taking this view, I published orders accordingly in the District Gazette of December last, and, as I anticipated, no exception has been taken to them.

13. I may mention that I take the darkhast rules to apply to all the unassessed land in the district, consisting chiefly of jungles, which have not been set aside for any public or communal purpose. I do not think that paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 17 could have been intended to apply to any unassessed waste except that reserved for roads, tank-bed, burial and burning grounds, channels, rivers, cattle-stands, &c. The only difference I would make between assessed and unassessed land (not required for communal purposes) is that the tahsildar should, before passing an order on the application, get the divisional officer's sanction for the rate of assessment proposed in the latter case.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

DISPOSAL OF DARKHAST CASES BY VILLAGE AND TALUK OFFICERS.

PART I.

Duties of Village Officers.

All cases of cultivation without formal written application for putta should be treated as constructive darkhasts, the date of cultivation being taken as the date of darkhast. In all such cases as well as in cases where applications for a putta are made, the A memorandum should be submitted to the tahsildar by the village officers, and in column 8 thereof they should enter particulars on the following sixteen points after careful investigation. The A memorandum should be signed both by the monegar and curnam.

Revenue Board's Standing Order No. 32, paragraph 5, published in pages 343, 349, and 350 of the District Gazette, dated 7th September 1872, with reference to S. circular No. 120, Dalyell's edition.

Do. do. do.

Revenue Board's Standing Order, No. 32, paragraphs 7 and 15.

N. B.—The preference should, as a general rule, be in the following order:—

A. To a ryot whose land adjoins.

B. To the first among the applicants who is a ryot of the village.

C. In the absence of any of the above privileged persons, to the first applicant.

D. A ryot who once held and relinquished the land can have no preferential claim either as next field owner or as resident ryot.

Board's Standing Order No. 32, paragraph 16.

Do. do. paragraph 2.

Paragraph 7 of Board's Standing Order No. 6.

Board's Proceedings, No. 2245, dated 1st August 1884.

(1) Whether the darkhast was published by beat of tom-tom and a notice of it posted up in the village choultry and on the darkhast land for 15 days.

(2) Whether the land contains trees; if so, the kind, number, size, &c, thereof.

(3) Whether there are other applicants for the land; if so, the nature of their respective claims and who has the preferential right in the opinion of the village officers.

E. Darkhasts for whole survey fields will have the preference over those for portions only.

F. No notice to be taken of conditional darkhasts.

G. If scattered trees on the darkhast land are already held on putta, the holder of the trees will have the preference over other applicants if he wishes to take up the land for cultivation.

H. If a well exists on the darkhast field, the ryot who has been using its water for cultivation is entitled to have the land on putta in preference to others.

Exceptions.

This order should not be followed when it seems unfair or inequitable to do so. The two following are examples of cases where these rules should not be followed, and where the putta should not, in fairness, be granted to the person entitled to it under the letter of these general rules:—

Example 1.—If A has cultivated and improved land and has failed, from no bad motive, to formally apply for a putta, and if B the joining landholder allows him to go on improving, with the express intention, as an adjoining landholder, of usurping the fruits of A's industry, it is clear that A and not B should, in fairness, get the putta, and that the foregoing rules as to preferential claims should not be acted on.

Board's Miscellaneous Proceedings, No. 3289, dated 30th May 1873.

Example 2.—Again if the putta has been relinquished to cause wrongful loss or annoyance to the owner of the land, the rules as to preferential claims should be set aside in favor of the occupier.

For example: it sometimes happens that A sells his land to B and gets paid the full value. Then A asks B for an extra sum in consideration of transferring the putta to B. B refuses and then A, unknown to B, relinquishes the land and gets C to darkhast for it. B should clearly get the putta in preference to C.

There may be many other cases in which the rules in fairness need not be followed. In the absence of such equitable considerations, preference must be given as indicated in the general rules above A to H.

Proviso to paragraph 15, Board's Standing Order No. 32.

(5) Whether the field was bought in by Government at a sale for arrears, and, if so, whether it is still on the register of lands which cannot be given over for cultivation unless sold by auction.

Board's Standing Order No. 111-1.

Board's Standing Order No. 32, paragraph 13.

Do. do. No. 32-5.

