

GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY
REVENUE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

¹(G.O.Ms.No. 41, dated 1st November, 1971)

O R D E R

Under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) Government direct that the Scheme Reports of Settlement Officer, Pondicherry relating to Pondicherry, Mahe and Karaikal regions approved in the orders G.O.Ms.No. 15 - Rev. & Fin. dated 8.1.71. G.O.Ms.No. 32 Rev. and Fin. dated 25-8-71 and G.O.Ms.No. 45 - Rev. & Fin. dated and subsequently approved by the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly as required in the above sub-section and appended to this Order be published in La Gazette de L`Etat.

2. Under sub-section (7) of section 8 of the Act, the Government further direct that the settlement covered by the above said Reports be introduced by the Settlement Officer in the respective religion from the fasli year dated below against them each.

Region	Fasli Year
Pondicherry (consisting of its eight Communes)	1383 (1.7.1973 to 30-6-1974)
Mahe Region (consisting of Mahe Communes)	1383 (1.7.1973 to 30.6.1974)
Karaikal Region (consisting of its six Communes)	1384 (1.7.1974 to 30-6-1975)

Under Secretary to Government, Settlement and Survey.

1. Published in Supplement to the Gazette No. 6 of the February, 1972.

SCHEME REPORT

Scheme Report for effecting land revenue settlement in the Pondicherry region of the Union Territory submitted by the Settlement Officer, Pondicherry under section 8 (4) of the Pondicherry settlement Act, 1970 (Act 28 of 1970).

1. INTRODUCTORY :

The Object of the Settlement now undertaken is to determine the assessment on all lands in the Pondicherry region comprising the Pondicherry, Ozukarai, Muduliarpet, Ariankuppam, Bahour, Netapakkam, Villianur and Mannadipet Communes, after dividing the lands into groups and classes for their productive capacity based on the nature and quality of their soils and the facilities available for their cultivation, and irrigation. Soils of a like productive capacity will be grouped together under one grade or taram for purposes of levying the assessment.

2. The rates of assessment set out in the notification of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the resettlement of wet lands in South Arcot District and of dry lands in Thanjavur district (in so far as the selection of ragi as staple foodgrain in dry lands is concerned) will be adopted for the settlement of the lands in the Communes mentioned above.

3. The Settlement Officer, Pondicherry shall effect the settlement in accordance with the principles laid down herein.

II. Description of lands :

(a) All Government lands whether in the possession and enjoyment of the communes or not on the date of commencement of this Act and which are now used or which may be required for communal, public or Government purposes will be registered as a "Porambokes". Poramboke means land which is reserved for State or Communal purposes such as :-

1. River or Stream. 2. Tanks, 3. Tank bed, 4. Channel, 5. Banks of rivers or tanks, 6. Ponds, 7. Ditches, 8. Fort, 9. Wells, 10. Topes, 11. Rail Roads, 12. Burning and burial grounds, 13. Cattle Stands, 14. Grazing ground, 15. Village site, 16. Forest, 17. Pagoda, 18. Threshing floor, 19. Salt pans, and 20. Public Buildings and 21. Cart Track.

(b) Government lands which are at the disposal of the communes for remunerative purposes and which are assessed to land tax before the commencement of this Act shall be registered in the holding of the respective communes subject to the following conditions prescribed by the Government in the Rules framed under the Act, viz-

(i) That the communes pay the assessment that may be fixed for the lands, for so long as they are being used for the same purposes as at the commencement of the Act:

(ii). that, in the event of their being not required for the above said purpose, Government may direct that the said lands will be replaced at their disposal ;

(iii). that, the decision of the Government under clause (ii) above shall be final.

(c) Lands which are not required as porambokes and which are readily cultivable and are available for assignment will be registered as assessed wastes.

(d) Lands which are not required as porambokes and which are not readily cultivable will be registered as unassessed wastes .

(e) All assessed lands whether occupied or waste will be placed under one of the descriptions, wet or dry, as may be appropriate, subject to the provisions relating to special rate and ground rent lands, vide Tables `C` and `D` below.

(f) Any assessed land, whether occupied or waste, for the irrigation of which Government can ordinarily supply water shall be registered as `Wet` and the rest as `Dry` lands. Any land, which according to the present `Liasse` and other records is classed as `Riziere`, and irrigated under a source of irrigation (Moyen d`irrigation) owned by Government, will be registered as Wet, unless the Settlement Officer for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that it has ceased to be commendable by that source on account of its having been abandoned or such like cause. Lands irrigated solely from wells, whether such lands are described as Rizier (Wet), Menus grains(Dry) or Manavari (T.V) in the existing account will be registered as dry.

(g) The consent of landholders is immaterial to the registration of a land as `Wet` or `Dry` or to its transfer as `Dry` or `Wet` and vice versa though their wishes will be recorded for such transfer. However, as a matter of principle lands should not ordinarily be transferred from `Dry` to `Wet` if the ryots already holding wet lands under the same irrigation source object to such transfer.

(h) A mere change in the registry of a land from wet to dry does not prevent the ryot from irrigating the land in those years in which there is an abundant supply of water in the irrigation source over and above the requirements of the registered wet ayacut of the source, provided he pays a fixed amount as water cess at the rates that may be fixed by the Government from time to time. In all other years, only dry assessment will be collected upon lands registered as dry. A bill under the title The Pondicherry Irrigation cess Bill, 1970 has been drafted and it is pending introduction in the Assembly. Till it becomes law, a dry land, if it should be irrigated with Government water, will be treated as a wet land and appropriate wet assessment will be charged for it.

(i) All lands which are always cultivated with two wet crop or their equivalents such as turmeric coconut, sugarcane, betelvine and plantain, and are irrigated from first class irrigation sources containing an unfailing supply of water will be registered as `Permanent double crop` lands, the second crop charges being, one-half of the first crop assessment.

(j) All wet lands except these referred to in (i) above will be registered as single crop and if a second crop is raised on them, one-half of the first crop assessment should be levied on that account unless the land owner compounds for the second crop assessment.

III CHARGE FOR SECOND CROP AND COMPOSITION OF ASSESSMENT ON LANDS ;

The present classification of lands as wet would appear to have been done on a consideration of their being cultivated with paddy crop. On the other hand, the criterion for trading a land as wet in the neighboring State is that water from a Government source should be used for irrigating that lands. The French arrete provided for the levy of charges of 1/4 of the single crop assessment for a second irrigated crop on a single crop wet land. In Tamil Nadu State the charge for a second crop is 1/2 the taram assessment on a single crop wet land (i.e)1/2 the assessment on the land. As Settlement in the Union Territory is being modelled on that obtaining in the Tamil Nadu State, the second crop charge may be fixed as 1/2 the single crop assessment. Moreover, as in that State, composition of the second crop charge may be allowed to the ryots in cases where the supply of water from the Government source of the irrigation for second crop is uncertain. The ordinary rate of composition may be as follows, as in that State.

Under irrigation sources place in the first, second and third classes and where the supply is uncertain.	...	1/3 of the first crop assessment
Under irrigation sources placed in the fourth class and where the supply is uncertain.	...	1/5 of the first crop assessment
Under irrigation sources placed in the fifth class where the supply is uncertain.	...	1/5 of the first crop assessment

In the case of lands containing wells whether they are ordinary wells or wells fitted with pumpsets or bore wells, which mainly supplement the supply from the Government irrigation sources, the rates of composition may be reduced by one-half, following the practice in that State, Composition is a concession allowed on account of the uncertainty of supply in the irrigation source for a second crop. When the second crop assessment is compounded for the consolidated charge is payable by the ryots whether they grow a second crop or not. The reduced rates of composition allowed in the case of lands containing wells, do not prohibit the ryots concerned from using the water of the irrigation source itself for the irrigation of the second crop. The reduced rates will be allowed only if the wells are substantial and are maintained in good order. These rates can be allowed to lands in which wells are newly sunk from time to time, provided they satisfy the above conditions. But lands registered as double crop, as well as lands which in ordinary years receive a regular supply of water for a second crop by direct flow from a Government source will not be eligible for the concession. Special case, will be reported for the orders of the Director of Settlement, including in particular cases under a source placed in the first or second class in respect of which the previous sanction of the Director will be obtained.

The above rates of composition will not be applicable to lands which are well lands, i.e. lands not under cultivation but are covered by wells and their appurtenances on which the assessment has already been compounded and to lands the irrigation of which is supplemented from wells situated in the beds of rivers or jungle streams.

IV. CHANNLES, PATHWAYS AND OTHER SIMILAR PORAMBOKES

These categories of lands wherever they do not exceed 4 meters in width, will be shown as details and not as subdivisions in the Field Measurement Book except in special cases. The inclusion of such poramboke land in registered holdings does not alter the tenure of such a land, or confer any right over such land on the registered holder in whose land the said poramboke is shown as a detail and the Government do not forego or abandon any of their rights on such land.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS :

(i) Section 7 and 8 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) lay down the procedure to be followed for determining the assessment to be levied in respect of each land. It consists broadly in the division of the lands into groups and classes based on the productive capacity of the soil of the land, facilities for its cultivation and irrigation and its nearness to market for the disposal of the produce from it, commodity selling prices and cost of cultivation etc. These and allied factors have been duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu after a series of crop experiments on lands of different classes of soils and determining the out turns for irrigated and unirrigated lands in respect of staple grains like paddy in respect of wet lands and cholam, cumbu, ragi, varagu or horsegram in respect of dry land whichever may be extensively grown in the tract. Based on such experiments that Government have worked out what are called `Money rates` which represent half the net income from them that is, at the average of the prices of those grains over a long series of years. These money rates vary from district to district and such of the rates as are in vogue in the neighbouring district of South Arcot and Thanjavur will be followed in the current Settlement of the Region having due regard to the staple grains grown in it. Paddy is generally cultivated on wet lands in the Region while Ragi and cumbu are the food grains largely grown on dry lands. So much so, the assessment rates given in the money tables of the above said districts in so far as these crops are concerned will be adopted for the region. These rates are given in Tables A and B below as for each category of soil and separately for wet and dry lands.

The Pondicherry region contains a large area where the soil is of the red ferruginous type. There are patches of thick black clayey and loamy soils also here and there and these occur largely under tanks, irrigation from which has left on the lands considerable transported clay which is conducive to paddy cultivation. Sandy soils are met with in lands on the coast of the sea. So much so, provision has to be made for working out assessment for the three main series, viz, regar, red ferruginous and arenaceous. The regar and ferruginous series will be further divided into five sorts, best, good, ordinary, interior and worst; but the first 3 sorts only may be provided for in respect of

arenaceous series as in the adjoining South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu State. The same procedure will be followed here. In describing soils, the following symbols, will be used for the several series of soils :

III - means Regar Clay.

IV - means regar loam.

V - means Regar sand

VII - means Red ferruginous loam.

VIII - means Red ferruginous sand

XII - means Arenaceous loam.

XIII - means Arenaceous sand.

XIV - means Arenaceous heavy sand.

Arabic figures following the Roman figures denote the sort of the soil.

(2) Sorting will mainly be based on the yields of the standard crops, paddy for wet lands and ragi for dry lands, as ragi is the principal food crop raised on them in the region, and it will be done adopting the Revised Settlement Tables of the Madras Presidency (1935) as applicable to South Arcot District in respect of paddy. As regards ragi the tables for Tanjavur District, will be adopted as that is the nearest Tamil Nadu district where it is grown extensively.

(3) Soils of equal productive capacity will be arranged in tarams and the assessment rates will be determined on the basis of soil classification or irrigation sources in the case of wet lands and with reference to the dry grouping assigned at the Settlement to the village for the dry lands in it; and they will be grouped in tarams as detailed below :

Taram	Wet rates per hec.	Dry rates per hec.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1.	26.42	9.88
2.	23.48	8.32
3.	20.54	6.94
4.	17.60	5.56
5.	14.68	4.18
6.	13.13	3.88
7.	11.73	2.77
8.	10.18	2.00
9.	8.79	1.38
10.	7.41	0.91

VI. CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES :

(i) General :- There are 87 irrigation tanks under the control of the P.W.D. In addition to them , there are 74 sources known locally as Kulams : Odais, Kuttais etc., which are not under the control of that department, but nevertheless used as sources of irrigation.

Irrigation sources will be arranged in four classes (classes II to V) according to their nature and capacity following the principles adopted in the adjoining district of South Arcot in the Tamil Nadu State. In that District, the Coleroon irrigation system alone is placed in I class, recognizing it as superior to all other sources and the Coleroon anicut system is not functioning in the Region. The non-Coleroon sources were placed in that district in Classes II to V.

II Class :- All irrigation under that anicut channels, of the Gingee and Ponnai as well as the tanks directly fed by them and also other sources which ordinarily afford supply for eight months and upwards.

III Class:- All irrigation under the anicut channels of smaller rivers, direct river channels unconnected with anicuts, spring channels of the same capacity as the river channels, tanks directly fed by these sources as well as tanks indirectly fed by second class sources, also rainfed tanks and other sources which ordinarily afford a supply for less than eight months and not less than five months.

IV Class:- All irrigation under smaller spring channels, and tanks, indirectly fed by the third class sources and also rainfed tanks and other sources which ordinarily afford a supply for less than five months but not less than three months.

V Class :- Small, shallow and indifferent tanks and all other sources which afford supply for less than three months.

(ii) Wells in poramboke lands :- Well in poramboke lands will be recognized as irrigation sources when they irrigated not less than three acres.

When they are so recognised , they will be placed in class V. The Settlement Officer may deviate from this principle so as to equitably deal with exceptional cases for reasons to be recorded and subject to the control of the Director of Settlement.

(iii) River System :- In the Pondicherry region the principal river systems serving its irrigation needs are the Ginee and Pennar river systems. The Vidur Reservoir project on the former river constructed as joint venture of the Governments of the Union territory and of the Tamil Nadu State and the Sornavur Anicut on the Pennar are the principal anicut systems in the region.

(iv) Pondicherry Artesian Wells :- A special feature in the irrigation in Pondicherry region is the use made of subterranean water which is drawn up from what are called Artesian springs. Artesian spring are now met with in Thengathittu, Odiampet, Olandai and Ariancuppam villages. The artesian spring in Olandai is in Government land. The springs in other cases are in patta lands.

Where the irrigation is from the artesian wells in patta lands, no charge for water can be imposed on them on the same analogy as irrigation from ordinary wells in patta lands, which is not charged for, by the Government. In other words, these lands will be treated as dry. If , however, the springs are located in lands at the disposal of the Government, whether classed as poramboke, assessed or unassessed waste they will be treated as source of irrigation based on the period of their supply and the lands under them will be registered as wet.

