

# Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1315

DATED 5<sup>th</sup> April 99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing orders on a petition from certain  
pattadars of Chindavasi village,  
Kuditalai taluk, Inchinopol dt, praying  
for the reduction of the assessment imposed  
on their lands at the re-settlement

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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# FURTHER PAPERS.

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Revenue (1899 ) Department.

CURRENT No. 681

*From* The Board of Revenue,  
Revenue Settlement, Land Records &  
Agriculture, Madras.

*Order*

No. 435 Miscellaneous.

*Dated* 20th January 1899

*Received* 26

*Registered* 27

*Enclosures* 10.

*Spare copies*

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government the report  
called for in G.O. No. 4259/14-3-97, on  
petition from Marasiar and others of  
Chintalavadi village, Kulitalai Taluk,  
Trichinopoly District, regarding re-  
duction of assessment.

## BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No.  | Department. | Date.     |
|------|------|-------------|-----------|
| 80   | 4259 | Rev         | 2.14.8.97 |
|      |      |             |           |
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## FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 20th January 1899. 189 .

No.435 Miscellaneous.

1623  
80.31897  
+w

Read again Board's Proceedings No.6779 Miscellaneous, dated 24th August 1897.

Read also the following Board's Proceedings No.2325 Miscellaneous dated 2nd April 1898:-

Read G.O.No.1623 dated 31st August 1897.

Read also reminders from Government, Revenue Department, Nos. 428 and 14, dated 19th November 1897, and 21st March 1898, respectively.

Resolution:-

Before submitting the report called for by Government, the Board desires to have information on the following points:-

(1) What evidence petitioners have to support their allegation in para 12 of their petition that the gross outturn of first class land in the village is only 12 Kalams, and 40% thereof has to be allowed for Varan.

(2) How far the statement made in para 10 that only a small portion of the village is irrigated from the Chintalavady channel and the main portion is irrigated by the surplus water of the lands higher up, is true.

(3) Whether the lands referred to in para 8 of the petition are irrigable by direct flow from the Padugai Vaikal.

The Collector will be requested to furnish

information

information on these points at an early date.

(True Extract).

(Signed) E. V. Srinivasar.

Secretary.

To the Collector of Trichinopoly, with petitions and enclosures to be returned.

Read also the following letter from J. H. Robertson, Esq., Ag. Collector of Trichinopoly, D Disposal No. 1075/Rev dated 6th June 1898:-

With reference to Board's Proceedings Nos. 2325 Mis: and 3729 Mis: dated 2nd April 1898 and 20th June 1898 respectively, I have the honour to report that the accounts showing the yield of the lands kept by certain ryots were examined by the Tahsildar. They show that one acre of land yielded from 17 to 15 Kalams of paddy. The petitioners now allege that it is lands of inferior quality in their village which yielded 12 Kalams. The lands which the petitioners state to be the 1st class are under the 3rd. taram, which is the highest taram for the village.

2. There are no accounts with the ryots to show what varam is paid to the cultivating ryots, but from the Tahsildar's enquiry, it appears that 40% is paid as varam in the case of valan paddy and 30% in the case of samba paddy. Valan is an inferior kind of paddy generally cultivated in March and April and is 4 to 5 months crop.

3. As regards the second point, I have to state that there is no wet ayacut registered under the surplus channel of the wet lands higher up in the village of Tirukambuliur, but acres 273.98 wet are registered under the Chintalavadi channel in the Chintalavadi village. Two-thirds of these ayacut lands are irrigated by the Chintalavadi channel and this irrigation is also supplemented by the surplus water of the lands higher up when it is available, while the remaining one-third is irrigated exclusively by the Chintalavadi channel alone. In times of scarcity no surplus is received from the lands higher up and the whole of the ayacut lands is irrigated by the Chintalavadi channel alone.

4. As regards the third point, I have the honour to state that the lands in question are registered as baling wet under the Padugaivoikhal, but as the Padugaivoikhal has been out of order from

a long time, water is taken to these lands by lift from the Pillalapalayam channel.

5. The enclosures are returned.

Resolution:-

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The Board begs to submit the report called for in G.O. Mis, No. 4259 dated 14th August 1897.