Do. do. No. 16.

(7) Whether right of way over the land is

Board's Standing Order No. 17-1, Board's Proceedings, No. 500, dated 25th February 1886.

(4) Whether any of the applicants held putta for and relinquished the field.

(6) Whether the land has been reserved, or is required for Government, village, or other special purposes, and whether it is a quarry.

(8) Whether the land has been waste and unoccupied for more than 18 months, and whether it is adjacent, to any forest reserve or a block of forest yet unreserved. (The area of the block should be given.)

(9) Whether there is any objection to the grant of the land.

(10) Whether the land is within half a mile (880 yards) of the boundary of any railway station land.

(11) Whether the land has been waste and unoccupied for more than 18 months, and whether it is adjacent, to any forest reserve or a block of forest yet unreserved. (The area of the block should be given.)

(12) Whether there is any objection to the grant of the land.

(13) What number of demarcation stones will be required to define the land, the value thereof in the village, and the cost of putting them up.

Board's Standing Order No. 17, and No. 32, paragraph 13.

(9) Whether any embankment of an irrigation work passes through or is within 25 yards of the land; if so, the extent of the field which must be deducted so as to allow a 25 yards margin, along the foot of the embankment.

Board's Proceedings, No. 320, dated 5th February 1886.

Board's Standing Order No. 14.

Board's Proceedings, No. 2412, dated 14th July 1884.

Board's Proceedings, No. 2443, dated 16th July 1884.

Paragraph 5 of the Forest rules framed under section 26 of the Forest Act, V of 1882.

Board's Standing Order No. 32, paragraph 6.

Paragraph 14, Board's Standing Order No. 32.

(14) Explanation of delay, when more than 30 days intervene, between the date of publication of notice of darkhast, and the date of A memorandum.

(15) Village officers have been provided with a printed form of the notification prescribed by paragraph 5 Board's Standing Order No. 32. This is published in duplicate, and one copy is returned to the tahsildar with the A memorandum. Upon it should be obtained the signature of two or more respectable ryots of the village and one or two adjacent landholders, in token of the due publication of the notice for 15 days.

(15) The usual list of holders of adjoining land together with a sketch of the field darkhasted for and of the adjacent fields, taken from the survey map, should accompany the A memorandum, and the numbers of the puttas or of title-deeds of adjoining landholders, should be specified in the list.

PART II.

Instructions to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

2. Tahsildars and deputy tahsildars should see that the sixteen rules contained in paragraph 1 above are carefully attended to by village officers. The Board's orders quoted in the margin of those rules will show what the tahsildar should do in each case.

Paragraph 5 of the Forest rules under section 26 of the Forest Act V of 1882.

Board's Proceedings, No. 1995, dated 15th March 1884.

3. If any trees stand on lands that can be assigned for occupation, the value of trees, as settled by the District-Forest officer, must be collected before the applicant is put in possession.

4. When there are two or more applicants for the same land and when the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar is unable to decide which of them has the best claim to have the land assigned to him for cultivation, application should be made through the divisional officer to the Collector for his orders to sell by public auction the right of occupying the land to the highest bidder.

Paragraph 19 of Board's Standing Order No. 32.

5. With reference to the marginally-noted Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars are hereby prohibited from granting copies in darkhast cases of the report of the village officers whether that report be in the A memorandum form or in any other form.

(1) Clauses 2 and 8 of the proviso to paragraph 9 of Board's Proceedings, dated 7th January 1884, No. 13.
(2) Board's Proceedings, dated 24th July 1885, No. 2186.
(3) Board's Proceedings, dated 8th September 1885, No. 8312.

6. Tahsildars will enter in column 10 of the A memorandum their decision on the application (darkhast) giving their reasons in a few words where the application of anybody is refused. This procedure is prescribed by paragraph 9 of Board's Standing Order No. 32, and the tahsildar should furnish any of the parties to the application who applies for it with a copy of this decision, provided the requisite stamps, paper and copyist's fees are produced. The tahsildar must post on this copy the particulars required by paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 32.

7. Great care should be taken that taluk and village registers of darkhasts are written up to date, and that the former is submitted to the jamabandi officer at the time of settlement as required by paragraph 17 of Board's Standing Order No. 32.

