

A MANUAL  
OF  
INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING  
RESETTLEMENTS

IN THE

Settlement - MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

BY

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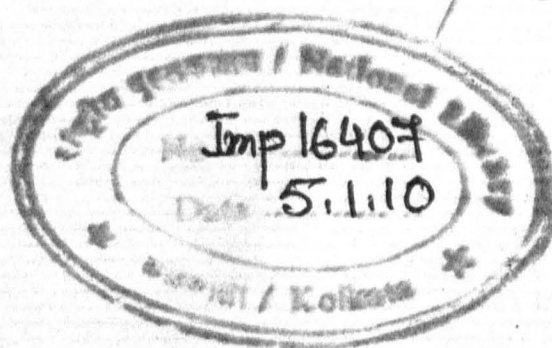
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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING RESETTLEMENTS.

## SECTION I.

### THE PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING PRELIMINARY ENQUIRIES FOR RESETTLEMENT.

*Principles on which existing settlements should be revised.*—The principles upon which the revision of an existing settlement should be conducted when the term of its currency expires, cannot be decisively affirmed beforehand. In 1883, the Madras Government, on a reference from the Government of India, intimated that it was prepared to assent to the principle that in districts in which the revenue had been adequately assessed, the rates of assessment should be revised entirely with reference to prices and that no reclassification of soils or calculation of fresh grain outturns should be attempted. But in view of the impossibility of foreseeing economic changes, the Secretary of State, in his despatch of 8th January 1885, printed as an enclosure to G.O., No. 3, Revenue, dated 8th January 1894, declared against the policy of laying down hard and fast rules pledging the Government of the future to a particular line of action in dealing with revisions of assessments.

Paragraph 6 of letter to the Government of India, No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; and paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's Despatch in G.O., No. 3, dated 8th January 1894.

**2.** *Assessment to be revised mainly with reference to prices.*—The question of the resettlement of each district must, therefore, be left to be dealt with as it arises. At the same time Government have recognised that the revision of assessment with reference to prices must continue to be the main factor of every ryotwari resettlement where the true initial rates have been ascertained and are on record for consideration.

Paragraph 6 of letter to the Government of India, No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883.

**3.** *Assessment not to be enhanced with reference to improvements effected by ryots.*—It should, however, be noted that Government will refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to the lands by improvements effected by ryots even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Government.

Paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1; and paragraph 4 of letter to the Government of India, No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883.

**4.** The first duty of an officer appointed for conducting resettlement operations is to make a careful study of (1) the conditions of the existing

settlement and (2) of their effect on the economic condition and material progress of the district or tract taken up for resettlement—

(1) *Study of the conditions of Current Settlement.*—In the early settlements the soil classification of lands, the grouping of villages as regards their dry lands and the classification of irrigation sources did not follow the methods which are now adopted in initial settlements. The system of soil classification then followed was inelastic and provided for lands being graded into two or three sorts only under each major class of soil, whereas five sorts are allowed in the present standard table of soil classification. In the grouping of villages as regards their dry lands, the general healthiness of the villages, their accessibility and proximity to markets and immunity from the ravages of wild animals were not the factors taken into account as is done in present settlements, but the relative fertility of the soils in the different villages formed the main consideration in the grouping assigned to them. Irrigation sources also were not graded with reference to their individual capacities of irrigation as at present, but an average classification was assigned to all the sources in a village. These contrivances were resorted to with a view to mitigate the difficulties attendant upon the adoption of an inelastic table of soil classification and to secure what was considered to be a fair incidence of the money rates. Instances also occur in which with this object in view an arbitrary classification was applied to lands in certain tracts without reference to their soil characteristics. A study of the old settlement reports will show the extent of these divergences from present practices and it will have to be considered whether they have resulted in any glaring inequalities which require rectification with reference to the present altered or improved conditions of the tracts and the sources of irrigation in them. An experimental classification of the lands in a few typical villages may also have to be made to determine how far a fresh classification is called for to rectify anomalies. At the same time, information must be collected as to whether there are any large areas which were left unclassified at the last settlement, but which have since been taken up for cultivation subject to assessment fixed by Revenue officers and in respect of which fresh classification may be necessary; and also as to whether there are any areas of cultivable waste since surveyed which require similar treatment.

Paragraphs 8 and 14 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, dated 23rd November 1894, in B.P., No. 2, dated 4th January 1895; and paragraph 5 of Mr. Clerk's letter, dated 12th January 1895, in G.O., No. 625, dated 10th September 1895.

(2) *Statistics necessary for a study of the economic condition of the tract to be settled.*—For a study of the economic condition of the tracts taken up for resettlement and of the progress or retrogression made by them since the last settlement, the following statistics must be collected and consulted :—

(a) Statements in forms A and B (*vide* appendix) should be obtained from the taluks showing for each village the result of the last settlement as recorded in the abstracts appended to the printed diglott registers in comparison with the figures according to the adangal or revenue account of the latest fasli. From these statements abstracts should be prepared in the Settlement office showing the variations in the holdings under each money rate for dry and wet, and the fluctuations in the areas remaining as unoccupied waste. Comparative particulars of unclassified and poramboke areas and of inam lands should also be tabulated for each taluk from the above statements A and B.



(b) Fasliwar statement showing the revenue on ryotwari holdings in detail of dry and wet for the whole period of the term of the expiring settlement. This should be prepared for each taluk and for the whole district or tract taken up for resettlement. The necessary particulars for the compilation of this statement may be obtained from the annual jamabandi statement No. 3 in the Collector's office. The statement should be prepared in form C given in the appendix.

(c) Quinquennial rent-roll statements for each taluk for as many five-year periods for which particulars are available beginning with the introduction of the last settlement. These should be prepared, in form D given in the appendix, from information on record in the Collector's office. A comparative abstract for the whole tract or district should also be prepared in the same form from the taluk details.

(d) Statement showing the average area cultivated with different crops in each taluk and in the whole tract or district on the figures of the last five years. This should be prepared in form E given in the appendix.

(e) Statement showing for each taluk and for the whole tract or district the extent of second crop cultivation, wet, for the last five years (*vide* form F in the appendix).

(f) Quinquennial statement showing the number of wells in repair and out of repair, Government and private, for each taluk commencing with the introduction of the last settlement (*vide* form G in the appendix).

(g) Statement showing for each taluk particulars of lands relinquished and taken up during the last ten years (*vide* form H in the appendix).

(h) Statement showing for each taluk particulars of the extent to which coercive processes were resorted to for collection of revenue during the last ten years (*vide* form I in the appendix).

(i) Quinquennial statement showing particulars of agricultural stock, *i.e.*, ploughs, cattle, sheep, and goats, etc., for each taluk beginning with the introduction of the last settlement (*vide* form J in the appendix).

*Note.*—For the preparation of the statements referred to in items (d) to (i) particulars can be obtained from the Revenue department.

(j) Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and the mean density according to the several Census reports (*vide* form K in the appendix).

(k) Statement showing for each taluk and for the whole tract or district such statistics as may be available showing the export and import trade. Information to be obtained from the Revenue department.

(l) Statements showing particulars of sale values of land and of leases. Information under these heads may be gathered from the Registration department.

(m) Statements showing particulars of markets and increase or decrease in mileage of roads, rail-roads and other communications. Information under these heads may be obtained from the Local Funds and Public Works departments.

(n) Statement of rainfall (*vide* form L in the appendix).

(o) Statement of prices per Madras garce for the several staple or standard grains (*vide* form M in the appendix).

*Note.*—The statements referred to in items (n) and (o) may be obtained from the office of the Board of Revenue. The prices of the staple food-grains are reported to the Board of Revenue monthly by Collectors in terms of *local measures* per rupee. The prices are those obtaining at the several price recording stations, which comprise all the Tahsildars' and Deputy Tahsildars' head-quarter stations in each district. Registers are kept at these stations, in which prices are



recorded daily in local measures after enquiry of the merchants. On the daily figures the average rates for the month are calculated and the averages so obtained are reported to the Board for each station. These average rates for local measures are converted into rates for *imperial seers* in the Board's office with reference to the Board's conversion tables. The results in *imperial seers* for all the stations in the district are totalled and on the total number of entries recorded in the registers for the several price recording stations, the district average for each month is calculated. The annual average for the whole district is obtained by taking the average of the 12 months' district averages. The equivalent in *imperial seers* for a Madras garce of each staple grain has been separately calculated and noted in Board's Proceedings, No. 289, dated 12th February 1887. The prices in *imperial seers* being known, the price per garce which is a measure of capacity equivalent to 3,200 Madras measures is obtained by dividing the number of *imperial seers* in a garce for each grain by the average price of that grain in *imperial seers*.

