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(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 135 ~~Press~~ Mis.

Dated 11-2- 1888.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

J. GROSE, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

READ—the following letter from Dewan Bahadur J. LAKSHMIKANTA ROW, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. V, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Cuddalore, 27th December 1887, No. 611-290 :—

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 502, of the 12th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for approval, a draft notification to be published in the District Gazette regarding the introduction of new settlement.

2. It will be seen that in paragraph 3 of the notification I have stated that a 3rd group will be introduced if found necessary. I have done this in view to meet the wishes of Government expressed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 1134, dated 6th current, and in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings thereon. The application of the 3rd group may be found necessary in the remote taluks of Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi, &c., a greater portion of which has not yet been inspected by me. I shall, however, report upon this matter more fully as the financial results of each taluk are submitted for your approval.

3. As the subject of composition for 2nd crop is under the consideration of the Board, the rates thereof proposed by me and sanctioned by Government are not given in paragraph 15 of the above notification.

4. As to the date of relinquishment referred to in paragraph 19 of the notification, I request that the Board will be pleased to authorise Revenue officials to receive, up to 15th May next, any relinquishments which the ryots of Cuddalore taluk may make under the new arrangement, and in such cases to levy only the old rates of assessment. This concession has usually been allowed in the districts which have been heretofore settled.

RESOLUTION—dated 10th January 1888, No. 13.

The draft notification is approved with the following modifications :—

(*a*) Paragraph 12 will be altered so as to signify that the village service cess is not included in the assessment. Government have not yet disposed of the question raised in Board's Proceedings, No. 501, dated 16th March 1887, and before final orders are passed, it is not desirable to notify to the ryots that the new rates of assessment are inclusive of a portion of the village cess.

(*b*) The last sentence of paragraph 15 regarding wells in wet lands will be struck out pending the final orders of the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of such wells.

(*c*) Paragraph 19 will be altered so as to extend the time, for relinquishment of lands as regards the Cuddalore taluk, up to 15th May next. The Collector will issue the necessary instructions on this point to his Divisional officers and Tahsildars.

(*d*) A few verbal alterations have also been made in the other paragraphs of the notification and a corrected copy is herewith forwarded for publication in the District Gazette.

2. At the end of paragraph 1 of the notification, the Deputy Commissioner states that the Cuddalore taluk will be settled in the current (fasli) year and Villupuram in the next one. Government desired that both taluks should be settled this year. This is however impracticable as the settlement was not sanctioned till December.

3. Copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

NOTIFICATION of the introduction of the new Settlement.

Government having sanctioned the scheme for the revision of the assessment of the South Arcot District, based on the results worked out for the two out of the eight taluks noted in the margin, a brief summary of the principles upon which the settlement will be carried out and of the alterations that will be effected in the revenue system of the district is given below. It is also hereby notified that the introduction of the new rates of assessment will take effect in the Cuddalore taluk from the current fasli 1297 (1887-88) and in the Villupuram taluk from fasli 1298 (1888-89).

Cuddalore and Villupuram.

2. The rates of assessment now sanctioned will be applicable to all the taluks of the district and will remain unchanged for a period of 30 years, at the end of which they will again be revised should the Government think fit. This 30 years' limit does not however apply to lands the irrigation of which may be considerably improved by Government subsequent to settlement.

3. The villages of the district have been divided into two groups as regards dry land with reference to their relative advantages of situation, capability of production, rainfall and other facilities for dry cultivation. A third group will however be introduced if found necessary.

4. The irrigated tracts have been divided into four classes according to the character of their sources of supply, thus:—

First Class.—All irrigation under the anicut channels of the Coleroon, the Gadilam, the Ponniár, the Vellár and the Manimuktanadi as well as the tanks directly fed by them.

Second Class.—All irrigation under direct river channels unconnected with anicuts, spring channels of the same capacity as the river channels, tanks directly fed by those sources, tanks indirectly fed by the first-class sources, and rain-fed tanks holding five months' supply and upwards.

Third Class.—All irrigation under smaller spring channels and rain-fed tanks of an ordinary character, and tanks indirectly fed by the second-class sources.

Fourth Class.—Small shallow and indifferent tanks.

Irrigation by means of drainage from the first three classes will be rated one class lower than the class assigned to the respective sources. There is hardly any drainage from the fourth class, but should there be any sufficient to mature a crop, it will be rated under the same class, any needful relief being afforded in the classification of soils.

5. The result of this grouping in dry land and of the gradations or classes in wet land is that a higher scale of rates is applied to the best and most favored tracts of country and a lower scale to those less favorably situated or indifferently irrigated.