2. The main requests of the petitioners are that the assessment on their wet lands should be reduced and that the charge for second crop should be fixed at one-fourth of the first crop charge. They allege that only a small portion of their wet lands is irrigated by the Chintalavadi channel connected with the Cauvery, the remainder being irrigated by the surplus water of other villages and that their irrigation source should therefore be placed in the second class and not in the first class. They also furnish certain statistics to show that the Settlement assessment of their land is more than half their net income thereupon. From the report obtained from the Collector, however, it appears that there are no wet lands in the village irrigated from purely surplus sources, that the bulk of the wet ayacut is irrigated by the Chintalavadi channel, and that about two-thirds of this area benefit also by the surplus water of the lands higher up when it is available. There is therefore no reason to alter the classification of the irrigation source. As regards the income from the lands, petitioners state that their best wet land yields 12 Kalams of paddy per acre, that after deducting the varam to be paid to the cultivator, they get only 40% of the produce, which at Rs. 1-12 per kalam yields only Rs. 3-6-0, whereas the assessment fixed on their lands is Rs. 10 per acre. The Tahsildar, however, has examined the accounts kept by certain ryots in the village and found that the yield in those cases is from 15 to 17 kalams and the Collector reports that the petitioners now allege that their figures refer not to the best land but to inferior

lands.

lands. Petitioners have no accounts to show the rate of varam paid to cultivators; but the Tahsildar's enquiry shows that 40% is paid for inferior paddy grown in March and April, (presumably as second crop), while for "samba" paddy, which is the chief crop, the rate of varam is only 30%. In these circumstances, there is no reason to think that the assessment is more than half the net income which petitioners derive from their lands.

3. The Board will add in this connection, that considerable reduction of assessment was granted on lands in this village at the hearing of appeals by the Deputy Commissioner.

4. Certain minor matters referred to in the petitions are dealt with below:-

Paras 6 and 7. Petitioners have been informed that in B.P.No.2465 dated 19-5-96, that if they wish it, the "olapperi" lands will be transferred to dry, subject to the payment of water-rate, when Government water is taken. They seem to desire that no water-rate should be charged for the irrigation of these lands.

Para 8. The Collector reports that the lands are registered as "baling wet" under the Padugaivaikal, but that as that channel has been out of order for a long time, they are irrigated by lift from the Pillai-palayam channel.

Para 9. Petitioners have not adduced any facts to show that the assessment on the tope lands referred to, which is fixed at Rs.3 and Rs.2-8-0, per acre, is excessive.

Para 15. The resettlement of the whole district was carried out with effect from fasli 1304 and this was duly notified in the Settlement notification.

Para 16. In its Proceedings No.230, dated 4-3-98, the Board has recommended to Government the abolition of the irrigation cess in the district.

(True Copies and Extract).

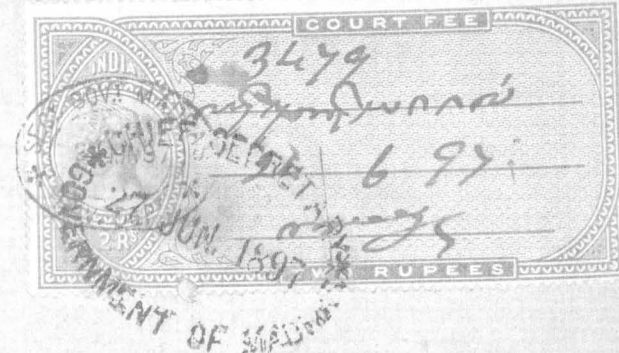
*R. V. Srinivasa*  
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with petition and enclosures.

PETITION

6008

REVENUE DEPT.



To,

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
The Right Honorable

Sir. Arthur Clibank Havelock,  
G. C. M. G; G. C. I. E.  
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

PETITION

0054

REVENUE DEPT.

The humble petition of appeal humbly presented by Mathuvarayer and others Pattadars No. 17 of the village of Chinthalavady Kulitalai Taluq Trichinopoly District.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. In the recent settlement the kist due by us for our pattah lands (as per list enclosed here in) has been increased to much more than double the former amount.

