

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 5321

DATED 11 Oct 2

[Despatch Abstract.]

Regarding B.P. at' coming with slight alterations the modification regarding the introduction of the new settlement into the taluqs of Hindupur & Madakur in the Anantapur Dt.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

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

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Settlement.—Approving, with slight alterations, the notification regarding the introduction of the new—into the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira in the Anantapur district.

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

READ—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RUNGACHARIAR Avergal, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I, Bellary and Anantapur districts, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 214, dated Anantapur, 15th September 1897 :—

With reference to B.P., No. 585, dated 25th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith for approval the draft notification regarding the introduction of the new settlement into the taluks of Hindupur and Madakasira in the Anantapur district.

RESOLUTION—No. 629, dated 20th September 1897.

The draft notification, as slightly amended by the Board, is approved.

2. The necessary alterations should be made in the Telugu version.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Party No. I.
" Collector of Anantapur.

Copy to Officers in charge of the Settlement Parties.

to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

Regarding the introduction of the new settlement into the Hindupur and Madakasira taluks of the Anantapur district.

1 Government having sanctioned the scheme for the revision of the assessment in the above two taluks, a brief summary of the principles upon which the revision will be carried out, and of the alterations that will be effected in the revenue system, is given below :—

Duration of settlement.

2. The rates of assessment, now sanctioned, will remain unchanged for a period of thirty years. On the expiry of that period, the Government reserves to itself the right to revise the assessment in such manner as may then seem just and proper, either with reference solely to a rise or fall in prices, or with reference also to other considerations, such as would require a reclassification of soils or a recalculation of the grain outturns. There will, however, be no enhancement of assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been given to land by improvement

effected by the ryots, even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Government (B.P., No. 180, Revenue Settlement, dated 1st July 1895). This thirty years' limit does not, however, apply to lands the irrigation of which may be considerably improved by Government subsequent to settlement, nor to lands which may be converted from "dry" to "wet" by means of new sources constructed by Government. Modifications may also be made in the case of lands in the waterspread of tanks (*vide* paragraph 17 *infra*).

3. "Dry" Grouping.—The villages in these two taluks have all been placed in one and the same group.

4. "Wet" Grouping.—The irrigation sources have been graded as detailed below :—

Second Class.—Rain-fed and river-fed tanks containing a supply of not less than eight months, *i.e.*, the Parighi tank in the Hindupur taluk.

Third Class.—Minor river channels, and hill streams of the same capacity as river channels, and rain-fed tanks containing more than five, but under eight months' supply.

Fourth Class.—Spring head and other channels containing a good supply of water, but requiring much labour in clearing, and rain-fed tanks of more than three and up to five months' supply.

Fifth Class.—All minor sources.

Drainage from any source has been graded one class lower than that assigned to the source itself, the modification in the lowest class being made by a lower classification of soils.

5. *Standard Crops.*—Ragi and horsegram, being the chief crops in "dry," have been taken as the standards for "dry" lands in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ ragi and $\frac{1}{3}$ horsegram; while paddy, as usual, has been taken as the standard for "wet."

6. *Grain outturn.*—The outturns have been estimated with reference to local enquiries, and the estimates accepted in adjoining districts.

7. *Commutation rates.*—The value of the crop was fixed upon the average of the prices ruling in each of the four taluks for the last twenty non-famine years, a deduction of 15 per cent. being made for carriage and merchants' profits. For agricultural risks, and unprofitable areas included in holdings, a further reduction of 25 per cent. has been made.

8. *Cultivation expenses.*—These were also fixed with reference to the figures sanctioned by Government in the already settled taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri in the same district.

9. *Rates.*—After making the above deductions, the remainder represents the net value, half of which is taken as the Government share, and the following rates have accordingly been arrived at for each class and sort of land in "dry" and "wet" :—

"Dry."

Black clay III.	Black loam IV.	Black sandy V.	Red clay VI.	Red loam VII.	Red sandy VIII.	Money rates.
						RS. A. P.
1	1	1	1	1	1	2 0 0
2	2	2	2	2	2	1 8 0
3	3	3	3	3	3	1 0 0
4	4	4	4	4	4	0 12 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	0 8 0
6	6	6	6	6	6	0 6 0
7	7	7	7	7	7	0 4 0
8	8	8	8	8	8	0 2 0

"Wet."

Black clay III.	Black loam IV.	Black sandy V.	Red clay VI.	Red loam VII.	Red sandy VIII.	Class of irrigation sources.			
						Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	1	1	1	1	1	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0
2	2	2	2	2	2	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0
3	3	3	3	3	3	7 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
4	4	4	4	4	4	6 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
5	5	5	5	5	5	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
6	6	6	6	6	6	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
7	7	7	7	7	7	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
8	8	8	8	8	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0

10. *Local Fund and Village cesses.*—These are not included in the above rates nor in the assessment entered in the rough pattas, and will be charged separately.

