

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 162

DATED 13th March 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

According to P.P. extending to the end of March 1897 the time for the submission of proposals for the grant of duty remissions in the Budgetary Bill.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

48 MAR 87

From
The Board of Revenue,
Rev. Secy. L. Res. & Agri,
Madras.

No. 162.

Dated 25th February 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Remissions.

Extending the time
for the submission of proposals
for — in the Cuddapah district.

47 / **Order Press**

Recorded

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-to the Board (self) Dec. 15-3-97.

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C. 9-3-97.
R. 13/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH FEB. 1897, No. 162.

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

READ—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 191-Rev.:-

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter from the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu Division, Ref. No. 252, dated 5th February 1897, and a copy of my Proceedings, No. 191-Rev., dated 17th February 1897, sent to him in reply, and to state as follows.

When I stated that I would submit the proposals regarding dry remissions by the 20th instant, I had not inspected the affected taluks and thought that the crops were then much worse than I found them to be. During my inspection of portion of Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla taluks, I have found that cholam crop on unirrigated land is much stunted in growth but over a very large area, nothing can be said definitely at present whether it will yield anything and if so, how much. It is therefore necessary to allow some more time to pass before the fate of the crop can be definitely ascertained.

2. Allowing sufficient time for inspection by Revenue Inspectors and re-inspection by Tahsildars and Divisional-officers, I request that the time for the submission of the proposals may be extended till the end of March 1897.

ENCLOSURES.

From M.R.By. T. RUNGA RAO Avargal, Deputy Collector, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated Jammalamadugu, 5th February 1897, Ref. No. 252.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 191-Rev., dated 30th January 1897, I have the honour to request the favour of your instructions on the following points.

2. In B.P., dated 6th November 1896, No. 322, it is ordered that, in framing proposals for dry remissions, the conditions prescribed in paragraph 4, Board's Standing Order No. 23, should be borne in mind. Thus dry remissions have to be granted without any inquiry into individual losses as a percentage reduction on the demand of the tract of punja which has suffered proportionate to the total loss in that tract; the average loss in the tract being calculated in the manner laid down in paragraph 2 of the Standing Order. It is also directed in B.P., dated 1st December 1896, No. 448, that for the purposes of granting dry remissions tracts should be considered and not individual fields. From paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 472, however, it appears that in view of the principles on which the assessment on dry lands has been fixed, the Board is not prepared to remit more than 25 per cent. if the failure of crop has been confined to this year alone, and that even this remission will be granted only if both the early and late sowings have totally failed, or yielded an outturn of As. 2 or less. There is no doubt that the harvests in the preceding years were fair, though not bunjar. As the Board has stated that remissions for the present year should be recommended only when both the sowings have completely failed, and has fixed the percentage of remissions, viz., 25 per cent., calculation of the average loss and the percentage deductions, as provided in the aforesaid Board's Standing Order, would seem to be unnecessary. I desire to know in what form proposals for dry remissions have to be submitted, whether the villagewar statement should be sent showing the numbers of all the fields whose assessment is proposed to be remitted, with particulars of the first and second crops and their outturn; or whether a general report explaining the cases in which remissions are called for will be sufficient. In paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 472, dated 31st December 1896, the Board has observed that it is not enough

to recommend remissions on crops which have yielded only As. 2, and that the tract covered by the recommendation should be specified. No minimum limit of the size of the tract has been specified, and the proportion of the remission may be adjusted to a single village or any portion of it. I beg to submit, however, that the tract may well be taken to coincide with the limits of each integral village for revenue purposes. In Upper India the limit is so fixed.

3. In the current year, owing to the deficiency of rainfall, a large extent of dry land was left uncultivated, and over a large portion of the cultivated area the crops entirely failed. The crop that had hopelessly withered away was in most parts cut and removed by the ryots in order at least to provide fodder for their cattle. The crops that were not so cut and removed, and were hardly enough saved by the rains that fell at the end of November, but the outturn of the crop thus saved has been very poor in most cases. From this general statement, however, the area cropped with cotton, and that dependent upon wells have to be excluded. The condition of cotton and oil-seeds crop has been fair almost everywhere. In cases in which the land was left waste, or in which the first crop failed entirely, the lands were re-sown after the November rains with cholam, variga, pulses, and oil-seeds. In many places the rainfall not being adequate the lands were not thoroughly moistened, but the ryots, nevertheless, carried on sowings in expectation of further rains. But their anticipations were not realised, and the late sown crops have either partially or totally withered. There being no more hopes of rain, it may be taken for granted that these crops will generally wither.