8. In no part of a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar's work are promptitude and system more important than in the disposal of darkhast cases.

9. The tahsildars and deputy tahsildars while on circuit should, in visiting each village, send for the village darkhast register (C) and check the entries by those in his taluk register (B). Any darkhasts which may be pending in the village should be cleared off before the tahsildar leaves that village.

10. The forms of these registers and of the memoranda (A, B, and C) are herewith republished as given in the marginally-noted Proceedings of the Board of Revenue. These forms cannot be modified without orders from the Board, and tahsildars should see that their gumastahs are not allowed to modify them, as they seem to have done in some cases hitherto.

11. The Collector's Standing Order No. 1 published in the Supplement of the District Gazette of the 17th November 1882, and the Board's Proceedings of the 2nd September 1882, No. 2195,* so far as they prescribe the necessity of court-fee stamp on darkhasts from persons not already ryotwari putta holders, have ceased to have effect since September 1884, when the Government of India in the marginally-noted notification exempted such darkhasts from stamp. All applications (darkhasts) to take up

* Page 253, District Gazette, dated 2nd December 1882.

Notification No. 3626, published at page 343 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 27th September 1884, and republished at page 770, Part I, of the *Fort St. George's Gazette* of the 11th November 1885.

assessed land for cultivation may now be presented on plain paper.

N.B.—Paragraphs 5 to 11 above have been approved of in Board's Proceedings, No. 2952, dated the 22nd October 1885.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
A.—Memorandum of application for land in the village of _____ in the taluk of _____
(Vide Board's Proceedings, No. 5632, dated 9th September 1883.)

NUMBER AND DATE OF APPLICATION.		Name of applicant.	Name of the village in which he resides.	Description of land applied for.	Extent.	Assessment.	Opinion of village authorities in which the names of other applicants, if any, should be stated, with their claims and also the date of disposal.	Date when received by the tahsildar from village officers.	Remarks of the tahsildar and the date of disposal.	Date on which the memorandum was received back by village authorities.	Date on which applicant was put in possession of the land.	General remarks.
Number.	Date.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						ACR. C. RA. A. P.						

N.B.—The following particulars should be given:—

Column 5.—State whether wet or dry; surveyed or unsurveyed. If surveyed, give number and letter. If part only be applied for, give the area of the whole field. If unsurveyed, give extent of the whole block and the extent and nature of any jungle thereon, and allot to the part darkhasted for the number next following the last number already given in the adangal. For example, if the last number already given in the adangal is 417, give 418 as the number of the unsurveyed field newly applied for.

Column 6.—Give here the area of the land actually applied for.

Column 7.—Give here assessment at the settlement rate for surveyed lands. For unsurveyed land the assessment to be entered should ordinarily be that on similar lands in the neighbourhood. But Collectors and divisional officers have a discretion in fixing the assessment (vide paragraph 6 of Board's Standing Order No. 17).

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

B.—Register of applications for land in the taluk of

(*Vie* Board's Proceedings, No. 5632, dated 9th September 1863, and No. 720, da'ed 13th March 1876.)

NUMBER AND NAME OF VILLAGE.										NUMBER AND DATE OF APPLICATION.				Name of the village in which he resides.	Description of land applied.	Extent.	Assessment.	Date on which memorandum was received from the village officers.	When returned to the village officers by the tahsildar.	Application granted or refused.	PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.				Date on which register was inspected by the Collector at the jamabandi.	General remarks.
Number.	Name.	Serial number.		Date.	Name of the applicant.	Approved of.	Not approved of.		Assessment.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Assessment.														
		In taluk.	In village.				Acres.	Assessment.					Acres.								Assessment.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16											
							ACS. C.	RS. A. P.																		

N.B.--The survey number and letter of the darknest field or fields should be entered in column -

Register of application for land in the village of

in taluk of
(vide Board's Proceedings, No. 5652, dated 9th September 1863).

NUMBER AND DATE OF APPLICATION.		Name of applicant.	Name of the village in which he resides.	Description of land.	Extent.	Assessment.	Memorandum of the village officers when sent.	Orders of the Tahsilidar when received.	Application granted or refused by Tahsilidar.	Date on which applicant was put in possession of the land.	General remarks.
Number.	Date.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N.B.—The survey number and letter of the field/s or field should also be entered in column 5.