**5. Collection of statistics bearing on the economic condition of the people.**—The Settlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other points such as the effects of famine, droughts, indebtedness of ryots, which he may deem necessary for the elucidation of the economic condition of the people in the tract to be resettled. For ascertaining the general character of the seasons, etc., the annual jamabandi and administration reports should also be consulted. Sir Frederick Nicholson's report in Board's Proceedings, No. 477, dated 30th November 1887, affords an excellent illustration of the bearing of statistics on the economic condition of the people.

**6. Necessity for a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district.**—The Settlement officer should also, by a careful inspection of the different tracts and localities of each taluk and by consulting Revenue officials and intelligent ryots, acquire such a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district or tract to be resettled, as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing his proposals for the resettlement.

**7. Methods of conducting resettlement.**—In making the new settlement two courses are open—

(1) The remodelling of the original settlement by a reclassification of soils and the application of a new set of money rates based on a fresh calculation of grain outturns, cultivation expenses, etc.

(2) The retention of the existing settlement as far as possible as the basis of a resettlement and arranging for the increase of revenue, if any, due to Government by imposing a percentage enhancement on the existing money rates of assessment.

Paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1.

**8. Settlement officer to report which method should be followed in the resettlement.**—The Settlement officer will have to discuss and report which of these courses should, in his opinion, be followed in the resettlement of a tract or district and to what extent.

**9. Procedure applicable to initial classification to be adopted for reclassification.**—If reclassification is found necessary, the procedure laid down for initial classification will be adopted. Care should, however, be taken that the reclassification does not result in the upsetting of arrangements with which the ryots have become familiar or involve taxation of improvements effected by them at their own cost.

**10. Main points to be considered if revision of assessment takes the form of percentage enhancement.**—If, on the other hand, it is decided that the revision of assessment should take the form of a percentage enhancement of the present rates, the main points to be considered will be the general rise in

prices and the increase in produce to due improvements made at the cost of Government such as the opening of new sources of irrigation, canals, etc. In the ryotwari districts of the Madras Presidency extension of cultivation is brought to account and charged for, each year, as it occurs. This will not, therefore, form a separate item for consideration. There must be a substantial increase in prices to warrant an enhancement of the rates, nor can the latter be always raised to the full measure of the increase in the former, for a liberal allowance must be made for the increased cost of labour, stock and implements as well as for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them. The determination of the exact percentage of enhancement, if any, to be imposed, will thus also depend on the general economic condition of the people in the tract or district to be resettled.

Paragraphs 13 and 28 of the Government of India's letter in G.O., No. 975, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; and paragraph 8 of the letter to that Government No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883.

**11. Increase or decrease in prices how determined.**—It should also be noted that for calculating the increase or decrease in prices, the old commutation rates adopted for the staple grains at the last settlement should be compared with similar rates deduced for the same grains from the recorded prices of twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the commencement of resettlement operations. The old commutation rates were arrived at after making a percentage deduction from the market prices for meeting the cost of cartage and merchants' profits. The resettlement commutation rates also should be calculated in the same way; but it must be remembered that the deduction to be made on this account need not be so high as at the old settlement in tracts where communications have been improved. The difference between the two sets of figures will be the measure of the increase or decrease in prices to be taken into account.

Paragraph 27 of the Government of India's letter in G.O., No. 975, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; paragraph 7 of letter to that Government No. 976, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883; paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 1134, Revenue, dated 6th December 1887; and G.O., No. 268, Revenue, dated 14th April 1888.

**12. Submission of scheme report to the Board.**—With reference to the percentage enhancement of the existing money rates which the Settlement officer may recommend for adoption, he should frame a table of the exact enhanced rates to be imposed, rounded off to the nearest anna, fractions of one-half and less being struck out, and fractions above a half being treated as equivalent to one anna and submit in due course for the orders of the Board and Government a scheme report embodying his proposals for the resettlement, giving at the same time full particulars of the financial results of their application.

The report should also contain detailed information on the working of the *kistbandi* and the local variations in the several seasons of harvest and the wishes of the cultivators in the matter. It should also contain the proposals, if any, which the Settlement or the District officers may consider necessary for the modification of the system.

G.O., No. 1067, Revenue, dated 17th October 1903.



## SECTION II.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESETTLEMENT.

**13.** *Procedure to be adopted in introducing new rates.*—When the proposals for resettlement have been sanctioned by Government, the Settlement officer should proceed to carry out the introduction of the new rates. To the extent that a reclassification of soils may form the basis of resettlement, the procedure followed in the introduction of initial settlements should be adopted. Where, however, the resettlement takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the existing assessments, the work is rendered simpler and the several processes to be gone through are described below.

**14.** *Verification and preparation of a register of holdings.*—In resettlements, as in original settlements, it has been the practice hitherto to start with the preparation of a register of holdings so as to accord with their present occupation, and to this end to undertake a verification of the holdings as recorded in the Revenue adangal account of the latest fasli and in the Survey Land Register prepared by the Survey Department at the time of original survey or at the revision survey, as the case may be, with the state of things on the ground, and, where necessary, to make and prepare a record of the necessary sub-divisions of fields to be embodied in the accounts. [Such verification was frequently rendered necessary by omission to record the changes as they occurred in the Revenue accounts, and also by reason of the survey or revision survey having been made several years before the introduction of the new rates, during which period several changes might have occurred in the holdings from relinquishments, darkhasts, transfers and other causes. Government, however, in their order No. 1212, dated 30th November 1903, have declared that this verification of holdings on the ground, and the revision of the survey and revenue records so as to accord with present enjoyment, are not an essential preliminary to the introduction of a resettlement, and that they see no reason why the enhanced or modified rates adopted for the resettlement should not be applied to each patta or holding as recorded in the existing village accounts. The views of Government in this respect are clearly stated in paragraph 5 of the Order just referred to, which is extracted below for ready reference:—

“A resettlement in this Presidency consists in a revision of the rates of assessment, which were calculated not on holdings, but on fields which may now be in the same or in different holdings. In revising these rates, changes in prices, in means of communication, in the accessibility of markets, in the quality of the irrigation source since the original settlement, are taken into consideration together with any other indications of economic progress or retrogression. And, as a rule, the rates are raised or lowered all round in defined tracts by the same percentage. There is, in theory, no reason why the percentage settled on should not be applied to each patta as recorded in the existing village accounts, the more so, seeing that in every part of the Presidency, collections are made without serious difficulty on the basis of the existing pattas.

“Even if a reclassification of soils is carried out, this is only the revision of a factor that affects the rates on the existing fields, and is not concerned with present holdings.



"The revision and maintenance of the survey records is, therefore, not an essential preliminary to a resettlement; and, further, such revision and maintenance is necessary not so much for a resettlement, as for efficient Revenue administration."

Paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

**15.** *Revenue and survey records to be revised so as to accord with the revision of holdings.*—The Settlement-officer is thus relieved of the task of verifying holdings on the ground and revising the revenue and survey records so as to accord with such verification, and the Government have also arranged for a permanent Land Record staff being maintained in each district whose duty it will be to see that the survey and revenue records give a correct account of the changes in holdings so far as they are recognized under the present revenue rules. The Land Record staff is not to undertake a general re-examination of the records and of the occupation and enjoyment in each survey field, but only to see that such changes in holdings as are applied for by the ryots and sanctioned by the District officers under the revenue rules are given effect to and that the registered marks and records relating thereto are kept in proper order.

Paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

**16.** *Employment of a special Survey Party to prepare and complete the record required by the Land Record Staff.*—In a few districts the original survey records of measurements are missing or are so inaccurate that a fresh survey of the tracts concerned will be necessary before the Land Record staff can be furnished with the records necessary for their work. In certain other districts the original survey measurements are available but the field sketches, etc., to be provided are so considerably in arrears that the Land Record staff cannot be expected to get through the work. In both these classes of districts, it is proposed to employ Survey parties to do the preliminary work of preparing and completing the record required by the Land Record staff leaving the subsequent maintenance of the record to this staff.