(v) Spring Ponds: There are some spring ponds in some of the villages in the region e.g., Karuvadippam, Kaduvanur, Eripakkam, Embalam etc. They are known locally as Maduvu or Ural voikal. These are ponds with subterranean springs. They receive surface rain water falling on their bed and in the neighbourhood. The rain water as also the water oosing out from the springs are utilised by the ryots for irrigating their lands. There are field channels emanating from these ponds,

along which the water is taken by them to their fields. In many cases, because of accumulation of silt during the years and absence of any silt clearance work for a long time past, they have ceased to be of use as before, but the accumulated rain water is still used for irrigation. All such ponds will be assigned a definite classification and the lands irrigated by them registered as wet, the ryots being given option to compound the second crop charge as in other cases.

VI RECTIFICATION OF DEFECTS IN CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES ;

If at any time during the term of the settlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any new source is constructed by the Government or if any source is improved and generally when dry lands are converted into wet, the Government may revise the settlement classification to assign a suitable classification, as the case may be to such sources and impose such wet rates of assessment as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

VII. PRIVATE IRRIGATION WORKS CONSTRUCTED ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

In the bed of the Ginee river and of some odais, ryots have put up pucca wells and fixed electric or oil engine pump sets with the aid of which they take water for irrigating their own lands and the lands of some others also for hire charges. Irrigation works of a permanent nature, like anicut, constructed in Government sources by private enterprise and irrigation tanks constructed by private enterprise in Government lands wherever they are come across may be recognised in suitable cases to such extent as may be deemed appropriate and subject to certain general and special conditions in particular cases as may be specified in the order granting the recognition. The lands irrigated from these private works will be classed as dry and appropriate water cess is charged for their irrigation. Such recognition may be accorded only in unobjectionable cases and with due regard to the water resources at the point as well as the interest of the other ayacutdars above and below such works. As legislation for imposing a charge for water has not yet been posed in the Union Territory, the lands may be provisionally treated as wet, making a suitable classification for the source according to settlement principles, a concession being shown by putting the lands under a taram lower than otherwise. An agreement in the form given in Annexure from the persons having interest in such private irrigation works can also be obtained.

The following conditions may be imposed on such privately constructed works :-

1. That there should be no irrigation of any land in excess of the ayacut of the works as fixed at the settlement and tabulated in the proforma indicated below (vide proforma after condition 10).
2. That the control and distribution of water supply, the introduction of a system of turns, or the cessation of irrigation shall be by issue of orders from the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar having jurisdiction over the villages.
3. That the responsibility for the maintenance of and repairs to the work shall vest in the persons who have or whose predecessor in title have put up the work.
4. That the dimensions of the work, as at the settlement, cannot be added to except with the written permission of the Collector to be obtained in advance.
5. That, if at any time, the work falls out of repair, the Government undertake no responsibility for repairing the same, but will be prepared to suitably revise the classification of the lands under it.
6. That the Government retain the right to order any alteration in the dimensions of any additional constructions to the work and to direct the persons interested to carry out such repairs or improvements as may be necessary for the proper maintenance of the work.
7. That water may be baled out from the work by picotah or basket but not by oil engine or other mechanical means. This may be relaxed in special circumstances only with the special prior

permission of the Government.

8. That even temporary arrangements by way of turf bunds or otherwise shall not be made for increasing the capacity of the work to impound the water.

9. That no wells shall be connected with the stream or the river by means of a tunnel, gallery or other underground arrangements.

10. That in the event of any of these conditions being violated or not properly fulfilled, the Government shall be at liberty to demolish the work or carry-out any alterations or maintain the same themselves and to impose such assessment as they may deem appropriate and no compensation shall be payable by the Government.

Lands entitled to take water from work

Name of the Commune/Taluk	Name of the village in which the ayacut lands are situated	Local name of the irrigation Work	S.No., and subdivision No. of the land and the village in which the work is situated if the village in which the work is located is different from the village in which the ayacut lands lie.	Particulars of ayacut lands			Remarks
				S.No., and subdivision.	Extent Ha : A: C:	Name of the registered holder of the land	

(b) PRIVATE IRRIGATION SOURCES CONSTRUCTED ON PRIVATE LANDS ;

Recognition may also be accorded subject to such conditions as may be specified in the form given in Annexure II and in unobjectionable cases where an irrigation tank has been constructed on private land to use the water not flowing in a defined channel belonging to Government. In cases where other lands are liable to submersion within such private sources, the sources will not be recognised.

Where any private irrigation is thus recognised the total extent of the land that may be irrigated under it will be determined with reference to the nature and quality of the supply and the interest of other persons concerned. The Settlement Officer may exercise his discretion to exclude any land which in his opinion. It is not reasonable to include under the work. The lands under such sources will be registered as dry and assessed at appropriate special rate as provided for in Table `D` below :

Remission on the ayacut land will be granted only in years in which remission is granted for neighbouring dry lands. An agreement will be got executed by the person to whom the private irrigation sources belong. It will be in the Form given in Annexure III.

VIII. GROUPING OF LANDS CLASSED AS DRY:-

The villages in the Pondicherry region are well served by roads and/or rail which facilitate the

disposal of grain. There are also marketing centres in the tract. The surrounding village in the Tamil Nadu State are assigned group 1. The same may be done here also.

IX. MONEY RATES :-

The following money rates will be adopted ;

TABLE `A` - Wet Rates

(Rates per Hectare)

GROUPS											
III	IV	V	VII	VIII	XII	XIII	XIV	II Cl.	III Cl.	IV Cl.	V Cl.
								Source of irrigation	Source of irrigation	Source of irrigation	Source of irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1							26.42	23.48	20.54	17.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2		1					23.48	20.54	17.60	14.68
2	3	1	2	1	1			20.54	17.60	14.68	13.13
3	4	2	3	2	2	1		17.60	14.68	13.13	11.73
4	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	14.68	13.13	11.73	10.16
5		4	5	4		3	2	13.13	11.73	10.18	8.79
		5		5			3	11.79	10.18	8.79	7.41

TABLE `B` - Dry Rates

1									9.88
2	1								8.32
3	2		1						6.94
4	3	1	2	1	1				5.56
5	4	2	3	2	2	1			4.18
	5	3	4	3	3	2	1		3.38
		4	5	4		3	2		2.77
		5		5			3		2.00

TABLES `C` - Special rates for submersible lands

III -1	9.88
III-2, IV-1	9.88
III-3, IV-2, VII-1	8.32
III-4, IV-3, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1	6.94
III-5, IV-4, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1	5.56
IV-5, V-3, VII-4 VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-2	4.18
V-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	3.36
V-5, VIII-5, XIV-3	2.27

TABLE D

Special rates for lands registered under-

- i) private irrigation works constructed on private lands.
- ii) source handed over for private maintenance.

Dry grouping assigned to the village	Class IV source Rs. P	Class V source	
		Rs.	P
1	13.13	11.73	

The rates of land revenue assessment in force at present in the region are furnished below for purposes of comparison.

Class of land under the French classification system	Wet Lands (Rates per hectare)		Wooded or uncultivated lands
	Rs. P	Dry Lands Rs.P	
1st Class	23.91	18.98	4.22
2nd Class	19.68	14.76	2.81
3rd Class	15.47	11.25	1.13
4th Class	11.25	7.74	..
5th Class	7.04	4.92	
6th Class	2.81	2.10	..

X REVISION OF WET AYACUTS :

i) Fixation of wet ayacuts : The ayacut under each irrigation source according to the existing liasse registers will be adopted as the ayacut under the source effecting thereon the transfer of lands from wet to dry and dry to wet, as the case may be , on the principles enumerated below :

When an ayacut is jointly commanded by a number of irrigation sources and it is not possible to demarcate the portion irrigated by each source, the ayacut will be registered jointly under the sources supplying water to it and the rates to be fixed will be the rates applicable to the source of the highest class among them.

ii) Transfer from wet to dry : Fields registered as wet (Riziere) which have not been cultivated with wet crop for five years continuously (excluding years of drought) or which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is not advisable to retain as registered wet land, will be transferred to dry. Wet lands deliberately rendered unfit for such cultivation not because the supply of water is insufficient but because the growing of dry crops or the use of the land for other purposes, are more profitable will not, however, be transferred to dry.

iii) Transfer from dry to wet :- Fields registered as dry (Mg.Menus grains) or as T.V. (Terra Vague) in the existing accounts which have been regularly cultivated with wet crop for five years continuously from a Government source of irrigation excluding the years of drought and which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, can therefore, be transferred to wet without prejudice to the existing registered ayacut ; and fields registered as dry T.V. but from which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, is impossible to exclude Government source water, will be transferred to wet. When lands are transferred from wet to dry or from dry (or T.V.) to wet or from one registered sources to another a classification suitable to their new description and/or irrigation source will be assigned to them. Where lands are transferred from wet to dry or from dry to wet , the option of the registered holders of the fields concerned and the other afacutdars will invariably be ascertained and considered before ordering such transfer and such transfer will be with reference to the state of things on ground and local enquiries. In respect of villages irrigated from Suthukeni and Pillayarkuppam anicut channels and Vidur Reservoir and from the Sornavur Anicut channel (Bangaru Voikal from the Pennar River) and similar anicut systems, such transfers will ordinarily be made in consultation with the Public Works Department.

XI LAND IRRIGATED FROM WELLS :

i) Lands irrigated from private wells :- Land irrigated from wells private situated in the holding of ryots and not in any way connected with or deriving supply from any Government irrigation source will be registered as dry. No extra charges be levied for irrigation for such cases.

ii) Lands irrigated from Poramboke wells:- In cases of irrigation from poramboke wells, where the ryots are above to show that the wells have been sunk by them or by their predecessors in title of the lands which are irrigated by the wells the lands will be treated as dry.

Where the assignment of a poramboke well site is wholly unobjectionable and will not prejudice the rights of either the public or other ryots, the site will be assigned to the ryot concerned after due enquiry by the Settlement Officer. In such cases the well shall become a private well and the lands irrigated from it will be registered as dry.

iii) land irrigated by baling :- A remission of Rs.2.50 per hectare for the first crop and at 1/4 of the second crop charge subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 for the II crop, will be allowed for wet lands irrigated by baling from the Government sources. This rule will also apply to an occasional second crop in registered single crop wet lands.

When lands are irrigated by baling from one source and direct flow from another source, the rate of assessment will worked out separately and the higher of the two will be adopted.

No baling remission shall be granted in case of lift irrigation by mechanical contrivances.

XII. SPECIAL RATE LANDS :

a) Lands in the water spread of irrigation source : These lands will be classed as dry and assessed at a special rate equal to the appropriate rate in the table at C unless such lands are irrigated from and included in the ayacut of a source different from the one in the waterspread of which they are situated. Assessment so fixed will be leviable in all the seasons whether the lands are cultivated or not, except, however in cases of floods in the rivers feeding those sources or in seasons floods from rain water serving as feeder to those sources. The exception made herein is provided for following the principles of remission laid down by the former French Government.

b) Lands under small ponds etc.:- In the area under settlement, there are small rainfed tanks or other sources locally known as ural voikals, ponds, pools or maduvus with ayacuts of ten acres or less. It is likely to tend to general convenience if the anyacutdars of these sources will take upon themselves the duty of keeping them in repair. Where the ayacutdars agree to undertake the maintenance of those sources from which their lands are supplied, the Government may assess the lands comprised in the ayacut of these tanks at an appropriate special rate and subject to certain terms, as prescribed in Table D above instead of full rates.

The actual terms are specified below :

i) Only rainfed sources with ayacut of ten acres or less are eligible to be dealt with under this scheme.

ii) Source which form links in a chain of irrigation sources which by reason of their situation or for any other reason affect the supply to any Government source will not be eligible to be dealt with under this scheme.

iii) The beds of sources handed over for repairs by the ayacutdars will continue to be poramboke and Government property. The ayacutdars will have no right to interference in any way with the right of other persons to use these sources. The ayacutdars shall not raise the bund of the sources or the level of their surplus weir, if any, without the special permission of the Collector or do and act which in the opinion of the Collector will prejudicially affect any other sources of water supply to lands belonging to other persons by submersion or otherwise.

iv) the ayacutdars undertake to do the necessary repairs to the source and maintain it in a state of efficiency.

v) The lands registered under these sources will be treated as wet and a appropriate special rate as provided in Table D under will be charged for them. Such assessment will continue during the currency of the present settlement. The ayacut and the special rates will be liable to revision at future Settlement or resettlement.

Remission on the ayaut lands will be granted in years in which remission is granted on neighbouring dry lands.

vi) The ayacutdars are prohibited from extending irrigation beyond the present registered ayacut of these sources without the sanction of the Collector.

vii) The ayacutdars will be allowed permission by the Tahsildar to cut down free of charge for use in keeping the sources in repair any trees of little or no value that may be growing in the bed or bund of the sources.

viii) If any or all of the conditions set forth above are not properly fulfilled, the Government shall have the right to cancel the agreement and take over the source under its control and to deal with it as they deem fit and to impose on the lands such assessment as they may consider appropriate.

Persons desirous of undertaking the maintenance of the sources on the condition set forth above should submit their application to that effect in writing to the Settlement Officer on or before the date fixed for the Rough Patta Objection Hearing.

An agreement in the form given in Annexure II will also be obtained from the ayacutdars who undertake the maintenance of the said source.

XIII. ASSESSMENT ON LANDS PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE:-

Ground rent will be imposed on all sites of buildings and appurtenance thereto within the limits of municipal towns and other areas that may be declared as towns by a notification and on all lands used for non-agricultural purposes, whether built upon or not, similarly situated. The rate of ground rent will be Rs.15.62 per hectare. The Government will reserve the right to impose at any time during the period of settlement whatever ground rent they may deem necessary in lands assigned, subsequent to the settlement, if they are used for building purposes.

XIV. FISHERY RIGHTS:-

The fishery rights in irrigation sources (i.e) rivers, tanks, channels, etc., of the region, that is, water spots serving as sources of irrigation except the tanks in Ossudu and Bahour are now exercised by agricultural syndicates or caisse communes formed and functioning in the villages under the orders of the former French Government. The excepted fisheries of Ussudu and Bahour are excluded from the scope of the order and the rights in them are reserved by the Government. while the proceeds by the sale of the fisheries in Manalipet and Vadanur tank though held by the caisse communes are shared with the Tamil Nadu State Government, the fishery rights now exercised by the agricultural syndicates or caisse communes, as the case may be in other cases will be continued to be exercised by them in accordance with the orders or rules in force from time to time on the subject. In

all cases, the fishery rights will be subject to the conditions specified below and validation of any of the conditions will entail the termination these rights without payment of any compensation.

The draining of irrigation sources, the use of fixed engine, dynamiting and poisoning shall not be resorted to

ii) Rod and line, cast nets, drag nets, and other local nets shall alone be used.

iii) The size of the meshes in the nets shall not be below 1 1/2" between knots.

The fishery rights in vssudu and Bahour tanks will continue to be exercised by the Fishery Department as at present.