6. The process by which the money rates were calculated was as follows:—The soil of each field was examined and its classification duly recorded. The lands were classified under one or other of the classes into which the three main divisions of regur, red and arenaceous are divided and were placed in one of the sub-divisions or sorts thereof according to the quality of the soil

as ascertained by inspection. The subjoined statement shows the names of the various soils as well as the class and sort into which they fall in accordance with the authorized table of classification:—

Main series.	Particulars of soil.	Description of sort.	Class and sort.	
Black or regur	Clay	Best	III	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
		Inferior		4
		Worst		5
	Loamy	Best	IV	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
		Inferior		4
		Worst		5
	Sandy	Best	V	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
		Inferior		4
		Worst		5
Red or ferruginous	Loamy	Best	VII	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
		Inferior		4
		Worst		5
	Sandy	Best	VIII	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
		Inferior		4
		Worst		5
Arenaceous	Loamy	Best	XII	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
	Sandy from ½ to 1/10 clay	Best	XIII	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3
	Sand under 1/10 clay	Best	XIV	1
		Good		2
		Ordinary		3

7. Soils of like quality have been merged together and the result gives ten tarams for irrigated and nine for unirrigated land.

8. The crops taken as standards for estimating the outturn per acre were cumbu and varagu for dry lands and paddy for wet lands, and the average yield of the various soils was ascertained by taking * the average of the different products of the various soils of the neighbouring districts based on several experiments made as regards these crops in those districts.

* *Vide* G.O., No. 944, dated 6th September 1882.

9. The outturn thus determined for each soil was commuted into money at a rate calculated upon the average of the prices that prevailed during the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement † reduced by 15 per cent. on account of the difference between the selling prices of ryots and merchants, or in other words on account of cartage and merchants' profits. The commutation rates thus arrived at are as follows:—

† *Vide* G.O., No. 881, dated 30th July 1885, para 6.

	RS.
Paddy per garce of 3,200 Madras measures	108
Cumbu do. do. do.	123
Varagu do. do. do.	80

10. The cost of cultivation was determined by striking an average of the cultivation expenses of the adjoining settled districts as per G.O., No. 944, dated 6th September 1882, and the amount thereof was deducted from the value of the crop. A further deduction of one-fifth of the outturn was made both for dry land and wet land to meet agricultural risks resulting from failure of rain, &c, and to compensate for unprofitable areas, such as small channels, field banks, &c., which have been included in the fields in the demarcation.

11. After making the above deductions the remainder represents the net yield, and half of this is taken as the Government share as shown below for each class and sort of soil under each group or irrigation class.

Class and sort.		RATE PER ACRE.											
		Wet.								Dry.			
		First class.			Second class.			Third class.			Fourth class.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
III	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
	2	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	4	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	5	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
IV	1	9	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0
	2	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
	3	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	4	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	5	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
V	1	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	3	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	4	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
	5	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
VII	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
	2	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	4	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	5	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
VIII	1	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	3	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	4	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
	5	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
XII	1	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	3	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
XIII	1	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
	2	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	3	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
XIV	1	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0
	2	4	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
	3	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	8	0

	RS.	A.	P.
	3	8	0
	3	0	0
	2	8	0
	2	0	0
	1	8	0
	3	0	0
	2	8	0
	2	0	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	0	8	0
	2	0	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	0	8	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
	1	0	0
	1	4	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	0	8	0

12. The foregoing rates of assessment are exclusive of land cess and village service cess.

13. A deduction of one rupee per acre will be made for baling from the assessment of the first crop and half a rupee from that of the second crop if the lands are irrigated solely by lift.

14. The total area or ayacut of each source of irrigation has been revised during the course of settlement operations and the extent formerly appertaining to ruined sources has either been registered as dry or transferred to other sources according to the circumstances of each case, whilst lands ordinarily under irrigation and now regularly paying a water-rate or tirwajasti have been registered as regular wet lands and will be so assessed in the present settlement. The special water-rates now in force throughout the district will cease after the introduction of the new settlement and the charge for water used will be the same as that prevailing in other districts in conformity with the Board's Standing Order No. 5 :—

	First and second class sources of irrigation by settlement.			Third and fourth class sources of irrigation by settlement.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Water-rate on a single wet crop raised on dry lands per acre	4	0	0	3	0	0
2. Second crop on the same land per acre ...	2	0	0	1	8	0
3. For sugar-cane, betel, cocoanuts, plantains, &c., requiring water longer than an ordinary wet crop per acre	6	0	0	4	8	0
4. For dry crop watered, whether first or second crop, per acre	2	0	0	1	8	0