Paragraphs 8, 15-17 and 27-28 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

**17.** *Maintenance duties to be attended to by the Land Record Staff and preliminary work to be completed by the Survey Department.*—The following extracts (paragraphs 4, 8, 10, 11, 27, 28 and 31) from G.O., No. 1212, dated 30th November 1903, explain the maintenance duties to be attended to by the Land Record staff, and the preliminary work as regards revision survey and re-survey, to be completed by the Survey Department:—

"The first essential in the scheme of survey record is the map of each survey field drawn to scale showing the various sub-divisions thereof which have been sanctioned from time to time under the existing revenue rules and registered in the village accounts. If the map itself does not show these sub-divisions, there should be separate tracings thereof, one showing each separate sub-division. The fields and sub-divisions bear numbers, and the village accounts show the holder of each number and its assessment; while marks have been provided on the ground to enable each field and sub-division thereof to be readily identified and located. This system of maps, registers and marks on the ground is devised for the purposes of every day revenue administration in the ryotwari tracts of this Presidency. The more correctly and completely the system is maintained, the more easily and readily can the various rules of revenue assessment be applied, collections be enforced, and disputes be settled; and the more accurate and complete will be statistics of economic condition such as those showing the size of individual holdings, the average rates of revenue paid and so forth. For the proper working

of the system it is necessary that the karnams should be competent surveyors, that they should be supplied with complete and accurate initial survey records in the shape of field maps or sketches, and that their work in this respect should be efficiently supervised and directed. These conditions are wanting to a greater or less extent in all districts and the scheme of survey revision and maintenance is directed to complete the necessary initial records and to remove the disabilities of the Government staff in order to strengthen and improve the revenue administration."

"The Government, therefore, cannot entertain the suggestion to expand the Survey department in order to employ its officers on settlement work. At the same time they do not perceive sufficient justification for the existing practice whereunder the Settlement-officer is required to undertake a complete investigation and revision of the village survey records. If in any district these records need complete revision, the district should find place in the list of those where revision survey by the Survey department is necessary. The Settlement-officer should, the Government are disposed to think, ordinarily proceed on the basis of the existing pattas and undertake the revision of the records only where this is necessary to settle objection petitions. If such revision requires an amount of sub-division work the ordinary karnams and Revenue Inspectors cannot cope with, a special staff of surveyors should be deputed to assist them. Wherever revision survey has been completed and the Land Records Maintenance staff has taken charge in a district, the Settlement-officer should find little difficulty with this class of objection petitions. The case is different, however, as regards those districts, *e.g.*, Nellore, where resettlement is already, or will shortly, be due, but is not undertaken because it is apprehended that the incomplete state of the village survey records will not admit of the successful introduction of revised rates: and where the state of the records is such as to require a professional survey party to set them right or to prepare them anew, an operation which will take time. In such cases the proper remedy for the delay is, the Government consider, not to ask the Survey officer to do work for which he has not been trained and has no obvious qualifications, but to appoint a Settlement-officer and to place the survey party under his direction. By the time the settlement proposals (which may be formulated in advance of the revision of the survey records) are ready, have been considered, and approved, the revision will have made considerable progress, and can be completed, and the additional sub-divisions called into being by the resettlement can also be carried out, by the survey party under the Settlement-officer's direction."

"It is necessary first to decide what standard of maintenance shall be immediately aimed at (1) whether it is necessary to secure that the adangal or village register of occupation and the field maps shall accurately record and exactly represent present enjoyment and all changes that may occur therein from time to time, or (2) whether it will suffice to accept the present adangal and to provide that all fields and sub-divisions therein already recorded or hereafter to be recorded under the existing revenue rules, shall be properly mapped. Experience in Salem and Kistna goes to show that if general enquiry as to present enjoyment is made it is found that the village adangal and maps do not record all the changes that have occurred, and that to register these, further sub-divisions need to be measured and plotted in great number. The Government consider that any attempt to revise the existing adangals and maps so that they shall accurately represent the existing state of holdings on the ground and to keep them at this standard would be a task at present beyond the power of the karnams. Nor does the Madras revenue system require the preparation and maintenance of so complete and exact a record; indeed in this Presidency no record of rights, as the phrase is usually understood in other provinces, is maintained at all. The preparation and maintenance of such a record may possibly be undertaken at some future date, but at present the pressing need of the administration is that adequate arrangements should be made for keeping a proper record of the changes in holdings, as they are recognized under the present revenue rules. The



Government, therefore, consider that it should be clearly understood that the duties of the maintenance staff will not comprise a general re-examination of the records to see if they correctly represent the existing enjoyment in the survey field, but will be confined to preserving the registered marks and records and to carrying out changes, as they are applied for by the ryots concerned and sanctioned by the District officers under the revenue rules."

"To enable the staff to perform these duties satisfactorily the records they take charge of should be complete, that is, besides the village map, there should be a map of every survey field shown in the village adangal, and every sub-division registered in the adangal should be marked on the field maps or on separate sketches attached thereto."

"The Government will now consider the case of the districts and taluks where the original records of the survey afford sufficient material for plotting the field sketches but where the work is so much in arrears, and where the sub-division records are so deficient, and the karnams generally so inefficient, that the preparation of complete records requires the employment of a survey party. The districts and taluks are the following :—

	AREA. SQ. MLS.
Kurnool district—Gumbum and Markapur taluks ..	886
Tinnevely district—Srivaikuntam, Sankaranayinarkóvil, Srivilliputtúr, Sattúr and Ottappidáram taluks .. ..	1,794
Cuddapah district—all eleven taluks .. ..	5,822
Chingleput district—all six taluks .. ..	2,107
Ganjám district—all three taluks .. ..	1,060
North Arcot district—all eight taluks .. ..	3,922
Madura district—all six taluks .. ..	3,142
Total ..	18,733

"The operations of the survey party should, the Government consider, be guided by the following general instructions. The first requisite is that field sketches should be plotted on the usual scale for all the survey fields from the original survey records. Where these latter are missing, remeasurement on the ground will be necessary but not otherwise. Next, demarcation should be restored wherever the marks are missing, but the restoration should be confined to the trijunction marks between survey fields. If further demarcation is necessary, the land records staff which will take charge as soon as the survey party leaves a taluk will carry out what is required in accordance with the rules to be issued on the subject. The revision survey party will then make a survey record of all sub-divisions by plotting these on the field sketches. The sub-divisions to be recognised and plotted are those registered in the latest adangals available. For the assistance of the surveyors, the karnam should prepare lists from his registers of the sub-divisions which are recorded as existing in each survey field. These lists should be checked in the field; and if any or all of the sub-divisions cannot be identified, a sketch should be made of the sub-divisions, if any, according to present occupation and the necessary changes in the adangal and pattas carried out under the orders of the Revenue Divisional-officer. If the present accounts are completely out of correspondence with existing holdings, the work entailed both on the survey party and on the Revenue Divisional-officer will be heavy: and in this event the Government will be prepared to consider favourably proposals for the appointment of a temporary Deputy Collector to assist the latter, in seeing that the sub-division work is properly done from a revenue and administrative point of view and that the village accounts are properly corrected in accordance therewith. Lastly five copies of each field sketch showing the sub-divisions should be made by the ferro-prussiate process. The Government cannot too strongly insist on the importance of having the revision at once carried



out throughout the village records, *i.e.*, both in the maps and sketches and in the registers. If a resettlement becomes due in any taluk where a revision survey party is working, the changes in the records should be carried out under the supervision and direction of the Settlement-officer who should, at the same time, draw up his proposals for resettlement, and, as soon as these are sanctioned, see that the new rates are introduced according to the revised records."