RESOLUTION—dated 1st September 1886, No. 1943.

With the above letter, the Collector of Trichinopoly submits for approval a draft of rules dealing with the subject of durkhasts and unauthorized cultivation, which he proposes to issue for the guidance of village and taluk officers. The draft has been carefully drawn up and the rules outside Standing Order No. 32 are now so numerous that a compilation like Mr. Farmer's is likely to be useful. No new rules, however, are required and no rules must be made for Trichinopoly separately from other districts. The draft submitted by Mr. Farmer requires modification and re-arrangement as noticed below.

2. In paragraphs 3—12 of his letter, Mr. Farmer discusses the question of unauthorised cultivation, and suggests that such cultivation should be treated as a constructive durkhast, or in other words, as equivalent to a durkhast of the date when the cultivation begins, and that it should be inquired into and settled by the tahsildar. At present it is taken as a possible durkhast only of the date of the jamabandi, and even then, if there is any objection, as for instance, if the cultivator declares he does not want a putta it need not be taken as a durkhast. Mr. Farmer's chief reasons for his proposal are, first, that it will take the charges for land cultivated unauthorisedly out of the Sivoyjama account; secondly, that no monthly return of this cultivation is sent from the village to the tahsildar, so that no inquiries are made before jamabandi and the village officers can and do say that the cultivation was done by a friend of theirs; thirdly, that the jamabandi orders in these cases are not published in the villages or recorded in a permanent way, so that tahsildars sometimes think they can revise them; fourthly and lastly, that appeals passed by the settling officer at the jamabandi will lie to the Board and give them a great deal of work.

3. The question was fully discussed in Board's Proceedings disposed of in G.O., dated 3rd February 1875, No. 180. It was then decided that unauthorised cultivation was not wrong, and that it should not be punished, but at the same time Government were of opinion then, and most revenue officers would be of opinion now, that it is much preferable that land should be taken up by ordinary durkhast than by unauthorised cultivation. The Board further remarked that curnams might be required to send to the taluk along with the monthly cultivation accounts a memorandum showing the lands cultivated without durkhast and that tahsildars might then make all necessary inquiries through the revenue inspectors or otherwise so as to be ready to assist in the disposal of the cases at the jamabandi. The Board consider that, with a view to facilitate the inquiry, village officers may also be required to publish in the village a list of all cases of unauthorised cultivation discovered in the month and report the result in form D at the expiration of the period mentioned in the notice which should not be less than fifteen days. The form will show, amongst other things, whether there are formal applicants for the land and whether there are any objections to giving it on putta. The tahsildar can then dispose of these cases each month as they come up before him, subject to confirmation of the divisional officer or of the officer conducting the jamabandi. In the revised village manual approved by Government, the committee have provided an annual form for the information of the settling officer, showing the total extent of land cultivated without durkhast during the year. If the final orders passed in each case are entered in the register and initialled by the settling officer, there will be a permanent record in the taluk which will prevent the irregularities referred to by Mr. Farmer. As regards the appeals to the Board, they do not think that under the system above proposed the appeals would be numerous, but even if they are, the difficulty must be faced.

4. Mr. Farmer apparently takes the durkhast rules to be applicable to all unassessed waste, except poramboke lands assigned for public purposes. This is not strictly correct. The rules contained in Standing Order No. 32 relate to assessed land. When application is made for unassessed or poramboke land, the first step necessary is to have it transferred to assessed land under paragraph 5, Standing Order No. 17. Government must retain the full dominion which they have now over all unassessed land. It should, therefore, be the duty of the tahsildar, whenever he thinks that the grant of unassessed or poramboke land is unobjectionable, to apply to the Collector for permission to transfer it to assessed land. The necessary information for fixing the

assessment to be levied should be given in the A memorandum to be submitted by village officers. In other respects, the procedure will be exactly similar to ordinary durkhast cases.