XV. TREE TAX :

No tax will be levied on trees standing on lands included in holdings. Where the trees and the lands on which they stand are held by different persons and the lands are of the category mentioned in section 12(c) of the Act, the grant relating to the trees will stand cancelled and the person who is in possession of the land will be given the option of applying for and obtaining a patta for the trees: if he should however, not apply for it prior to the date of the Rough Patta Objection Hearing, he will forfeit his claim for a patta for the trees and the Settlement Officer will deal with the matter as he may deem fit in the circumstances of the case. As regards trees standing on the notified date on porambokes, waste and other lands at the disposal of the Government tax will be levied on them at the rates specified below ;

Kind of trees	Rate of Tax per tree Rs.
1. Tamarind	3.00
2. Mango	3.00
3. Jack	3.00
4. Illupai	1.25
5. Palmyrah	0.50
6. Coconut	2.00
7. Other fruit bearing trees	1.00

In the villages, where Agricultural Syndicates (or Caisse Communes) are functioning and have been enjoying the usufruct of trees standing on irrigation sources and roads constructed for Agricultural purposes, such right will continue to be exercise by them.

XVI. REGISTRY OF HOLDING :

At the Settlement, Patta will be issued on the basis of the existing revenue records showing their enjoyment as verified on ground by the Settlement field staff and supported by documents of title, wherever, they are produced or are available.

XVII. ROUGH PATTABOBJECTION HEARING :

i) General Principles:- A Rough Patta Objection Hearing will be conducted and a notice together with a Rough Patta showing the cadastral survey and subdivision number or paimash number, if any, and subdivision number or paimash number, if any, and particulars of the land as wet or dry the registered source of irrigation taram, rate per hectare, the resurvey number and area and the present settlement rate of assessment imposed on the land will be served through the village karnam on each registered holder in person, if possible, or affixture before the date fixed for the Rough patta Objection Hearing. The name of the tenant or tenants and the details of tenancy as far as they are ascertainable by the settlement filed staff will also be entered in the patta. Every endeavour will also be entered in the patta. Every endeavour will be made to secure the prompt service of the individual notice to registered holders concerned but nonresidents and absentee holders must make their own arrangements to obtain the patta and the notice from the Village Karnam.

ii) Objection to be heard:- (a) The date on which and the place at which the objection to the entries in the Rough Pattas will be heard, will be entered in the notice. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objection will be published in the village Karnam's or Revenue Inspector's office (if there is one in the village) or some other conspicuous public place in the village or in any adjoining village and will also be published in the village by beat of tom tom, not less than a week prior to the date of hearing. The village Karnam will attend the hearing at the time and the place fixed, for the disposal of the objection. Orders passed at the enquiry will be received by the Settlement Officer or other officer holding the hearing after the date notified in the manner specified above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

(b) Errors found in the Rough Patta in regard to the Survey number, areas names of registered holders and the registration of the lands as wet, dry etc., can be corrected at and time during or after the settlement brought to notice by the parties concerned.

iii) Objection barred :- No objections will be admitted as to the rates of assessment which will be imposed on the land in accordance with these proposals. Petition for alterations of demarcation which Survey and Boundaries Act, 1967 (Act 8 of 1967) will not also be entertained.

iv) Appeals:- An appeal will lie to the Director of Settlement against the orders passed by the Settlement Officer or other officer holding the Rough Patta Objection Hearing. Parties must obtain the written orders passed by the Settlement Officer or the other officer holding the enquiry for preparing the appeals. The appeals shall be preferred within thirty days from the date of receipt of the order. Appeal petition need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with rules on the subject.

XVIII. RELINQUISHMENT OF LANDS :-

If during the settlement, it is not found possible to hold the Rough Patta Objection Hearing before the date fixed if any for accepting applications from land owners relinquishing any or all of their lands during the Falsi, the time within which the relinquishments is to be made, may be extended until a month after the close of the Rough Patta Objections Hearing in order to enable the ryots to make such changes as they may decide to make with reference to the revised conditions of assessments now imposed. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions, which are separately recorded in the schedule of lands covered by the Rough Patta Objection Hearing.

XIX INCREMENT REMISSION :-

Where as a result of the present settlement, the total assessment payable on an individual patta is increased by more than 25% over the land revenue paid by the ryot concerned immediately before the settlement, the increased assessment will be imposed gradually (i.e.) the increase will be spread over a series of years in accordance with the rule given below. The temporary abatement of the full settlement assessment is called ' Increment Remission'. In calculating the increase, which will give a claim to increment remission, enhancement due to the following reasons will not be taken into account :-

- (i) Increase in area by survey or resurvey :
- (ii) increase due to transfer from dry to wet and increase due to the levy of special rates to water spread lands : and
- (iii) increase due to transfer from single crop to double crops.

In other cases where increment remission is admissible, it will be calculated on the total enchancement of the new assessment over the land revenue payable immediately prior to the settlement. If the increase exceeds 25% of such land revenue, an amount equal to such land revenue plus 25%, thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by annual increment equal to 12 1/2%, of such land revenue. Each of the annual increments shall be subject to a minimum of one rupee. No increment remission will be admissible where the increase in assessment on a holding does not exceed Rs.3.

It is clearly to be understood that if the whole or a portion of a land held by a pattadar at the settlement is relinquished or transferred, the full assessment will be charged for the land remaining in his patta and for those which have been passed on to other hands. This rule will, however, not apply to cases in which the change in the holdings may be due to changes beyond the pattadar's control (i.e) where a portion of his land is washed away by floods or he is obliged to relinquish it or when a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter class of cases, the excess amount on what remains of the holding will be levied in the same no. of instalments as those for the entire holdings. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers, his interest therein to a co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will be granted.

XX. KISTBANDI :

The land Revenue due on the holdings will be collected as detailed below :-

- a) The revenue shall be payable in four monthly instalments commencing from January to April of the fasli year on account of which it is due.
- b) Each instalment of revenue shall be payable on the 10th of months aforesaid.
- c) In the case of pattas for amounts less than five rupees : the whole amount shall be payable in one instalment, on the 10th January.
- d) The revenue shall be paid to the Karnam of the village where the land or lands in respect of which revenue is payable is or are situated.

Provided that it can be paid direct in the Sub-Treasury subject to the following conditions, namely :-

- i). The revenue payable in respect of each taluk or sub-taluk paid in a sub-treasury shall not be less than Rs.50 for each instalment or 200 for the fasli.
- ii) The payment shall be made on or before the 3rd of the months in which the instalment is payable.

Provided further it shall be the duty of the party concerned to prove to the satisfaction of the village Karnam, that he has paid the dues in the Treasury/Sub-Treasury and by his failure to do so, if any loss or damage is caused to him by the action of the village Karnam, the Government will in no case be responsible for such loss or damage.

XXI. CONCLUSION :-

At present 2 1/2 of the basic land tax and a centage levy ranging from 15% to 30% of the said tax are being collected by the Revenue Department and made over to the Communes concerned. The Communes are also enjoying at present the unfruets of trees standing on roads other than agricultural roads lying in their areas. No change is proposed in respect of these collections nor in respect of the tenure of lands held by private individuals or institutions on 99 years lease. Leases for lesser periods will be allowed to run their normal term on the expiry of which the lands will revert to Government. In the current settlement the lease lands will be classed as assessed waste wet or dry, as the case may be, according to settlement principles. In regard to manyam lands coming under the category of `Devasthanam`, their tenure will not be interfered with, wherever these institutions are in

existence and the lands are not diverted from the purpose for which they were granted.

Settlement Officer

ANNEXURE - I

[Vide Para VII (a)]

AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY THE PERSONS HAVING INTEREST IN A PRIVATE IRRIGATION WORK

We the persons having interest in the private irrigation work, specified in the Schedule agree to the following conditions for the recognition of the said private irrigation work :-

(1) That all irrigation from the work, whether by direct flow or by other means or by percolation or from wells benefited by percolation from the work be charged.

(2) That on recognition, a suitable classification be assigned to the work and that the lands shown in the schedule be registered as dry and assessed suitably.

(3) that any dry lands permitted to be irrigated under the work in excess of the ayacut fixed be charged at the appropriate water cess in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

(4) That irrigation of any dry lands in excess of the ayacut fixed under the work will be allowed only on the written permission of the Collector or his authorised subordinates and that any irrigation of any dry lands under the work without such permission be treated as unauthorised and irregular.

(5) That the control and distribution of water supply, the introduction of a system of turns, or the cessation of irrigation shall be by issue of order, from the Tahsildar, the recognised ayacut lands getting a `preferential claim for water`.

(6) The responsibility for the maintenance of and repairs to the work shall vest in us and that the Government shall in no way be responsible therefor.

(7) That the Dimensions of the work are as shown in the sketch attached and that any additional construction or the alteration shall be made only after obtaining the permission of the Collector in writing in advance.

(8) That, if at any time the work falls out of repair, the Government undertake no responsibility for repairing the same but will be prepared to restore the assessment appropriate to the soild classification, if the persons so desire and in accordance with the relevant rules.

(9) That, the Government retain the right to order any alteration in the dimensions of the work of any additional constructions, and to direct the executants to carry out such repairs or improvements as may be necessary for the proper maintenance of the work .

(10) That, water may be baled from the work by picottah or basket but not by oil engine or electric power or other mechanical means.

(11) That , no wells shall be connected with stream or river by means of a tunnel, gallery or other underground arrangement.

(12) That, even temporary arrangements by way of turf bunds or otherwise shall not be made

for increasing the capacity of the work to impound water.

(13) That the executants agree to the following further conditions.

(14) That, in the event of any of the conditions being violated or not properly fulfilled, the Government shall be at liberty to demolish the work or carry out any alterations or maintain the same themselves and to impose such assessments or water-cess, whether ordinary or penal, on the lands irrigated therefrom as they may deem, appropriate and no compensation shall be payable by the Government.

SCHEDULE

							Lands entitled to take water from the work	
Name of the District	Name of the District	Name of the Village in which the ayacut lands are situated	Local name of the irrigation work	Survey No. & Sub - division, & Village in which work is situated	Survey No. & Sub-division No	Extent	Name of the registered holder	Remarks

*Specify here the village in which the work is located, if that village is different from the village in which the ayacut lands lie.

ANNEXURE II [See para XII(b)] AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY THE AYACUTDARS OF TANK HANDED OVER FOR PRIVATE MAINTENANCE

I/We hereby agree to undertake the maintenance of the tank situated in S.No.....of the village of No.....taluk measuring.....hectares and having an ayacut of.....hectares in S.No.....under it on the following conditions, which will be in force during the currency of the present settlement and will be liable to revision, as the Government may decide on the expiry of the period :-

(i) That I/We undertake to do the necessary repairs to the tank and maintain it always in a state of efficiency.

(ii) That I/We agree to pay the special rates of assessment that may be fixed on the ayacut lands.

(iii) That the special rates will be liable to revision at future re-settlement or during a general revision of land revenue.

(iv) That I/We shall not extend irrigation beyond the present registered ayacut of the tank as enumerated in the Schedule without the prior sanction of the Collector.

(v) that the land in which the tank is situated, including the bed and bunds will continue to be poramboke and Government property.

(vi) That I/we shall not interfere in any way with the rights of other persons to use the tank.

(vii) That I/We shall not raise the bund of the tank or the level of its surplus weir or in any maner alter the diemension of the tank without the special permission of the Collector, and shall not

do any act which in the opinion of the Collector will prejudicially affect any other sources of water supply or the irrigation rights of other persons, or lands belonging to other persons by submersion or otherwise and if any dispute arises over such matter, the decision of the Collector on it shall be regarded as final.

(ix) That in the event of any of the conditions being violated or not fulfilled properly, the Government shall have the right to levy penal water rate on all the lands irrigated from the tank, or to take back the tank under their control and deal with it as may seem to them just and proper and to impose such assessment and or watercess on the lands comprised in its ayacut or irrigated from it, as may be appropriate.

(x) That I/We agree to the following further conditions:-

SCHEDULE

Survey No. and sub- division number	Extent Ha.A.C	Name of the the Owner	Remarks
1	2	3	4

Note:- If further suitable conditions have to be added in cases according to the special circumstances of each case they may be added after condition IX.

ANNEXURE III

[Vide para VII (b)]

AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY PERSON HAVING INTEREST IN TANKS IN HOLDING RETAINING SURFACE DRAINAGE NOT FLOWING IN A CHANNEL

I/We.....the persons having interest in the private tank specified in the Schedule below agree to the following conditions for the recognition of the said private tank :-

i) That I/We agree to pay the assessment fixed for the tank bed including the water spread and also for the ayacut.

ii) That I/We agree to adhere to the hydraulic standards of the tank noted in the last column of the Schedule.

iii) That I/We agree to pay the water rate that will be charged on the entire area irrigated under the tank if owing to the storage capacity being increased, water spreads on Government lands in the foreshore.

iv) That I/We agree not to direct into the tank water flowing in a defined channel belonging to Government.

v) That I/We agree to pay the appropriate water charge and /or penalty levied if water flowing in a defined channel belonging to Government is diverted into the tank

vi) That I/We agree not to extend without the previous permission of the Collector in writing, the ayacut of the tank.

vii) that I/We agree to pay enhanced water cess on the irrigation of any extent in excess of the ayacut without the Collector's permission or when such permission has been refused by the Collector besides being liable for any other punishment in accordance with law.

viii) That I/We agree to the recognition being withdrawn for infringing any of the conditions aforesaid.

SCHEDULE

District	Tauk	Village	S.No. in which the tank is located	Local name if any for the work
1	2	3	4	5

S.No. & Sub-division No.	Description	Extent	Name of the registered holder	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10

Note:- If any lands in which the ayacut are in a village different from the one in which the tank in column (4) is located, the name of the other village should be specified in column (6).

SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT

KARAIKAL REGION

Scheme report submitted by the Settlement Officer, Pondicherry, under Section 8(4) of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.29 of 1970) containing proposals for the Settlement of Karaikal taluk of the Pondicherry Union Territory.

1. GENERAL :

The object of the settlement now undertaken is to determine the assessment on the land in Karaikal taluk comprising Kariakial, Tirunallar, Neravy, Tirumalairayanpattinam, Nedungadu and Kottacheri Communes. The assessment will be determined after dividing the lands into groups and classes for their productive capacity based on the nature and quality of their soils and the facilities available for their cultivation and irrigation. Soils of like productive capacity will be grouped together under one grade or taram for purposes of determining the assessment.

2. The rates of assessment set out in the notification of the Government of Tamil Nadu for the resettlement of wet and dry lands in the adjoining Thanjavur district will be adopted for the settlement of the lands in the Communes mentioned above.