"The difference between resurveys and revision surveys is clearly one of degree only. Those districts and taluks have been put down for resurvey where the records of the original survey are so defective that field sketches cannot be prepared from them. Remeasurement on the ground is therefore necessary. As regards sub-divisions the Government are advised by the Superintendent of Survey that it would be futile to endeavour to identify on the ground those registered in the accounts and that it is necessary to prepare a fresh record of sub-divisions following present enjoyment. This will entail considerable rewriting of the village accounts and should therefore be conducted under the supervision of a Settlement-officer, if practicable. In Nellore, Kurnool, Salem and Tinnevely the resettlement is either overdue or almost due. The Settlement-officer in Salem will separately be instructed to proceed with the preparation of a scheme for the resettlement of the taluks under resurvey; and the resurvey party will work under his orders in carrying out the necessary changes in the records and accounts, the Superintendent of Survey remaining responsible, however, for the outturn and technical accuracy of the measurement and plotting work. The question of introducing a similar arrangement with effect from the beginning of the next financial year into Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool and later into Tinnevely, Settlement-officers being appointed for these districts, will be separately considered. In Coimbatore and Tanjore, there are only four taluks to be resurveyed and the changes may, the Government consider, be carried out under the control and supervision of the Divisional-officers and Collectors, special assistance, in the form of a temporary Deputy Collector, being given, if necessary. Resurvey wherever undertaken should be conducted on the lines now followed in Salem, *i.e.*, so as to utilize the services of the karnams as much as possible."

Paragraphs 4, 8, 10-11, 27-28 and 31 of G.O., No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

**18. Entries in the latest Adangal to form the basis for introducing resettlement rates.**—It will be observed from the foregoing extracts that the Settlement-officer is to adopt the entries in the latest adangal account as the basis for introducing the resettlement rates and that, except in districts where a revision survey or resurvey, rendered necessary by the defective state of the survey records, is undertaken at the same time that a resettlement has become due, he is not required to effect any changes in the holdings as recorded in the Revenue or Survey accounts. Where, however, a resurvey or revision survey is undertaken at the same time that a resettlement is due, the necessary record of changes, etc., will be prepared and given effect to in the accounts by a Survey Party working under the orders of the Settlement-officer who will introduce the new rates according to the revised accounts.

**19. Rules for making new Sub-divisions of survey fields.**—The rules for the conduct of revision surveys and resurveys (G.Os., Nos. \*) lay down the principles on which new sub-divisions are to be made by survey parties working under the orders of the Resettlement-officers: in other cases the Resettlement-officer will ordinarily proceed on the basis of the latest adangal and will make no new sub-divisions except such as would be made by regular revenue-officials as laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 3 as revised in G.O., No. \*

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\* Yet to issue.

**20. *The Resurvey and Resettlement Register.***—The first and foremost document to be prepared for the introduction of a resettlement is what is called the resurvey and resettlement register showing in serial detail of survey fields particulars of their tenure. The form of this register as

B.P., No. 28, 23rd  
January 1904. recently sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in the Proceedings noted in the margin for the Salem district is given in the appendix as form No. 1

slightly modified so as to be applicable to other districts also. If a resurvey or revision survey is undertaken when a resettlement also falls due, this register will be prepared by the Survey department working under the direction of the Settlement-officer, effect being given in the register to such changes in holdings as may be found necessary by them. Where however the revenue and survey records are already maintained up to date by the agency of the Land Record staff, there will be no intervention by the Survey department, and the Settlement-officer himself must arrange for the register being prepared for each village. The revenue adangal account of the latest fasli will form the basis for the preparation of the register and the work must be done by the agency of karnams, branch offices (to which the karnams may be called in) being formed at the taluk head-quarters or other convenient centres so as to admit of the karnams' work being properly supervised and expeditiously completed. It will be necessary to utilize the karnams' services very largely both for the preparation of these registers and for the preparation of all subsequent accounts required in connection with the introduction of the new rates. The Settlement-officer must arrange for the proper supervision of the branch offices by nominating responsible and competent men to their charge.

**21. *Comparison of Resurvey and Resettlement Registers with the Revenue Adangals and the old Settlement Registers.***—When these registers have been prepared (1) they should be carefully tallied with the Revenue adangal account to see that the total revenue demand of the villages concerned has been fully accounted for; (2) the next step is to compare the entries in the registers as to soil classification, rates of assessment, particulars of sources of irrigation, the wet classes, dry grouping, the tenures as to dry, wet or poramboke, Government or inam and other details relating to each field, with the corresponding entries in the old printed diglott registers issued at the last settlement; (3) a third point also to be attended to at this stage is to see that the old survey fields and their numbers are correctly adjusted and noted against the resurvey fields and numbers and that none of the old fields and numbers is omitted to be brought to account. In resurveys now made, the old survey fields and numbers are, as far as practicable, reproduced without any alteration. Where such is the case, there will be little difficulty in securing exact correspondence between the old and new entries. Where, however, topographical changes due to such causes as erosion by rivers, acquisition of lands for public purposes, etc., are numerous, care should be taken to see that the old fields and numbers are correctly adjusted against the corresponding new fields and numbers and that they fall into their proper places. To this end, and to clear up any doubts occasioned by striking disparities in the areas of old and new fields, a comparison of the new maps issued at the resurvey with the old survey maps should also be instituted. The measurements given in the amin's field book should also be compared with those shown in the field measurement book, and discrepancies, if any, rectified by verification on the ground.



**22. Memoranda of mistakes and discrepancies discovered in the accounts.**—The examination to be made under the three heads referred to in the preceding paragraph, may disclose some mistakes either in the revenue adangal account, in the resurvey and resettlement register, in the old diglott register or in the resurvey records. Memoranda of all such cases should be prepared by the branch offices where the accounts are prepared, and the orders of the Settlement-officer obtained for the rectification of the mistakes concerned.

**23. Preparation of wet ayakat account.**—Simultaneously with the completion of the writing of the resurvey and resettlement register, the wet ayakat account of each village, showing the details of the sources of irrigation and the lands (both Government and Inam) registered and held as wet under them, should be prepared in form No. 2 given in the appendix.

**24. Lands left unclassified or unassessed at the original settlement.**—At the original settlements in certain districts, it happened that large areas of lands, in the more remote parts, were left unclassified and unassessed, either as being inaccessible, unhealthy or not required for occupation immediately. Some of these lands may be found to have been subsequently assigned for cultivation by the Revenue department, at rates of assessment fixed with reference to those applicable to adjoining assessed lands, without any attempt at a regular soil classification of the lands so assigned. Lists of all lands so assigned, and of lands still remaining unassessed, should be prepared from the Revenue adangal accounts and the resurvey and resettlement registers, in view to such steps being taken as may be necessary for a regular soil classification being made of the lands concerned. The lists should be prepared by the karnams in forms Nos. 3 and 4 given in the appendix. Where a fresh soil classification of lands already assessed is deemed unnecessary, it will still be necessary to note in the register against each survey field or number the soil classification appropriate to the rate of assessment paid by it; for this information will be required for incorporation in the printed diglott registers, and also for determining the rates of assessment to be charged when the lands are transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa*.

B.P., No. 368, dated 15th October 1903.

**25. Changes in wet ayakat and in the tenures of tank-bed lands and inam lands to be carried out in the accounts in the course of introduction of resettlement.**—The introduction of a new settlement or a resettlement is also the occasion for a revision of wet ayakats, and for effecting changes in the tenures of tank-bed lands and of inam lands. There may also be cases of poramboke lands occupied for cultivation, in respect of which such occupation may be objectionable or unobjectionable, and there may also be cases of assessed patta lands, which having been taken up for public purposes such as channels, roads and other communal purposes, require to be transferred to the head of poramboke. Such transfers also require to be attended to and carried out in the accounts. The following accounts referring to the several subjects referred to in this paragraph should therefore be prepared or obtained for each village :—

(a) Statement of lands to be transferred from wet to dry or *vice versa* to be prepared in form No. 5 given in the appendix.

(b) Statement showing the lands situated in the water-spread of tanks to be prepared in form No. 6 given in the appendix.



(c) Statement showing particulars of inam lands to be prepared in form No. 7 given in the appendix.

(d) Statement of assessed or patta lands to be transferred to poramboke, and of poramboke lands encroached upon or occupied for cultivation or other purposes, to be prepared in forms Nos. 8 and 8-A given in the appendix.