11. *Deduction for baling.*—A deduction of one rupee for the first crop, and half a rupee for the second crop per acre will be made when water for irrigation has to be baled.

12. *Lands under doruru and dasabandam wells.*—Lands irrigated from doruru and dasabandam wells will be allowed the above deduction of one rupee per acre for lift, and no extra charge will be made for second crop. Whatever number of crops may be raised, only the single crop "wet" assessment will be charged under these sources.

13. *Water-rate leviable on "dry" lands.*—With reference to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (revised), first class water-rates will be charged on all "dry" lands irrigated from the second or third class sources, and second-class rates on those irrigated from sources placed under the fourth and fifth classes.

14. *Second crop assessment.*—The "wet" rates given in paragraph 9 are for a single crop, and unless a second crop assessment has been separately shown in the rough pattas, *fasaljasti* will be charged as hitherto at half the single crop assessment when a second crop is grown. Ryots applying to the settlement-officer for the composition of the second crop charge will be allowed to compound for the same at the following rates:—

Under the irrigation sources placed in the second class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{3}$	} of the first crop assessment.
Under the irrigation sources placed in the third class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Under the irrigation sources placed in the fourth class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Under the irrigation sources placed in the fifth class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{5}$	

In cases where the second crop is raised chiefly with the aid of wells, the rate of composition will be reduced as under:—

Under the irrigation sources placed in the second class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{6}$	} of the first crop assessment.
Under the irrigation sources placed in the third class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{6}$	
Under the irrigation sources placed in the fourth class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{6}$	
Under the irrigation sources placed in the fifth class, but where the supply of water for a second crop is not reliable	$\frac{1}{6}$	

When the second-crop charge is thus compounded for, it should be paid whether a second crop is grown or not.

15. *Revision of "wet" ayacuts.*—In preparing the settlement accounts, Government lands and service inams not enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, have been transferred from "dry" to "wet" and *vice versa* with reference to the following rules:—

I. *Transfer to "dry"*.—(1) "Wet" lands which may not have been irrigated, for five years or more, of ordinary rainfall and water-supply.

(2) "Wet" lands altogether out of cultivation owing to high level.

(3) "Wet" lands which have been under "bona fide" dry cultivation for a series of years—say five.

(4) "Wet" lands only occasionally irrigated but generally cultivated with "dry" crops or left waste from want of water.

(5) "Wet" lands quite unfit for "wet" cultivation.

II. *Transfer to "wet."*—"Dry" lands which have been irrigated for three or more years consecutively from a fairly trustworthy supply.

(2) "Dry" lands which manifestly may and do obtain irrigation from a Government source.

(3) "Dry" lands which have been cultivated with "wet" crops simultaneously with the adjacent "wet" fields.

16. Lands registered as "wet" under dasabandam sources will not be transferred to "dry" unless the inam granted for the upkeep of the said sources has been relinquished or resumed, and the sources have become useless for irrigation.

17. *Lands in tank-beds.*—Tank-bed lands, now registered as "wet" in the revenue accounts, and held on patta, will be classed as "dry", except those lands which are irrigated from sources other than those in the waterspread of which they are situated, and assessed at a special rate, not exceeding the highest "dry" rate of the district (B.Ps., No. 136, dated 15th April 1893, and No. 165, dated 25th February 1897). The assessment so fixed should be paid in all seasons, whether the land is cultivated or not.

18. *Treatment of inam lands.*—The settlement assessment fixed on inam lands, which have been settled by the Inam Commissioner, is not intended to affect the quit-rent already charged, but will serve as a basis for determining the Local Fund and the Village Cesses to be collected from the inamdars; the quit-rent on inams, which may hereafter be enfranchised will however be fixed with reference to the settlement rates. No change will be made in the amount of quit-rent now being paid on enfranchised inams, except where the excess area found by survey exceeds 10 per cent., in which case full assessment on that additional area will be added to the present quit-rent.

* This does not refer to service inams other than Kavali, Kandachar, Kuttubadi Nad Talayari, &c., which will be dealt with in accordance with the remark entered on the title deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner.

19. Where the ayacut under ruined sources has been transferred to "dry" inams under the same source will also be similarly transferred, the necessary charges in the quit-rent being effected by the Inam Commissioner, with reference to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 1607, dated 20th November 1883.

20. *Second crop charge on inams.*—Inams entered in the title-deeds as double crop have been similarly registered in the settlement accounts, and the second crop assessment calculated on them at the rate fixed for the block in which they lie, but such second crop assessment will not be taken into account, except for the purpose of fixing the amount of cesses payable to Local and Village Service Funds or the amount that may be chargeable on excess area by survey over and above 10 per cent.