3. The Settlement Officer, Pondicherry shall effect the settlement in accordance with principles laid down herein.

II. DESCRIPTION OF LAND :

4. (a) All Government lands whether in the possession and enjoyment of the Communes or not on the date of commencement of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 and which are now used, or which may be required, for Communal, Public or Government purposes will be registered as `Porambokes`, `Porambokes means land which reserved for State or Communal purposes such as (1) River or Stream, (2) Tanks, (3) Tank Bed, (4) Channel, (5) Banks or rivers and tanks, (6) Ponds, (7) Diches, (8) Fort, (9) Wells, (10) Trees, (11) Rail Roads, (12) Burning and burial grounds, (13) Cattlestands, (14) Grazing ground, (15) Village sites, (16) Forest, (17) Pagoda, (18) Threshing Floor, (19) Salt Pans, (20) Public Buildings and (21) Cart-track.

(b) Government lands which are at the disposal of the Commune for remunerative purposes and which are assessed to land tax before the commencement of this Act shall be registered in the holdings of the respective Communes, subject to the following conditions prescribed by the Government in the rules framed under the Act, viz.

- i) that the communes pay the assessment that may be fixed for the lands for so long as they are being used for the same purpose as at the commencement of the Act ;
- ii) that in the event of their being not required for the above said purpose, Government may direct that the said lands be replaced at their disposal : and
- iii) that the decision of the Government under clause (ii) above shall be final .

(c) lands which are not required as porambokes and which are readily cultivable and are available for assignment will be registered as assessed wastes.

(d) Lands which are not required as porambokes and which are readily cultivable and are available for assignment will be registered as assessed wastes.

(e) All assessed lands whether occupied or waste, will be placed under one of the descriptions wet or dry as they may be appropriate subject to the provisions relating to special rate and ground rent lands, vide Table `C` and paras 13 and 25 below, except, however, that assessed waste lands in the area shall not be ordinarily classified as Wet.

(f) Any assessed land, for the irrigation of which Government can ordinarily supply water shall be registered as `Wet` and the rest as `Dry` lands. Any land which, according to the present `Liasse` and other records is classed as `Riziere` and irrigated under a source of irrigation (Moyen d`irrigation) owned by Government will be registered as Wet unless the Settlement Officer, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that it has ceased to be commandable by that source on account of the source being abandoned or such like cause. Lands irrigated solely from wells (not being wells sunk in porambokes, or other waste lands at the disposal of Government) whether such lands are described as Riziere (Wet), Mg.(means Grains) i.e. `Dry` or manavari (T.V) in the existing accounts, will be registered as Dry.

(g) The consent of the landholders is immaterial to the registration of a land as Wet or Dry or to its transfer as Dry or Wet or vice versa, though their wishes will be recorded for such transfer. However, as a matter of principle, lands will not ordinarily be transferred from Dry to Wet if the ryots already holding wet lands under the same irrigation source object to such transfer.

(h) A mere change in the registry of a land from wet to dry will not have the effect of preventing the ryot from irrigating the land in those years in which there is an abundant supply of water in the irrigation source over and above the requirements of the registered wet ayacut of the source, provided he pays a fixed amount as watercess at the rates that may be fixed by the Government from time-to-time. In all other years, only dry assessment will be collected upon lands registered as dry. A bill under the title `The Pondicherry Irrigation Cess Bill, 1970 ; has been drafted and it is pending introduction in the Legislative Assembly. Till it becomes law, a dry land, if it should be occasionally

irrigated with Government water as stated above, will be treated as a Wet land and appropriate wet assessment will be charged for it based on a soil classification suitable to its being registered as Wet under the particular source of its irrigation.

III. CHANNELS PATHWAYS AND OTHER SIMILAR PORAMBOKES :

5. These categories of lands, wherever they do not exceed 4 metres in width, will be shown as detail and not as subdivisions in the field measurement book, except in special cases. The inclusion of such poramboke land in registered holding does not confer any right over such land on the registered holder in whose fields, the poramboke land is included and the Government do not forego or abandon any of their rights in such land.

IV CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

6. Sections 7 and 8 of the Act lay down the procedure to be followed for determining the assessment to be levied in respect of each land. It consists broadly in the division of the lands into groups and classes based, among other factors, on the productive capacity of the soil of the lands, and facilities for their cultivation and irrigation. Other factor such as their nearness to market for the disposal of their produce, commodity selling prices and cost of cultivation etc, have also to be taken into account for determining the assessment. These and allied factors have been duly considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu when after a series of crop cutting experiments on lands of different classes of soil, their outturns under irrigated and unirrigated conditions were ascertained in respect of staple foodgrains like paddy in respect of wet lands and cholam, cumbu, ragi, varagu and hosegram in respect of dry lands, as may be extensively grown in the tract. Based on the results of such experiment, that Government have worked out what are called `Money Rates`. They represent half the normal net income from them, at the average of the prices of those grains over a long series of years and are to be found in the Government's printed `Revised Settlement tables of Madras Presidency, (1935)`. These money rates vary from district to district and such of them as relate to Thanjavur District may be followed in the Settlement of the Karaikal Region, taking paddy as ragi, cumbu or varagu as the food crop grown on dry lands. It may, however be stated there that dry crop cultivation as such is very negligible in the tract and according to the latest year (1969-69) or which the Season 4 hectares and that too with cholam crop. These rates are given in Tables `A` and `B` in para 13 below as for each description of soil and separately for wet and dry lands.

7. The Karaikal region lies in the Cauvery Delta. The region is surrounded on the north by Nannilam and Mayuram taluks on the south by Nannilam and Nagapattinam taluks and on its west by Nannilam taluk, all of the region and coastal lands in the region contain soils coming under category of arenaceous heavy sand. The soils of the lands in the interior are mostly under the regar(black) Clayey and loamy sorts. There are also small patches of red ferruginous type of soils here and there. The alluvial soil is not met with extensively, apparently because the terrain is a gentle slope towards the sea and irrigation in the region is largely by irrigation-cum-drainage carriers, as distinct from irrigation carriers alone, i.e. with the original mineral laden waters of the Cauvery and its tributaries, higher up in Tanjavur District limits. It is found to occur in the north-western part of the region adjoining the Nandalar river which serves as a boundary between it and the Mayuram taluk of Tanjavur District. So much so, provision has to be made in the Settlement Scheme Report for working out assessment for the four main series of soils, viz. alluvial, regar, red ferruginous and arenaceous. The alluvial, series will be subdivided into two classes namely clay, and loam, the regar and red ferruginous series into three classes, namely, clay, loamy, and sandy, and the arenaceous into three classes, namely loam, sand and heavy sand. Each of the classes under alluvial, regar and red ferruginous will be graded into five sorts, viz., best, good, ordinary, inferior and worst. There will be provision for two extra sorts under the alluvial clay for rich padugai lands and one extra sort under alluvial loam for the exceptionally fertile wet lands and padugai dry lands falling under that series. Each class under arenaceous series will be graded into three sorts, bests, ordinary and worst. In describing the soils the following symbols will be used :-

- I - means alluvial clay
- II - means alluvial loam
- III - means regar clay ;
- IV - means regar loam;
- V - means regar sand ;
- VII - means red ferruginous loam ;
- VIII - means red ferruginous sand ;
- XII - means arenaceous loam ;
- XIII - means arenaceous sand ;
- XIV - means arenaceous heavy sand ;

Arabic figures following : Roman figures denote the sort of soil, The extra , sort for wet land under alluvial loam will be denoted as I-A and that for padugai (dry) land in the series as I - P Viz., II-IA and II-IP. Similarly the two extra sorts for padugai dry lands, under alluvial clay will be denoted as I.P and 2P, namely, I.1P and 1.2P.

8. Sorting will be mainly based on the yields of the standard crops given in the revised settlement table for the adjoining Tanjavur District and published by the Tamil Nadu Government in 1935.

Soils of equal productive capacity will be arranged in tarams as stated at the outset in this report and the assessment rates determined on the basis of soil classification and classification of irrigation sources in the case of wet lands and with reference to the dry grouping assigned at the Settlement to the village for the dry lands ; and they will be grouped in tarams as detailed below :-

Taram	Wet Rate per hectare	Dry Rate per hectare
(1)	(2) Rs. P.	(3) Rs. P
1	41 07	20 39
2	32 21	14 68
3	29 33	11 73
4	26 24	8 65
5	23 48	7 41
6	20 39	5 85
7	17 60	4 32
8	14 68	3 71
9	12 98	2 94
10	11 73	2 15
11	10 18	1 24
12	8.63	0 62

V. CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES :-

9. Karaikal region falls within the area known in the Tamil Nadu State as `OLD DETLA` of the Cauvery. This area comprises the whole of Kumbakonam, Mayram, Sirkali and Nannilam taluks and parts of the Thanjavur, Papanasam, Mannargudi, Tiruthurai pundi and Nagapattinam taluks of Thanjavur District.

The classification of the irrigation sources in the Karaikal region will be done on merits taking into consideration the supply and drainage facilities provided by them and having due regard also to the classification assigned to them higher up in Thanjavur District. That classification will be generally adopted unless there is justification for a deviation by reason of differences in supply or drainage facilities. In particular, due notice will be taken of the classification of other irrigation sources in the adjoining villages of that District which are similarly placed in regard to supply and drainage facilities. Description may, however, be given to the Settlement Officer to up-grade the classification assigned in that district so as to provide for differences in the matter of supply and drainage facilities., the discretion being exercised subject to the approval of the Director of Settlement.

The Government may also reserve the right to re-classify the sources, whenever there is any re-classification in the areas higher up or in the adjoining areas of the Tamil Nadu State and the re-classification will be done on the same basis as in those areas, provided that similar conditions are in existence in the tract concerned in the Region.

10. Irrigation sources may be arranged in five classes with reference to their capacity and nature of supply as detailed below :-

I. Class Source :- All irrigation sources under the Cauvery canals (whether they are directly or indirectly supplied by such canals) including all tanks whether such tanks receive supply from those sources directly or indirectly and whether such tanks are privately owned or not.

II. Class Source :- River-fed and rain-fed tanks affording supply for not less than eight months in a year.

III. Class Sources :- (a) Percolation and spring sources drawing supply from Cauvery waters flowing in any one of the rivers that drain the region ; and

IV. Class Sources :- Refined tanks affording supply for less than five months but not less than three months.

V. Class Sources :- Small rain-fed tanks and all sources affording supply for less than three months.

(b) Jungle streams and tanks of good capacity fed by such streams, spring channels, small river-fed tanks and referred tanks ; affording supply for less than eight months but not less than five months .

Notes:- 1. Drainage source will be placed one class lower than that assigned to the concerned main source

2. In respect of irrigation sources not deriving any supply from the Cauvery river system either directly or indirectly, the Settlement Officer may be given discretion to deviate from the above principles to deal equitably with exceptional cases for reasons to be recorded, subject to the approval of the Director of Settlement.

11. If, at any time during the term of settlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class, is remedied by the Government or if any new source is constructed by Government, or if any source is improved, and generally when dry lands are converted into wet, the Government may reserve the right to revise the settlement classification, as the case may be, and impose such wet rates of assessment, or such water-rates as they may deem fit on

the lands commanded by such sources.

VI DRY GROUPING :-

12. The villages in the region are fairly well connected by road and /or rail and they will be placed in I group except where, for special reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to the approval of the Director of Settlement , the Settlement Officer can to deal equattably with exception as cases, deviate from the settlement principles of following the grouping assigned to the surrounding villages in Tanjavur District.

VII. MONEY RATES :-

13. The following are the money rates that will be adopted :-

A. WET RATES

Delta Areas

Class and sort of soil	Rate per hectare		
	I Class	II Class	III Class
	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs. P
II - IA	41.07	-	-
II-I	35.21	29.33	26.24
I-1, II-2	29.33	26.24	23.48
I-2, II-3,IV-1	26.24	23.48	20.39
I-3,II-4,III-1,IV-2,VII-1	23.48	20.39	17.60
I-4, II-5,III-2,IV-3 ,V-1,VII-2,VIII-1,XII-1	20.39	17.60	14.68
I-5,III-3,IV-4,V-2,VII-3, VIII-2,XII-2,XIII-1	17.60	14.68	12.98
III-4, IV-5,V-3,VII-4,VIII-3,XII-3,XIII-2,XIV-1	14.68	12.98	11.73
III-5, V-4,VII-5,VIII-4,XIII-3, XIV-2	12.98	11.73	10.18
V-5,VIII-5,XIV-3	11.73	10.18	8.65

B. DRY RATES

	I Group Rs. P	II Group Rs.P
I -1P	20.39	-
I -2P , II - 1P	14.68	-
I -1	14.68	11.73
I -2, II -1	11.73	8.65
I -3, II -2, III -1	8.65	7.41
I-4, II-3,III-2,IV-1	7.41	5.85
I-5, II-4, III-3, IV-2,VII-1	5.85	4.32
II -5,III -4,IV -3,V -1,VII -2,VIII -1,XII -1	4.32	3.71
III-5,IV-4,V-2,VII-3,VIII-2.XII-2, XIII-I	3.71	2.94
IV-5, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	2.94	2.15
V-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	2.15	1.24
V-5, VIII-5, XIV-3	1.24	0.62

C. SPECIAL RATES

Special rates of assessment on (i) lands irrigated by Private irrigation sources on private lands, recognized as irrigation sources and (ii) lands irrigated from small Government owned irrigation sources handed over to ayacutdars for maintenance.

Dry Grouping of the village	IV Class	V Class
	(Rate per hectare) Rs. P	Rs. P
I	10. 18	8. 65
II	7. 41	5. 85

14. Charge for second Crop :- (1) During the present settlement, all wet lands may be registered as Single Crop wet lands only.

(2) Occasional Second Crop Charges :- The charge for a second Crop, when raised on lands registered as Single Crop wet may be in accordance with the rules or orders that may be issued by the Government and that may be in force from time to time. However till such time as the Legislature passes an Act for the levy of water cess for such irrigation, the water rate will be calculated at half the single crop assessment on the land.

calculated at half the single crop assessment on the land.

15. Water rate on Dry Lands:- Water rate on Dry Lands irrigated from Government sources of irrigation will be levied under the rules or orders that may be issued by the Government and that may be in force from time to time. However, till such time as the Legislature passes an Act imposing a levy of water cess for such irrigation, the lands will be treated as single crop wet, assigning to them an appropriate soil classification and taram in accordance with settlement principles.

VIII FIXATION OF AYACUT

16. (a) The ayacut under each irrigation source as per the revenue accounts prior to settlement will be adopted as the ayacut under each source, after effecting in them the transfer of the lands from wet to dry or dry to wet on the principles enumerated below. When an ayacut is jointly commanded by a number of irrigation sources and it is not possible to demarcate the irrigation sources and it is not possible to demarcate the portion irrigated by each source, the ayacut will be registered jointly under the sources supplying water to it and the rates to be fixed will be before rate applicable with reference to the source of the highest class among them.