2. Even the original amount Rs. 184-14-0 was being paid by us (for Samudayam lands) with great trouble and loss owing to the peculiar disadvantages referred to below of the lands in question. While so, the kist has been raised to the alarmingly high sum of Rs.528 -1-0 to the utter ruin of us as land-holders.

3. The demand of the excess Rs. 343-3-0 cannot be justified on any ground. The nature of the soil and its productiveness, of course, remain the same while the following drawbacks in the irrigation purposes have in no way been remedied.

4. There is no permanently built masonry anicut in the river to get water into our Taluq; and the river floods often washing away the temporarily stuffed dams we are almost every year obliged to fetch water with the greatest difficulties and expenses. Further most of our fields are watered by the surplus water from other fields. It is therefore just that our lands be classed as 2nd Class in irrigation and not as 1st as has now been improperly done. The sluice remains in a very bad state during the summer season. We would be much benefitted if the Government inspects it in person.

5. Further every year serious damages are being suddenly caused by land floods during rainy seasons. And every year breaches occur in the several tanks west of our village i. e. Chekkanam Tank, Kovakulam Tank, Nagonur Tanks &c., and the enormous floods thereby caused spread over our village where the water stays on every such occasion for weeks together submerging and destroying entirely the standing crops thereon fit for harvest. The floods thus caused by the Kattuvari and the breaches in the said tanks have to find discharge only into the Cauvery after spreading immensely over our cultivated lands and seriously damaging the crops thereon as above said. The floods also deposit too much mud over the land and the removal of such mud before further cultivation is a very highly expensive matter to us. No colingula or other dam has been erected by the Government for the protection of our lands from such floods. The losses we are put to by the said floods are too many to be exhaustively stated here. So we humbly pray that in addition to classifying our irrigation as second class one our 2nd crop may be assessed at one-fourth the 1st crop rate and not half of it as is the case now. We also humbly suggest the erection of a permanent built masonry dam to protect our lands from the furious floods of the above mentioned tanks, especially during rainy seasons.

*Two copies submitted from the Board of Revenue are attached. Lists submitted to the Board of Revenue.*

*Land to be common*

*now*

*now*

*25/10/98*

6. All Olappari fields, in the previous settlement were assessed at  $\frac{1}{3}$  the rate of the adjacent Nanjah lands. Now they have been assessed almost equally to them while the nature of the soil and its productiveness remain the same. It is very unjust and unreasonable. The yield of such lands is not even worth the difficulties the ryots are necessitated to undergo in baling water for cultivation and they have been till now paying even the assessment  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the assessment of Nanjah fields, at the reduced rate, with greatest difficulty. This burden of increased rates is simply unbearable.

7. Two thirds of the yield of every land is being paid as Varam and the rest only  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the actual yield, the landowner gets. The lands require every year, generally, some amount for the preservation of its ordinary power of growth. The yield of the lands is generally found insufficient to meet the above necessary expenses. At the time of settlement we were in a regular dilemma and therefore we prayed to transfer all Olappari lands to Dry. Now we understand that our difficulty may be doubled if we were to take water during times of scarcity. Therefore we humbly pray the Government to fix a permanent assessment of such lands classifying them as Dry.

8. Again certain lands shown in the previous accounts as Olappari Dry lands and cultivated by water lifted from Pillapalayam channel have now been wrongly described as irrigated directly from Padugaivakkal. These are survey nos. 75, 76 and 112. And we therefore humbly pray that these fields be brought to account as previously and that Olappari rates of assessment be levied on them.

9. Further certain lands of our village that are Topes and Dry lands of Taram VI had all along been assessed only at 1 Rupee per acre. Seeing that the raising of any produce from these is only possible after good deal of labour and much expenditure we submit, the present 3 or 4 Rs. rate now levied is very excessive. These are Survey Nos.

And we humbly request the introduction of the previous rate of 1 Rupee per acre with regard to these.

10. Our lands are mainly watered by the surplus water of the lands from Thirukumbileeyur downwards to Mahadanapuram village. A small portion alone is watered direct by the Chintalavady channel. While so at the recent settlement all our wet lands have been wrongly taken as watered by Chintalavady channel directly and a high rate of double crop assessment has been levied on them. We pray this may be set right by introducing the Kaluvupasanam rate as regards these lands.