4. The following are the different kinds of cases to be dealt with :—

First-crop season.	Second-crop season.
(1) Waste	Waste owing to insufficiency of November rains.
(2) Do.	Crop failed.
(3) Crop failed	Do.
(4) Do.	Waste.
(5) Crop revived by November rains and yielded an outturn of more than As. 2	Nil.
(6) Crop revived by November rains and yielded an outturn of more than As. 2 or less	Nil.
(7) Cotton crop revived by November rains	Nil.

5. In the 3rd and 4th cases the first crop had not been inspected fieldwar and noted in adangal as it has been removed in October and November in hurry. Inspections were confined generally to wet waste and shavi, as after the November rains it was not anticipated that dry remissions would be called for (*vide* this office letter No. 3202-168, dated 16th December 1896). The probable necessity for granting such remissions was apparent only after the condition of the late sown crops became precarious. The postponement of inspections of dry lands was also due to the fact that if there should be any change in the condition of the crops by subsequent rains, inspection would have to be done over again (*vide* also paragraph 3 of B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 472, in which the Board has stated that it would be better to defer any recommendation regarding remissions until the fate of second sowing is a certainty).

6. In this office Ref. on Cur. No. 3202-298, dated 18th January 1897, the Tahsildars were ordered to proceed with inspections and submit their reports without delay, but they are not unanimous regarding the time at which inspections should be undertaken. The Tahsildar of Pulivendla states that late sowings commenced in the beginning of December and continued till the end of it; that some of the crops of four months standing; that it will not be possible to form an accurate idea of what the standing crops would be till the beginning of March. He, therefore, thinks that inspections should be commenced in that month, when an accurate estimate of the outturn can be made. The Proddatur Tahsildar states that the fate of the second sowings can be decided with certainty in all parts of the taluk after the 15th February 1897, that it is possible to determine it even now in only certain fields, and that he is going on with inspections. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu reports that the standing crops, especially cholam, bariga, ellageesa, &c., have no prospects of being benefited by rain hereafter and that inspections may therefore be commenced at once as plants are likely to be removed as soon as they wither.

7. It is essential that inspections should be made before crops are cut and removed, for harvesting operations cannot be interfered with. Some dry crops have not completely withered in parts, and their revival by any future rains is too remote to be considered practically. I, therefore, think that it is safe that inspections may be commenced at once.

8. The question now is whether each individual field should be inspected by the Revenue Inspector and a percentage check inspected by the Tahsildar or whether the inspections be conducted by tracts coinciding with the limits of villages, and only some percentage of the number of fields in each village tract inspected as contemplated in Board's Standing Order. In several cases, owing to the circumstances explained in paragraph 3 *supra*, lands in the same block are often cropped with cotton and other crops, cotton and oil-seeds being in good condition, while the other crops will wholly or partially fail. It is hard to refuse remissions for the latter in

consideration of the good condition of the former crop. Thus, an accurate generalization may be struck with reference to specific crops and remissions considered in relation to them severally. For, otherwise, the incidence of remissions depending, as they must, upon the condition of the crops, and this again upon what crops have been raised, would be uneven. It will thus appear that individual fields have to be inspected by the Revenue Inspector and a percentage of them checked by the Tahsildar and Divisional officer. The magnitude of the work is obvious, and I checked by the Tahsildar and Divisional officer. The magnitude of the work is obvious, and I am afraid that if numberwar statements are required, the proposals cannot be submitted before the 15th instant. Owing to the reasons stated in this office letter, No. 3202-297, dated 17th January 1897, the Acting Deputy Collector in charge of the division was not able to inspect the dry crops. After I assumed charge, I issued urgent orders to the Tahsildars to report at once the names of the villages in which the amount of remissions is likely to exceed Rs. 500. I have received the list only from the Tahsildar of Proddatur, but it does not include the remissions on dry lands. My inspection can only be commenced after that of the Revenue Inspectors and of the Tahsildars has fairly progressed.

9. I think that the numberwar particulars may be checked in detail during jamabandi with reference to the notes made in the adangals and the diaries, and that the Tahsildars may now be ordered to report after inspection of the prescribed percentage, the names of villages in which dry remissions will have to be granted, the classes of cases to which the concession has to be granted, and the amount of personal inspection on which the proposals are based. If the sanction of the Board is obtained to grant remissions in the classes of cases recommended, the numbers of the fields falling under the scope of the concession will be examined at the jamabandi. I request the favour of your early orders.

10. In this connection, the Tahsildars of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu request to be informed whether value of fodder should be taken into account in estimating the outturn for determining claim for remission, as the assessment is fixed with reference to the grain value of the staple product, I think the value of fodder may not be included. Crop which yields fodder alone but no grain practically amounts to no grain value. I request to be informed whether this view is correct.