(b) Transfer from wet to dry :- (i) Lands registered as `Wet` (Riziers) in the existing accounts but which are not commandable or which were not irrigated during any of the five years (excluding years of drought) preceding the settlement will be transferred to `Dry`. Ordinarily the consent of the ryot will be obtained by the Settlement Officer. He may however, exercise his discretion to order such transfer without such consent.

(c) Transfer from dry to wet: (i) Lands which are registered in the existing accounts as `Dry` (menus Grains) but which have been cultivated with wet crops regularly for five years (excluding years of drought) preceding the settlement from which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is impossible to exclude Government source water, may, subject to the approval of the Director be transferred as wet.

17. When the lands are transferred from one description to another or from one registered source of irrigation to another, a soil classification suitable to their new description and/or registration will be assigned to them. The wishes of ayacutdars and the owner of the fields concerned will ordinarily be ascertained and considered before ordering such transfers.

IX LANDS IRRIGATION FROM WELLS :-

18. Lands irrigated sold from private wells, whether open wells or bore wells, and wells installed with pumping installations and situated in the holdings of ryots will be classed as `Dry`.

19. Land irrigated from Poramboke wells: Wells having regular ayacut of not less than 1.25 hectares will be classed as irrigation sources and their ayacuts will be registered as `Wet` with appropriate Water assessment the usual baling remission being allowed. In the case of other wells (i.e) wells having an ayacut less than 1.25 hectares, the lands irrigated by them will be treated as dry and appropriate water cess will be charged for the irrigation from the wells if the water is actually used for irrigating the lands. As there is no Act at present in the Union Territory analogous to the Tamil Nadu Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 for levy of the water-cess, till such time as such an Act is enacted, the land will be provisionally treated as a single crop wet land and charged the wet assessment appropriate to its soil classification and registration as Wet, If in individual cases, the ryots are able to show that the wells were constructed by them or by their predecessors-in-title, no water-cess need be charged for the irrigation.

20. Lands irrigated from Doruvu Wells :- Doruvu wells are wells constructed on the bank of rivers, or odais and they comprise the following :-

- (a) Bank or stone wells connected with rivers or odais by tunnels or open channel.
- (b) Wells which consist of an excavation on the face of the bank of rivers or odais rivetted with stone.

Land solely irrigated from such wells will be treated as dry and charged with water cess per the rates that may be in force from time to time, in respect of the sources on the banks of which the wells are situated (with the concession allowed for baling wet lands). When different rates of water cess are prescribed by the Government for a first wet paddy crop and any other first wet crop, the rate applicable to a first wet crop of paddy may be adopted for the purpose.

There is at present no legislation in force in the Union Territory corresponding to the Tamil Nadu Irrigation Cess Act, 1865. But the Revenue department has framed a Bill, under the caption, "The Pondicherry Irrigation Cess Bill, 1970" generally on the lines of the above act and the Irrigation Cess Rules issued by that Government under that Act. The bill has not yet been introduced in the Assembly, pending Government of India's approval. In these circumstances, till irrigation water cess rules are framed by the Administration, the lands irrigated by such wells may be treated as wet assigning to them a suitable soil classification and taram and subjected to wet assessment.

21. In cases of irrigation by baling water from rivers by means of picotahs, the same procedure as in respect of lands irrigated from doruvu wells mentioned above may be followed, that is, by treating the lands provisionally as wet under the particular source of supply, and after the enactment of legislation for levy of water-cess, charging such water-cess at the rates in force under that Act, from time to time.

In cases where doruvu wells are put up on streams or odais which do not possess any registered area under them being unimportant and uncertain in respect of water supply and therefore unfit to be classified as a Government source of irrigation and in cases where water from such streams or odais is used for irrigation, the same procedure as mentioned above may be followed.

X. LANDS IRRIGATED BY BALING :-

22. A baling remission of Rs.2.50 per hectare may be allowed for the first crop and, as for second crop, it may be fixed at 1/4th of second crop charge subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 per hectare. This rule may be applied to an occasional second crop in a registered single crop wet lands. Where lands are irrigated by baling from one source and by direct flow from another, the rate may be worked out separately for each source and the higher of the two rates may be levied.

XI. SPECIAL RATE LANDS :

23. Small tanks and ponds, whether classed in the existing accounts as 'Etang', a la Colonie or Commune and used by ryots for raising seed-betl or for raising irrigated crops may be handed over to the ryots concerned for private maintenance if they are willing to take up the responsibility of maintaining them. The ayacut of such sources may be treated as dry but assessed at special rate (instead of at full wet rates) given in table 'C' in para 13 above. An agreement may also be obtained from the ryots agreeing to the conditions subject to which the sources are handed over to them. It may be in form given in Annexure I.

24. There may also be cases of such tanks and ponds which may be held by one or more of the landowners in the village and described as Riz. etc. Such sources may also be recognised as private irrigation sources. The lands irrigated from such sources may be treated as dry including the bed of the sources, and subjected to appropriate assessment as a dry land. Special rates are specified in table 'C' in para.13. An agreement may also be obtained from the ryots concerned agreeing to the conditions subject to which the recognition is accorded. The agreement may be in

form given in Annexure II.

XIII. GROUND RENT :

25. During the present Settlement, groundrent will be imposed on all lands used for non-agricultural purposes and on all sites of buildings and appurtenances thereto lying within the limits of towns and on all lands whether built upon or not, similarly situated. The rate of groundrent will be Rs.15.65 per hectare. Under section 12(b) of the Act, the Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the Settlement any additional assessment or groundrent not exceeding Rs.62.50 per hectare.

XIII. TREE TAX :-

26 (i). No tax will be levied on trees standing on lands included in holdings. Where the trees and the lands on which the trees stand are held separately, registry will be confined to the land alone in the present settlement.

(ii) Tax may be levied at the following rates on trees standing on porambokes, wastes and other lands at the disposal of the Government if held on patta which may be granted to the person who may be permitted to enjoy their produce. Where, however, the produce of such trees is at present enjoyed by the communes concerned or by local Agricultural Syndicates or Caisse Communes, as the case may be, such enjoyment may not be interfered with. In other cases, the usufruct of trees may be leased out to the highest bidder at auctions that may be held by the Government annually.

	Rate of tax per tree Rs . P
Tamarind	3 00
Mangoes	3 00
Jack	3 00
Illupai	1 25
Palmyra	0 50
Coconut	2 00
Other fruit bearing trees	1 00

XIV. FISHERIES :

Coastal fishery in the Region is under the control of the Fisheries Department. It may continue to be so. If in any tanks or other kinds of irrigation sources (e.g)Ponds the local Agricultural Syndicates or Caisse Communes are enjoying the fishery income therefrom they may be allowed to continue to enjoy the same. In all cases of enjoyment by Agricultural Syndicates or Caisse Communes, the fishery rights may be subject to the following conditions:

(i) The draining of irrigation sources, the use of fixed engines, dynamiting and poisoning shall not be resorted to :

(ii) the rod and line, cast nets, drag nets and other local nets shall alone be used ; and

(iii) the size of the meshes in the nets shall not be below 1 1/4" between knots.

XV. REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS :

28. At the settlement, rough pattas for lands will be issued to persons possessing rights to the lands in accordance with the registry made in the Survey and after due enquiry.

XVI ROUGH PATT A OBJECTION HEARING :

29. Issue of rough Pattas:- At the time of settlement a Rough Patta Objection Hearing shall be conducted and a notice thereof together with a rough patta showing the survey and subdivision number, the old survey and sub-division number, and letter, if any, the particulars of the land(Wet or Dry) the registered source of irrigation (in case of Wet lands), taram, rate per hectare, extent and the settlement assessment imposed on it. While every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the registered holders concerned, non-resident and absentee registered holders may have to make their own arrangements to obtain the pattas and the notices from the village officers.

30. Objection to be heard:- The date on which and the place at which objection to entries in or omission from, rough pattas will be heard, will be entered in the patta. Notice of the time and the place fixed for hearing objection will be pasted in the office of the Village Officers for being published therein and if there is no such office there, in some other conspicuous public place in the village. It will also be published in the village by tom tom, not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing. The village Officers will also be present at the hearing. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated to the parties concerned then and there. No petition will be received by the officer holding the enquiry after the date notified for hearing unless the delay in presenting it is explained to the satisfaction of that officer.

31. Errors found in the Rough Pattas in regard to survey number, area, name(s) of registered holder (s) and the registration of land as Government poramboke, wet, dry and the like can be corrected at any time during or after settlement, if brought to notice by the party interested but petition for alteration of demarcation will not be entertained.

Appeals:- An appeal against the orders passed by the Settlement Officer will lie to the Director of Settlement. Parties will have to obtain the written orders of the Settlement Officer before filing appeals. The appeals may have to be preferred to the Director within thirty days from the date of communication of the orders. Appeal petitions need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with rules.

32. Objection barred:- No objection will be admitted as to the rates of assessment imposed on lands in accordance with this report.

XVII. RELINQUISHMENT :

33. If, during the Settlement, it is found not possible to issue the Rough Patta referred to in paragraph 29 or hold the Rough Patta Objection Hearing before the last date fixed, if any, by the Revenue Department for the acceptance of applications for relinquishment of lands during the Fasli, the time within which relinquishment may be made may be extended until, a month after the close of the Rough Patta Objection Hearing, in order to enable the ryots to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the conditions of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions which are separately recorded in Rough Pattas.

XVIII. INCREMENT REMISSION :-

34. Where, as a result of the present settlement, the total assessment payable on a holding is increased by more than 25% of the old assessment, the increase will be spread over a number of years in accordance with the rules given below. The temporary abatement of the full settlement assessment is called `increment remission`.

35. In calculating the increase in assessment which will give claim to increment remission, the enhancement due to :-

(a) increase in area by the resurvey :

(b) increase due to transfer of land from dry to wet or from single crop to double crop, will not be taken into account.

Increment remission will not be admissible where the increase on a holding does not exceed Rs.3. Where increment remission is admissible, the assessment will be levied in the following manner

An amount equal to the old assessment plus 25% thereof will be levied at once and the remainder by annual increments equal to 12 1/2% of such old assessment. Each of the annual instalments shall be subject to a minimum of one Rupee.

If the whole or any portion of any land held by a pattadar prior to the settlement is relinquished or transferred, the full assessment will be charged on the land remaining in his patta, and on those which have passed to other persons. This rule will not, however, apply to cases where the change in the holding may be due to reasons beyond the control of the pattadar, that is, where a portion of his land is washed away by floods or he is obliged to relinquish it or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter class of cases, the excess assessment on what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as those fixed for the entire holding ; similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein to a co-pattadar or to a stranger increment remission will be granted.

XIX. KIST BANDI :-

35. The annual assessment due shall be paid in four monthly instalments commencing `from January and ending with the April of the fasli year on account of which it is due and each instalment shall be payable on the 10th of those four months. However, in the case of patta for amounts less than five rupees, the whole amount shall be payable in one instalment on the 10th January of the year.

XX. DURATION OF SETTLEMENT :

36. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) the settlement may remain in force for a period of thirty years. The Government may reserve to themselves the right to revise, at the expiry of the Settlement, the classification and assessment of lands as wet or dry, as may seem to them proper. No enhancement of assessment may, however, be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to the lands, by improvements effected by the ryots whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from Government or otherwise.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ANNEXURE - I**(See Para 23)**

Agreement executed by the Ayacutdars of Tanks handed over for private maintenance

I/We hereby agree to undertake the maintenance of the tank situated in S.No.....of the village of No.....Taluk measruing.....hectares and having an ayacut of.....hectares in S.No.....under it on the following conditions, which will be in force during the currency of the present settlement and will be liable to revision, as the Government may decide on the expiry of the period :-

- (i) That I/We undertake to do the necessary repairs to the tank and maintain it always in a state of effeciency.
- (ii) That I/We agree to pay the special rates of assessment that may be fixed on the ayacut lands.
- (iii) That the special rates will be liable to revision at future re-settlement or during a general revision of land revenue
- (iv) That I/We shall not extend irrigation beyond the present registered ayacut of the tank as enumerated in the schedule without, the prior sanction of the Collector.
- (v) That the land in which the tank is situated including the bed and bunds will continue to be poramboke and Government porperty.
- (vi) That I/We shall not interfere in any way, with the rights of other persons to use the tank.
- (vii) that I/We shall not raise the bund of the tank or the level of its surplus weir or in any manner after the dimensions of the tank without the special permission of the Collector, and shall not do any act which in the opinion of the Collector will prejudicially affect any other sources of water supply or the irrigation rights of other persons, or lands belonging to the other persons by submer-sion or otherwise and if any dispute arises over such matter, the decision of the Collector on it shall be regarded as final.
- (viii) That I/We agree to cut, with the permission of the Tahsildar, obtained in writing before hand, only such of the unreserved trees as may be growing on the bed or the bund of the tank, for use in keeping the tank in repair, and that I/We shall not out or otherwise interfere with any reserved trees that may be growing on the bed or on the bund of the tank.
- (ix) That in the event of any of the conditions being violated or not fulfilled properly, the Government shall have the right to levy penal water rate on all the lands irrigaged from the tank, or to take back the tank under their control and deal with it as may seem to them just and proper and to impose such assessment and/ or watercess on the lands comprised in its ayacut or irrigated from it, as may be appropriate.
- (x) That I/We agree to the following further conditions :-

SCHEDULE

Survey No. and Sub- division Number	Extent			Name of the owner	Remarks
	----- Ha.	A	C		
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)

Note:- If further suitable conditions have to be added in individual cases according to the special circumstances of each case they may be added after conditions (x).

ANNEXURE - II

(Vide Para 24)

Agreement executed by the persons having interest in a Private Irrigation Work.

We, the persons having interest in the private irrigation work, specified in the Schedule agree to the following conditions for the recognition of the said private irrigation work :

1. That all irrigation from the work, whether by direct flow or by other means or by percolation or from wells benefited by percolation from the work be charged.
2. That on recognition, a suitable classification be assigned to the work and that the lands shown in the Schedule be registered as dry and assessed suitably.
3. That any dry lands permitted to be irrigated under the work in excess of the ayacut fixed be charged at the appropriate water cess in accordance with the rules in force, from time to time.
4. That irrigation of any dry lands in excess of the ayacut fixed under the work will be allowed only on the written permission of the Collector or his authorised subordinates and that any irrigation of any dry land under the work without such permission be treated as unauthorised and irregular.
5. That the control and distribution of water supply the introduction of a system of turns, or the cessation of irrigation shall be by issue of order from the Tahsildar, the recognised ayacut lands getting a preferential claim for water.
6. That the responsibility for the maintenance of and repairs to the work shall vest in us and that the Government shall in no way be responsible therefor.
7. That the dimensions of the work are as shown in the sketch attached and that any additional construction or the alteration shall be made only after obtaining the permission of the Collector in writing in advance.
8. That, if at any time, the work falls out of repair the Government undertake no responsibility for repairing the same but will be prepared to restore the assessment appropriate to the soil classification, if the persons so desire and in accordance with the relevant rules.