11. The lands in this village are assessed only the 1st crop assessment. The village being peculiarly situated and generally every year attended with landfloods we cannot be certain of getting the first crop. So it would be better to fix a permanent 2nd crop assessment for all the lands in the village in accordance to the previous settlement  $\frac{1}{3}$  &  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the 1st crop assessment.

12. The land-holders of our Taluq except the few well to-do-moneyed men are all of us put to great inconveniences and annoyances in having paid the few instalments now at this higher rate. We humbly appealed to the Honorable Board of Revenue against the order of the Deputy Commissioner and we got the endorsement a copy of which we have attached to this petition. We here under show that the new assessment is actually more than the half net value of produce Kists cannot but fall in arrears at this rate and the attachment of our property has been the result already in various cases. We are thus reduced to a pitiable position on the whole with the unfortunate details of which we refrain from dealing for fear our already long petition may become too long for perusal.

Taram I Nanja land yields 1st crop 12 Kalams  
(Irrigated by surplus water ... 9 Kalams)  
The cost of 12 Kalams at the rate of 1-12-0

|                                                    | Rs. As. P. |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| per Kalam                                          | 21-0-0     |
| Varam at the rate 40 per 100 Kalams $4\frac{4}{5}$ | 8-6-0      |
| The assessment per acre is                         | 10-0-0     |
| Balance                                            | 2-10-0     |

13. Other circumstances rendering our prayer worthy of consideration and of being granted are too well-known to the Commissioner of the Revenue-Settlement of the Honourable Board to require mention; and the Commissioner, to his vast experience in such matters, has recently added the advantage of personal inspection of our Taluq but with the exception unfortunately for us of the Mahanam to which our village belongs.

14. We are sorry to say that we were peculiarly unfortunate in one respect. The Deputy Commissioner did not in person inspect the fertility of the lands in our village. If that had been done we are sure that considerable reduction would have been granted us as our village is placed peculiarly, in the midst of inconveniences.

15. The settlement was over only in Fasli 1305. But the assessment for fasli 1304 was collected in accordance to the increased rate. It is not in consonance to principle to make revenue collections before the assessment was regularly fixed (i.e.) the settlement was over. We respectfully crave the indulgence of the Government to consider the justice of our prayer and pass an order for the refund of the excess collected.

16. Water cess is now being collected at the rate of 10 as per acre. The responsibility of supplying the Ryots with water lies with the Government. As such the Deputy Commissioner, during the Settlement, promised to do away with the water cess. But it was not given effect to till now. We respectfully beg to remove the cess, as the assessment, without this, has sufficiently grown unwholesome.

17. In conclusion, therefore, we beg that the following remedies be graciously ordered to be given us.

- The proper classification of our lands according to the nature of the soil instead of the present arbitrary arrangement by the classifiers. ✓
- The classifying of our lands as 2nd Class as regards irrigation. ✓
- The levying of the 2nd crop assessment at one-fourth of the 1st crop assessment and not at one-half of it as now. ✓
- Reducing as much as possible the present enormous rates on the drylands cultivated with wet-crops by waterlifting. ✓
- The assessment of our lands at a proper rate reducing the present enormous rate as much as possible. ✓
- To assess the lands referred to in para 8 above at Olappari rates. ✓
- To assess the Topes and dry lands mentioned in para 9 above at 1 Rupee per acre as before.
- To assess the lands watered by surplus water at kaluvupasanam rate. ✓
- To consider the necessity of constructing a permanent dam to protect the lands from the Kattuvari floods. ✓

We most humbly beg to remain

Chintalavady

24.6.97

Your Excellencies'

Most Obedient and Humble Servants.

*[Handwritten signatures and notes in Tamil script follow the printed text.]*



the Board submits to Govt. with its remarks a report which it has obtained from the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to certain of the allegations made by the petitioners.

2. The petition is not, it is submitted, very coherent. The requests made by the petitioners are noted below.

3. The main request made by the petitioners is that the assessment imposed on their wet lands should be reduced, and that the second crop charge should be ~~fixed~~ fixed at one third or one fourth instead of at one half of the first crop charge as is now the case. In support of their request, the petitioners make the following allegations:-  
(i) that only a small portion of their village is irrigated by the Chintalavadi channel

[Collector's letter d. 6. 6. 98 - read in the B. P.]