**26. Details to be embodied in statement No. 5.**—In statement No. 5 referred to in item (a) above, should also be included lands proposed to be registered as wet under sources newly created, or not hitherto recognised as regular sources of irrigation. If such sources are of an uncertain and insignificant character, no areas should be registered as wet under them.

The statement should further afford information on the following points, and to this end it should be divided into two sections, viz., (1) dry to wet and (2) wet to dry :—

(a) Area of tank-bed.

(b) Area of ayakat.

(c) Area of occupied ayakat.

(d) Whether remissions have been granted under the ayakat for the past five years.

(e) Whether penal water-rate has been charged in the past five years on any of the dry lands comprised in the statement and, if so, whether the penalty was imposed for any other reason than mere failure to take the necessary permit.

**27. Lands in the water-spread of tanks.**—As regards lands in the water-spread of tanks—item (b)—all lands not held on patta or on inam tenure should be transferred to poramboke, if not already so registered. Patta lands, if any, registered as wet should be transferred to dry and assessed at special rates not exceeding the highest dry rate of the district, the object being to discourage the occupation of the lands, such occupation being detrimental to the safety of the tanks. This procedure, however, does not apply to lands held as wet, when they are irrigated from and form the ayakat of an irrigation source different from and quite unconnected with the tank in the bed of which they are situated, *e.g.*, where in a chain of tanks, the ayakat of one tank falls within the water-spread of another. In the case of inam lands also, situated in the water-spread of tanks, no alteration should be made, but they should be registered as wet or dry according as they are shown in the Revenue accounts.

The statement of water-spread lands should be prepared in three sections :—

I. Dry lands held on patta.

II. Wet lands held on patta—

(a) Irrigated from the tank in the foreshore of which they lie.

(b) Irrigated from other sources.

III. Unoccupied lands to be transferred to poramboke ; and the fact that a field is situated within the water-spread should be noted in the "remarks" column of the diglott register so as to obviate the reassignment of lands once relinquished.

**28. Account of inam lands—its utility.**—The account of inam lands, referred to in item (c), will be required for charging assessment on excess areas which may be comprised in them. Instructions for charging the excess areas, and the form in which the inam excess accounts should be prepared are given below.

**29. Instructions for preparing statement of assessed and patta lands to be transferred to poramboke.**—In the account referred to in item (d), the assessed or patta lands to be transferred to poramboke, and the poramboke lands encroached upon, should be shown in separate sections under the respective heads. Sites of so-called Government wells, which are really private outlay works, may be found in some cases registered as poramboke in the accounts. Such sites should, under Board's Proceedings, No. 152, dated 20th March 1891, be transferred to the pattas of the holders of the lands under the wells. The sites of the wells requiring to be so transferred should also be shown in the account referred to in item (d).

B.P., No. 152, dated 20th March 1891.

**30. Resurvey and Resettlement Register to be altered with reference to orders passed by Special Settlement-officer on accounts referred to in paragraph 25.**—On the accounts referred to in items (a), (b) and (d), the remarks of the village officers and taluk officers concerned, should also be obtained and orders passed thereon by the Settlement-officer. The necessary alterations with reference to the orders so passed should be carried out in the resurvey and resettlement register on the settlement side, as distinguished from the Revenue side of the register. In passing orders as regards encroachments on poramboke lands, the orders passed in the Revenue department on the Village Manual Account No. 23-A should also be consulted, and before transferring patta lands to poramboke the consent of the pattadars concerned should also be obtained. The inam account referred to in item (c) should be compared with the Village Manual Account B and the entries in the quit-rent and Inam registers maintained in the Collector's office, and any discrepancies noticed should be submitted for orders in a separate form (No. 9 in the appendix).

B.P., No. 497, dated 29th October 1900.

**31. Revision of special rates of assessment on tanks made over for private repair.**—Under the Board's orders noted in the margin, the special rates imposed on lands irrigated by sources made over for private repair under the Board's Standing Order No. 8 are liable to revision at a resettlement. The revised rates should be calculated not on the basis of the percentage rate of enhancement sanctioned for the district or taluk generally, but with reference to the rate of increase realized on the total dry area of the particular village in which the special rate lands are situated. A list of all such special rate works and of the lands paying special rates under them should therefore be compiled, and the appropriate revised rates applied to them. This list should be prepared in form No. 10 given in the appendix. In calculating the enhanced rate, fractions of an anna less than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pies should be omitted and fractions of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pies and over should be counted as one anna. The same rule should be observed in calculating assessments on individual fields generally. The assessment thus arrived at should be shown in column 13 of the resettlement register, the rate at which, and the authority under which, it is levied being entered in the "remarks"

B.P., No. 402, 4th  
December 1899.

B.P., No. 4733, Mis.,  
12th September 1900.



column, with a note to the effect that the land in question is "special rate land."

B.P., No. 447, dated 27th August 1888; and paragraph 5 of B.P., No. 253, dated 18th July 1904.

B.P., No. 402, dated 4th December 1899 (Sett.); B.P., No. 4733, Mis., dated 12th September 1900 (Sett.).

**32. *Baling wet lands.***—In the case of wet lands solely irrigated by lift, the allowances to be made for the cost of baling was granted in some districts at the original settlement in the form of a reduction of the soil classification of the lands concerned. The deduction on account of baling, whether for the first or the second crop raised on wet lands, varies in the several districts; it is either one rupee an acre or one-fourth the water-rate or assessment. At resettlement it will be necessary to raise the soil classification, which had been lowered on account of baling, to the class and sort in which the lands would have been placed but for the reduction; any hardship caused by this measure being met by the grant of increment remissions. It may also be found that in some cases where the new rule had been applied at the original settlement, the lands have been since lowered in level and enjoy irrigation by gravitation without resort to lift. In such cases the remission granted will have to be cancelled. This is ordinarily attended to in the Revenue Department, but there may still be found some outstanding cases in which no action has been taken by the Revenue Department. A list of all baling wet lands should, therefore, be prepared for each village in form No. 11 given in the appendix, and orders passed thereon by the Special Settlement-officer, the necessary alterations with reference to such orders being also carried out in the Resurvey and Resettlement Register, on the Settlement side of that register. The list of baling wet lands may be prepared from the old Settlement printed diglott registers and from the latest Revenue adangal account.

B.P., No. 1756, dated 26th May 1884; paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 5; and paragraph 2 of B.P., No. 202, dated 8th June 1904.

**33. *Permanently-improved lands dependent on wells.***—In the marginally-noted Board's Proceedings Collectors were authorized to transfer all lands dependent on private wells, which had been classed as permanently improved lands at the original settlements, to the ordinary soil classification applicable to the lands, and to charge them at the ordinary dry rates appropriate to such classification. There is reason to believe that this revision has not been completely carried out in some districts. If any such cases are met with, the necessary revision must be made at impending resettlements. The above remarks apply only to lands classed and charged as "permanently improved" *dry* lands and not to "wet." The classification of the latter as "permanently improved wet" depended not on the possession of a private well but on other considerations, such as the existence of more than one Government source of irrigation, as is found, for example, in the Trichinopoly district. A list of lands, dependent on private wells and classed as "permanently improved dry," which may require to be transferred to the ordinary soil classification applicable to them, should accordingly be prepared for each village in form No. 12 given in the appendix; and with reference to the orders passed thereon by the Special Settlement-officer, corresponding alterations should be made on the Settlement side of the Resurvey and Resettlement register.

B.P., No. 3512, dated 17th November 1883,

The procedure to be adopted in regard to lands classified at the original settlement as "permanently improved" is clearly indicated in the following extract from G.O., No. 846, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1904 :—

" 'Permanently improved' lands are specially valuable, and in many instances were so classed in the original settlement on account of some special quality of soil. It cannot be presumed that in this respect they resemble adjoining lands; and the classification of the latter is, therefore, not a safe guide to the classification of the former. All permanently-improved lands must, therefore, be inspected, and a proper classification and taram assigned to them."

Lands classified as irrigable from private wells should be transferred to dry at the resettlement, unless they are also irrigated from other sources.

Paragraph 22 (v) of B.P., No. 205, dated 15th June 1903.