21. The proprietors of single crop inams may apply to the settlement officer for the composition of second crop assessment of the rates already mentioned, in paragraph 14, and when these are approved of, and the inams have been registered as permanent double crop, they will be liable to the same conditions as Government double crop lands, *i.e.*, the double crop charge will have to be paid every year, whether a second crop is grown or not.

22. *Topes and fruit trees.*—Topes irrigated with Government water have been entered as "wet", and others as "dry", all being assessed according to the classified value of the soil. Fruit trees situated in poramboke lands are not included in the rough pattas.

23. *Deceased pattadars.*—As far as possible, the names of the rightful heirs to deceased pattadars have been entered in the rough pattas. In cases where this has not been done, the proper heirs should apply to the Settlement-officer at the time of the hearing of objections to have their names substituted in the pattas. The matter will then be inquired into, and when there is no objection, the names will be registered accordingly.

24. *Transfer of pattas.*—Should ryots having an interest in (1) Samadayam patta lands or (2) pattas bearing the name of only one person with the word, "&c." or (3) joint pattas or other pattas of a similar kind, wish to have the pattas divided according to enjoyment, all the parties concerned should appear before the Settlement-officer at the time of the hearing of objections, and execute transfer razinama when the necessary corrections will be made in the settlement accounts, and the lands duly entered in their several pattas.

25. *Lands required for public purposes.*—Applications for lands required for cattle-stands, additions to village-site, latrines, burial and burning grounds, new roads or for improvements to the existing irrigation works by the extension of tank bed, &c., may also be made to the Settlement-officer, and should such lands be in ryots' occupation, the holders must appear in person and give the necessary relinquishments, provided there are no revenue arrears due. These lands as well as other unoccupied lands can then, with the approval of the Collector, be registered as poramboke in the settlement accounts.

26. *Large increases in assessments to be collected by increments.*—When the settlement assessment in any individual patta is very much higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will, according to the orders of Government, be collected by annual increments as follows:—

"If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, an amount equal to the old assessment, plus 25 per cent. thereof will be levied in the first year, and the remainder by annual instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the 12th year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments."

N.B.—Increase of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.

27. The increase will be determined (*vide* instructions contained in paragraph 4 of the appendix printed in B. P., No. 247, dated 29th May 1889,) by comparing the total settlement as assessment due to the revision with the total charge before the revision. Thus the former item will include the charge for the second crop in the case of permanent double crop lands, and of lands the charge for the second crop on which, has been permanently compounded.

28. The pattas in which the above increments are allowed will be marked in the karnam's individual chitta, and a list, giving the particulars of the amount leviable each year on each such patta, will be prepared, and furnished to each village to be hung up in a conspicuous position in the village chavadi. These concessions can only be claimed, if ryots retain all the lands in the patta, and should the holding be subsequently transferred in full or reduced by relinquishment or private transfer, the concession allowed will be wholly withdrawn with reference to all the lands included in the original patta, unless the change in the holding was due to causes beyond the pattadar's control; *i.e.*, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river, and he is obliged to relinquish it, or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter case, the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly, when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to his co-pattadars or to a stranger, increment remission will be granted as ordered in B. P., No. 290, dated 13th July 1893.

29. *New pattas will be issued by the Revenue authorities.*—At the jamabandy following the issue of rough pattas, revenue pattas will be issued with reference to the settlement pattas. They will contain all alterations made in the latter after disposal of objections and entries of second-crop assessment as compounded for.

30. *Waste lands.*—Cultivable waste lands have been classified and assessed in the same way as occupied lands.

31. *Objections against settlement assessment, &c.*—At the time of settlement, a ticket or rough patta will be given to each ryot, showing the assessment to be paid by him in future. All objections that may be raised should be presented to the settlement-officer on the day fixed for the hearing of such objections, and notified in the rough pattas. The reddy and karnam of each village must attend without fail at the time and place named in the rough pattas, for the hearing of objections in order that they may afford the necessary information required from the revenue accounts, &c., and receive final order. Objections can only be heard at the time so fixed, and no separate petitions should be sent to the Settlement-officer, except where the petitioners can show good cause why they could not possibly attend in person or through an authorized agent. Such petitions need not bear any Court Fee stamp.

32. Parties intending to appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement against the Settlement-officer's decision must first obtain final written orders from the latter, and these appeals must be sent in within three months from the date of communication of the order appealed against. Should no appeal be received by the Commissioner within the above-named period, the settlement assessment will, in accordance with B. P., No. 819, dated 20th April 1888, be considered as final.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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