Paras 1-5 + 10-12 of the petn.

Paras 4 + 10 of the petn.

Channel connects with the Cauvery, the major portion being irrigated by the surplus water of the lands in the village higher up,

(ii) that the assessment on their lands is more than half the net income which they derive from them; and  
(iii) that their lands are liable to submergence by floods.

Allegation (i) -

The petitioners contend that as the major portion of their wet lands is irrigated by surplus water, and not by the Chintalavadi channel, the classification of their source of irrigation should be lowered. As regards this allegation, it appears from the report submitted by the Collector that there are no wet lands in the village registered as irrigated exclusively from purely surplus sources

Para 12 of the petn.

Income is not the test: they may sublet: is it more than half the net produce?

Para 5 of the petn.

Paras 4 + 10 of the petn.

Para 3 of the coll's letter d. 6. 6. 98.

Sources, that nearly 274 acres in the villages are registered under the Chintalavadi channel, that of this extent one third is irrigated exclusively by the channel and that the remaining two-thirds is also supplemented by the surplus water of the lands higher up when it is available, but that in times of scarcity the surplus is received from the lands higher up, the whole of the registered area being irrigated exclusively by the ~~Chintalavadi~~ Chintalavadi Channel.

This being the case, the Board considers that there is no reason to alter the present classification of the irrigation source.

### Allegation No. 11)

The petitioners urge that their best wet land yields only 12 Katams of paddy

Para 2 of current.

Para 12 of petn.

12. a Subtenant

Para 1 of the Col's letter  
d. 6.6.98

— do —

with 10 to 12 Katams of paddy  
the value is very low

~~The Katams - Katams are  
the Katams of the  
this seems extremely low  
for a piece of land in the  
region of the Katams  
to give the Katams  
of the Katams  
and is very low if we take  
the Katams of the Katams~~

paddy per acre, that at a  
deducting the "varam" paid  
to the cultivating ryot, the  
ryot gets 60 per cent of the gross  
produce which at Rs. 1-12-0  
per Katam yields Rs. 12-10-0  
whereas the assessment im-  
posed on these lands is Rs. 10  
per acre, or more than half  
the net income derived from  
the lands. The Collector  
reports that the lands which  
the petitioners state to be  
of the first class are under  
the 3rd varam, which is the  
highest varam for the  
village. With reference to  
the petitioners' allegation,  
the Collector reports that  
the accounts showing the  
yield of the lands kept  
by certain ryots were  
examined by the Tahildar  
of the Kulittadai Taluk,  
that they show that one  
acre of land yielded from  
15 to 17 Katams of paddy  
and that the petitioners  
now

nor state that the figures  
given by them in their  
petition has reference to  
lands of inferior quality.  
The Collector adds that  
there are no accounts sent  
with the ryots to show what  
"varan" is paid to the culti-  
vating ryots, but that it  
appears from enquiries made  
by the Tahsildar that  
30 per cent of the gross  
produce is paid as "varan"  
in the case of "Sanyal",  
Superior kind of paddy,  
and 40 per cent in the  
case of "Balau" paddy, and  
inferior kind of paddy generally  
cultivated in March and  
April as a four to five  
months' crop. The Board  
observes that in view of the  
above circumstances there  
is no reason to think  
that the assessment on the  
lands in question is more  
than half their net  
income.

allegation

6

Para 2 of his letter 6.6.98.

\* The Board presumes that this  
is grown as a second crop - para 2  
of the current.

Para 2 of the current.

\* produce is what the Board  
says 8/4

7

to be set up as a  
factory by the State

Allegation (iii).  
The petitioners com-  
plain that every year  
they are put to serious  
inconvenience and loss  
in consequence of floods  
and suggest the erection  
of a permanent masonry  
dam to protect  
their lands from the floods.  
The Board did not call for  
any report from the  
Collector as regards the  
representation of the  
petitioners, nor does the  
Board itself refer to it.  
It is presumed that the  
petitioners' statements  
as to the loss suffered by  
them every year by way  
of damage to standing  
crops, are exaggerated.  
In connection with the  
petitioners' request for  
the reduction of the  
assessment on their  
wet lands, the Board  
observes that considerable  
reduction

with the amount of produce  
from these lands is

Para 3 of the current.