5. In paragraph 1, rule 3 (d), Mr. Farmer repeats what appears to be an error in paragraph 15 of Standing Order No. 32, which provides that no preferential claim on the ground of residence in the village shall be admitted, &c. In G.O., dated 26th February 1884, No. 266, Revenue, the Government, differing from the Board, held that the only preferential claim allowed by the rules to ryots of the village applies to all ryots holding puttas in the village, whether they are resident or not. The word "resident" will, therefore, be omitted from the proposed rule and from Standing Order No. 32.

6. In paragraph 1 (3) of his instructions, Mr. Farmer gives instances in which exception may be made to the rules. Experience, however, shows that when this is done, the exceptions themselves are taken as rules and argued on as such. The Board are of opinion that it is dangerous to enter them in such a compilation, and that it will be sufficient to state in general terms that considerations of equity may authorise a departure from the rules in special cases.

7. Rule (3) will more appropriately appear in part II which relates to instructions to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars, as it is these officers who should decide on the preferential claims of the several applicants, the village officers merely stating facts relative to the claim of each.

8. Paragraphs 1 (13) and 1 (16).—These will be omitted. It is the duty of the revenue inspector to see that where a portion of a field is granted, it is sub-divided and marked with durable boundary marks. The ryot will procure the requisite number of stones as best he can, and it is unnecessary to show their number or value in the durkhast memorandum. Rule (16) is also unnecessary; for where survey maps have been issued, copies will be available in the taluk and a separate sketch by the curnam is uncalled for. If they have not been issued, the curnam's sketch will be useless.

9. Paragraph 1 (14).—The Board do not see why a delay of fifteen days after the expiration of the period mentioned in the notice should be allowed, and they think that five days should be sufficient.

10. Paragraph 3.—Mr. Farmer provides for the value of the trees on the durkhast land being settled by the District Forest-officer. The Board doubt if this can be done everywhere. They understand that in many districts, there have been thousands of durkhast cases in which a few trees only have had to be valued, and the District Forest-officer has had neither the time nor the establishment to deal with them. The Board would therefore add after the words "as settled by the District Forest-officer," the words "or under the orders of the Collector."

11. Paragraph 5.—The rule contained herein is opposed to Board's Proceedings, dated 6th November 1885, No. 3037, and will be omitted.

12. The draft rules, modified and re-arranged in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, will be circulated to all Collectors for information and guidance, subject to report as to their working at the end of fasli 1296 (1886-87).

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

" all other Collectors.

" the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

APPENDIX.
A.—MEMORANDUM of application for land in the village of _____ in the taluk of _____

NUMBER AND DATE OF APPLICATION.	1	Number.	2	Date.	3	Name of applicant.	4	Name of the village in which he resides.	5	Description of the land applied for.	6	Survey No. and letter of the land.	7	Extent.	8	Assessment.	9	Number, description and value of the trees, buildings, &c., on the land.	10	Whether (1) a right of way is necessary, and if so, what extent should be deducted; (2) whether a road or embankment of an irrigation work runs through the land; and if so, whether the land has been unoccupied for eighteen months and adjains a reserved forest or an unreserved block of 100 acres. Names of other applicants if any, with the nature of their claims.	11	Whether any of the applicants last held putta for the land and relinquished it, and if so, when.	12	Whether any objections exist to granting the land on any of the following grounds: (1) retained in the register of lands purchased by Government at sales for arrears; (2) reserved or required for public purposes; (3) contain a quarry; (4) within half a mile of the boundary of railway station.	13	Date of publication of the notice in the village.	14	Date when received by the Tahsildar from village officers.	15	Remarks of the Tahsildar and date of disposal.	16	Date on which the memorandum was received back by village officers.	17	Date on which applicant was put in possession of the land.	18	General remarks.	19
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Monigar.
Curnam.

Date.

A-1.—Notice of application for waste lands.

It is hereby notified that _____ of _____ village has ^{applied for} ^{cultivated} the lands shown in the subjoined schedule. Persons having objections to the grant of a putta for the lands should intimate the same to the Monigar and Curnam of the village.

Schedule.

No. of the fields.	Extent.	Assessment.	Boundaries.
	ACS C.	RS. A. P.	

Dated _____

Monigar.
Curnam.

Certified that the above notice was published by _____ at _____ of tom-tom and was posted up at the village choultry and on the lands in question on the _____ specified above.

Signature of the owners of adjacent lands.