**34. Accounts and lists showing the financial results of the resettlement for each village and individual patta.**—The next set of accounts and lists to be prepared, are those required to show, in one view, the financial results obtained for each village and on each individual patta, by the application of the resettlement rates sanctioned for the district or tract, and by the application of the corrections rendered necessary by the orders passed on the special accounts referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The results, thus calculated for each village and patta, serve also as a check on the totals worked out for each village in the Resurvey and Resettlement Registers, by the calculation of assessment for each separate field at the prescribed rates, and furnish the information required for the issue of rough pattas to ryots to enable them to urge any objections they may have to prefer. The accounts and lists to be prepared for these purposes are noted below :—

(1) Soilwar or numberwar list of fields to be prepared in form No. 13. In this list, all the fields in a village bearing the same soil classification should be clubbed together separately under the different groups and classes of dry and wet, respectively, whether the fields clubbed together are in one continuous block or are scattered, the object being to show, under each clubbed head, all the fields bearing the same rate of assessment. In the older settlements the block system of soil classification was not followed, but each individual field was separately dealt with. When a percentage system of enhancement or reduction is adopted at resettlement in such districts, it will be enough in the numberwar list to club together, under one head, all the survey numbers and fields bearing the same soil classification distinguished under the different groups and classes of dry and wet respectively. It will be both unnecessary and impracticable in such cases to club the fields in continuous blocks. The clubbed groups of fields in the numberwar list should be serially denoted by a distinguishing letter as A, B, C, etc., to facilitate reference in the preparation of the subsequent accounts.

(2) The soilwar averja to be prepared in form No. 14. This must be prepared from the entries in the Resurvey and Resettlement register, leaving out the figures for settlement assessment which will not as yet have been shown in the Resurvey and Resettlement register. This soilwar averja account is subsidiary to the pass abstract or financial result statement to be next prepared and is intended to bring out the total area and assessment of each clubbed group of fields.

(3) The pass abstract or financial result statement of each village to be prepared in form No. 15. This statement should be prepared from the soilwar averja (No. 14) and should show for each clubbed group of fields, the increase or decrease due on each village by resettlement. After



this account has been checked and passed, the revised assessment on each field with reference to its area should be calculated and entered in the Resurvey and Resettlement register, and the total arrived at in that register tallied and checked with the result in the pass abstract or financial result statement.

(4) The *Nafargati* rough chitta or Individual ledger showing the financial result on each individual patta, with details of the fields comprised therein, to be prepared in form No. 16. This must be prepared from the Resurvey and Resettlement register after the settlement assessment has been entered in it.

(5) Abstract of *Nafargati* rough chitta to be prepared from the preceding account, showing in one line for each patta, without details of fields, the financial results for each patta and the total for the whole village. This account should be prepared in form No. 17.

(6) Rough patta to be issued to ryots to enable them to present any objections they may have to urge. This will be prepared in form No. 18 and printed in different sizes, full sheet, half sheet or quarter sheet, to suit the number of entries to be made therein. The rough patta will be simply an extract from the *Nafargati* rough chitta (No. 16).

(7) Nominal list of pattadars and inamdars to be prepared in form No. 19. This will serve to amalgamate redundant pattas occurring in the name of the same individual and to fix the exact number of pattas in a village. This list must be prepared from the *Nafargati* chitta No. 16.

**35.** *Publication of notification embodying the principles of resettlement; issue of rough pattas; and hearing of objection petitions.*—On receipt of the orders of Government on the proposals for resettlement, the Settlement-officer should prepare a draft notification for the information of the ryots, embodying the principles of the resettlement and the revised rates that will be imposed, and submit the same for the approval of the Board and Government, before publishing it in the District Gazette. The notification published in connection with the resettlement of the Gódávári district, where, in a portion of the district, the soils were classified afresh, and in the rest of the district, the resettlement took the form of a percentage enhancement of the previously existing rates of assessment, is given in appendix (No. 30) and may be generally adopted in the resettlement of other districts. After the publication of the notification, arrangements should be made for the issue of rough pattas which will be prepared in form (No. 18) referred to in the preceding paragraph, and for their distribution to ryots in view to any objections they may have to urge being presented by them. Where the resettlement takes the form of a percentage enhancement of the previous rates, no objections will be admitted as regards the rates of assessment. Any objections as regards inaccuracies and errors in the description of the lands as dry, wet, inam, poramboke, etc., their areas, calculations as to assessment, the names of the holders, etc., must be heard and disposed of. Any alterations that may be rendered necessary by the orders passed on the objection petitions should be duly carried out in all the accounts concerned, including the Resurvey and Resettlement Register in the Settlement office, under proper check and under the supervision of the Settlement-officer.

**36.** *Time allowed for objection petitions and appeals.*—The following extract from Board's Proceedings, No. 256, dated 19th August 1899, with a few modifications, embodies the rules as regards the periods within which objection petitions should be presented to the Settlement-officer and appeal

petitions to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement. As observed in the preceding paragraph, no objections as regards rates of assessment will be admitted where the resettlement is based on a percentage enhancement of the previously existing rates :—

“(a) Before final issue of pattas containing the new rates of assessment, opportunity will be given to the pattadars to make objections and representations to the Settlement-officer. For each village a suitable time and place will be fixed at which objections and representations from the pattadars of that village will be heard. Notice of the said time and place will, not less than ten days previously, be stuck up in the village cutcherry, will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom, and will be given in the rough pattas which will be handed over to the karnam for delivery to the pattadars concerned.”

“Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the pattadars concerned; but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements for obtaining their rough pattas from the karnam.”

“No objections to rates of assessment will be received by the Settlement officer after the time fixed as above, unless an explanation of the delay is furnished to his satisfaction.”

“An appeal against the order of the Settlement-officer lies to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and should be preferred not later than forty days from the date of such order, exclusive of the time required for obtaining copy thereof. Neither the petition to the Settlement-officer nor the appeal petition need be stamped.”

“(b) Errors in survey numbers, areas, the names of pattadars, the registration of land as dry, wet, Government, inam, poramboke and the like may be brought to notice by the ryots for correction at any time before the diglott register of the village is submitted to the Board.”

2. “The above rules should be published in the District Gazette as a standing advertisement during the period when the introduction of revised settlement rates into a district or portion of a district is proceeding.”

**37. Disposal of references made after Settlement Party leaves the district.**—References made after the Settlement staff has left the district or after the accounts have been made over to the Local Revenue officers, must be dealt with by the Revenue authorities.

B.P., No. 53, dated 17th February 1904.

**38. Accounts to be furnished to Karnams after the hearing of objections.**—After the objection petitions have been heard and the necessary corrections, if any, made in the accounts, the following accounts should be prepared and furnished to the karnams, to enable the Revenue Department to carry out the annual jamabandi on the basis of these accounts. The accounts to be furnished will be mainly of the nature of copies from the corrected accounts already prepared in the Settlement office, the copies to be made omitting the figures relating to the revenue or pre-settlement side, which are shown for purposes of comparison in the Settlement accounts. The accounts issued to the Revenue Department should be carefully compared and checked with the originals before they are sent out :—

- (1) Fair adangal to be prepared in form No. 20 given in the appendix.
- (2) Fair chitta to be prepared in form No. 21.
- (3) Final wet ayacut account to be prepared in form No. 22.

**39. Increment remissions.**—(i) Where the enhanced rates imposed lead to increases exceeding 25 per cent. of the old assessment on individual pattas,



what is called "increment remission" is allowed, permitting the gradual imposition of the excess over a number of years, before the full assessment is levied. The rules on this subject are extracted below:—

"2. If the increase of assessment in individual cases exceeds 25 per cent. of the old assessment, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of such assessment will be levied at once and the remainder by instalments equal to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalment will not admit of the full revised rate being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) shall be levied in eleven equal instalments.

"*Note.*—Increase of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once, whatever the percentage may be."

"3. It is however to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement disappears from his holding by relinquishment or transfer, full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta, and for those which have passed therefrom. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control, *e.g.*, when 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 such cases, the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of equal instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly, when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to the co-pattadars or to a stranger, the increment remission will be continued, because the patta remains intact, the change involved being only in the names of pattadars."

B.Ps., No. 290, dated 13th July 1893; No. 56, dated 30th January 1894;  
No. 114, dated 2nd March 1894; No. 229, dated 6th June 1894.