9. That, the Government retain the right to order any alteration in the dimensions of the work or any additional constructions, and to direct the executants to carry out such repairs or improvements as may be necessary for the proper maintenance of the work.

10. That, water may be baled from the work by picottah or basket but not by oil engine or electric power or other mechanical means.

11. That, no wells shall be connected with streams or river, by means of a tunnel, gallery or other underground arrangement.

12. That, even temporary arrangements by way of turf bunds or otherwise shall not be made for increasing the capacity of the work to impound water.

13. That the executants agree to the following further conditions.....

14. That, in the even of any of the conditions being violated or not properly fulfilled, the Government shall be at liberty to demonish the work or carry out any alteration or maintain the same themselves and to impose such assessments or water-cess, whether ordinary or penal, on the lands irrigated therefrom as they may deem appropriate and no compensation shall be payable by the Government.

SCHEDULE

Name of the District	Name of the taluk	Name of the village in which the ayacut lands are situated. Local name of the Irrigation work	Survey no. and Sub-division and village in which work is situated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Lands entitled to take water from the work				Remarks
Survey No. and Sub-division No.	Ha.	Extent A.	C	Name of the registered holder
(5)		(6)		(7)
				(8)

* Specify here the village in which the work is located, if that village is different from the village in which the ayacut lands lie.

SCHEM REPORT - MAHE SUB TALUK

Scheme Report for effecting land revenue settlement in the mahe Sub-Taluk of Pondicherry District, submitted by the Settlement Officer, Pondicherry under Sec. 8 (4) of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970).

I. INTRODUCTORY :

The Object of the Settlement now undertaken is to determine the assessment on all lands in the Mahe Sub-Taluk after dividing them into groups and classes, for their cultivation. Soils of a like productive capacity will be grouped together under one grade or taram for purposes of levying the assessment.

2. The rates of assessment set out in the notification of the Government of the former composite State of Madras for the resettlement of new holdings in the villages in malabar district of that State will be adopted for the settlement of the lands in Sub-Taluk.

3. The Settlement Officer, Pondicherry shall effect the settlement in accordance with the principles laid down herein.

II. DESCRIPTION OF LANDS :

1. All lands at the disposal of the Government, whether classed in the existing accounts as Colonie, Commune, or otherwise and which are now used, or which may hereafter be required, for communal, public or Government purposes, will be registered as `Porambokes`.

2. Lands at the disposal of the Government, which are not required as `Porambokes`, and which are not readily cultivable will be registered as `unassessed wastes`.

3. Lands at the disposal of the Government, which are not required as `Porambokes` and which are readily cultivable and are available for assignment, will be registered as `unassessed wastes`.

4. All occupied lands will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this report. In particular, all such lands which are in the possession of commencement of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 and which are used by it for remunerative purposes, shall be registered in the holdings of the Commune subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in rule 7 of the Pondicherry Settlement Rules, 1970. All assessed lands will be classed as Wet, Garden or Dry, as may be appropriate, subject to the provisions relating to groundrent, vide para 22 and 23 below.

5. All lands which are levelled, bunded and adapted for the cultivation of paddy and are irrigable from intercepted surface rain water or from any irrigation-cum-drainage carrier or any other Government owned source of irrigation or a well defined water course in the tract will be registered as wet.

6. All lands used principally for growing coconut trees, areacanut trees, jack trees or pepper vines or any two or more of the same will be registered as garden lands.

Explanation : For purpose of determining whether or not any land can properly be registered as a garden land, the minimum number of bearing trees of each kind per acre may be fixed as follows, adopting the practice that was obtaining in the former Malabar district and the formula given in the Mahe Land Reforms Act, 1968 [Sec,91(1)(d) of the Mahe Land Reforms Act, 1968].

10 Cocount trees or 120 Arecanut trees or 60 Pepper vines or 15 Jack trees.

7. All lands not falling under any of the categories mentioned in-para,(1) to (6) above will be registered as dry.

4. Classification of channel, paths etc:-

Channels, paths and other similar poramboke, not exceeding 4 metres in width will be shown as details and not as subdivisions except in special cases. The inclusion of such poramboke lands in registered holdings does not alter the tenure of such lands or confer any right over such lands on the registered holders, in whose fields the said poramboke lands are situated and the Government do not forego or abandon any of their rights in such lands. Poramboke channels and paths accounted for in the current village accounts and existing on ground at the commencement of the Act will be subdivided irrespective of their width.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS :

5. Classification of soils ;

The soils will be classified into two main groups, namely red ferruginous and arenaceous series. Each of the groups will be subdivided into three classes. Thus the red ferruginous group will be subdivided into three classes, clay, loam and sand and the arenaceous series into the three classes of loam, sand and heavy sand.

6. Subdivision of the classes of soils :

The above classes will be further subdivided into sorts as (1) best(2) good (3) ordinary (4) inferior and (5) worst, depending on the productive capacity of the soils, irrigation and cultivation, etc, facilities.

7. Symbols : In describing soils, the following symbols will be issued :

- VI. - means red ferruginous or red clay.
- VII - means red ferruginous or red loam
- VIII - means red ferruginous or red sand
- XII - means arenaceous loam
- XIII - means arenaceous sand.
- XIV - means arenaceous heavy sand.

In the above denotation, while Roman figures indicate the classes of the soils, the Arabic numerals following them denote their sort. Soils of equal productive capacity will be grouped into tarans as shown under money rate tables in paragraph 11 below.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES ;

8. According to the general principles of settlement followed in the composite State of Madras, irrigation sources will be classified as follows:-

- I. Class : River fed sources affording supply throughout the year.

- II Class : Sources which usually supply water lasting for 8 months and above but less than 12 months.
- III. Class : Sources affording supply for 5 months and above, but less than 8 months.
- IV Class : Source affording supply for 3 months and above but less than 5 months.
- V Class : All minor sources affording supply for less than 3 months.

There is no definite system of irrigation in the Mahe region at present. However, irrigation from surface rain water and water from irrigation-cum-drainage carriers and water flowing in well defined water courses and passing through the commune and which are or which may be used for irrigation, will be classed as a II class source of irrigation, following the classification in the surrounding areas of the former Malabar District of the composite State of Madras. The Settlement Officer will have power, however, to classify any source differently for reasons to be recorded in writing and, subject to the control of the Director of Settlement, to assign to it such classification as he may deem equitable.

9. Powers of the Government to revise the settlement classification :

If, at any time during the currency of the settlement a defect, on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower or higher class in what is warranted by circumstances, is remedied by the Government, and generally, when dry lands are converted into wet, and if any new irrigation source is constructed by the Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the settlement classification or to assign a suitable classification to such source and to impose such wet rate of assessment or water rate as they may deem fit, on the lands commanded by such source.

In the case of wet lands benefited by any project newly constructed at the cost of the Government, the Government may reclassify the source or levy any additional assessment or levy project water-cess as they think fit. The classification of irrigation sources now made and the assessment now fixed for wet lands and shown in paragraph 12 below will be subject to such reclassification or revision of assessment or imposition of project water-cess as the Government may deem fit.

V. GROUPING :

10. All the five villages of Mahe, Kallayi, Chalakkara, Pandakkal and Pallur will be placed in the II group for purposes of wet, dry and garden assessment, following the grouping adopted in the surrounding areas of the former Malabar District.

VI. MONEY RATES :

11. Money Rates :

In the resettlement in the adjoining Malabar District two rates of assessment were introduced, one representing the taram assessment and the other a consolidated assessment which included the taram assessment as also a share of the net produce from the land due to Government as landlord.

WET RATES

Rate per Hectare.

Description of soil		II Class	Remarks
Class 1	Sort 2	3	4
		Rs. p	
VII	1	24.39	
VI	1		
VII	2	19.62	
VIII	1		
Vi	2		
VII	3	14.68	
VIII	2		
XIII	1		
VI	3		
VII	4		
VIII	3	9.73	
XIII	2		
XIV	1		
VI	4		
VII	5		
VIII	4	7.41	
XIII	3		
XIV	2		

1	2	3	4
VI	5		
VIII	5		
XIII	4	4.94	
XIV	3		
XIII	5		
XIV	4	2.47	
XIV	5		
DRY RATES - II Group			
VII	1	8.32	
VI	1		
VII	2	5.56	
VIII	1		
VI	2		
VII	3		
VIII	2	4.18	
XIII	1		
VII	4		
VI	3		
VIII	3	3.56	
XIII	2		
XIV	1		
VI	4		
VII	5		

1	2	3	4
		Rs. p	
VIII	4	2.79	
XIII	3		
XIV	2		
VI	5		
VIII	5		
XIII	4	2.15	
XIV	3		
XIII	5		
XIV	4	1.38	
XIV	5		
XIV	5	—	
Garden lands			
VII	1	41.07	
VI	1		
VII	2		
VIII	1		
VI	2		
VII	3		
VIII	2	29.33	
XIII	1		
VI	3		
VII	4		
VIII	3	23.48	

XIII	2	
XIV	1	
VI	4	
VII	5	
VIII	4	17.60
XIII	3	
XIV	2	
VI	5	
VIII	5	
XIII	4	11.73
XIV	3	
XII	5	
XIV	4	5.85

The current rates of levy are as follows :-

Class	Wet	Dry (Per Hectare)	Garden
	Rs. P	Rs. P	Rs . P
I	22.50	3.00	33.75
II	18.75	2.25	26.25
III	15.00	1.50	20.625
IV	10.50	-	15.00
V	7.30	-	9.375

VII REGISTRATION OF WET LANDS :

12. The means of irrigation of all lands which are now classed as wet ("Nelly" or "Varges") in the existing accounts will be examined and only such of them as are ascertained to have been regularly irrigated with Government source water during the past five years (excluding years of drought) will be registered as wet provided the irrigation is authorised by law or by custom and usage and

subject to the control of the Director of Settlement. All other cultivated lands will be registered as garden or as dry as the Settlement Officer may deem fit and the lands will be charged water-cess if Government source water is utilised for the crops raised in the land.

13. All lands classed as wet will be registered as single crop lands only. Where an additional irrigated crop is raised in any fasli, separate water-cess will be charged in respect of it at the rates that may be fixed by the Government and which are in force at the time the source water is used for the irrigation.

14. Where Government water is used for irrigating a garden or dry land by interception of surface rain water or otherwise, till such time when the Pondicherry Irrigation Cess Bill, 1970 becomes law, the land will be treated as wet assigning to it an appropriate class and sort of soil.

VIII. REVISION OF WET AYACUT :

15. The ayacut under each irrigation source will be fixed after local inspection and enquiry about the means of irrigation of the lands during the five normal years preceding the settlement and after effecting the transfers of lands from wet to dry and vice versa and in accordance with the following principles :

(a) When an ayacut is jointly commanded by a number of irrigation sources and it is not possible to demarcate the portion irrigated by each source, the ayacut will be registered jointly under all the sources supplying water to it and the rate to be fixed will be the rate applicable with reference to the source of the highest class in that group.

(b) Lands registered as plantation lands or lands cultivated with fruit-bearing trees ("Jasdir") or as Wooded or uncultivated lands ("terrain incult") in the existing accounts and which might have been under wet cultivation with the aid of Government water in the preceding five normal years, will be registered as wet provided the Government water cannot be excluded from these lands.

(c) Fields registered as wet ("Nelly" or "Varges") which have not been cultivated with any wet crop for five years continuously (excluding years of drought) or which in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is not advisable to retain as wet will be transferred to dry. But wet lands deliberately rendered unfit for wet cultivation not because the supply of water is insufficient but because the growing of dry crops or the diversion of the land to non-agricultural purposes is more profitable, will be retained as wet.

(d) When lands are transferred from wet to dry or vice versa or from one registered source to another, a soil classification suitable to their new registration will be assigned to them. The wishes of the ayacutdars and the owners of the fields concerned will ordinarily be ascertained and considered before ordering their transfer. Where reliable cultivation figures for the requisite period are not available orders will be passed with reference to the state on ground and local enquiries.

IX. LANDS IRRIGATION FROM WELLS ;

16. Lands irrigated from private wells : Lands irrigated solely from private wells situated in the holdings of ryots and not in any way connected with or deriving supply from any Government irrigation source will be registered as dry. No extra charge will be levied for irrigation in such cases.

17. Lands irrigated from poramboke wells :- Poramboke wells having regular wet ayacut of not less than 3 acres (or 1.24 hectares) will be classed as irrigation sources, and their ayacuts registered as wet with appropriate wet assessment, the usual baling remission being allowed, vide para 19 below :-

18. In the case of other poramboke wells also, the lands irrigated by them will be registered as wet under those wells till such time when the Pondicherry Irrigation Cess Bill, 1970 becomes law assigning to them a suitable soil classification and sort : thereafter they will be transferred as dry and water-cess charged for the irrigation as per the rules that may be in force then.

X. LANDS IRRIGATED BY BALING:

19. Lands registered as wet at the present settlement but which do not get water by direct flow, that is, lands which can be irrigated only by lift, will be registered as baling wet lands and a fixed baling remission of Rs.2.50 per hectare for the first crop and Rs.1.25 paise per hectare for the second crop will be allowed to them.

20. The baling wet lands will be inspected from time to time and their registration as baling wet lands revised wherever necessary, that is, when direct irrigation is rendered possible. Where the baling wet lands are irrigated by baling from one source and by direct flow from another source, the rate will be worked out separately for each source and the higher of the two rates will be adopted.

21. No baling remission will be granted in case of lift by mechanical contrivance .

XI GROUND RENT :

22. During the present settlement, ground rent will be imposed on all sites of buildings and the appurtenance thereto situated within the limits of towns and on all lands used for non-agricultural purposes whether built upon or not, similarly situated. The rate of ground rent to be levied is Rs. 15.45 per hectare.

23. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the settlement whatever additional assessment or ground rent they may deem necessary on all lands assigned subsequent to settlement, if they are used for building or other non-agricultural purposes.

XII. FISHERIES ;

24. Coastal fishery in the Region is under the control of the Fisheries Department. It will continue to be so. If any tanks or other kind of irrigation sources (e.g. Pond) are formed in the future, the fisheries therein will be under the control of the agricultural syndicates or Caisse Communes as the case may be, in the village concerned.

XIII. TREE TAX :

25. No tax will be levied on trees standing on lands included in holdings. Where the trees and the lands on which the trees stand are held separately, registry will be confined to the land alone in the present settlement.

26. Trees standing on Porambores, wastes and other lands at the disposal of the Government and held on tree patta will be taxed at the following rates :

	Rate of tax per tree.
Tamarind	... Rs. 3.00
Mango	... Rs. 3.00
Jack	... Rs.3.00
Illuppai	... Rs.1.25
Palmyra	... Rs.0.50
Cocoanut	... Rs. 2.00

Other fruit bearing trees ... Rs. 1.00

The enjoyment of the produce from the other trees will be leased in public auction every year.