11. According to the rules, the annual jamabandi, which has to be finished before the end of May, cannot be so finished unless commenced very soon this year and it cannot be begun until inspections of dry lands have been completed. If there should be no additional establishment, the existing staff of Revenue Inspectors will have to be detailed exclusively to inspection work for one month. The Tahsildars will also have to devote the greater part of their time in that work. When they are far away from the famine-relief works, the additional Deputy Tahsildars can supervise the relief works as they are situated very near the head-quarter stations if the step meets with approval.

Proceedings of the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 17th February 1897, Reference on Cur. No. 191-Rev.

Read—letter Ref. on Cur. No. 252 of 1897, dated the 5th February 1897, requesting instructions about the inspection of dry fields with a view to recommend the grant of dry remissions this year.

Order—

In connection with the question of dry remissions, the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu Division, asks for orders on the following points :—

(1) The Board having stated that the percentage of remissions may be fixed at 25 per cent. in cases in which both crops have failed, the calculation of the average loss and percentage of deductions as provided in the Board's Standing Order is unnecessary. Is this view correct?

(2) In what form should the proposals for dry remissions be submitted, *i.e.*, whether villagewar statements showing the numbers of all the fields whose assessment is proposed to be remitted should be submitted; or whether a general report explaining the cases in which remissions are called for will be sufficient.

(3) What is the minimum limit of the size of the tract and may the proportion of remission be adjusted to a single village or any portion of it?

(4) Whether inspection of the late sown crops may be commenced at once as the chance of their being benefited by further rainfall is very remote; and whether each individual field should be inspected by the Revenue Inspectors, a percentage being re-inspected by the Tahsildar, or whether the inspections may be conducted by tracts coinciding with the limits of villages, only a percentage of the number of fields in each tract being inspected as contemplated in the Board's Standing Order.

(5) Whether the value of fodder should be taken into account in estimating the outturn for determining claims for remission.

2. Regarding query (1) above mentioned, the Board of Revenue has recently stated that it will be prepared to relax this limit and grant remissions on a large scale if such a recommendation is made—*vide* B.P., No. 94, dated 3rd February 1897. This order has been communicated to the Deputy Collector, and he should, therefore, use his discretion in the matter and frame his recommendation on a basis which will not lead to an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue and at the same time cause no severe hardship to the ryot.

As regards query (2) a general report is quite insufficient. Villagewar and tractwar statements should be prepared showing approximately the area involved and assessment proposed to be remitted.

It may be possible to deal with smaller tracts than a village. Some villages are very large, *e.g.*, Peddapasupala, and circumstances may be different in different portions. Tracts separately dealt with for remission purposes should, however, have precise boundaries. *e.g.*, roads, vankas. On the other hand, it may sometimes be possible to take a group of two or more villages for similar treatment.

Question (4) depends upon the state of things actually existing. The inspection of late sown crops may be commenced *at once*. Fieldwar inspection is not necessary, and the inspection may be made tractwar. In doing this, typical individual fields should be inspected and the state of crops recorded in the accounts. In each tract, the Revenue Inspectors should inspect between 30 and 40 per cent. of the fields and the Tahsildars between 10 and 20 per cent. The Divisional officer may inspect 5 per cent. in each taluk.

The value of fodder need not be taken into account in estimating the outturn.

3. The Deputy Collector further states that if no additional establishment is entertained for inspection, the Revenue Inspectors will have to exclusively do this work for one month. The undersigned is of opinion that no additional establishment is necessary and that the Revenue Inspectors ought to do the work and do it as quickly as possible.

The suggestion of the Deputy Collector in the absence of Tahsildars in distant camps on inspection duty, Deputy Tahsildars appointed to be in charge of the taluk can supervise the relief works which are near the head-quarters, meets with the approval of the Collector.

4. Regarding the shortness of the periods allowed for the submission of the proposals for dry remissions, the Deputy Collector is informed that the Board of Revenue has been addressed for the extension of one month more and its reply is awaited.

RESOLUTION—dated 25th February 1897, No. 162.

In the circumstances explained, the Board sanctions the Collector's proposal that the time for the submission of his report regarding dry remissions may be extended to the end of March 1897.

2. From paragraph 2 of the Deputy Collector's letter, Ref. No 252, dated 5th February 1897, it would appear that B.P., No. 94, dated 3rd February 1897, had not then reached him. All Divisional-officers and Tahsildars should be furnished with copies of these Proceedings. *p 13/15-2-97 flm C.*

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Land Revenue Department.

„ to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March 4th.