Reduction of assessment was granted on lands in the village in question at the hearing of appeals by the Deputy Commissioner at the re-settlement. Orders are requested as to whether the petitioners may be informed that the Govt. sees no reason to comply with their request for the reduction of the assessment on their wet lands and for fixing the second crop charge at one third or one fourth of the first crop charge.

Please see para 1 of B.P. 2465 d 19.5.96 (P)

4. The other requests made by the petitioners are noticed below Serial 10.

5. Paras 6 & 7 of the petition  
The petitioners request that the "olappen" lands held by them at favourable rates prior to resettlement, should be transferred to "dry". "Olappen" lands were lands which previous to the re-settlement were classed

Please see para 58 of the Dy. Commr's resettlement scheme report at p. 19 of go. 2000 14-9-35 - also para 25 of the same officer's letter at pp. 19-20 of go. 37 d 11-1-99. 9

classed as "permanently" or "improved dry" or "garden lands, the difference between them and ordinary dry lands consisting in the fact that they were not required to pay water rate for their irrigation by baling from a local source. At the re-settlement, the "olappen" lands were treated differently according as they were situated within the limits of the portion of the district which came under re-classification or not. In the re-classified portion, such of the "olappen" lands as were irrigable by direct flow were transferred to "wet", such of the <sup>only</sup> as could be irrigated <sup>only</sup> by lift being registered as "baling wet" or "dry" at the option of the owner, with the special reservation that when the land was registered as

Please see para 13 of the re-settlement notification printed no. 584 d 27. 8.9.35. U

10  
as "dry" a separate  
water-rate should be paid  
when foot water was taken.  
In the portion of the district  
re-settled without a fresh  
classification of soils,  
the old classification of  
"olappen" was allowed to  
continue. The petitioners  
complain that their "olappen"  
lands ~~was transferred~~  
apparently, transferred to  
wet at the re-settlement,  
are over-assessed and  
request that they should  
be classed as "dry". In  
its Proceedings from which P.P. 24 65-719-5-96 (para 3)  
the petitioners appeal ~~to~~  
to Govt, the Board informs  
them that if they wished  
it their "olappen" lands  
would be transferred to "dry",  
subject to the payment  
of water-rate when  
Govt. water <sup>was</sup> taken for  
their irrigation. In appealing  
to Govt. against the Board's  
order and requesting that  
the

No: & the option given to them  
by the Govt. may be indicated

S/R - RD

11  
the lands should be classed  
as "dry", it is not clear  
what the petitioners mean,  
but it is presumed that  
what they want is that  
their lands should be assessed  
at the old "olappen" rates  
and that their irrigation  
should not be charged for,  
as was the case previous to  
re-settlement. It is sub-  
mitted that there do not  
appear to be any grounds  
for the favourable treatment.  
6. Para 8 of the petition.  
The petitioners state that  
certain lands shown in the  
previous accounts as "olappen"  
lands and cultivated with  
the aid of water lifted  
from the Pillakalayan  
channel, have been at  
the re-settlement wrongly  
described as irrigated  
directly from ~~the~~ Pongai  
and request that they  
should be assessed at  
"olappen"

"clapper" rates of assessment. The Collector reports that the lands are registered as "baking wet" under the Poringa vorkkal, but that as that channel has been out of order for a long time, they are irrigated by lift from the Pilla-palayam channel. The Petors do not adduce any grounds for reducing the assessment on these lands. It will be open to the Petors to have these lands transferred to "dry" in accordance with the Board's orders referred to in the previous paragraph.

7. Paragraph 9 of the petition -

The petitioners assert that the assessment now levied on their top lands is excessive and request that it should be reduced to one rupee. The Board observes that the petitioners have not adduced any

Para 4 of the collector's letter  
d. 6.6.98

you - if as a fact other  
are not irrigated by  
direct flow of the  
Please see portion of the  
note marked A in the Pet  
- The collector reports that the  
lands are irrigated by  
lifts

Para 4 of the current

Application may be repeated

OK MS

Para 4 of the current

MS OK

U

any facts to show that the assessment on the top lands referred to, which is fixed at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, is excessive.