15. The assessment on the irrigated lands of the Gundu villages of the Cuddalore taluk has been a consolidated assessment without any distinction between single and double crop charge. This anomaly will be removed by the new settlement. All tracts of unfailing double-crop land under superior or first-class sources of supply will be registered as double crop in accordance with G.O., No. 880, 14th July 1874, and an additional charge made of half the single-crop rate. When the irrigation may be precarious for a second crop the option of compounding at reduced

rates of assessment as will hereafter be published will be offered to the ryots and particulars of the sources under which composition will be allowed will be explained to the villagers at the time of settlement when they will be at liberty to accept or refuse such composition. No remission will be granted on lands compounded for at favorable rates. No extra charge for second crop will be made on lands under doruvu wells—*vide* G.O., No. 2091, 25th October 1879.

16. If a considerable increase of assessment accrue by the new settlement in individual cases, it will be levied in annual increments by distributing the increase of 25 per cent. and upwards over four years and of 50 per cent. and upwards over eight years. It is, however, to be clearly understood that if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement disappear from his patta full taram assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed therefrom, if taken up by another person—*vide* G.O., No. 856, dated 23rd July 1880.

17. Government have authorised Settlement officers to transfer pattas, divide common lands, allot grazing grounds, set aside lands required for public purposes, &c., with the consent of the villagers, subject to the approval of the Collector, and all applications of this nature will be disposed of before the introduction of the new settlement.

18. At the time of settlement a ticket or rough patta will be given to each ryot showing the assessment to be paid by him hereafter, and on the day fixed and notified in the pattas, all appeals will be heard and disposed of.

19. Since the time fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments of land for the current fasli 1297 has already expired, the Board of Revenue have resolved to extend it till the 15th May as regards the Cuddalore taluk, in order to enable holders of land to decide what changes they may wish to make in their holdings consequent on the revision of assessment. The relinquishments of only entire survey numbers or sub-divisions thereof already recognized and separately recorded in the rough pattas will be attended to.

20. Curnams and pattamonigars must attend without fail at the time and place fixed for hearing complaints with their accounts, to render all necessary information and receive final orders. No complaints will be attended to after the date fixed for hearing the same.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner, No. V Party.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

No. 802

1 FEB 88 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Printed January th.

17th.

Proceedings, 10*th Jan.* 1888, *No.* 13.

Approving, with remarks, the draft notification to be published in the District Gazette regarding the introduction of new settlement rates in the South Arcot District.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th January 1888, No. 13 :—

J. GROSE, ESQ., M.A., C.S.

Read—the following letter from Dewan Bahadur J. LAKSHMIKANTA ROW, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. V, South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Cuddalore, 27th December 1887, No. 611-290 :—

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2. It will be seen that in paragraph 3 of the notification I have stated that a 3rd group will be introduced if found necessary. I have done this in view to meet the wishes of Government expressed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 1134, dated 6th current, and in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings thereon. The application of the 3rd group may be found necessary in the remote taluks of Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi, &c., a greater portion of which has not yet been inspected by me. I shall, however, report upon this matter more fully as the financial results of each taluk are submitted for your approval.

3. As the subject of composition for 2nd crop is under the consideration of the Board, the rates thereof proposed by me and sanctioned by Government are not given in paragraph 15 of the above notification.

4. As to the date of relinquishment referred to in paragraph 19 of the notification, I request that the Board will be pleased to authorise Revenue officials to receive, up to 15th May next, any relinquishments which the ryots of Cuddalore taluk may make under the new arrangement, and in such cases to levy only the old rates of assessment. This concession has usually been allowed in the districts which have been heretofore settled.

Resolution—dated 10th January 1888, No. 13.

The draft notification is approved with the following modifications :—

(*a*) Paragraph 12 will be altered so as to signify that the village service cess is not included in the assessment. Government have not yet disposed of the question raised in Board's Proceedings, No. 501, dated 16th March 1887, and before final orders are passed, it is not desirable to notify to the ryots that the new rates of assessment are inclusive of a portion of the village cess.

(*b*) The last sentence of paragraph 15 regarding wells in wet lands will be struck out pending the final orders of the Secretary of State regarding the treatment of such wells.

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(*d*) A few verbal alterations have also been made in the other paragraphs of the notification and a corrected copy is herewith forwarded for publication in the District Gazette.

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3. Copy of these Proceedings will be submitted for the information of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

NOTIFICATION of the introduction of the new Settlement.