Signature)

Monigar.
Curnam.

in the month of

in the taluk of

D.—MEMORANDUM of lands cultivated without formal application in the village of

Serial No.	1	
Date of cultivation.	2	
Name of the person who has cultivated the land.	3	
Name of the village in which he resides.	4	
Description of the land cultivated.	5	
Survey No. and letter of the land.	6	
Extent.	7	ACS.
Assessment.	8	RS. A. P.
Number, description and value of the trees, buildings, &c., on the land.	9	
Whether (1) a right of way is necessary; (2) whether a road or embankment of an irrigation work runs through the land, and if so, what extent should be deducted; (3) whether the land has been unoccupied for eighteen months and adjoins a reserved forest or unreserved block of 100 acres.	10	
Names of claimants if any, with the nature of their claims.	11	
Whether the cultivator or any of the claimants last held putta for the land and relinquished it, and if so, when.	12	
Whether any objections exist to granting the land on any of the following grounds: (1) retained in the register of lands purchased by Government at sales for arrears; (2) reserved or required for public purposes; (3) contains a quarry; (4) within half a mile of the boundary of railway station.	13	
Date of publication of notice in the village.	14	
Date when the memorandum is received by the Tahsildar from village officers.	15	
Remarks of the Tahsildar and date of disposal.	16	
Date on which the memorandum was received back by village officers.	17	
Date on which the cultivator or other claimant was put in possession of the land.	18	
General remarks.	19	

Monigar

Curnam

Dated

PART I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

When applications for land are received by village officers, either direct or through the tahsildar, the fact should at once be published in the village by beat of tom-tom and a notice of it posted up in the village choultry and on the durkhast land for fifteen days. At the end of the period, a memorandum in form A should be prepared and sent to the tahsildar without delay, together with the notice (form A-1) which should be attested by the adjacent landholders, if any, or by two respectable inhabitants of the village, in token of such publication.

2. In cases of cultivation without formal application, a separate memorandum in form D should be sent to the tahsildar once a month, notice of such cultivation being previously published in the village in the manner provided in regard to formal durkhasts.

3. In preparing the memoranda A and D, the village officers should see that the several columns are correctly filled in. In column 5, the land should be described as dry, wet, unassessed or poramboke. In columns 7 and 8, should be shown the extent and assessment of the land actually applied for, the extent of the whole field being given in column 19. When the land is unassessed, column 8 may be left blank to be filled up by the officer disposing of the application. To enable him to do this, the village officers should give in the remark column (19), the number, extent and assessment of the adjoining fields; and if in their opinion the rate of assessment on these fields cannot be applied to the fields applied for, the fact should be stated with full reasons.

4. In filling in column 10, it should be explained why a right of way is required, whether to allow access to cultivable waste or for what other purpose. If the embankment of an irrigation work does not run through the land, but merely adjoins it, its distance from the land should be reported. In column 11, should be included the names of all persons who have applied for the land or who have objected to its grant to the applicant or cultivator. Columns 1 to 14 should be filled in by the village officers, and the memorandum should be dated and signed by both the monigar and curnam. When the submission of the memorandum is delayed beyond twenty days from the date of receipt of the application, the cause of the delay should be explained in the remark column. Columns Nos. 15 and 16 will be filled in by the tahsildar and the memorandum will be returned to the village officer who will thereupon fill in columns 17 and 18 and carry out the orders of the tahsildar.

PART II.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TAHSILDARS AND DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.

The rules on the subject of durkhasts and cultivation without formal application are contained in the marginally-noted orders and show what the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar should do in each case.

Standing Order No. 6, paragraph 7.
 " " No. 14.
 " " Nos. 16, 17 and 17-1.
 " " No. 32, paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19.
 " " No. 32-5.
 " " No. 111-1.
 G.O., dated 3rd February 1875, No. 180.
 Board's Proceedings, dated 15th Mar. 1884, No. 995.
 " " 14th July " " 2412.
 " " 16th " " " 2443.
 " " 1st August 1885, " " 2245.
 " " 6th Nov. " " 3037.
 " " 5th Feb. 1886, " " 320.
 " " 25th " " " 600.
 Paragraph 5 of the Forest rules framed under section 26 of the Forest Act V of 1882.

land should not be assigned for cultivation. In the case of unassessed or poramboke land, the permission of the Collector or Divisional officer should be obtained for its transfer to assessed land before the application is accepted.