8. Paragraph 15 of the petition

The petitioners contend that as the re-settlement was over only in fasli 1305 (1895-96), the increased rates should not have been levied with effect from fasli 1304 (1894-95), and pray for a refund of the excess collected. As the Board points out, the re-settlement of the whole district was carried out with effect from fasli 1304 (1894-95), thus having been duly notified in the re-settlement notification - vide para 1 of the notification at page 4 of G.O. No. 584 d. 27.8.95.

9. Paragraph 15 of the petition -

Another request made by the

the petitioners is that the  
 irrigation cess collected  
 from them should be done  
 away with, the work connected  
 with the upkeep of the  
 irrigation channels being  
 undertaken by Govt. In para  
 of go. no. 200. Dtd 1-4-95 V  
 the Govt. expresses the opinion  
 that the collection of the  
 cess should certainly be  
 discontinued. In its Prog.  
 No. 250 Dtd 1-4-95 W  
 the Board has recommended  
 that the cess should be abolished  
 and that the work connected  
 with the upkeep of the  
 irrigation channels should  
 be undertaken by Govt. The  
 Govt. has accepted the  
 Board's recommendation,  
 and it is proposed to address  
 the Govt. of India with a view  
 of obtaining its sanction  
 to devote a part of the  
 "de rizi" of the villages concerned  
 for the maintenance of the  
 channels. It is submitted  
 that

V

W

\* the papers are now in circulation.

I think "abolition"  
 is the right word  
 here N-

that the petitioners may be  
 informed that the question  
 of the ~~abolition~~ <sup>abolition</sup> of the irriga-  
 tion cess is under the con-  
 sideration of Govt. and that  
 orders will be passed in due  
 course.

21/5/99

Secy

H. M.

Please see marginal notes

21/5/99

Agnd. Thangam

N-

To the Secy.

Please see draft  
 orders submitted below.

24/5/99

Secy

5/6/99

21/5/99

8/14/99

Read again G.O. No. 4259  
d. 14-8-97

Read also Board's Proceedings  
(Settlement) No. 435  
d. 20-1-99 (Cus. 681/99)

G.O. No. 1315 d. 5<sup>th</sup> April 1899

The petitioners will be informed that the Govt. has received and considered a report on the allegations contained in paragraphs 2 to 5 and 10 to 13 of their petition dated the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1897, and sees no reason to comply with their request for the lowering of the classification of the source of irrigation of their wet lands and for the reduction of the assessment imposed on them at the resettlement.

As regards the requests contained in paragraphs 6 to 8 of their petition, the petitioners will be referred to Board's Proceedings

to

No.

No. 2465 Mis, Settlement,  
d. 19-5-96, in which they  
were all owed the option  
of transferring their "alappen"  
lands to "dry", subject to  
the payment of water-rate  
when Govt. water <sup>is</sup> taken  
for their irrigation. The  
Govt. sees no reason to  
interfere with the Board's  
order.

3. The petitioners have not  
adduced any <sup>suff</sup> grounds to  
show that the assessment  
on the lands referred to in  
paragraph 9 of their peti-  
tion is excessive. Their  
request for the reduction  
of the assessment on these  
lands with accordingly  
be rejected.  
4. The re-settlement of the  
whole district having been  
carried out with effect from  
Kashi 1304 as duly announced  
in the re-settlement notifi-  
cation, the petitioners'  
request for the refund  
of

a portion of  
of the ~~excess~~ rates collected  
for that fasli, is inadmissi-  
ble. With reference to the  
request in paragraph 16  
of the petition, the peti-  
tioners will be informed  
that the question of the  
abolition of the irrigation  
cess is under consideration  
and that orders will be  
passed in due course.

(from orders).

M  
5/6/96

8/5/96

2 to the petrs., with 6 encls.  
Copy to the B<sup>d</sup> of Rev., Rev. Sett,  
with 2 encls.  
(nos. 7 & 10)

Pt.  
3.4.99

*When signed*

189

, DATE:

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL.

*N.B.*—

A = Copy in full.  
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P = Copy abstract only.  
Q = Copy heading only.