Government having sanctioned the scheme for the revision of the assessment of the South Arcot District, based on the results worked out for the two out of the eight taluks noted in the margin, a brief summary of the principles upon which the settlement will be carried out and of the alterations that will be effected in the revenue system of the district is given below. It is also hereby notified that the introduction of the new rates of assessment will take effect in the Cuddalore taluk from the current fasli 1297 (1887-88) and in the Villupuram taluk from fasli 1298 (1888-89).

Cuddalore and Villupuram.

2. The rates of assessment now sanctioned will be applicable to all the taluks of the district and will remain unchanged for a period of 30 years, at the end of which they will again be revised should the Government think fit. This 30 years' limit does not however apply to lands the irrigation of which may be considerably improved by Government subsequent to settlement.

3. The villages of the district have been divided into two groups as regards dry land with reference to their relative advantages of situation, capability of production, rainfall and other facilities for dry cultivation. A third group will however be introduced if found necessary.

4. The irrigated tracts have been divided into four classes according to the character of their sources of supply, thus:—

First Class.—All irrigation under the anicut channels of the Coleroon, the Gadilam, the Ponniár, the Vellár and the Manimuktanadi as well as the tanks directly fed by them.

Second Class.—All irrigation under direct river channels unconnected with anicuts, spring channels of the same capacity as the river channels, tanks directly fed by those sources, tanks indirectly fed by the first-class sources, and rain-fed tanks holding five months' supply and upwards.

Third Class.—All irrigation under smaller spring channels and rain-fed tanks of an ordinary character, and tanks indirectly fed by the second-class sources.

Fourth Class.—Small shallow and indifferent tanks.

Irrigation by means of drainage from the first three classes will be rated one class lower than the class assigned to the respective sources. There is hardly any drainage from the fourth class, but should there be any sufficient to mature a crop, it will be rated under the same class, any needful relief being afforded in the classification of soils.

5. The result of this grouping in dry land and of the gradations or classes in wet land is that a higher scale of rates is applied to the best and most favored tracts of country and a lower scale to those less favorably situated or indifferently irrigated.

6. The process by which the money rates were calculated was as follows:—The soil of each field was examined and its classification duly recorded. The lands were classified under one or other of the classes into which the three main divisions of regur, red and arenaceous are divided and were placed in one of the sub-divisions or sorts thereof according to the quality of the soil

as ascertained by inspection. The subjoined statement shows the names of the various soils as well as the class and sort into which they fall in accordance with the authorized table of classification:—

Main series.	Particulars of soil.	Description of sort.	Class and sort.
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		Ordinary	III .. 3
		Inferior	4
		Worst	5
	Loamy	Best	1
		Good	2
		Ordinary	IV .. 3
		Inferior	4
		Worst	5
	Sandy	Best	1
		Good	2
		Ordinary	V .. 3
		Inferior	4
		Worst	5
Red or ferruginous	Loamy	Best	1
		Good	2
		Ordinary	VII .. 3
		Inferior	4
		Worst	5
	Sandy	Best	1
		Good	2
		Ordinary	VIII .. 3
		Inferior	4
		Worst	5
Arenaceous	Loamy	Best	1
		Good	XII .. 2
		Ordinary	3
	Sandy from ½ to 1/10 clay	Best	1
		Good	XIII .. 2
		Ordinary	3
	Sand under 1/10 clay ..	Best	1
		Good	XIV .. 2
		Ordinary	3

7. Soils of like quality have been merged together and the result gives ten tarams for irrigated and nine for unirrigated land.

8. The crops taken as standards for estimating the outturn per acre were cumbu and varagu for dry lands and paddy for wet lands, and the average yield of the various soils was ascertained by taking * the average of the different products of the various soils of the neighbouring districts based on several experiments made as regards these crops in those districts.

* *Vide* G.O., No. 944, dated 6th September 1882.

9. The outturn thus determined for each soil was commuted into money at a rate calculated upon the average of the prices that prevailed during the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement † reduced by 15 per cent. on account of the difference between the selling prices of ryots and merchants, or in other words on account of cartage and merchants' profits. The commutation rates thus arrived at are as follows:—

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				RS.
Paddy per garce of 3,200 Madras measures	...	...	...	108
Cumbu do. do. do.	...	...	...	123
Varagu do. do. do.	...	...	...	80

10. The cost of cultivation was determined by striking an average of the cultivation expenses of the adjoining settled districts as per G.O., No. 944, dated 6th September 1882, and the amount thereof was deducted from the value of the crop. A further deduction of one-fifth of the outturn was made both for dry land and wet land to meet agricultural risks resulting from failure of rain, &c., and to compensate for unprofitable areas, such as small channels, field banks, &c., which have been included in the fields in the demarcation.