4. If the land is within 25 yards of the embankment of an irrigation work, or if it has been unoccupied for eighteen months and adjoins a reserved forest or an unreserved block of 100 acres, the officer in charge of the irrigation work or the District Forest-officer, as the case may be, should be addressed as to whether there is any objection to the grant of the land.

5. If no objections exist to the grant of the land on putta, the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar should decide which of the several applicants should have the preference. As a general rule, preference should be in the following order:—

- (1) If scattered trees on the durkhast land are already held on putta, or if a well exists on the land, the holder of the tree or putta or the ryot who has been using the well water for cultivation should have preference.
- (2) Durkhasts for whole survey fields will have the preference over those for portions only.

(3) In the absence of claim on either of the above grounds preference will be given in the following order:—

- (a) to a ryot whose land adjoins;
- (b) to the first among the applicants who is a ryot of the village; and
- (c) to the first applicant in the absence of any of the above privileged persons.

6. A ryot through whose relinquishment the land became unoccupied and became liable for allotment can have no preferential claim either as the owner of the adjoining fields or as a ryot of the village.

7. No notice should be taken of conditional durkhasts.

8. These are general rules and may be departed from in special cases when consideration of equity require it, but not otherwise. In such cases full reasons for the decision should be clearly stated in column 16 of the memorandum.

9. When there are two or more applicants for the same land and the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar is unable to decide which of them has the best claim, application should be made for the orders of the divisional officer; the divisional officer, if similarly unable to decide the matter, may apply to the Collector for orders to sell by public auction the right of occupying the land to the highest bidder.

10. Before the successful applicant or purchaser at sale is put in possession of the land, the value of any trees standing thereon, as settled by the District Forest-officer or under the orders of the Collector, should be collected.

11. When a road runs through the land, the extent required at a maximum width of 44 yards should be deducted and the remainder assigned for cultivation.

12. Similarly when an embankment of an irrigation work passes through or is within 25 yards of the land, the extent of the field required to allow a 25 yards margin along the foot of the embankment should be deducted.

13. Great care should be taken that taluk and village registers of durkhasts are written up to date, and that the former is submitted to the jamabandi officer at the time of settlement as required by paragraph 17 of Board's Standing Order No. 32.

14. In no part of the tahsildar's work is promptitude and system more important than in the disposal of durkhast cases.

15. The tahsildar or deputy tahsildar while on circuit should, in visiting each village, send for the village registers of applications and cultivation without durkhasts and check the entries with the taluk register. Before leaving, he should dispose of any durkhasts which may be pending in the village.

Current No. 37544, 9727, 210003

From Board of Revenue

Dated 1st Sept., 26th Nov., & 3rd Dec. 1886.

FOR ORDERS.

In the first of these papers, the Board of directors, in reference from Mr. Farmer, while acting Collector of Trichinopoly, in which he submitted for their approval a draft of rules on the subject of durkhasts & unauthorized cultivation which he has proposed to issue for the guidance of village & taluk officers. Mr. Farmer's draft is simply a compilation of the several orders issued by the Board from time to time, but he sought the orders of the Board of Revenue on two

two points, namely,
(a) unauthorized cul-
-tivation

(b) applicability of dar-
-khash rules to all
unauthorized ~~land~~ which
has not been set aside
for any public or
communal purpose.

On the first point, he
suggested that unautho-
-rized cultivation should
be treated as a case of
constructive darkhash,
i.e., darkhash of the
date on which the cul-
-tivation began, and
in other respects dealt
with in the same way
as a regular darkhash. All
present cases of unautho-
-rized cultivation are
enquired into at the
time of jamabandi &
disposed of under the
darkhash rules. Mr.

