

(1) Number of pages _____

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	3811	<u>Press</u> Mis.
Dated	17-10-	1893.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from G. P. CLERK, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. III, Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Tanjore, 6th September 1893, No. 146-B:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 16th August last, communicating the orders of Government on the scheme for the settlement of the Tanjore district, and to request the favour of very early orders on the following points:—

(1) *Grouping of drainage sources.*—The Government in paragraph 5 of its order doubts whether sufficient allowance has been made for the undoubted inferiority of irrigation derived from drainage channels either in the classification of irrigation sources or of soils in the villages so irrigated, and directs that to mark the inferiority in the quality of irrigation there should be a corresponding distinction between the rates imposed on lands of the same class and sort when dependent on the chief branches of the Cauvery and on mere drainage channels. In paragraph 8 of the Board's Resolution, it is stated that any excessive reductions due to alterations in grouping of irrigation sources should be avoided by an alteration of soil classification, if it should appear that the classification has already been reduced to meet the inefficiency of irrigation which it is now proposed to meet by an alteration in grouping. Mr. Lakshmikanta Row considers that the order of Government is imperative in directing that drainage irrigation should be placed in a class lower than that assigned to the principal source, and adds that, in the adjoining settled district of South Arcot, the same course has been adopted. No doubt this course is simple enough in a district where the lands dependent on the principal source and its drainage are separately situated and blocked, but in Tanjore they are so much intermingled with each other that in many cases there is joint irrigation in one and the same block. In some cases the several sub-divisions of a survey field are irrigated by different distributaries both from the main canals of the Cauvery and the drainage source, and instances are not wanting to show that even portions of the same sub-division or holding are irrigated on the one side by a distributary from the main canal and on the other by another distributary from the drainage channel. In all such cases and where it is impossible to draw the line of demarcation between a river irrigated area and that dependent upon a drainage source, the irrigation has been grouped alike and a single money rate has been assigned to the whole block. This course is, I submit, preferable to having different rates of assessment for the same block or for adjoining blocks of the same class and sort. The alteration in the grouping of the drainage source affects, moreover, the rate of composition for second crop, and the water-rate on dry lands under third-class delta irrigation. In the whole district there are only about 33,000 acres under all drainage channels as shown on the margin and about two-thirds of the total area has already been placed in the second and third classes. The extent placed in the first class is only 11,000 acres, and a major portion of this is located in the Kumbakonam taluk. If the grouping is to be altered as ordered by Government, there will then be four classes in the

	Acres in each class.
First class	11,000
Second class	16,000
Third class	6,000

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 27TH SEPT. 1893, No. 395.

deltaic tract instead of three as sanctioned by Government and a fresh money rate scale will have to be worked out for the delta to provide a rate for the lowest sort in the fourth class. To avoid all these difficulties, and, as the financial result will be the same, whether the group is lowered or the classification is reduced, I propose to retain the grouping of the sources already made and modify the classification of the soils instead.

(2) *Average rate per acre by settlement.*—In paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings it is ordered that after allotting a fifth (Rs. 70,000) of the total reduction of 3½ lakhs ordered by Government, to meet modifications in the irrigation sources almost the whole (Rs. 2,69,000) of the balance of Rs. 2,78,000 (Rs. 3,48,000 — Rs. 70,000) should be devoted to reduction in classification. But from what follows so much reduction does not appear to be necessary. In this district garden lands, whether irrigated or unirrigated, have been shown in the revenue accounts as wet, and in preparing the financial results for purposes of the scheme report, the classification in the revenue accounts was followed. The irrigated garden lands were correctly included in wet, but the area of unirrigated garden lands has also been entered under the head of wet in the six taluks for which financial results were worked out by this party. It is not known how they have been dealt with in the other three taluks assigned to No. II Party.