(ii) In districts or parts of districts in which the resettlement is based on a percentage enhancement of the existing assessment, without a reclassification of the soils, and such percentage enhancement does not exceed 25 per cent., no increment remission will be allowed on individual pattas, whatever the increase of assessment may be.

**40. Increment account.**—The increment account should be prepared in form No. 25 given in the appendix and a copy of it furnished to the Revenue Department. Sample entries are made in the form to show how the account should be prepared and the calculations made.

**41. Inam excess account.**—One more operation remains to be noticed, *viz.*, the preparation of the inam excess accounts, and the charging of the excess areas discovered in the inams.

**42. Charge on excess areas in minor inams discovered at Resurvey.**—The general rule, as regards variations in inam areas discovered at a resurvey and resettlement, is as follows. The additional quit-rent charged on excess areas in inams at the original survey and settlement over the registered extent of the inams, should not be subsequently altered with reference to any excess or deficiency discovered at a resurvey and resettlement, provided that there is no clear evidence to show that the limits of the fields have not changed since the original survey; and any encroachment made by the inamdar beyond the recognized boundaries of the inams should be dealt with under the ordinary rules, meaning thereby that ryotwari pattas should be given for such areas. Where the excesses are very large and the original inams cannot be localized, the inamdars should be allowed to select their inam areas, and an ordinary ryotwari patta should be given to them for the

remainder which should be separately sub-divided ; the right of Government to revise the assessment on the excess area at a resettlement will thus be reserved.

B.P., No. 397, dated 21st October 1896 ;	} Land Revenue Department.
B.P., No. 2052, Mis., dated 30th June 1899 ;	
B.P., No. 3482, dated 25th October 1899 ;	
B.P., No 463, Sett., dated 2nd December 1904.	

**43. Allowances made in calculating excess areas in inams.**—At the original survey and settlement allowances were made under two heads before arriving at the chargeable excess areas. One was the allowance made to cover inaccuracies in the conversion of local measures into acres. This was calculated with reference to the ratio of the total survey area of the village to its paimash or local old measure area. The second was the allowance made at 10 per cent. to cover inaccuracies in the old original measurements. The allowances under these two heads were added to the area shown in the inam title-deed. With the total area so arrived at, the survey area was compared, and the excess, if any, was charged full assessment, the excess assessment being added to and amalgamated with the quit-rent already imposed by the Inam Commissioner. The unit of measurement both at the original survey and settlement and at a subsequent resurvey and resettlement being however the same, viz., the acre, the first allowance above referred to on account of error in conversion of old local measures into acres becomes superfluous at a resettlement. The second allowance of 10 per cent. for inaccuracies in the measurements at the original survey would also be unnecessary unless it can be shown that such inaccuracies existed. In some of the original surveys fields were measured and their areas calculated on the inaccurate *Khasra* method. In such cases it will apparently be necessary to make the second allowance of 10 per cent., above referred to, at a resettlement also before charging excess areas. Such allowance has been made in the case of the Trichinopoly and Gódávári districts and the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district, at the resettlement recently made of those districts, as the *Khasra* method of measurement of fields had been followed at the original survey of these districts. The conditions of each district must therefore determine the question as to whether the allowances under any of the two heads above referred to should be granted or not. If any previously unsurveyed and unsettled tract is taken up for settlement for the first time along with a resettlement of the rest of the district, it will be necessary in the case of the former tract to grant both the allowances above referred to, while no allowance whatever may be called for in respect of the latter.

B.P., No. 49, dated 27th March 1902.

**44. Form of inam excess account.**—The usual form in which the inam excess account is prepared as also the form adopted in Gódávári and Kistna are given in the appendix as forms Nos. 26 and 27. These forms may be adopted with such modifications as may be called for by the particular circumstance of the district or tract dealt with.

**45. Diglott registers.**—With the issue to the Revenue Department of the adangals, chittas, etc., and the completion of the inam excess accounts, the resettlement of a district may be held to be finished. The only operation then remaining to be done is the preparation of the diglott registers which should be entrusted to the ordinary settlement staff, supplemented, when necessary, by special temporary gumastas, under the supervision of the

Imp 16409 Dated 5.1.10



Uncovenanted Assistant of the Settlement Party. These registers are practically a copy of the adangals issued to the Revenue Department and form a permanent record of reference. They should be prepared in form No. 28 given in the appendix and special care should be taken to ensure their correctness. They will, after being checked, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who will get them printed and issue copies for sale, for stock and for distribution to the various officers. The minimum number of copies that will be printed for each village will be thirty: the exact number of copies required will be determined in each case by the Special Settlement-officer when the diglott registers are submitted to the Board.

**46. Descriptive memoirs and eye-sketches.**—With the register will also be printed a “descriptive memoir” in English giving full details of each village, its settlement, the lands held tax-free or on favourable tenure, the crops, sources of irrigation, etc. The memoirs should be prepared in the Settlement offices or branch offices in form No. 29 given in the appendix, the requisite information as regards the periods preceding the resettlement being taken from the Famine Analysis registers or Firka Books maintained in the Revenue Department. With the diglott register should also be printed, as supplements, the soilwar abstract of the village and a detailed list of joint pattadars in forms Nos. 23 and 24, respectively, given in the appendix. An “eye-sketch” of each village should also be appended to the register showing the tanks, channels, roads and other topographical details, as well as all fields bearing the same assessment laid out into blocks, where the block classification system was adopted.

**47. Report on the introduction of resettlement.**—On the conclusion of the introduction of the resettlement, the Settlement-officer should draw up and submit to the Board a report embodying the financial results of the operation and its cost. For some indication as to the information to be embodied in the final report, similar reports submitted in respect of some of the districts already resettled, such as Trichinopoly, Gódvári and Kistna, may be consulted.

A memorandum indicating the features peculiar to the resettlement should be drawn up and appended to the report. It should deal with all matters which do not find a place in the Board's Standing Orders and which the local Revenue officers should bear in mind in order that the work of the Settlement Department may not be undone during the currency of the resettlement.

B.P., No. 104, dated 19th March 1904.

**48. Settlement of exceptional tracts.**—The instructions and forms of accounts detailed in the foregoing paragraphs are framed with special reference to the circumstances of the plain country districts, the settlement of which is based on the ordinary system of soil classification of the lands. In certain exceptional tracts, the settlements made disclose variations from the ordinary system. In the Nilgiri district, the classification of soils and the revision of the rates of assessment were not taken into account in the settlement. In the Wynaad Government lands were classified as elsewhere, but in respect of forest lands and estates held under the Waste Land Rules, fixed rates were imposed without any soil classification. As regards estates held under private janmis or under Government who had taken the place of fictitious janmis, an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre was charged on the cultivated area and 6 pies per acre on the uncultivated portion of the estates, for the entire period of the settlement, subject to the proviso that Government

reserved to itself the right of enhancing the assessment, on any of the land assessed at 6 pies per acre which might subsequently revert to the state by relinquishment or otherwise. Estates held on Government patta were assessed at the proper rate per acre on the whole area occupied, whether cultivated or not and a janmabhogam of 8 annas per acre was charged in addition. Temporary or *Ponam* cultivation which is usually restricted to inferior dry lands was dealt with in a special manner. In the districts of Malabar and South Canara the lands were classified with reference to their soil characteristics, and were divided into three heads, viz., wet, garden and dry, the garden lands being so distinguished with reference to the number of fruit-bearing trees of certain descriptions in them. When the terms of the current settlements in these exceptional tracts and districts expire, the lines on which the resettlements must be made will have to be considered and settled as each resettlement becomes due. No specific instructions or forms of accounts to be followed at the time can now be usefully prescribed. Such of the accounts here prescribed for the ordinary districts as may be found suitable, may, however, be adopted with any modifications that may be called for with reference to the particular circumstances of the districts concerned.

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Abstract of the village of

in the

Taluk.

Dry or wet.	Description of soil.	Class of soil.	According to the Settlement Diglott Register.																Remarks.
			Rate.	Government land.								Inam land, rent-free or held on quit-rent.				Total extent.			
				Occupied.				Unoccupied.											
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.								
			RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	

Dry or wet.	Description of soil.	Class of soil.	According to the accounts of fasli																Remarks.
			Rate.	Government land.								Inam land, rent-free or held on quit-rent.				Total extent.			
				Occupied.				Unoccupied.											
				Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.								
			RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	

Note.—Particulars of unclassified waste and poramboke areas should be noted at foot of this statement according to the abstract given in the printed Diglott Register and according to the adangal or Revenue account of the fasli, with explanation for variations, if any.