Farmar

* para 5 & 6 of his letter

Farmar pointed out that
the f.o. directing this ²¹pro-
-cedure was but partially
observed, as certain portions
of it have not been embodied
in the Board's standing order
on the subject, and that
even if all the provisions
were duly observed, the
system would be open
to serious objections. The
objections as well as the
advantages of his proposal
are set forth at length
in paras 6 to 12 of his
letter and are sum-
-marized in para 2 of
the Board's Resp. The Board
have accepted ~~the~~ while
not accepting Mr. Farmar's
proposal in its entirety,
have directed that a
list of all cases of un-
-authorized cultivation
discovered in each month
should be published in
the

the village by the village
officers and the result
reported by them in form
D (presented by the Board)
to the Tahildar at the
expiry of 15 days from the
date of ~~issue~~ publication.
The Tahildar is then
to dispose of these cases
each month as they come
up, subject to the con-
firmation of the Divisional
or settling officer, and
the final orders passed
in each case are then
to be entered in a register
presented for the purpose
sanctioned by the set-
tling officer. This pro-
cedure, the Board con-
sider, will prevent the
irregularities referred to
by Mr. Farmer.

2. As regards the second
question, Mr. Farmer stated
that he took the des.

- blank

FOR ORDERS.

Current No.

From

Date

188

FOR ORDERS.

23A
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
darkest rules to apply to
all unassessed waste which
has not been set aside for
a public or communal
purpose, and that the
only difference which he
would make between
assessed & unassessed
land (^{not} required for com-
munal purposes) was
that the Tahildar should,
before passing an order
on the application, get the
divisional officer's sanction
in the rate of assessment
proposed. The Board have
rightly pointed out that
the darkest rules
as contained in them

standing

Standing Order no. 32
apply only to assessed
land and that when
application is made for
unassessed or pre-emptible
land, steps should
first be taken under
para 5 of Standing Order
no. 17, to have it trans-
ferred to assessed
land.

3. Subject to the foregoing
remarks the Board
have approved ^{the}
Farmer's draft ^{and}
have re-arranged &
modified it as set
forth in para 5 to 11
of their Rep. The rules
as thus revised have
been circulated to
all collectors for infor-
mation & guidance, who
have been directed
to report on their working
at the end of the current
Fiscal

Fiscal, i.e., in four months
hence. There is no point
on which either the Board
ask for, or the Government
need pass, orders mean-
while. In current no.
9727, the Board approve
of certain alterations
additions to forms A & D
suggested by the collector
of Bellary. Submitted
that these two current
(nos. 7544 & 9727) may
be recorded, pending
the report of the
former Collector.

4. In C. no. 10003 the
Board have ~~allowed~~ ^{allowed} as
a special case, ^{the} rules
in force in the Chief of
District in the matter of
disturbance to revenue
in force, the general rules
now issued by them in this

Subject

The Collector has not

the rules framed so long

Still continue, and

his letter that he enters.

of bringing the

deduct under the pr-

1000 11/1/18 76

Submitte L that the board
is not to ascertain

the concerns of the
... with the ...

Case the Collector is

duction of the general

in a position to take

acidration when coming

End of the Current

The Village Officers are better and

Referring to the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706

The fewer General cases I have

Don't "buck" the time for

Q. 2.

22.3.16
 25.4.17
 18.4.17
 23.6.17
 Miss. No. 1492

Needed pending
 on the working of the
 during the current
 (1886-7).

3.6.26 II ✓

The Board of Revenue

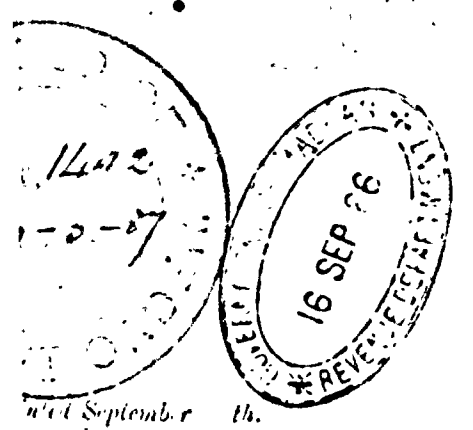
2-2-39 IV

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1886.

Board of Revenue,
 MADRAS.

11.7.5.11.



Proceedings, 1st September 1886, No. 1943.

ulating to all Collectors, for inform-
 and guidance, the draft rules framed by
 Farmer for the disposal of *surkhasta*, as
 God and re-arranged by the Board; and
 ing them to submit a report on the
 g of the rules at the end of fasli 1298.

With a...