The following statement shows in one view the present assessment of the unirrigated garden lands, the proposed dry assessment and the wet assessment which is shown in the scheme report, the loss to the State by treating them as dry lands, the decrease over the wet assessment shown in the scheme being also given :—

Taluk.	Extent.	Assessment			Difference in assessment.			Reduction ordered by the Board.
		As per revenue accounts.	As given in the scheme.	As it should be if the lands are transferred to dry.	Columns 3 and 4.	Columns 4 and 5, decrease over the settlement scheme figure.	Columns 3 and 5, loss to the State.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kumbakonam	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore, North	7,709	34,474	68,016	23,970	33,542	44,046	10,504	94,200
Do. South	5,490	17,803	43,949	8,336	26,141	35,113	8,972	8,600
Pattukottai	129	260	452	132	192	320	128	4,064
Máyavaram	1,662	2,224	5,653	1,682	3,429	3,991	562	23,600
Shiyali	6,000	18,812	37,219	11,500	18,407	25,719	7,312	4,256
Mannargudi	1,797	5,378	10,473	2,415	5,095	8,058	2,963	10,600
Total	21,325	83,172	1,77,098	51,054	93,926	1,26,044	32,118	1,45,320

N.B.—The figures are worked out on revenue areas only with reference to the averages given in the settlement report, page 177 of Board's Proceedings, No. 719, dated 1st November 1892.

It will be observed that in the six taluks classified by this party there will be an approximate reduction of Rs. 1,26,000 on the total increase shown in the scheme report. The amount of reduction allotted by the Board for these six taluks is about two lakhs—

	RS.
Kumbakonam	94,200
Tanjore	8,600
Pattukottai	4,064
Shiyali	4,256
Máyavaram	23,600
Mannargudi	10,600

1,45,320

Add, say 50 out of Rs. 70,000 set apart for regrouping of irrigation sources.

Total 1,95 thousand rupees, or say about 2 lakhs in round numbers.

The reduction to be made by an alteration in classification in these six taluks is only about Rs. 74 thousand (two lakhs — 1.26). Going into taluk details we find that in Kumbakonam there will be a loss to the State by the transfer of unirrigated garden

Tanjore.	Extent.	Assessment.
As per scheme	ACS.	RS.
Deduct garden areas	66,471	5,32,043
	5,490	43,949
Balance	60,981	4,88,094
Add loss on garden lands to be avoided over and above the reduction ordered by the Board.		26,400
		5,14,494

or Rs. 8-7-0 per acre.

Kumbakonam.	Extent.	Assessment.
As per scheme	ACS.	RS.
Deduct unirrigated garden lands.	114,106	10,07,035
	7,709	68,016
Balance	106,397	9,39,019
Deduct		56,000
		8,83,019

or Rs. 8-4-10 per acre.

Decrease on garden lands	RS.
Board's reduction	35,000
Loss to be avoided	8,600
	26,400

lands to dry of about Rs. 10,000 and a decrease on the existing increase in assessment of Rs. 44,000 as against 94,000 proposed by the Board excluding the reduction due to lowering of irrigation sources. If the latter figure be taken as 5 thousand rupees the net reduction in Kumbakonam will be about a lakh. Deducting Rs. 44,000 referred to above, the amount for which classification of soils should be reduced is about Rs. 56,000, and this will reduce the present average of Rs. 8-13-2 to Rs. 8-4-10 as against Rs. 8 proposed by the Board.

Similarly for Tanjore the Board's proposed average cannot stand and the present average of Rs. 8-0-1 per acre will have to be raised to Rs. 8-7-0, which is not at all too high in my opinion.

For Pattukottai the Board's figure requires no alteration. In the above circumstances I beg to be informed whether

the approximate averages now obtained may be adopted.

(3) *Increase due to transfer of dry lands to wet.*—In paragraph 6 of the Government Order it is directed that the total increase by settlement in the ryotwar revenue should not exceed 11 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of water-rate, &c. As regards water-rate, the Board noticed in paragraph 5 of its Proceedings that of the Rs. 80,000 now collected annually, about Rs. 31,000 represent the charge for water on dry crops irrigated, which will probably not be increased at settlement, and the balance (Rs. 49,000) represents the water-rate on dry lands converted into wet, which will be transferred to the head of wet at settlement. The increase by settlement on this account is estimated at Rs. 59,000, and is considered a legitimate charge over and above the increase of 11 lakhs sanctioned by Government. But after settlement this item will not appear under the head of water-rate, but will be included in the ryotwar revenue. The increase over the present ryotwar revenue will, therefore, be 12.08 lakhs (11 + .49 + .59). In other words the total amount of ryotwar revenue and water-rate by settlement both put together ought not to exceed the present demand under these two heads by more than 11.59 lakhs. Although the Board's Proceedings is clear on the subject, Mr. Krishnamoorthy Iyengar considers that, according to the spirit of the Government Order, the total increase on ryotwar revenue ought not to exceed 11 lakhs, and that the increase, due to transfers from dry to wet, should be added to the total reduction sanctioned by Government. I beg to be informed if my view is correct.