XIV. REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS :

27. At the settlement pattas for the lands will be issued to persons possessing rights to the lands in accordance with the registry made in the survey and after due enquiry.

XV. ROUGH PATT A OBJECTION HEARING:

28. Issue of Rough Pattas : At the time of settlement rough pattas will be issued through the village officers to each of the persons registered in the Survey Land Register, prepared on the basis of the existing village accounts, showing the survey numbers, sub division numbers and letter, if any, the classification of the lands as wet, dry or garden, the registered source of irrigation taram, rate of assessment, survey area and the settlement assessment imposed. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of these rough pattas to the registered holders concerned but non-resident and absentee registered holders must make their own arrangements to obtain the pattas from the village officers.

29. Objection to be heard: The date on which , and the place at which objection to entries in, or omission from rough pattas will be heard, will be entered therein. Notice of the time and the place fixed for hearing objections will be posted in the office of the village officer, if there is one or in some other conspicuous public place in the village and will also be published in the village by beat of tom tom, not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing.

The village officer will be present at the hearing. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated then and there to the parties concerned. No objection petition will be received by the officer holding the enquiry after the date notified for it, unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to the satisfaction of that officer.

30. Errors found in the rough pattas in regard to S.No. area, name(s) of registered holder(s) and the registration of land as Government Poramboke, wet, dry, garden and the like, can be corrected at any time during or after settlement if brought to notice by the party interested but petition for alteration of demarcation will not be entertained.

31. Objection Barred:- No objection will be admitted as to the rates of assessment imposed on lands in accordance with this Report.

XVI. RELINQUISHMENT :

32. If, during the Settlement, it is found not possible to issue the Rough Patta referred to in paragraph 28 or hold the Rough Patta Objection Hearing before the last date fixed, if any, by the Revenue Department, for the acceptance of relinquishment of lands, during the fasli, the time within which relinquishment may be made may be extended until a month after the close of the Rough Patta Objection Hearing. In order to enable the ryots to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the conditions of assessment now imposed. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivision, which are separately recorded in the Rough Pattas.

XVII. INCREMENT REMISSION :

33. (1) Where, as result of the present settlement, the total assessment payable on a holding is increased by more than 25% of the old assessment, the increase will spread over a number of years in accordance with the rules given below. The temporary abatement of the full, settlement assessment is called 'increment remission' :

(2) In calculating the increase in assessment entitled to increment remission, increase due to following reasons will not be taken into account, namely :-

(a) Increase due to an increase in the area on account of the resurvey.

(b) Increase due to levy of special rate.

(c) Increase due to transfer of land from single crop to double crop.

(3) Increment remission will not be admissible where the increase on a holding does not exceed Rs.3.00

(4) Where increment remission is admissible, the assessment, will be levied in the following manner :-

An amount equal to the old assessment plus 25 per cent thereof will be levied at once and the remainder by annual increments equal to 12 1/2% of such old assessment. Each of the annual instalments shall be subject to a minimum of one rupee.

(5) It is clearly to be understood that if the whole or any portion of any land held by a pattadar prior to the Settlement is relinquished or transferred, the full assessment will be charged on the land remaining in his patta, and on those which have passed to other persons. This rule will not, however, apply to cases where the change in the holding may be due to reasons beyond the control of the pattadar, that is, while a portion of his land is washed away by floods or he is obliged to relinquish it, or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter class of cases, the excess assessment on what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta, transfers his interest therein, to a co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will be granted.

XVIII. KISTABANDI:

34. The annual assessment due shall be paid in four monthly equal instalments commencing from January to April of the fasli year on account of which it is due, and each instalment shall be payable on the 10th of those four months. However, in the case of pattas for amounts less than five rupees, the whole amount shall be payable in one instalment on the 10th January of the year.

XIX. DURATION OF SETTLEMENT :

35. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) the settlement will remain in force for a period of thirty years. The Government, however reserve to themselves the right at the expiry of the settlement period, to introduce such expiry of the settlement period, to introduce such changes in the classification and assessment of WET and `DRY` and `GARDEN` lands as may then seem proper.

Settlement Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY
Revenue and Finance Department
(Survey and Settlement)

¹(G.O.Ms.No.1 dated 6th May, 1972)

O R D E R

Under sub-section (6) of section 8 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) the Government direct that the Scheme Report of the Settlement Officer, Pondicherry relating to Yanam region approved in G.O.Ms.No. 42 Revenue and Finance, dated 3-11-71 and subsequently approved by the Pondicherry, Legislative Assembly as required in the above subsection and appended to this Order be published in La Gazette de L`Etat.

2. Under sub-section (7) of section 8 of the Act, the Government further direct that the settlement covered by the above said Report be introduced by the Settlement Officer in the Yanam region from the fasli year 1384 (1-7-1974 to 30-6-1975).

(By Order of the Lieutenant Governor)

Under Secretary to Government
(Survey)

SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT

YANAM REGION

Scheme Report submitted by the Settlement Officer, Pondicherry under section 8(4) of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) containing proposals for the settlement of Yanam Sub Taluk of Pondicherry Union Territory.

1. GENERAL :

The object of the Settlement now undertaken is to determine the assessment on all lands in the Yanam Commune after dividing them into group and classes for their productive capacity based on the nature and quality of their soils and facilities for their cultivation and irrigation. Soils of a like productive capacity will be grouped together under one grade or taram for purposes of determining the assessment.

2. The rates of assessment set out in the notification of the Government of the former composite State of Madras for the re-settlement of wet and dry lands in the adjoining East Godavari district will be adopted for the Settlement of the lands in the commune.

3. The Settlement Officer, Pondicherry, shall effect the settlement in accordance with the principles laid down herein.

1. Published in Supplement to the Gazette No. 41 of the 10th October, 1972.

II. DESCRIPTION OF LANDS :

4.(a) All lands at the disposal of the Government and all Government lands which are in the possession and enjoyment of the Commune on the date of the commencement of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970, whether classed in the existing accounts as colonie, commune or otherwise and which are now used or which may be required for communal, public or Government purposes, will be registered as porambokes.

(b) Lands at the disposal of the Government which are not required as porambokes and which are not readily cultivable will be registered as `unassessed wastes`.

(c) Lands at the disposal of the Government which are not required as porambokes and which are readily cultivable and available for assignment will be registered as "assessed wastes".

(d) Government lands which are at the disposal of the Commune for remunerative purposes and which are assessed to land tax before the commencement of this Act shall be registered in the holdings of the Commune, subject to the following conditions prescribed by the Government in the rules framed under the Act, viz.,-

(i) that the Commune pay the assessment that may be fixed for the lands for so long as they are being used for the same purpose as at the commencement of the Act :

(ii) that, in the event of their being not required for the above said purpose, Government may direct that the said lands be replaced at their disposal : and

(iii) that the decision of the Government under clause(ii) above shall be final.

(e) All assessed lands, whether occupied or waste, will be placed under one of the descriptions wet or dry as may be appropriate subject to the provisions relating to the levy of ground rent(vide para 28 below) and special rate lands (vide para 25 below). Lanks and Padugai lands in the area will be dealt with as indicated in para 27 below.

(f) Any assessed land, for the irrigation of which Government can ordinarily supply water shall be registered as "wet" and the rest as "dry" lands. Any land which according to the present "lisse" and other records is classed as "Terres cultivables" and irrigated under a source of irrigation (Moyen d` irrigation) owned by the Government will be registered as wet, unless the Settlement Officer, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that it has ceased to be commandable by that source on account of the source being abandoned or such like cause. Lands irrigated solely from wells, not being wells sunk in porambokes, or other waste lands at the disposal of the Government, whether such lands are described in the existing records as "Terres cultivables" or "Terres a Paturage" will be registered as dry.

(g) The consent of the land holders is immaterial to the registration of a land as "Wet" or "Dry" or to its transfer as "Dry" or "Wet" and vice versa though their wishes will be recorded for such transfer. However, as a matter of principle, lands will not ordinarily be transferred from Dry to Wet if the ryots already holding wet lands under the same irrigation source object to such transfer.

(h) A mere change in the registry of a land from wet to dry does not prevent the ryot from irrigating the land in those years in which there is an abundant supply of water in the irrigation source over and above the requirements of the registered wet ayacut of the source, provided he pays a fixed amount as water cess. In all other years, only dry assessment will be collected upon lands registered as dry. A Bill under the title "The Pondicherry Irrigation Cess Bill, 1970" is pending introduction in the Assembly. Till it becomes law, a dry land if it should be irrigated with Government water, will be treated as a wet land and appropriate wet assessment will be charged for it based on a soil classification suitable to its being registered as wet under the particular sources of its irrigation.

(i) All wet lands, including these that are cultivated in any year with two wet crops or their equivalent such as coconut and sugarcane, and are irrigated with water from the Godavari anicut system under the prevailing turn system under the French Channel will be registered as single crop lands.

III. CHANNELS, PATHWAYS AND OTHER SIMILAR PORAMBOKES :

5. Channels, pathways and other similar porambokes which do not exceed 4 metres in width will be shown as details and not as subdivisions in the Field Measurements Book, except in special cases. The inclusion of such poramboke land in registered holdings does not confer any right over such land on the registered holders in whose fields the poramboke land is included and the Government do not forego or abandon any of their rights in such lands.

IV. CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS :

6. Sections 7 and 8 of the Act lay down the procedure to be followed for determining the assessment to be levied in respect of each land. It consists broadly in the division of the lands into groups and classes, based among other factors, on the productive capacity of the soil of the lands and facilities for their cultivation and irrigation.

Other factors such as their nearness to market for the disposal of their produce, commodity selling prices and cost of cultivation etc., have also to be taken into account for determining the assessment. These and allied factors have been duly considered by the Government of the then composite State of Madras when, after a series of crop cutting experiments on the lands of different classes of soil their outturns under irrigated and unirrigated conditions were ascertained in respect of staple food grains like white paddy in respect of wet lands and of black paddy in respect of dry lands, in the Godavari delta area. Based on the results of such experiments, that Government have worked out what are called "Money Rates". These rates represent half the normal net income from the lands, at the average of the prices of those grains over a long series of years and are published in that Government's "Revised settlement tables of Madras Presidency (1935)". These rates relating to East Godavari district may be followed in the settlement of the Yanam region. They are given in para 16 below as for each description of soil and separately for wet, dry and padugai and lanka lands.

7. Soils will be divided into four main series, namely, alluvial, regar, red-ferruginous and arenaceous. The alluvial series will be sub-divided into two classes clay and loam, the regar and red-ferruginous into three classes clay, loam and sand and the arenaceous into three classes loam, sand and heavy sand. Each of the classes under the alluvial, regar and red ferruginous will be divided into five sorts, viz. 1. best, 2. good, 3. Ordinary, 4. inferior and 5. worst. There will be provision for an extra sort in alluvial clay namely 1-IA to provide for the very fertile wet lands and there will be such a special sort under the rich padugai and lanka lands under alluvial clayey and loamy soils. Under each of the three classes of the arenaceous soils, there will be only three sorts, best, good and ordinary. In describing the soils the following symbols will be used :-

- I. Alluvial clay
- II. Alluvial loam
- III. Regar clay
- IV. Regar loam
- V. Regar sand
- VI. Red ferruginous clay
- VII. Red ferruginous loam
- VIII. Red ferruginous sand
- XII. Arenaceous loam
- XIII. Arenaceous sand
- XIV. Arenaceous heavy sand

Arabic figures following the above Roman figures denote the sort of the soil.

8. Sorting will be mainly based on the yield of the standard crops given in the revised settlement tables for the adjoining East Godavari District and published by the composite Madras State in 1935, referred to in para 6 above.

9. Soils of equal productive capacity will be arranged in taram as stated at the outset in this Report and the assessment rate will be determined on the basis of soil classification and classification of irrigation sources in the case of wet lands and the dry grouping assigned to the village at the settlement in the case of dry lands. The lands will be grouped into tarams as detailed below :-

Taram	Wet rate per hectare Delta	Dry rate per hectare	
		Delta	Lanka & Padugai
	Rs. p	Rs. P	Rs. P
1.	35.21	30.39	32.12
2.	29.33	14.68	26.24
3.	26.24	11.73	20.69
4.	23.48	8.65	14.68
5.	20.39	7.41	11.75
6.	17.60	5.85	8.65
7.	14.68	4.18	7.41
8.	12.98	3.38	5.85
9.	11.73	2.77	4.18
10.	10.18	2.15	
11.	8.65	1.38	
12.	7.41		

V. CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION SOURCES :-

10. Yanam region falls within the Godavari Delta area. Irrigation is carried on in the area under the Godavari Anicut System through a net work of canals maintained and controlled by the Public Works Department of the Andhra Pradesh Government. These canals as also the channels taking off from them have been classified during the last re-settlement of the East Godavari district and the classification assigned to these will be followed in the present settlement of the Yanam region, subject to suitable alterations being made where necessary at the discretion of the Settlement Officer, consistent with the differences in supply or drainage facilities to the ayacuits in the area.

11. The Government may also reserve the right to reclassify the sources whenever there is any reclassification of the sources in the areas higher up or in the adjoining areas of the Andhra Pradesh, the reclassification being done on the same basis as in those areas, provided that similar conditions should then exist in the Yanam Region also.

12. Irrigation sources may be arranged in four classes with reference to their capacity and nature of supply as detailed below :-

First Class :-

Irrigation from the Godavari River Anicut System whether the supply is directly or indirectly from the canals taking off from the river, including all tanks fed by those canals directly or indirectly and whether such tanks are privately owned or not. In grouping under this class, the channels issuing from the river, the advantages of irrigation and drainage will be carefully considered. Channels fully possessing these advantages may be placed in the first class, the others being grouped in the lower classes II to IV as may be deemed equitable by the Settlement Officer, subject to the approval of the Director of Settlement.

13. Drainage from any source when utilised for irrigation may be classed one grade lower than the source itself, the modification in the lowest class being effected by a lower classification of the soil. If, at any time, during the settlement a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any source is improved or if any new source is constructed or generally when dry lands are converted into wet, the Government shall have the right to revise the settlement classification or to assign a suitable classification, as the case may be, to such sources and impose such wet rates of assessment or such water rates as may be considered suitable for the lands commanded by such sources.

14. In respect of irrigation sources not deriving any supply from the Godavari Anicut System either directly or indirectly the Settlement officer may be given discretion to deviate from the above principles of classification of sources, to deal equitably with exceptional cases for reasons to be recorded, subject to the approval of the Director of the Settlement.