Numbers of villages.		Names of villages.		According to the Settlement Diglott Register.																									
				Assessed Government land.												Unclassified Government waste.	Poramboke.	Inam.											
				Occupied.								Unoccupied.						Inam.											
				Dry.				Wet.				Dry.						Wet.				Dry.				Wet.			
				Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16														
		ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.
Numbers of villages.		Names of villages.		According to the accounts of fasli.																									
				Assessed Government land.												Unclassified Government waste.	Poramboke.	Inam.											
				Occupied.								Unoccupied.						Inam.											
				Dry.				Wet.				Dry.						Wet.				Dry.				Wet.			
				Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.				Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																
		ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.	ACS.	C.	RS.	A.





Pat as. t	Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Fasli .		Difference be- tween Fasli cols. 3 and 11.		Difference be- tween Fasli cols. 5 and 11.		Difference be- tween Fasli cols. 7 and 11.		Difference between Fasli cols. 9 and 11.		Percentage of pattas to total.				
	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .	Fasli .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Re. 1 and less ...																							
Re. 1 to Rs. 10 ...																							
Rs. 10 to 30 ...																							
„ 30 to 50 ...																							
„ 50 to 100 ...																							
„ 100 to 250 ...																							
„ 250 to 500 ...																							
„ 500 to 1,000.																							
Over Rs. 1,000 ...																							
Total ...																							
Single patta ...																							
Joint patta ...																							



Para. 4 (2) (d).]

FORM E.

Statement showing the area cultivated under each crop in the

Taluk of

District, faslis

*to*

[illegible]

## FORMS.





Para. 4 (2) (f).]

FORM G.

*Quinquennial Statement showing for each taluk the number of Government and Private wells in repair and out of repair.*

Taluks.	Fasli 12 .						Fasli 12						Fasli 13 .						Fasli 13 .					
	Govern- ment.		Private.		Total.		Govern- ment.		Private.		Total.		Govern- ment.		Private.		Total.		Govern- ment.		Private.		Total.	
	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.	In repair.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.

FORMS.

*Statement showing for each taluk Relinquishments and Darkhasts during the last ten years.*

Faslis.	Items.	District.						
		Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Taluk.	Total.	Average.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
	Extent relinquished to Government ... ..							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..							
	Extent relinquished to Government ... ..							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..							
	Extent relinquished to Government ... ..							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..							
	Extent relinquished to Government ... ..							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..							
	Extent relinquished to Government ... ..							
	Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..							
Total ... {								
Extent relinquished to Government ... ..								
Do. taken up on Darkhast ... ..								



FORM I.

## FORMS.

33

Statement showing for each taluk the particulars of agricultural statistics, live-stock and holdings for the year of resettlement as compared with similar particulars of the previous settlement.

Taluk.	Occupied area and assessment.		Number of													
	Area.	Assessment.	Cattle.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	ACS.	RS.	Ryots.	Pattas.	Ploughs.	Ploughing.	Milking.	Sheep and goats.	Bulls and heifers under 4 years.	Buffaloes under 4 years.	Extent of each holding, columns 2 and 5.	Assessment of each holding, columns 3 and 5.	Number of acres to a plough, columns 2 and 6.	Number of ploughing cattle to a patta, columns 5 and 7.	Acres to a pair of ploughing cattle, columns 2 and 7.	Occupied area per head, columns 2 to 4.



*Statement showing for each taluk the variation in population and the mean density since 1871.*

Taluks.	Percentage of variation. Increase (+), decrease (—).			Net variation in the period 1871-1901.	Mean density of population per square mile.			
	1871-1881.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	(+) Increase. (—) Decrease.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.





Para. 4 (2) (n).]

FORM L-1.

*Statement of Rainfall for thirty years.*

[illegible]







Para. 20.]

Form No. 1.

Resurvey and Resettlement Register of No.

Village,

Taluk,

District.

1	Resurvey number.	Sub-division.	As per Revenue Accounts of Fashi 18 .
2	Sub-number.		
3	Direction.		
4	Letter.		
5	Old survey number and letter.		
6	Government or inam.		
7	Dry, wet or poramboke.		
8	Source of irrigation.		
9	Single or double crop.		
10	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).		
11	Class and sort of soil.		
12	Taram.		
13	Rate per acre.		
14	Extent.		
15	Assessment.		
16	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	As per resettlement.	
17	Dry, wet or poramboke.		
18	Source of irrigation.		
19	Single or double crop.		
20	Grouping (dry) or class of irrigation (wet).		
21	Class and sort of soil.		
22	Taram.		
23	Rate per acre.		
24	Extent.		
25	Assessment.		
26	Number and name of pattadar or inamdar.	Remarks.	
27			









Statement of unclassified lands in the village of

No. ,

Taluk,

District.

1	Class of irrigation source.									
2	Dry grouping.									
3	Extent of lands to be classified as per old diglott register.									
4	Extent of lands assessed by the Revenue department.									
5	Extent of lands remaining to be assessed as per adangal of fasli.									
6	Resurvey number.	Details of survey numbers of the extent given in column 5. Lands to be retained as poramboke.				Lands to be assessed.			Class and sort of soil.	Remarks.
7	Old number.									
8	Resurvey extent.									
9	Remarks.									
10	Resurvey number.									
11	Old number.									
12	Resurvey extent.									
13										
14										

[Para. 25 (a) and 26.]

FORM No. 5—SECTION I.

Statement showing the transfers made from WET TO DRY in the village of

Tahuk,

District.

	1	Name of source with particulars of water-supply.	
	2	Area of tank-bed in the case of tanks.	
	3	Area of ayakat.	
	4	Area of occupied ayakat.	
	5	Old survey number and sub-division of field to be transferred.	
	6	Corresponding resurvey number and letter.	
	7	Crop grown.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.
	8	Area.	
	9	Crop grown.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.
	10	Area.	
	11	Crop grown.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.
	12	Area.	
	13	Crop grown.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.
	14	Area.	
	15	Crop grown.	Extent cultivated with dry crops and nature of crops grown.
	16	Area.	
	17	Number of wells in the field.	
	18	Remission granted for the past five years.	
	19	Village officer's reasons for transfer.	
	20	Tahsildar's remarks.	
	21	Settlement-officer's orders.	



Statement showing the transfers made from DRY TO WET in the village of

Taluk,

District.

1	Name of source with particulars of water-supply.		
2	Area of tank-bed in the case of tanks.		
3	Area of ayakat.		
4	Area of occupied ayakat.		
5	Old survey number and sub-division of field to be transferred.		
6	Corresponding resurvey number and letter.		
7	Crop grown.	Extent on which tirvajasti was charged during the last five years and the nature of the crop grown.	
8	Area.		
9	Crop grown.		
10	Area.		
11	Crop grown.		
12	Area.		
13	Crop grown.		
14	Area.		
15	Crop grown.		
16	Area.		
17	Number of wells in the field.		
18	Remission granted for the past five years.		
19	Whether penal water-rate has been charged in the past five years, and if so whether the penalty was imposed for any other reason than mere failure to take the necessary permit.		
20	Village officer's reasons for transfer.		
21	Tahsildar's remarks.		
22	Settlement-officer's orders.		

Statement showing the lands situated in the water-spread of tanks in the village of

Tahuk,

District.

1	Name of tank, with area of Survey numbers, if any, registered as poramboke.	
2	Whether the extent of water-spread registered as poramboke is sufficient.	
3	Dry lands held on patta.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.
4		Revenue extent.
5		Revenue assessment.
6		Survey extent.
7	Wet lands held on patta.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.
8		Whether irrigated from the tank in the fore-shore of which they lie or from other sources.
9		Revenue extent.
10		Revenue assessment.
11		Survey extent.
12	Unoccupied lands to be transferred to poramboke.	Survey numbers and sub-divisions.
13		Revenue extent.
14		Revenue assessment.
15		Survey extent.
16	Village officer's remarks as to how long each survey number is under water when the tank fills.	
17	Settlement-officer's orders.	