RESOLUTION—dated 27th September 1893, No. 395.

Mr. Clerk seeks orders on three points in the above letter, viz. :—

(1) How effect should be given to the orders of Government, which direct that irrigation from drainage sources should be distinguished from irrigation from main river channels and that the lands under the former should be assessed at correspondingly lower rates.

(2) What reductions on the results according to the scheme for the settlement of the district should be made in each taluk and what are the average rates of wet assessment to be worked up to in the several taluks, in view of the fact that a considerable portion of the reductions ordered in Board's Proceedings, dated 16th

August 1893, No. 350, will be rendered unnecessary by the transfer to the head "dry" of the unirrigated garden lands included under the head "wet" in the financial results statements prepared for the purposes of the settlement scheme, a transfer which itself involves a large reduction of assessment.

(3) Whether the increase of 11 lakhs of rupees in the ryotwari demand sanctioned by Government in paragraph 16 of Government Order, dated 31st July 1893, No. 697, is to be inclusive of the increase which will accrue from the transfer to "wet" at the time of settlement of dry lands on which wet crops are at present raised and which now pay a separate water-rate.

2. As regards the first point, it is observed from Mr. Clerk's letter that there are altogether about 33,000 acres under drainage channels, of which 11,000 acres are placed in the first and 16,000 acres in the second class, leaving only 6,000 acres in the third class. The Board is of opinion that, as directed by Government, irrigation from drainage sources should be distinguished from irrigation from the main sources wherever possible, and placed in a lower class, and the Board sees no difficulty in carrying this out, as regards the 11,000 acres and 16,000 acres now placed in the first and second classes, respectively. Where lands are jointly irrigated from a main as well as a drainage source, the necessary relief, if any, may be granted by modifying the classification of the soils and the same course may be followed in regard to the comparatively small area of 6,000 acres irrigated by drainage sources and now placed in the third class. This will

* Clause 2, paragraph 4 of the Government Order quoted above. obviates the necessity for the introduction of a fourth class for irrigation in the delta, and it will be observed that Government considers * that the three classes now provided for irrigation in the delta are quite sufficient.

3. As regards the second point, the Board observes that the reductions suggested by it proceeded on the assumption that, in all, Rs. 3,48,800 would have to be taken off the assessment as proposed in the scheme of settlement submitted by the Board, to arrive at the net increase of 11 lakhs on the ryotwari demand sanctioned by Government. The reductions ordered will, of course, be subject to the modifications rendered necessary by the transfer of the unirrigated garden lands which now pay a wet assessment from "wet" to "dry." The transfer of the garden lands to dry will cause a reduction of about Rs. 1,66,000, and a further reduction of about Rs. 1,83,000 to be effected by modification of the classification of the soils and of the irrigation sources in the several taluks, will bring the increase under ryotwar down to 11 lakhs, the limit fixed by Government.

4. Having regard to the fact that the total area affected by drainage sources is reported as only 33,000 acres, and to the fact that in cases where the soil classification has already been reduced to meet the inefficiency of irrigation from drainage sources and in which further alteration in the grouping of the sources may lead to excessive reduction in assessments, the classification of the soils will be raised (paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1893, No. 350), it appears to the Board that it will be sufficient to devote Rs. 40,000, instead of Rs. 70,000 as suggested in the above Proceedings, to meet reductions in connection with alterations in the classification of irrigation sources. This will leave about Rs. 1,43,000 to be reduced by modification of the classification of soils. The subjoined statement shows how the Board would propose to distribute the above amounts between the several parties and the different taluks, and the resulting net wet average rates of assessment :—

Taluka.	Survey wet area excluding garden lands to be transferred to dry.	Settlement rate per acre.	Settlement assessment.	Revenue assessment.	Increase by settlement according to Board's scheme.	Deductions to be made			Net increase by settlement assessment.	Net settlement assessment.	Rate per acre.
						On soil classification.	On grouping of irrigation sources.	Total.			
Kumbakonam	ACS. 106,397	RS. A. P. 8 13 2	RS. 9,39,019	RS. 6,43,981	RS. 2,90,038	RS. 62,000	RS. 10,000	RS. 72,000	RS. 2,18,038	RS. 8,67,019	RS. A. P. 8 2 5
Tanjore { Delta	60,981	3 0 1	4,88,094	3,44,691	1,43,403	10,000	2,000	14,000	1,57,403	5,02,094	8 3 9
Non-delta	18,125	3 8 1	63,553	45,860	17,693	1,500	..	1,500	16,193	62,053	3 6 8
Total	79,106	6 15 7	5,01,614	3,90,531	1,51,096	14,500	2,000	12,500	1,73,596	5,64,147	7 2 1
Pattinakottai	25,529	3 6 5	86,782	76,929	9,853	1,500	1,000	2,500	7,353	84,282	3 4 10
Mayavaram	109,703	6 3 3	6,80,662	5,22,211	1,58,451	14,000	6,000	20,000	1,38,451	6,60,662	6 0 4
Shiyali	52,638	6 13 3	3,06,734	2,45,447	61,337	3,000	2,000	5,000	56,337	3,01,784	6 11 9
Mannargudi	87,422	6 4 10	4,53,365	3,74,563	88,437	6,500	2,000	8,500	79,937	4,54,865	6 3 5
Negapatam	82,446	5 11 11	4,73,252	3,90,337	82,915	7,000	2,000	9,000	73,915	4,64,252	5 10 2
Nannilam	128,403	7 10 1	9,79,966	6,79,224	3,00,742	50,500	10,000	60,500	2,40,242	9,19,466	7 2 7
Tirutturaiappandi	76,756	4 13 10	3,73,341	2,92,435	80,906	13,000	5,000	18,000	62,906	3,55,341	4 10 1
Total	748,300	6 7 10	48,54,818	36,20,983	12,33,835	1,43,000	40,000	1,83,000	10,50,835	46,71,818	6 3 11

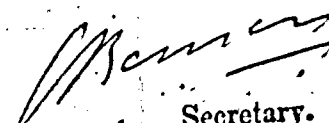
Note.—The survey wet area and the settlement assessment thereon have been calculated as has been done by Mr. Clerk in his letter, transferring unirrigated garden lands from wet to dry.

5. In Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1893, No. 350, a large reduction of Rs. 28,000 was proposed in the case of the Tirutturaippundi taluk. The whole of this taluk is under delta irrigation and apparently a much smaller reduction will suffice for it. The amount now proposed by the Board for this taluk is Rs. 18,000. In Tanjore taluk, the classification of the lands in the delta tract may be raised with reference to the remarks of Government in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 31st July 1893, No. 697. The Board has already ordered in paragraphs 34 and 56 of its Proceedings, dated 1st November 1892, No. 719, that the increased rate of Rs. 14 per acre should be imposed on certain of the exceptionally favoured lands in the Tanjore taluk and has estimated that an increase of about Rs. 10,000 would result from the step. Mr. Clerk will report whether any further area should be placed under this special rate.

6. The figures given by the Board are, of course, only approximate, and it will be glad of the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners as to the propriety of the proposed distribution of the amounts to be deducted from the proposed settlement assessment of each taluk in view to keeping down the increase on the ryotwari revenue to 11 lakhs. The Board has no desire to unduly tie the hands of the Deputy Commissioners; but with three officers working independently, it is, of course, necessary that an early decision should be come to as to the amount of increase of assessment which shall be levied from the taluks in each Deputy Commissioner's charge, so that the total increase on the district sanctioned by Government shall neither be materially exceeded nor diminished.

7. As regards the third point noted by Mr. Clerk, the orders of Government are clear that the increase accruing from the transfer to wet at the time of settlement of dry lands now growing wet crops and paying water-rate, should be treated as outside the increase of 11 lakhs to the ryotwari demand sanctioned by Government (*vide* paragraph 16 of G.O., dated 31st July 1893, No. 697, in Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1893, No. 350.

(A true Copy and Extract.)


Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement,
Nos. II, III and V Parties.
,, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1893.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

3811 Ann.

17-10-93

Printed October 11th.

Resd 11/10

Proceedings, 27th September 1893, No. 395.

Passing orders on points raised by Deputy Commissioner, No. III Party, in connection with the Government Order sanctioning the scheme for the settlement of the Tanjore district, and explaining the system of reduction to be made on the settlement scheme results of the several taluks.

Taluk	Surveyed area including garden lands & to dry	Settlement rate per acre	Settlement assessment	Revenue assessment	Deductions to be made				Settlement assessment	Rate per acre
					Rs.	P.	As.	On oil & clay - of Brington Total		
Tanjore	106397	7-13-2	939019	648981	290038	-62000	-10000	-72000	72000	8-2-5
	10981	8-0-1	488090	344691	143403	-16000	-2000	-14000	14000	8-3-9
	18125	3-8-1	63553	45760	17693	-1500	-	-1500	16193	3-6-8
	79106	6-15-7	567647	390551	161096	-44500	-2000	-12500	173596	7-2-1
Pattukota	25529	3-6-5	86782	76929	9853	-1500	-1000	-2500	7353	3-4-10
	109703	6-3-3	680662	522211	158451	-14000	-6000	-2000	138451	6-4-4
	52638	5-13-3	306784	245447	61337	-3000	-2000	-5000	56337	5-11-9
	87422	5-4-10	463365	374868	88497	-6500	-2000	-8500	79997	5-3-5
Mannar	82346	5-11-11	473252	390337	82915	-7000	-2000	-9000	7315	5-10-2
	128403	7-10-1	979966	679224	300742	-50500	-10000	-60500	240242	7-2-7
	76756	4-13-10	373341	292435	80906	-13000	-5000	-18000	62986	4-10-1
Total	748300	6-7-10	4854818	3620923	1233935	-143000	-40000	-183000	1050854	6-3-11

Note:- The Surveyor General the Settlement assessment thereon have been calculated as has been done by Mr. Bell in his letter by transposing incorrectly garden lands from wet to dry.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Record & Topoculture.)
Dated 27th September 1893.
No 395. Press.

Read letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No III Party, dated 6th September 1893, No 146, requesting orders on certain doubtful points in the G.O. sanctioning the Scheme for the Settlement of the Tanjore District.

Resolutions.

Mr. Clerk seeks orders on three points in the above letter - viz: -

(1). How effect should be given to the orders of Government, which direct that irrigation from drainage courses should be distinguished from irrigation from main river channels and that the lands under the former should be assessed at corresponding - say lower rates.

(2). What reductions on the results according to the Scheme for the Settlement of the District should be made in each taluk and what are the average rates of wet assessment to be worked up to in the several taluks, in view of the fact that a considerable portion of the reductions ordered in Board's Proceedings, No 350, dated 16th August 1893, will be rendered unnecessary by the transfer to the head, 'dry', of the unirrigated garden lands included under the head 'wet' in the financial results statements prepared for the purpose of the Settlement Scheme, a transfer which itself involves a large reduction of assessment.

(3.) Whether the increase of 11 lakhs of rupees in the ryotwari demand sanctioned by Government in para 16 of G.O. No 697, dated 31st July 1893, is to be inclusive of the increase which will accrue from the transfer to 'wet' at the time of Settlement of dry lands on which wet crops are at present raised and which now pay a separate water-rate.

water-rate.

2. As regards the first point, it is observed from Mr. Clerk's letter that there ^{are} altogether about 33,000 acres under drainage channels, of which 11,000 acres are placed in the first and 11,000 acres in the second class leaving only 11,000 acres in the third class. The Board is of opinion, that as directed by Government, irrigation from drainage sources should be distinguished from irrigation from the main sources wherever possible and placed in a lower class, and the Board sees no difficulty in carrying this out, as regards the 11,000 acres and 11,000 acres now placed in the first & second classes respectively. Where land is jointly irrigated from a main as well as a drainage source, the necessary relief, if any, may be granted by modifying the classification of the soil and the same course may be followed in regard to the comparatively small area of 6,000 acres irrigated by drainage sources and now placed in the 3rd class. This will obviate the necessity for the introduction of a fourth class for irrigation in the delta and it will be observed that Government considers that the three classes now provided for irrigation in the delta are quite sufficient.

3. As regards the second point, the Board observes that the reductions suggested by it proceeded on the assumption that, in all Rs 34,7800 would have been taken off the assessment as proposed in the Settlement Scheme submitted by the Board, to arrive at the net increase of 11 lakhs on the ryotwari demand sanctioned by Government. The reductions ordered will of course be subject to the modifications hereafter necessary by the transfer of the irrigated garden lands which now pay the wet assessment from wet to dry. The transfer of the garden lands to dry will cause a reduction of about Rs 16,000 and a further reduction of about Rs 18,300 effected by modification of the classification of the soils and of the irrigation sources in the several taluqs, will bring the increase, under ryotwari down to seven lakhs, the limit fixed by Government.

4. Having ^{regard} to the fact that the total area affected by drainage sources is reported as only 33,000 acres, and to the fact that in cases where the soil classification has already been reduced to meet the inefficiency of irrigation from drainage sources, and in which further alteration in the grouping of the sources may

lead to excessive reduction in assessments, the classification of the soils will be raised (para 8 of Board Proceedings, No 350 of 16 August 1893), it appears to the Board that it will be sufficient to devote Rs 10,000 instead of 7,000 Rs as suggested in the above Proceedings, to meet reductions in connection with alterations in the classification of irrigation sources. This will leave about Rs 1,43,000 to be reduced by modification of the classification of soils. The subjoined statement shows how the Board would propose to distribute the above amounts between the several Parties, and the different Taluqs and the resulting net wet average rates of assessment.

3730
2995. In Board Proceedings, No 350, dated 16 August 1893, a large reduction of Rs 28,000 was proposed in the case of the Jinturipundi Taluk. The whole of this Taluk is under delta irrigation and apparently a much smaller reduction will suffice for it. The amount now proposed by the Board for this Taluk is Rs 18,000. In Tanjore Taluk, the classification of the land in the delta tract may be raised with reference to the remarks of Government in para 7 of G.O. No 697, dated 31st July 1893. The Board has already ordered in paras 34 and 56 of its Proceedings, No 719, dated 1st November 1892, that the increased rate of Rs 14 per acre should be imposed on certain of the exceptionally favored lands in the Tanjore Taluk, and has estimated that an increase of about Rs 1,000 would result from the step. Mr. Clerk will report whether any further area should be placed under this special rate.

6. The figures given by the Board are, of course, only approximate, and it will be glad of the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners as to the propriety of the proposed distribution of the amounts to be deducted from the proposed Settlement assessment of each Taluk in view of keeping down the increase on the Ryotwari Revenue of 11 lakhs. The Board has no desire to muddy the hands of the Deputy Commissioners; but with three officers working independently, it is, of course, necessary that an early decision should be come to as to the amount of increase of assessment which shall be levied from

from the Saluks in each ~~case~~ Deputy Commissioner's
charge, so that the total increase on the District
sanctioned by Government shall neither be
materially exceeded nor diminished.

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the orders of Government are clear that the increase
arising from the transfer to wet at the time of
settlement of dry lands now growing wet crops and
paying water-rate, should be treated as outside
the increase of 11 lakhs to the ryotwari demand
sanctioned by Government (vide para 16 of G.O. No 697,
dated 31st July 1893, in Board Proceedings, No 350,
dated 16th August 1893).

(True Extract)

By A. D. M. G. G. G.

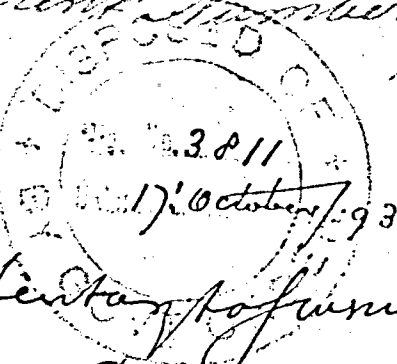
Ag. Secretary

To The Dy. Commissioner, at Rev. Stationer, P. O. No. 11, 114
Secretary to Government, Rev. Dept.

Revenue 1893. *Dept*
Board of Revenue
 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records
 and Agriculture),
MADRAS.

Current number 4220.

To



The Secretary of Government

Revenue Department

H. M. S.

*A spare copy of this B.D. has been
 sent to the Settlement file.*

Reddy's

No. of Enclosures.

23 SEP 93

Proceedings, dated 27-9-1893,
 No. 395 *Order*

Subject.

Passing orders on points
 raised by the Dy Commissioner
 No. III *Adz* in connection
 with the *provisioning*
 the scheme for the settle-
 -ment of the *Tanjore*
 District and explaining
 the system of reduction *to be*
 made on the Settlement
 scheme result of the several
Deliberations.

P. T. O.

C. 12/10/93

150 31-7-82
B.P. 16-8-93
2-9-93-2230
24-9-07

15-2-12

18-5-12

30-6-15

Order misc 3811 d/17 October 93

W. G. S. 16/10/93

The Govt. agrees

with the Board.

Rm

S. Oct 93.

llh 12/10.

To the Commr Rs &c.

W. G. S. 20/10/93

*Now the Board might
 have had this
 important point
 printed. Rm*

W. G. S. 20/10/93