11. After making the above deductions the remainder represents the net yield, and half of this is taken as the Government share as shown below for each class and sort of soil under each group or irrigation class.

Class and sort.		Rate per acre.					
		Wet.				Dry.	
		First class.	Second class	Third class.	Fourth class.	First group.	Second group.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
III	1	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	2	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	3	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	4	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	5	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
IV	1	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	2	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	3	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	4	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	5	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
V	1	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	2	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	3	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	4	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	5	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
VII	1	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	2	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	3	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	4	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	5	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
VIII	1	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	2	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	3	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	4	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	5	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
XII	1	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	2	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	3	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
XIII	1	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	2	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	3	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
XIV	1	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	2	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	3	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

12. The foregoing rates of assessment are exclusive of land cess and village service cess.

13. A deduction of one rupee per acre will be made for baling from the assessment of the first crop and half a rupee from that of the second crop if the lands are irrigated solely by lift.

14. The total area or ayacut of each source of irrigation has been revised during the course of settlement operations and the extent formerly appertaining to ruined sources has either been registered as dry or transferred to other sources according to the circumstances of each case, whilst lands ordinarily under irrigation and now regularly paying a water-rate or tirwajasti have been registered as regular wet lands and will be so assessed in the present settlement. The special water-rates now in force throughout the district will cease after the introduction of the new settlement and the charge for water used will be the same as that prevailing in other districts in conformity with the Board's Standing Order No. 5 :—

	First and second class sources of irrigation by settlement.	Third and fourth class sources of irrigation by settlement.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Water-rate on a single wet crop raised on dry lands per acre	4 0 0	3 0 0
2. Second crop on the same land per acre ...	2 0 0	1 8 0
3. For sugar-cane, betel, cocoanuts, plantains, &c., requiring water longer than an ordinary wet crop per acre	6 0 0	4 8 0
4. For dry crop watered, whether first or second crop, per acre	2 0 0	1 8 0

15. The assessment on the irrigated lands of the Gundu villages of the Cuddalore taluk has been a consolidated assessment without any distinction between single and double crop charge. This anomaly will be removed by the new settlement. All tracts of unfailing double-crop land under superior or first-class sources of supply will be registered as double crop in accordance with G.O., No. 880, 14th July 1874, and an additional charge made of half the single-crop rate. When the irrigation may be precarious for a second crop the option of compounding at reduced

rates of assessment as will hereafter be published ... be offered to the ryots and particulars of the sources under which composition will be allowed ... will be explained to the villagers at the time of settlement when they will be at liberty to ... or refuse such composition. No remission will be granted on lands compounded for ... rable rates. No extra charge for second crop will be made on lands under doruvu well. ... O., No. 2091, 25th October 1879.

16. If a considerable increase of assessment ... by the new settlement in individual cases, it will be levied in annual increments ... buting the increase of 25 per cent. and upwards over four years and of 50 per cent. a ... ds over eight years. It is, however, to be clearly understood that if the whole or a portion ... the lands held by a pattadar at settlement disappear from his patta full taram assessment ... be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed therefrom ... taken up by another person—*vide* G.O., No. 856, dated 23rd July 1880.

17. Government have authorised Settlement ... to transfer pattas, divide common lands, allot grazing grounds, set aside lands required ... ble purposes, &c., with the consent of the villagers, subject to the approval of the Collector ... and all applications of this nature will be disposed of before the introduction of the new sett... ment.

18. At the time of settlement a ticket or rough ... tta will be given to each ryot showing the assessment to be paid by him hereafter, and on ... day fixed and notified in the pattas, all appeals will be heard and disposed of.

19. Since the time fixed for the acceptance of ... linquishments of land for the current fasli 1297 has already expired, the Board of Revenue ... e resolved to extend it till the 15th May as regards the Cuddalore taluk, in order to ... holders of land to decide what changes they may wish to make in their holdings ... ent on the revision of assessment. The relinquishments of only entire survey numbers ... sub-divisions thereof already recognized and separately recorded in the rough pattas will be attended to.

20. Curnams and pattamonigars must attend ... without fail at the time and place fixed for hearing complaints with their accounts, to render ... all necessary information and receive final orders. No complaints will be attended to after ... date fixed for hearing the same.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner, No. V Party.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—dated 11th February 1888, No. 135 Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

50 Copies.

21-1-11 ✓
21-8-14 ✓
15-2-15 ✓
20/9/15
25-10-17

Original

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th February 1888, No. 135.

FEBRUARY.

Settlement, South Arcot.

Board's Proceedings approving, with remarks, the draft notification for introducing the new settlement rates in the South Arcot district, recorded.