Proceedings, 25th Feb. 1897, No. 162.

Remissions.—Extending the time for submission
of proposals for — in Cuddapah district.

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 162, 13th March 1897.

MARCH.

Remissions.

Recording Board's Proceedings extending to the end of March 1897 the time for the sub-
mission of proposals for the grant of dry — in the Cuddapah district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th February 1897, No. 162:—

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 191-Rev.:—

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4. The following are the different kinds of cases to be dealt with:—

First-crop season.					Second-crop season.
(1) Waste	...	...	...	...	Waste owing to insufficiency of November rains.
(2) Do.	...	...	...	...	Crop failed.
(3) Crop failed	...	...	...	...	Do.
(4) Do.	...	...	...	...	Waste.
(5) Crop revived by November rains and yielded an outturn of more than As. 2	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(6) Crop revived by November rains and yielded an outturn of more than As. 2 or less	...	...	...	...	Nil.
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5. In the 3rd and 4th cases the first crop had not been inspected fieldwar and noted in adangal as it has been removed in October and November in hurry. Inspections were confined generally to wet waste and shavi, as after the November rains it was not anticipated that dry remissions would be called for (*vide* this office letter No. 3202-168, dated 16th December 1896). The probable necessity for granting such remissions was apparent only after the condition of the late sown crops became precarious. The postponement of inspections of dry lands was also due to the fact that if there should be any change in the condition of the crops by subsequent rains, inspection would have to be done over again (*vide* also paragraph 3 of B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 472, in which the Board has stated that it would be better to defer any recommendation regarding remissions until the fate of second sowing is a certainty).

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9. I think that the numberwar particulars may be checked in detail during jamabandi with reference to the notes made in the adangals and the diaries, and that the Tahsildars may now be ordered to report after inspection of the prescribed percentage, the names of villages in which dry remissions will have to be granted, the classes of cases to which the concession has to be granted, and the amount of personal inspection on which the proposals are based. If the sanction of the Board is obtained to grant remissions in the classes of cases recommended, the numbers of the fields falling under the scope of the concession will be examined at the jamabandi. I request the favour of your early orders.

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Read—letter Ref. on Cur. No. 252 of 1897, dated the 5th February 1897, requesting instructions about the inspection of dry fields with a view to recommend the grant of dry remissions this year.

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(3) What is the minimum limit of the size of the tract and may the proportion of remission be adjusted to a single village or any portion of it?

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As regards query (2) a general report is quite insufficient. Villagewar and tractwar statements should be prepared showing approximately the area involved and assessment proposed to be remitted.

It may be possible to deal with smaller tracts than a village. Some villages are very large, e.g., Peddapasupala, and circumstances may be different in different portions. Tracts separately dealt with for remission purposes should, however, have precise boundaries. e.g., roads, vankas. On the other hand, it may sometimes be possible to take a group of two or more villages for similar treatment.

Question (4) depends upon the state of things actually existing. The inspection of late sown crops may be commenced at once. Fieldwar inspection is not necessary, and the inspection may be made tractwar. In doing this, typical individual fields should be inspected and the state of crops recorded in the accounts. In each tract, the Revenue Inspectors should inspect between 30 and 40 per cent. of the fields and the Tahsildars between 10 and 20 per cent. The Divisional officer may inspect 5 per cent. in each taluk.

The value of fodder need not be taken to account in estimating the outturn.

3. The Deputy Collector further states that if no additional establishment is entertained for inspection, the Revenue Inspectors will have to exclusively do this work for one month. The undersigned is of opinion that no additional establishment is necessary and that the Revenue Inspectors ought to do the work and do it as quickly as possible.

The suggestion of the Deputy Collector in the absence of Tahsildars in distant camps on inspection duty, Deputy Tahsildars appointed to be in charge of the taluk can supervise the relief works which are near the head-quarters, meets with the approval of the Collector.

4. Regarding the shortness of the periods allowed for the submission of the proposals for dry remissions, the Deputy Collector is informed that the Board of Revenue has been addressed for the extension of one month more and its reply is awaited.

Resolution—dated 25th February 1897, No. 162.

In the circumstances explained, the Board sanctions the Collector's proposal that the time for the submission of his report regarding dry remissions may be extended to the end of March 1897.

2. From paragraph 2 of the Deputy Collector's letter, Ref. No. 252, dated 5th February 1897, it would appear that B.P., No. 94, dated 3rd February 1897, had not then reached him. All Divisional-officers and Tahsildars should be furnished with copies of these Proceedings.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Land Revenue Department.

" " Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 162, Revenue, dated 13th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract).

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd. Md. Pahlavan.

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