VI. DRY GROUPING :

15. There may be two groups in respect of the delta and lanka and Padugai lands. The villages in the region, however, are fairly well-connected by road with the nearby market centre of Kakinada and they may, therefore, be placed in I group except where, for special reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to the approval of the Director of Settlement, the Settlement Officer may be given discretion to deal equitably with exceptional cases and to deviate from the settlement principle of following the grouping assigned to the surrounding villages of Kakinada taluk and group such village or villages in the II group.

VII. MONEY RATES :

16. The following are the money rates that will be adopted.

A. Delta - Wet lands

Rate per hectare

Class and sort of soil	Rates of assessment under irrigation sources of class No.			
	I Rs. P.	II Rs. P.	III Rs.P.	IV Rs.P
I-IA, II-1,	35.21	29.33	26.24	23.48
I-1, II-2	29.33	26.24	23.48	20.39
I-2, II-3,IV-1	26.24	23.48	20.39	17.60
I-3, II-4, III-1,IV-2	23.48	20.39	17.60	14.68
I-4,II-5,III-2,IV-3.V-1,XII-1	20.39	17.60	14.68	12.98
I-5,III-3,IV-4,V-2,XII-2,XIII-1	17.60	14.68	12.98	11.73
III-4,IV-5,V-3,XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	14.68	12.98	11.73	10.18
III-5, V-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	12.98	11.73	10.18	8.65
V-5,XIV-3	11.73	10.18	8.65	7.41

B. Delta-Dry lands

Rate per hectare

Sor under soil Class No.	Dry Group	
	No. I	No.II
I-1A	Rs. P 20.39	Rs. P 14.68
I-1,II-1A	14.68	11.73
I-2, II-1	11.73	8.65
I-3, II-2,III-1	8.65	7.41
I-4, II-3,III-2,IV-1	7.41	5.85
I-5, II-4,III-3,IV-2	5.85	4.18
II-5,III-4, IV-3,V-1.XII-1	4.18	3.38
III-5, IV-4,V-2.XII-2, XIII-1	3.38	2.77
IV-5, V-3,XII-3,XIII-2,XIV-1	2.77	2.15
V-4, XIII-3, XIV -2	2.15	1.38
V-5,XIV-3	1.38	0.77

C. Lankas and Padugal - Dry

Class and sort of soil		Lankas		Padugais	
I	II	I Group	II Group	I Group	II Group
1-A		32.12	26.24	26.24	20.39
1	1-A	26.24	20.39	20.39	14.68
2	1	20.39	14.68	14.68	11.73
3	2	14.68	11.73	11.73	8.65
4	3	11.73	8.65	8.65	7.41
5.	4	8.65	7.41	7.41	5.85
	5	7.41	5.85	5.85	4.18

VIII. REVISION OF WET AYACUTS :

17. Fixation of ayacuts : The ayacuts under each irrigation source as per the revenue accounts prior to this settlement will be adopted as the ayacut under each source, after effecting transfer of lands from wet to dry and vice versa on the principles enumerated below. When an ayacut is jointly commanded by a number of irrigation sources and it is not possible to demarcate the portion irrigated by each source, the ayacut will be registered jointly under all the sources supplying water to it and the rate to be fixed will be the rate applicable with reference to the source of the highest capacity in that group.

18. Transfer from dry to wet :- (i) Lands though classed in the existing accounts as unirrigated lands and classified under the category Terres a Paturage, but included in the ayacut of the Godavari canal system may be transferred to single crop wet lands provided there has been continuous irrigation for over five years and the level of the lands has been corrected to enable gradational flow of water. These transfers may be made by the Settlement Officer subject to the approval of the Director in each case. Lands which have not been so included but which have been under wet cultivation for more than five years and which have been made fit for gradational flow of water may be transferred to wet in consultation with the Public Works Department. If such transfers can be effected during the settlement operations. Otherwise the classification of the lands in question may be retained as dry and their transfer to wet left to be done by the Revenue department after the settlement is over.

19. Transfer from Wet to Dry : Lands through registered in the existing accounts as T.V. cultivables but which have not been under the cultivation continuously for five years excluding the years of drought or which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is not advisable to retain as wet, either due to the incapacity of the source to command them or the lands being so situated as not to be easily commandable by the source, may be registered as dry. Mamool wet lands which has however, been deliberately rendered unfit for the cultivation, not because of insufficiency of water but because the growing of dry crops is more profitable or for other reasons may be retained as wet and a note to that effect may be made in the Settlement Register.

20. When lands are transferred from wet to dry or vice versa or from one registered source to another, a soil classification suitable to their new registration may be assigned to them. The wishes of the ayacutdars and owners of the fields concerned will ordinarily be ascertained and considered before ordering the transfer.

IX. SECOND CROP ON SINGLE CROP WET LANDS :

21. The charge for a second crop when raised on a land registered as single crop wet land may be in accordance with the rules or orders that may be issued by the Government and that may be in force from time to time. However, till such time as the Legislature passes an Act for the levy of water cess for such irrigation, the charge, may be calculated at half the assessment on the land.

X. WET LANDS IRRIGATED BY BALING :

22. A baling remission of Rs.2.50 per hectare may be allowed for the first crop : The baling remission for the second crop may be fixed at one-fourth of the second crop charge subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 per hectare. Where lands are irrigated by baling from one source and by direct flow from another source the rates will be worked out separately for each source and the higher of the two rates may be applied :

XI. LAND IRRIGATED FROM WELLS :

23. (a) Private Wells :- Lands whether included in the existing accounts under "Terres Cultivables" or under the category "Terres a Paturage" and are irrigated solely from wells situated in the holdings of ryots will not be charged for the use of waste. Such lands are to be registered as dry at the settlement. They may be given a suitable sort with reference to their high fertility.

(b) Poramboke Wells :- Wells having a regular ayacut of not less than 1.25 hectares will be treated as irrigation sources and their ayacuts registered as wet with appropriate wet assessment, the usual baling remission being allowed. In the case of wells irrigating less than 1.25 hectares, the lands irrigated by them will be treated as dry and appropriate water cess may be charged for the irrigation if the water is actually used for irrigating the lands. Till such time as the Legislature passes an Act analogous to the Andhra Pradesh(Andhra Area) Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, these lands may be provisionally treated as single crop wet lands and charged wet assessment appropriate to their soil classification and registration as wet. If, in individual cases, the ryots are able to show that the wells were constructed by them or by their predecessors-in-title, no water-cess need be charged for the irrigation of the lands.

24. Lands irrigated from Doruvu Wells :- Lands irrigated solely from doruvu wells may be classed as dry and charged water rate for irrigation at one-fourth or one-eighth of the water-cess that would have been leviable for irrigation by direct flow of a first wet crop on dry lands irrigated from the sources on the banks of which the doruvu wells are situated, according as the water is raised by single or double lift. Till such time as the Legislature passes an Act for levy of water cess for dry lands, the lands may be treated as single crop wet lands and charged single crop wet assessment appropriate to their soil classification and registration as wet.

XII. LANDS IN THE WATER SPREAD OF IRRIGATION SOURCES:

25. Lands in the water spread of Government sources of irrigation, which are included in a ryot's holding may be acquired on behalf of Government and registered as poramboke, if the cultivation of such lands causes real injury to the cultivators in the ayacut and the cost of acquisition is not prohibitive. Where these two conditions do not co-exist, the water spread lands may be allowed to remain in the holding but be classed as dry and assessed at a special rate intermediate between the corresponding wet and dry rates unless such lands are irrigated from and included in the ayacut of

a source different from and unconnected with the one in the bed of which they are situated. The assessment so fixed will be leviable in all seasons whether the lands are cultivated or not. No charge for water will be made on account of any benefit accruing to the lands from involuntary submersion of the lands by the water of the source in the bed of which they are situated.

XIII. ACHCHUKATTUS :

26. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the period of settlement whatever additional assessment not exceeding twice the amount of highest wet rate of assessment in force, as they may deem necessary, on any land on which wet crops are raised or may hereafter be raised by the aid of achchukattus, that is, by intercepting surface rain water or water flowing to any recognised source of irrigation.

XIV LANKAS AND PADUAGAIS :

27. In respect of the existing lanka and padugai lands at the disposal of the Government, in the Gautami Godavari river, notwithstanding their assessment under the Settlement money rates prescribed herein, wherever they have already been leased out by the Government and the leases are in force at the time of the settlement, the payment of rentals will continue to be governed by the terms of their lease. The Government may reserve power to renew the leases or grant fresh leases of any Government lanka or padugai lands, subject to payment of rentals at the money rates now determined in Table `C` in para 16 above or at such rates of rental as they may deem appropriate in each case.

XV. GROUND RENT :

28. During the settlement, groundrent will be imposed on all lands used for non-agricultural purposes and on all sites of buildings and appurtenances thereto lying within the limits of towns and on all lands whether built upon or not similarly situated. The rate of groundrent will be Rs.15.65 per hectare. Under section 12(b) of the Act, the Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the Settlement any additional assessment of ground rent not exceeding Rs.62.50 per hectare.

XVI. WATER-CESS ON DRY LANDS :

29. The levy of water cess on dry lands irrigated with water from a Government source of irrigation will be governed by the rules notified by the Government from time to time.

XVII. TREE TAX :

30 (i) No tax will be levied on trees standing on lands included in holdings. Where the trees and the lands on which the trees stand are held separately, registry will be confined to the land alone in the present settlement.

(ii) Tax may be levied at the following rates on trees standing on promabokes, wastes and other lands at the disposal of the Government, if held on patta, which may be granted to the person who may be permitted to enjoy their produce. Where, however, the produce of such trees is at present enjoyed by the Commune or by local Agricultural Syndicates or caisse a communes such enjoyment may not be interfered with. In other cases, the usufruct of the trees may be leased out to the highest bidder at auction that may be held by the Government annually.

		Rate per tree	
		Rs.	P
Tamarind	...	3.00	
Mango	...	3.00	
Jack	...	3.00	
Illupai	...	1.25	
Palmyra	...	0.50	
Coconut	...	2.00	
Other fruit bearing trees...		1.00	

XVIII. FISHERIES :

31. The existing fishing rights of the Yanam Commune in the communal tanks in Yanam, Kasakalapeta, Adiandhrapeta, Coursampeta, Faramapeta and Darialtippa may be allowed to continue as also the rights of the Government in respect of the fishing in the New Tank Yanam and the Diffused Fish Farm in the Coring River.

XIX. REGISTER OF HOLDINGS :

32. At the settlement rough patta for lands will be issued to persons possessing rights to the lands in accordance with the entries in the survey and after due enquiry.

XX. ROUGH PATTA OBJECTION HEARING :

33. Issue of rough pattas : At the time of settlement, a rough patta objection hearing shall be conducted and a notice thereof issued together with a rough patta showing the survey and subdivision number, the old survey and sub-division number and letter, if any, the particulars of the land (wet or dry) the registered source of irrigation (in case of wet lands), taram, rate of assessment per hectare, extent and the settlement assessment imposed on it. While every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of the rough pattas to the registered holders concerned, non-residents and absentees among them, may have to make their own assignments to obtain their pattas and the notice from the village officers.

34. Objection to be heard: The date on which and the place at which objection to entries in , or omission from, rough pattas will be heard will be entered in the pattas. Notice of the time and the place fixed for hearing objections will be pasted in the office of the village officer for being published therein and if there is no such office there in some other conspicuous public place in the village. It will also be published in the village by tom tom, not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing. The village officers will also be present at the hearing. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated to the parties concerned then and there. No petition will be received by the officer holding the enquiry after the date notified for hearing unless the delay in presenting it is explained to the satisfaction of that officer.

35. Errors found in the rough pattas in regard to survey number, area, name(s) of registered holder(s) and the registration of land as dry, wet, government, poramboke and the like may be brought to the notice of the officer holding the enquiry and can be corrected at any time during or after settlement, but petitions for alteration of demarcation will not be entertained. No objections will also be admitted as to the rates of assessment which will be imposed on the lands in accordance with this Report.

36. Appeal : An appeal against the order passed by the Settlement Officer will lie to the Director of Settlement. Parties will have to obtain the written orders of the Settlement Officers before filing appeals. The appeals may have to be preferred to the Director within thirty days from the date of communication of the orders. Appeal petitions need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with rules.

XXI. RELINQUISHMENT :

37. If, during the settlement, it is found not possible to issue the Rough Patta referred to in paragraph 33 above or hold the Rough Patta Objection Hearing before the last date fixed, if any, by the Revenue Department for the acceptance of application for relinquishment of lands during the Fasli the time within which relinquishment may be made may be extended until a month after the close of the Rough Patta Objection Hearing, in order to enable the ryots to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the conditions of assessment now imposed. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions which are separately recorded in the rough pattas.

XXII. INCREMENT REMISSION :

38. Where, as a result of the present settlement the total assessment payable on a holding is increased by more than 25% of the old assessment, the increased assessment will be imposed gradually i.e. by the increase being spread over a series of years in accordance with the rules laid down below. The temporary abatement of the full settlement assessment is called `increment remission`.

39. In calculating the increase in assessment which will give a claim to increment `remission` enhancement due to :-

(a) increase in area by the resurvey :

(b) increase due to transfer of lands from dry to wet or from single crop to double crop, will not be taken into account.

Increment remission will not be admissible where the increase on a holding does not exceed Rs.3.

Increases due to causes other than (a) and (b) above will be taken into account and in these cases increase in areas upto 10% of the original extent will be disregarded and the increment remission admissible will be calculated on the total enhancement of the new assessments. Where increment remission is admissible, the assessment will be levied in the following manner :

An amount equal to the old assessment plus 25% thereof will be levied at once and the remainder by annual increments equal to 12 1/2% of such old assessment. Each of the annual instalments shall be subject to a minimum of one rupee.

If the whole or any portion of a land held by the pattadar prior to the settlement is relinquished or transferred, the full assessment will be charged for the land remaining in his pattas and on those that have passed to other hands. The rule will not, however, apply to cases in which the change in holding may be due to causes beyond the control of the pattadar, that is, where a portion of his land was washed away by floods or he is obliged to relinquish it or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In the latter class of cases, the excess assessment on what remains of the holding will be levied on the same number of instalments as those fixed for the entire holding. where one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein either to a co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will be granted.

XXIII. KISTBANDI :

40. The annual assessment due shall be paid in four monthly instalments commencing from January and ending with April of the year, in which it is due, and each instalment shall be payable on the 10th of those months. However, in the case of pattas for amounts less than five rupees, the whole amount shall be payable in one instalment on the 10th January of the year in which it is due, except where it is payable by a cultivating tenant.

XXIV DURATION OF SETTLEMENT :

41. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Pondicherry Settlement Act, 1970 (Act No.28 of 1970) the settlement may remain in force for a period of thirty years. The Government may reserve to themselves the right to revise, at the expiry of the settlement, the classification and assessment of lands as wet or dry as may seem to them proper. No enhancement of assessment may, however, be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to the lands, by improvements effected by the ryots whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from Governemtn or otherwise.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER