

MEMORANDUM ON THE SURVEY *& find*
DEPARTMENTS MADRAS, FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICES
COMMISSION.

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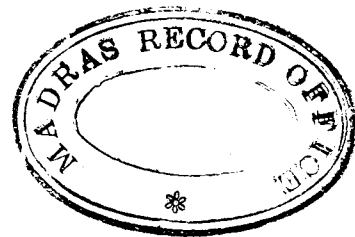
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MEMORANDUM REGARDING SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS
DEPARTMENTS, MADRAS, FOR THE PUBLIC
SERVICES COMMISSION.

I

D: 22

1. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Gazetted Staff.

At the time of the last Public Service Commission, the gazetted staff of the Survey Department consisted of 18 officers distributed among five Survey Parties and the Central office at Madras. All the appointments were held by non-domiciled Europeans in accordance with the policy pursued till then. It was expected at the time that the survey of the Presidency would probably be completed soon and the department abolished in a few years. In his despatch No. 17, dated 19th December 1889, the Secretary of State suggested that in view of the contingency of survey operations coming to a close soon, the question of disposing of the survey staff would have to be considered and he also desired to know if the village maps and records were maintained in this Presidency and corrected with sufficient care year by year so as to obviate the necessity for a resurvey at the expiration of the Land Revenue Settlement current. *Pari passu* with the question of reduction of survey staff, the question of maintenance of survey records engaged the attention of Government and schemes framed from time to time were under consideration and discussion for several years. On the hypothesis that the ordinary professional work of the Survey Department would be completed first by 1895 and then by 1897, reductions were made in the Survey Department. It was first proposed to remodel the department with the object of making maintenance of survey and survey records its principal duty. To this end the districts of the Presidency were divided into six survey divisions each of which was placed in charge of a gazetted survey officer. This scheme proved a failure for more than one reason and at the same time it was clear that the professional work of the Survey Department was by no means at an end. It was found that a separate staff was required for land records work and that the retention and strengthening of the professional survey staff was imperative. The subject was under consideration and correspondence with the Government of India until in 1902 Mr. R. C. C. Carr was placed on special duty to work out proposals after a full investigation of the actual condition of the survey records in each taluk of the Presidency. After careful consideration of Mr. Carr's report, the Government submitted in 1903 to the Government of India a scheme for the reorganization of the Survey Department and the formation of a Land Records Department. From 1903 the Survey Department was placed under the direct control and orders of the Board of Revenue in order to secure continuity of policy in the work of the department. The scheme received the sanction of the Secretary of State in 1905. Its essential features were the reorganization of the superior staff of the Survey Department with the two-fold object (1) of reducing its strength to the minimum number required to carry out the survey operations and thereafter to maintain the survey record and (2) of improving the prospects of the survey officers in the department at the time who had suffered from slow promotion, and the creation and maintenance of a Land Records agency throughout the Presidency. The forecast of survey operations framed in 1903 proved too sanguine and it has been found necessary to retain the existing six survey parties longer than was anticipated. Need has also been felt for strengthening the gazetted supervision of the parties and the Central office by providing two officers for each party, and three officers for the Central office instead of two as at present. A revised scheme of survey operations with proposals to strengthen the gazetted staff and the party establishments was submitted to the Government of India in June 1911. Before passing orders on these proposals, the Government of India asked this Government to consider the question of reducing the cost of Madras surveys, and at their instance the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton of the Bengal surveys were obtained to examine the system of surveys in this Presidency. His suggestions have been considered by Government and the Government of India have been informed that it is found impossible to make any reduction in the cost of survey parties and that it will be necessary to retain the department for several years to come and to strengthen the staff as proposed in the letter of 20th June 1911.

Letter to the
G. of I. No.
1213, Rev-
enue, dated
30th Novem-
ber 1903,
and letter
to the G. of I.
No. 361,
dated 31st
March 1904.
Letter from
the Govern-
ment of India,
No. 417-54-2,
dated 13th
May 1905,
and enclau-
sures thereto.

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The proposals submitted to the Government of India in June 1911 provide for the following cadre :—

<i>Number proposed for the next few years.</i>		<i>Ultimate scale.</i>	
	RS.		RS.
One Director of Survey ...	1,200—40—1,400	One Director of Survey ...	1,200—40—1,400
Two Assistant Directors of Survey, first class ...	900	Two Assistant Directors, first class ...	900
Two Assistant Directors of Survey, second class.	700	Two Assistant Directors, second class ...	700
Two Assistant Directors of Survey, third class..	550	Two Assistant Directors, third class ...	550
Two Assistant Directors of Survey, fourth class.	425	Two Assistant Directors, fourth class ...	425
Twelve Assistant Directors of Survey, fifth class ...	300	Five Assistant Directors, fifth class ...	300
	—		—
		Total ...	7,983½ per ensem.

Two probationers on Rs. 200 each.

Two probationers on Rs. 200 each.

3. *Recruitment and training.*--When the department was originally created appointments to the gazetted staff were made by nomination. Subsequently competition was introduced open to all classes of British subjects. The competitive system was, however, subsequently abandoned and either Military officers or Uncovenanted Civilians were appointed on the nomination of the Governor. There was only one Military officer in the department in 1887. In years just previous to 1887 it had been customary to appoint as probationers young men, principally the sons of Civil or Military officers, who had been at good schools in England.

In 1887 all the appointments were held by non-domiciled persons in accordance with the policy pursued up to that time. A change in the policy was effected in 1887 at the instance of the Finance Committee on the revision of Provincial contracts. But Indians were promoted to the gazetted grade for the first time in 1892.

The practice for some years thereafter was to appoint to vacancies in the gazetted staff a European and an Indian alternately.

It was decided by Government in 1908 that it was not desirable to lay down any hard and fast rules either that Land Records Superintendents should invariably be Europeans or as to the number of appointments which should be held by Europeans and Indians and that there was no longer any reason for the continuation of the system of alternate appointment of Europeans and Indians. The Government also decided that candidates for appointment as gazetted Survey officers should have a year's preliminary training in Land Revenue administration.

<i>Scale for new appointments and ultimate scale.</i>		<i>Special scale for the officers in the department at the time of re-organisation.</i>	
	RS.		RS.
One Deputy Director ...	1,200—40—1,400	One Superintendent ...	1,500—60—1,800 +
Two Assistant Directors, first class ...	900	One Deputy Superintendent, first class ...	1,100
Two Assistant Directors, second class ...	700	Two Deputy Superintend- ents, second class ...	900
Two Assistant Directors, third class ...	550	Two Assistant Superin- tendents, first class ...	750
Two Assistant Directors, fourth class ...	425	Two Assistant Superin- tendents, second class ...	550
Three Assistant Directors, fifth class (during period of probation, Rs. 200)...	300	Two Assistant Superin- tendents, third class ...	425
		Five Assistant Directors, fifth class (during period of probation, Rs. 200)...	300
Total Rs. 7,383½ per mensem.		9,550 per mensem.	
Or Rs. 88,600 per annum.		Or Rs. 1,14,600 per annum.	

† Mr. D. Hatchell, the present permanent Director is alone permitted to draw this scale of pay.

In 1907 the designation of the Superintendent, viz., "Deputy Director of Survey" was changed to "Director of Survey".

The probationers have to be appointed as settlement probationers, there being no provision for such probationers in the Survey Department. The Government have recently proposed the addition of two appointments of probationers on Rs. 200 *per mensem* to the Survey Department cadre.

Lieut.-Col. Crichton has in his note on Madras surveys laid great stress on the need for additional European supervision in the interests of economy and is against Indian supervision which in his experience has proved untrustworthy in the field.

Till 1905 probationers appointed to the Survey department were required to go through a course of training extending to two years in surveying and departmental duties and to pass an examination in mathematics and in a vernacular language. The course of training and syllabus of instruction were revised in 1910 and Assistant Directors appointed to the department for the first time have to pass an entrance examination in mathematics and then to undergo training for 22 months in a Survey Party, the Central Survey office, and a Settlement Party at the end of which period and before they are confirmed they must pass an examination in Survey and in a vernacular.

Of the 15 appointments in the gazetted staff nine are at present held by Europeans, one by an Anglo-Indian and five by Indians.

4. *Leave, pension, etc., rules.*—For the purpose of calculation of acting allowances, the gazetted appointments in the Survey department are classed with appointments which are open to and may, in practice, be held by a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military officer.

G.O.
No. 2941,
Revenue,
dated 6th
September
1910.

The European service leave rules are applicable to officers of not lower rank than Deputy Directors of Survey, second class, in the special scale or Assistant Director of Survey, second class, in the permanent scale. No exchange compensation allowance is allowed to officers appointed to the Survey department since 1905. Any officer of the department whose pay is less than Rs. 700 a month when placed in independent charge of a full Survey Party draws a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month subject to a maximum emolument of Rs. 700. Assistant Directors of Survey below the rank of second class (new scale) and Deputy Directors of Survey below the rank of third class (old scale) permanent or officiating who may be employed at the Presidency town and who may be declared by the local Government to be holding permanently or temporarily an appointment not less important than the independent charge of a party are entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. Assistant Directors of Survey, first and second class (new scale) and Deputy Directors of the first three classes (old scale) stationed at Madras are entitled to a Presidency allowance of Rs. 60 a month and Assistant Directors of lower grades of Rs. 100 a month.

Assistant Directors of Survey, fourth and fifth class, and Probationary Assistant Directors of Survey are rated as officers of the first class for travelling allowance purposes. The Director of Survey draws a special daily allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 and the Assistant Directors of Survey who draw Rs. 500 and above a special rate of daily allowance of Rs. 5 and the others an allowance of Rs. 4. Officers of the Madras Survey Department are allowed to draw mileage in lieu of daily allowance or actual expenses in special cases. They are not supplied with tents by Government nor do they draw tentage, but the tents they provide at their own expense are carried at Government cost. The ordinary pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations are applicable to the officers of the Survey Department.

2. LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

5. The Land Records Department in its present form had no existence at the time of the last Public Service Commission. The question of maintenance of boundary marks and survey records engaged the attention of the authorities from 1864. The subject however came into prominence on the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 17, dated 19th December 1889, referred to above. It was at first contemplated that all survey work whether in the direction of keeping up the existing demarcation and recording fresh changes or in the direction of making original surveys of special tracts left unsurveyed by the Survey Department at its abolition would be done by karnams and Revenue Inspectors assisted if necessary by temporary surveyors. To train and assist karnams there was to be a district surveyor taken from the Survey Department on about Rs. 100 per mensem in each district. To supervise the work there was to be a survey officer taken from the Survey Department for every four or five districts to be styled Assistant Commissioner—there were to be six in all—and at the head there was to be a Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 1,200—1,400 to whose office was to be attached a photo-zincographic office. The scheme was not approved by the Government of India. Meanwhile the system was tried as part of the Survey Department and failed and was eventually abandoned in 1900.

In 1903 a scheme of land records maintenance was first brought into force. Under this scheme the districts of the Presidency are divided into five groups, each group being in the charge of a Superintendent of Land Records. To each district a Land Records Tahsildar and to each taluk a Land Records Inspector is allotted and the Land Records Tahsildar is assisted by a deputy surveyor and a draftsman. The Land Records Superintendents are under the control of the Director of Land Records while the Land Records Tahsildars and the Land Records Inspectors are under the control of the Collectors of districts.

6. *Director of Land Records.*—In 1891 an appointment of a Civilian Deputy Director of Land Records was created at the instance of the Government of India to supervise the work of subordinate Land Revenue officials in connection with the maintenance of Land Records. This appointment was however in abeyance from 1894 and the duties were discharged by the Deputy Director of Agriculture till 1903 when the appointment was revived as part of the scheme of Land Records maintenance. The designation of the appointment was subsequently changed into "Director of Land Records." The Director is the adviser to the Board in Land Record matters. The appointment is at present included in the first grade of

Sub-Collectors and carries with it a local allowance of Rs. 250 a month. Further the Director of Land Records may, if he would otherwise be acting as Collector, draw the salary of an acting Collector subject to a total emolument of Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

7. The system of recruitment and training and leave, etc., rules of the Survey gazetted staff apply also to the Land Records Superintendents.

II

[Additional particulars required in paragraph 1 of the Joint Secretary's letter dated 1st August 1913.]

(i) The present system of recruitment has not proved satisfactory. The Government have come to the conclusion that the Survey Department must be kept on for a considerable number of years and they consider that some better system of recruitment will have to be devised. Possibly by suitable alterations in the present scale of pay of the department, candidates who are on the waiting list for Colonial Survey appointments or candidates selected under a similar system could be obtained. Present rates of initial pay in Madras are lower than those prevailing in Colonial Survey Departments.

(ii)—

1890	1900.	1913.*
One Superintendent, Revenue Survey (Rs. 1,500). Two Deputy Superintendents, first class (Rs. 1,100). Four Deputy Superintendents, second class (Rs. 750). Two Assistant Superintendents, first class (Rs. 550). Four Assistant Superintendents, second class (Rs. 425). Three Probationary Assistant Superintendents (Rs. 200).	One Superintendent (Rs. 1,500—60—1,800). One Deputy Superintendent, first class (Rs. 1,100). Two Deputy Superintendents, second class (Rs. 750). Two Assistant Superintendents, first class (Rs. 550). Four Assistant Superintendents, second class (Rs. 425). Six Assistant Superintendents, third class (Rs. 300).	One Director (Rs. 1,200—40—1,600). Two Assistant Directors, first class (Rs. 900). Two Assistant Directors, second class (Rs. 700). Two Assistant Directors, third class (Rs. 550). Two Assistant Directors, fourth class (Rs. 425). Six Assistant Directors, fifth class (Rs. 300). Personal allowance to present Director (Rs. 400). One (Presidency allowance), Rs. 100. One (Presidency allowance), Rs. 60. Six (exchange compensation allowance).
House-rent allowance for a Deputy Superintendent, Rs. 60 per mensem.	Seven (exchange compensation allowance). Presidency allowance for an Assistant Superintendent, Rs. 100 per mensem.	

* Special scale.

One Deputy Director (first class) ..	Rs. 1,100	Two Deputy Directors (third class) ..	Rs. 750
Two Deputy Directors (second class) ..	900	One Deputy Director (fourth class) ..	550
No exchange compensation allowance to entrants since 1905.			

(iii) Present appointments are divided into classes as follows :—

One Director of Survey	...	...	...	1,200—10—1,600
Two Assistant Directors, first class	...	...	...	900
Do. second class	...	...	...	700
Do. third class	...	...	...	550
Do. fourth class	...	...	...	425
Six Assistant Directors, fifth class	...	...	...	300 (Rs. 200 while under training).

[Special scale contains Deputy Directorships in four classes as shown under item (ii) *supra*.]

There is one leave reserve at present but it has been proposed in connection with the proposed reorganisation of the department that this reserve should be abolished. No provision exists for training in the cadre, but some provision is considered necessary and it has been proposed that two probationerships should be created.

(iv) Temporary appointments connected with boundary disputes and special surveys are held occasionally by officers of the Survey department.

(v) Additions to the cadre are required. In letter No. 1887, dated 20th June 1911, to the Government of India, six additional appointments have been proposed.

S.D.—2

COLLECTION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE SURVEY
DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 30th November 1903.

No.—1213.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Hammick's letter No. 667, dated 30th July 1902, I am directed to submit the final proposals of this Government for the formation of a Land Records department and for the reorganisation of the Madras Revenue Survey department.

25. Having regard to the extensive area of the Madras districts His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the scheme should provide five Land Records Superintendents, one for each of the groups of districts noted below :—

I	
Ganjam.	Gōdāvari.
Vizagapatam.	Kistna.
II	
Kurnool.	Cuddapah.
Bellary.	Nellore.
Anantapur.	
III	
Madras.	South Arcot.
Chingleput.	Salem.
North Arcot.	
IV	
Tanjore.	Madura.
Trichinopoly.	Tinnevely.
V	
Coimbatore.	Malabar.
Nilgiris.	South Canara.

It is proposed that the Superintendents should be graded with and form part of the survey staff of twelve officers that will be permanently retained—*vide* paragraph 32 below. But though forming part of this staff, the Superintendents will, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue, be under the orders of the Deputy Director of Land Records, and not under the control of the Superintendent of Survey (or Deputy Director of Survey, as the Superintendent may hereafter be more conveniently designated).

32. The average cost of the Central Survey office, excluding the salaries of the Superintendent and his gazetted Assistants, has, for the past three years, been Rs. 61,559 per annum. As long as resurveys and revision surveys are in progress and much mapping has consequently to be done, this cost is not likely to be materially reduced. Thereafter the cost of the office may be put at Rs. 39,200 *per annum*, which was the amount of the estimate for a permanent office with a photozincographic branch, prepared by the late Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Greene. In addition to this estimate His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the issue of ferro-prussiate copies of the field maps for all the taluks in the Presidency should be contemplated. Provision has been made accordingly in the statement in appendix L.

Besides the five gazetted officers required to fill the posts of Superintendent of Land Records, the scheme detailed in the preceding paragraphs requires the employment for some years of six, and ultimately, after 1910-11, of three, survey officers on professional survey work. For the charge of the Central office, and to form a reserve from which leave vacancies may be supplied, it is proposed to provide, including the Superintendent, four officers. The total staff permanently to be retained will thus consist of twelve officers. The present gazetted staff of the Survey Department consists of ten officers only though the sanctioned cadre is seventeen. It is proposed to recruit five officers at once as the services of fifteen officers will, as explained in the

foregoing paragraphs and as shown in appendix L, be required for the next four years. It is calculated that retirements amongst members of the present staff will reduce the total number from fifteen to twelve by about the year 1911-12.

33. His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes the following scale of salaries for the permanent staff of twelve officers :—

					Pay per mensem.
					Rs.
1	Deputy Director of Survey	..	..	..	1,200—40—1,400
2	Assistant Directors, 1st class	..	..	..	900
2	" 2nd class	..	..	..	700
2	" 3rd class	..	..	..	550
2	" 4th class	..	..	..	425
3	" 5th class	..	..	..	200
(While under training and probation and Rs. 300 thereafter.)					
12	Total cost per mensem				7,383½
	Average cost per mensem inclusive of the Superintendent.				615
	" " exclusive of "				550

All new appointments should be on this scale. The ten officers who at present comprise the gazetted survey staff will remain on their present scale, except in so far as the latter may be modified to meet the claims of present incumbents. But if, and when, the present Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Hatchell, vacates office, his successor or *locum tenens* in the controlling post should, it is proposed, draw pay on the new scale. For the purposes of promotion, however, the first ten appointments on the new scale should be supposed to be held by the present staff, so that the new men will be promoted from the 5th to 4th class of Assistant Directors as vacancies occur amongst the present staff, acting or permanent. The Government of India will be separately addressed on the question of improving the prospects of the present survey staff.

34. To secure continuity of policy and effort in carrying out the plan of operations sketched above, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to place the Survey department under the direct control and orders of the Board of Revenue. The Superintendent of Survey will, however, remain responsible for the technical excellence of all professional survey outturn. For all work connected with land records, the Board will have an assistant in the Deputy Director of Land Records recently appointed.

II

G.O. No. 360, Revenue, dated 31st March 1904.

READ—the following Appendix B to Mr. CARR'S Report, No. 90, dated 11th May 1903 :—

Read—again paragraph 34 of G.O. No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

Madras Revenue Survey Department, Chapter XIII, Civil Service Regulations—Long leave—European services and Indian services.

The more favourable leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations (Long leave—European services) do not at present apply to the European gazetted officers of the Madras Revenue Survey Department. This is a grievance, to redress which, the Madras Government has already made more than one representation to the Government of India—*vide* letter No. 714, Financial, dated 20th August 1898, and letter No. 1902, Judicial, dated 5th December 1898.

The further consideration of the question was deferred pending the settlement of the scheme for the re-organization of the department—G.O. Mis. No. 2195, Revenue, dated 19th June 1899.

2. In addition to the grounds upon which the Madras Government recommended the extension of the more favourable leave rules to the officers of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, the following may be mentioned :—

First.—In paragraph 2 of letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2172—131—2, dated 15th October 1898, it is stated that in dealing with the question of the departments to which the rules should be made applicable, the case of the Madras Revenue Survey Department was not specifically considered, because it was supposed at the time that the department was on the eve of being brought under reduction. However well or ill-founded such a supposition may have been, the necessity for the retention of the present gazetted staff of the department for many years to come, and for even augmenting it considerably, is no longer a matter of doubt.

Second.—It seems probable that, when the Government of India decided upon the departments to which the rules should apply, it was under the impression that the Madras Revenue Survey Department, like the Survey of India Department, was divided into an Imperial and a Provincial service, and that the more favourable rules would apply to the Imperial branch and the less favourable rules to the Provincial branch. At least this was its view in regard to the question of exchange compensation allowance as would appear from the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex., dated 5th November 1898, printed with Madras G.O. No. 1081, Financial, dated 19th November 1898.

In paragraph 31 of this resolution it is stated that the Survey and Forest Departments are divided into an Imperial and Provincial service, that all officers in the Imperial service of both the departments are eligible and that officers in the Provincial service are not eligible. This view was subsequently altered as will appear from letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 463-Ex., dated 31st January 1899, paragraph 5, which reads as follows :—

"The Madras Survey Department is not, like the Survey of India, divided into an Imperial and Provincial service, and the orders in paragraph 31 of the resolution in this department No. 4847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898, do not therefore cover it. The rule in regard to the Madras Survey Department should, the Government of India consider, be that eligibility for exchange compensation allowance shall be confined to those of its European officers who were admitted to a grade not lower than that of Assistant Superintendent either direct or after a short term of training or probation." It is only to officers of this class that the extension of the more favourable rules is now claimed.

Third.—The Survey Department is one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable—*vide* resolution of the Government of India, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897. Paragraph 10 of this resolution states that admission of European officers by nomination and examination is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans.

All the European officers now in the department have been so admitted by nomination and examination.

Order—No. 1212, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903.

34. The Government propose the following scale of salaries for the permanent staff of twelve officers :—

					Pay per mensem.
					Rs.
1	Deputy Director of Survey	..	..	..	1,200—40—1,400
2	Assistant Directors, 1st class	..	..	..	900
2	" 2nd class	..	..	..	700
2	" 3rd class	..	..	..	550
2	" 4th class	..	..	..	425
3	" 5th class	..	..	..	200 (while under training and probation and Rs. 300 thereafter).
12	Total cost per mensem				7,383½
	Average cost per mensem including the Superintendent				615
	Do. do. excluding the Superintendent				550

All new appointments will be on this scale. The present gazetted survey staff of ten officers will remain on their present scale, except in so far as the latter may be modified to meet the claims of present incumbents. But if, and when, the present Superintendent of Survey Mr. Hatchell vacates office, his successor or *locum tenens* in the controlling post will draw pay on the new scale. For the purposes of promotion, however, the first 10 appointments on the new scale will be supposed to be held by the present staff, so that the new men will be promoted from the 5th to the 4th class of Assistant Directors as vacancies occur amongst the present staff, acting or permanent. The question of improving the prospects of the present survey staff both in respect of pay and in respect of the matters dealt with in appendices A¹ and B¹ to Mr. Carr's report will be considered separately. Separate instructions will also issue regarding the recruitment of the five additional survey officers that will be required during 1904-1905 and the next few years.

Order—No. 360, Revenue, dated 31st March 1904.

The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. N. ATKINSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 31st March 1904.
No.—361.

With reference to paragraph 33 of the correspondence ending with my letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, I am directed to submit for the favourable consideration of the Government of India proposals for improving the prospects of the existing staff of Gazetted officers in the Madras Survey Department, and for extending to the European officers of the reorganised Land Records and Survey staff, the benefit of the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter 13 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The present pay of the Gazetted officers is as specified below :—

Name.	Designation.	Per mensem.
		RS.
1. Mr. Hatchell	Superintendent	1,620 to 1,800
2. „ Martin	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	1,100
3. „ MacHutchin	Do. 2nd class.	750
4. „ Hasted	Do. do.	750
5. „ Mullins	Assistant Superintendent, 1st class.	550
6. „ Lushington	Do. do.	550
7. „ Ramaswamy Nayudu	Do. 2nd class.	425
8. „ Narayana Ayyar	Do. do.	425
9. „ Gompertz	Do. do.	425
10. „ Bateman	Do. do.	425

Mr. Ramaswami Nayudu gets also Rs. 100, Presidency allowance; and Assistant Superintendents get a charge allowance of Rs. 100, when in independent charge of a full Survey Party. Under the scheme proposed in my letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, there will be six Survey Parties at work for the next few years, and as Mr. Ramaswami Nayudu will continue to work at the Central office, Messrs. Mullins, Lushington and Narayana Ayyar will get Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to the pay shown against their names above, i.e., their salaries may be taken as Rs. 650, 650 and 525, respectively. If, in addition, any of the senior officers go on leave (and one such officer at least will probably be always on leave) the charge allowance will go down to Mr. Gompertz and perhaps to Mr. Bateman.

3. To enable an officer to draw his full pension (Rs. 5,000 per annum), his average emoluments for at least the last three years of his service should be Rs. 10,000 per annum. There are only two appointments that at present carry a salary of over Rs. 10,000 per annum, and, excepting Mr. Martin, the first six officers in the list are all of about the same service. It is therefore probable that if the present rate of pay is continued, Messrs. Hasted, Mullins and Lushington will attain the age of 55 years without qualifying for full pension, and this His Excellency the Governor in Council considers may reasonably be urged as a grievance. Another ground for complaint is that though as explained above all the officers mentioned will probably be placed in charge of Survey parties, the Assistant Superintendents, especially those of the second class, will get considerably less than the pay of a Deputy Superintendent, second class (Rs. 750) which it is contended should be the lowest remuneration for an officer placed in independent charge of a full Survey party without a Gazetted Superintendent.

4. The Government of India have on former occasions expressed themselves willing to consider favourably proposals for improving the position of the present personnel of the Gazetted staff of the Madras Survey Department—I am to refer to Mr. Ibbetson's letter of the 5th February 1896 and to Mr. Fuller's letter of the 20th January 1902—and His Excellency the Governor in Council would now urge very strongly the expediency of embracing the opportunity afforded by the present re-organisation of the department to remove the two grounds on which, he considers, the officers have reason to complain.



5. In order, therefore, to give all the members of the existing staff a fair chance of earning full pension and an adequate remuneration for the responsibilities of independent charge, I am to propose that the present scale should be altered as shown below :—

Name.	Present Per mensem.	Proposed Per mensem
	RS.	RS.
1. Mr. Hatchell	1,620 to 1,800	1,620 to 1,800
2. „ Martin	1,100	1,100
3. „ MacHutchin	750	900
4. „ Hasted	750	900
5. „ Mullins	550 + 100 (charge allowance)	750
6. „ Lushington	550 + 100 („)	750
7. „ Ramaswami Nayudu	425 + 100 (Presidency allowance)	550 + 100 (Presidency allowance).
8. „ Narayana Ayyar	425 + 100 (charge allowance)	550
9. „ Gompertz	425	425
10. „ Bateman	425	425

and that personal allowances of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per mensem, respectively, should be given to Messrs. Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Ayyar.

The proposed alteration of appointments Nos. 3 to 6 will, it is calculated, give all the first six officers a reasonable chance of earning Rs. 10,000 per annum for three years before they retire. With regard to Nos. 7 and 8, His Excellency in Council considers that Messrs. Narayana Ayyar and Ramaswami Nayudu should be given as much as Messrs. Mullins and Lushington. Mr. Narayana Ayyar is one of the best officers in the department, and will probably always have charge of a full party. Mr. Ramaswami Nayudu has very heavy work in the Central office, and will have still heavier work in future in connection with the printing of field maps. It is, therefore, proposed that they be given personal allowances of Rs. 200 per mensem and Rs. 100 per mensem, respectively, to cease permanently or temporarily when they are promoted to Rs. 750 per mensem permanent, or acting, respectively.

6. The case of Messrs. Gompertz and Bateman is rather different from those of the others. They entered the department very much later in 1893 and 1892, respectively, and with full knowledge of impending change. It would seem equitable that they should be put on the new scale proposed in paragraph 33 of my letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, and receive promotion therein in ordinary course. For example, Mr. Gompertz is the ninth on the list and should therefore be deemed to hold the second of the two posts of Assistant Director, fourth class, on Rs. 425, and should receive promotion to the third class temporarily or permanently when two of his permanent seniors are absent on leave or vacate office respectively. Mr. Bateman will in the new scale get only Rs. 300 per mensem, but may as a special case be allowed to hold the personal salary of Rs. 425 per mensem, till one of his seniors vacates, when he will get Rs. 425 as prescribed by the scale. If either of these officers or indeed if an Assistant Director of any class lower than the second is put in independent charge of a full Survey party, hereafter, he should, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers, be given a charge allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem and I am to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to this arrangement which is merely a continuance of that now in force.

7. The extra cost involved in the above proposals will be Rs. 950 per mensem, i.e., Rs. 11,400 per annum, but the expenditure will gradually diminish as the present incumbents retire and new recruits are enlisted as proposed in my letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903.

8. The second request that I am to prefer is that the benefit of the European Service Leave Rules may be extended to the European gazetted officers of the Survey staff. When in 1895 the Government of India extended the European Service Leave Rules to the Imperial Branch of the Survey Department—India Survey—this Government advocated the extension thereof to the European gazetted officers of the Madras Revenue Survey Department (*vide* Financial letter No. 714, dated 20th August 1898). But in their letter No. 2172—131—2, dated 15th October 1898, the Government of India stated that they were unable to accept the view put forward by this Government that these officers had precisely the same claim to participate in the benefit of the rules as the European officers of the Jail and Police Departments, and that so far as the Government of India were aware, the reasons which led to the conclusion that the Madras Revenue Survey Department as then constituted would within a few years be no longer required, were valid, while even if the retention of a small number of Survey officers should be found necessary in connection with the Land Records Department they would necessarily be placed on the footing of a Provincial Service ordinarily recruited in India and as such would have no claim to be admitted to the European Service Leave Rules.

9. I am to point out that experience has proved that few native or Eurasian officers are fit to control Survey Parties, and that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable. It has been the practice in the Survey Department to appoint to vacancies a European and a native alternately.

Under the new scheme for the Land Records and Survey Department, the gazetted officers will be employed both in charge of Survey Parties, and in the superintendence of the Land Records staff. It will be the duty of Land Records Superintendents to watch and criticize the working of the District Revenue staff from the Collector downwards, and it is in the opinion of this Government indispensable that, as at present, at least half the gazetted appointments of the reorganised staff should be filled by Europeans. Under these circumstances the proposal to extend to the European officers, so appointed, the benefit of the European Service Leave Rules would not be obnoxious to the objections put forward by the Government of India in their letter No. 2172, 131-2, dated 15th October 1898, and I am, therefore, to request that the Government of India may be pleased to sanction the proposed extension of the rules to them.

10. I am, however, to point out that the decision that may be come to regarding the constitution of the proposed new staff can hardly conclude the case of the present European gazetted officers of the Survey staff. These officers were appointed to supply the requisite proportion of Europeans in the Revenue Survey Department and His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, considers that the Government of India's letter does not meet their personal case. Whatever may be the decision regarding the status of the staff under the new organisation, the European Service Leave Rules should, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, apply at least to the European officers now in the Survey Department, and I am to request the sanction of the Government of India accordingly, should they refuse to accede to the proposal in paragraph 9.

III

Letter—from J. WILSON, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land Surveys).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

Dated—Simla, the 12th May 1905.

No.—717—56-2.

In continuation of my letter No. 1776, dated the 15th December 1904, I am directed to

1. Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 430, dated 1st December 1904, forward a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin regarding the reorganization of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, the formation of a Land Records staff, the improvement of the prospects of gazetted officers in the Madras Survey Department and the extension to the European officers of the benefits of the European Service Leave Rules.
2. Endorsement from Finance Department, No. 1808-Ex., dated 25th March 1905, and enclosure.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 39, Revenue, dated the 3rd March 1905, I am to inform you that the Government of India have decided in accordance with the Secretary of State's suggestion that exchange compensation allowance shall not be admissible to officers who may hereafter enter the Madras Survey Department.

3. I am to invite the attention of the Government of Madras to the suggestion contained in paragraph 6 of the Despatch No. 430, dated 1st December 1904, to the Secretary of State that in making "resurveys" the "block map" system should be adopted. I am to add that from paragraph 8 of Appendix G of Mr. Atkinson's letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, it appears that an error of not more than 10 per cent. in plotting a field from recorded measurements is not required to be corrected, and to say that this rule seems to the Government of India to admit of an unsatisfactorily low standard of accuracy even for the work of *karnams*.

4. I am also to invite attention to paragraph 27 of the Government of India's despatch and to urge the desirability of impressing on all members of the ordinary revenue staff, from *karnam* to Collector, that it is their duty to make themselves familiar with the system of survey and record. The Government of India understand that the Land Records Tahsildars and Inspectors will be gradually absorbed in the regular Revenue staff, as the maps and records are put on a satisfactory footing, and that the work of maintenance will ultimately be superintended wholly by that staff, and for his reason it is necessary that all officers should study the system so as to be capable of undertaking the responsibilities that will devolve on them.

ENCLOSURES.

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Salaries, Establishments, etc.—Land Revenue).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Calcutta, the 1st December 1904.

No.—430.

In paragraph 3 of his Despatch No. 17 (Revenue), dated the 19th December 1889, to the Government of Madras, Lord Cross referred to the fact that according to the survey programme, as then settled, only four seasons' work remained for the Madras Revenue Survey Department, and enquired whether the village maps and records of completed surveys in the Madras Presidency were being maintained so as to obviate the necessity for resurvey at the expiration of the land revenue settlements which were then current. The Government of Madras furnished this information in their Despatch No. 7 (Revenue), dated 27th October

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1891. They stated that the maps had not been satisfactorily maintained, as no steps had been taken to plot changes of holdings and sub-divisions of survey fields, and that in some district the disappearance of boundary marks formed an additional reason for a resurvey. They proposed in connection with the resettlement of the Trichinopoly district to adopt the system in force in the Central Provinces, and to have the resurvey carried out by the village accountants after special training by professional deputy surveyors; and expected that a similar resurvey would be required in only a few other districts. They also said that orders would shortly be issued on the question of eventually entrusting to the village accountants the duty of correcting the village survey maps so as to bring them into accord with the village accounts. In

Despatch No. 13 (Revenue), dated 3rd December 1891, to the Government of Madras.

From the Government of Madras, No. 620, dated the 22nd July 1901, and enclosures. (Enclosure No. 1.)
To Government of Madras, No. 90—108-2, dated the 20th January 1902. (Enclosure No. 2.)

accepting these arrangements, Lord Cross desired to be informed of the measures taken for the due maintenance, correction and inspection of village maps and land records. Since then we have been in correspondence with the Government of Madras as to the best means of carrying out this important object. It is needless to recapitulate at length the various schemes which have been formulated. The views of the Government of Madras and the policy pursued throughout by the Government of India are well stated in the letters noted in the margin, copies of which are enclosed.

2. In our letter just referred to, while declining to accept the position that the maps and records of a settlement could not be maintained during its currency and that it was necessary to resurvey completely each district as the time for its resettlement came round, we admitted that a special revision of the survey in certain areas, the maps of which were completely out of date, was necessary. We agreed that this revision should be entrusted to professional agency, but we insisted on the necessity for associating the village accountants with the professional surveyors. We urged that the operations should be carried out in close communication with the Revenue authorities and that their control should rest with the Board of Revenue. We held that the maintenance of the maps and records should be treated as an integral part of the scheme, and a plan to achieve this end was briefly sketched. It included the lightening of the burden of statistical work imposed on the village accountants so as to leave them free for field work; an addition to the number of the Revenue Inspectors so that they might effectively control the village accountants in their circles; the appointment to each district of an officer possessing practical experience of survey work to act as a technical expert; and, finally, the appointment of a Superintendent of Land Records to each group of (say) five districts.

3. We are gratified by the reception accorded to our suggestions by the Madras Government. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, an experienced member of the Indian Civil Service, was deputed to make a detailed investigation of the survey records and to submit a scheme in accordance with the policy laid down. His report forms the basis of the conclusions arrived at by the Government of Madras which are embodied with great fulness in their letter*

* Enclosure No. 3.

No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, of which we enclose a copy. The scheme which we now submit for your consideration and orders is in all essential particulars that which the Local Government recommend. It may be divided into three parts: the first deals with the manner in which it is proposed to undertake revision and resurvey operations; the second with the reorganization of the Madras Survey Department; and the third with the creation of a land records agency for the future maintenance of village records; and it will be convenient to consider the proposals in this order.

4. The Local Government's letter of the 30th November last opens with an explanation of the system of survey and record adopted in Madras. The unit is the "survey field" demarcated on the ground by boundary marks, each field having its separate little map, of which a specimen is given in Appendix A to the letter. The average size of these fields for the Presidency is 4.49 acres, but it varies for different districts from 1.71 acres in Ganjam to 11.19 in the Nilgiris. With such a system of field units, the maintenance of the records and the recording in the maps of sub-divisions as they occur should be comparatively easy, but owing to the defective systems of survey adopted at various periods and to the fact that until recently no attempt has been made to revise the maps annually so as to make them correspond with changes of ownership and cultivation, they are in several districts seriously inaccurate and the records not in accordance with the facts of possession.

5. The original survey of Madras was completed in 1896, and the system followed during the last five years of that survey was that known as the "block map" system described in paragraph 11 of the Madras Government's letter. Theodolite stations were plotted on sheets each containing a quarter square mile, the block was divided into large triangles, and all survey fields and sub-divisions were correctly plotted by offsets from the sides of these triangles; and the areas of fields were then taken with the area square. The system must have given a thoroughly accurate map, not only for individual fields but for whole villages, as well as sufficiently accurate areas. But in former years no such scientific plan was followed.

6. The most inaccurate method adopted in the original survey was that known as the "Khasra method" which is described in paragraph 7 of the Local Government's letter. Each field was divided up into quadrilaterals; the four sides were measured, no diagonal being taken; and the area of each quadrilateral was ascertained by taking the products of the mean

lengths of the opposite sides. The system gave both an inaccurate map and an inaccurate area for the field. The area originally surveyed by this method is now being resurveyed in the manner described in paragraph 12 of the letter. Every field is remeasured with its sub-divisions by chain and offset, a field measurement book is prepared at once by the surveyor; and an entirely new map is then constructed from the resurvey measurements. Apparently the old survey is ignored, except that the numbers of the fields are retained, so that this system of "resurvey" is practically a second initial survey. It will give an accurate map of each field, but, as it is difficult to build up a map of a large area by piecing small maps together we propose to suggest to the Government of Madras that in all such resurveys the "block map" system explained in paragraph 11 of their letter should be adopted, so as to secure not only accurate plots of individual fields but also an accurate map of the village as a whole.

7. About 1867 the "Khasra method" was abandoned for a system of measurement by triangles, which gave accurate results both as regards the map and the area, but it appears that the maps of the fields were in many cases not plotted, and that the record is now in many respects obsolete. The Madras Government accordingly propose to have a revision survey done in the tracts so surveyed by the Survey Department, who will be instructed to prepare accurate plots of fields from the original survey records, only re-measuring on the ground where those records do not exist.

8. In the districts surveyed since 1887 it is proposed to accept the existing survey data, and to start a system of maintenance of the records through the Revenue staff, the only assistance to be given by the Survey Department being that a Survey officer will be appointed over a group of districts to supervise the technical part of the work.

9. Thus the whole Presidency is divided into three classes of areas: (i) those requiring a complete re-survey; (ii) those requiring a special revision; and (iii) those in which the record is sufficiently up to date to admit of its maintenance by the village officers assisted by a Land Record staff. The resurvey and revision operations will be executed by the Survey Department, and we are satisfied that the employment of this agency is necessary. The composition and annual cost of a survey party is given in Appendix K of the Local Government's letter. Appendix L shows the estimated outturn district by district and year by year of the several survey parties which it is proposed to employ on these operations. The cost of a party is estimated to be Rs. 60,000 a year. Each resurvey party will cover 500 square miles, and each revision party 1,000 square miles of country a year. At this rate of progress it will occupy six officers and six parties during the four years 1904-05 to 1907-08; five officers and five parties working in 1908-09; four officers and four parties working in 1909-10; and one officer with one party working in 1910-11, to complete the operations; and the total cost is estimated to amount to Rs. 20,40,000. In addition the cost of the Central office inclusive of the Superintendent, the leave reserve and the office establishment is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 a year up till 1910-11 when it will drop to Rs. 79,400, and at Rs. 75,000 from 1911-12 onwards. The total expenditure on special work inclusive of item (ii) mentioned in paragraph 26 below at the Central office up till the year 1910-11 will amount to the sum of Rs. 4,41,468, the annual expenditure gradually diminishing from Rs. 1,41,580 to Rs. 25,000 at which figure it is expected to remain from the year 1911-12 onwards. To secure continuity of policy and effort in carrying out this plan of operations, the Local Government have decided to place the Survey Department under the direct control and orders of the Board of Revenue, and, wherever possible, the operations will take place simultaneously with the introduction of revision settlements and will therefore be carried out under the direct supervision of the Settlement-officer, who will generally be a Member of the Civil Service. The Superintendent of Surveys will however remain responsible for the technical accuracy of all professional surveys. For all work connected with land records, the Board will have the assistance of the Deputy Director of Land Records recently appointed.

10. In addition to these proposals for revision surveys, which relate entirely to *raiyatwari* tracts, the Government of Madras discuss in paragraph 31 of their letter the question of surveys of other areas of which details will be found in Appendix J to their letter. The area awaiting original cadastral survey is estimated to be 25,000 square miles of *zamindari* or proprietary tracts, but it is proposed not to extend survey operations to these areas until after the completion of revisions and resurveys of Government *raiyatwari* areas. It is estimated that after 1910-11 three officers and two parties will be available for this work.

11. We are satisfied that this scheme of revising the land records of the Presidency is calculated to attain the object in view, and that after its completion it will be possible to maintain them with the Record staff which is described in paragraphs 22 to 26 below, and ultimately by the ordinary Revenue establishments. Though we are inclined to think that the Local Government's estimate of the time required to bring the field maps up to date is somewhat sanguine and that it may not be possible to reduce the gazetted staff of the Survey Department to twelve so soon as 1910-11, we desire to recommend their proposals for your approval.

12. The proposals of the Local Government concerned with the reorganization of the

Enclosures Nos. 3 and 5.

Survey Department are stated in paragraphs 32 and 33 of their letter of the 30th November

and in their later communication of the 31st March last. The object in view is twofold: (i) the reduction of the superior staff to the minimum required to carry out the survey operations to be undertaken and to provide a superior supervising staff for land record maintenance; and

(ii) the improvement of the prospects of the present staff of survey officers who have long suffered from slow promotion. Besides the five gazetted officers who are to be engaged in land records work in connection with the maintenance scheme which we shall presently describe, the survey operations explained in the preceding paragraphs will require the employment for some years of six, and ultimately, *i.e.*, after 1910-11, of three survey officers on professional field surveys. Thus with five officers on land records work, six on Provincial surveys and four at the Central office and in the leave reserve, the strength of the department will be fifteen for some years. The actual strength at present is ten, though the sanctioned cadre is sixteen. It is therefore proposed to recruit five officers immediately. Ultimately, that is, on the completion of the revision and resurveys the strength will be reduced to twelve:—

Land Records	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Central Office and Leave Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Professional Field Surveys	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							12

It will be observed from paragraph 7 of our letter No. 90—106-2, dated the 20th January 1902, that this was the number which we then thought would provide a sufficient staff for the survey work still to be done both in *raiyatwari* and *zamindari* areas and for the supervision of land record maintenance work. But the detailed information now furnished leaves no doubt that until the revision survey work has been completed, it will be necessary to employ a larger number of officers.

13. The manner in which it is proposed to grade the 12 officers who will ultimately compose the staff, and the pay to be attached to each appointment as explained in paragraph

1 Deputy Director of Survey on 1,200—40	..	1,400
2 Assistant Directors, 1st class, on ..	..	900
2 " " 2nd class, on ..	..	700
2 " " 3rd class, on ..	..	550
2 " " 4th class, on ..	..	425
3 " " 5th class on ..	..	200
— (while under training and Rs. 300 thereafter).		
	Total cost per mensem	7,383½

33 of the Madras Government's letter of 30th November last, are shown in the table reproduced in the margin. We consider the grading and emoluments of each officer suitable. As will be seen from a perusal of the proposition statement accompanying the Local Government's letter, dated 16th December 1903, the average cost, Rs. 7,383 per mensem, of the proposed ultimate staff compares favourably with the average monthly cost of the present sanctioned cadre amounting to Rs. 8,900.

14. All fresh appointments will be made on the new scale, which will not however come into complete operation till 1911-12. During the interval between now and then it is calculated that the retirements among the existing officers will reduce the staff from 15 to 12.

15. Coming now to the Local Government's letter of 31st March last in which they explain their proposals for the betterment of the prospects of the officers already in the department,

we would first invite your attention to paragraph 7 of our letter, dated 20th January 1902, to which allusion has already been made. We then decided that measures were necessary for this object. In further explanation of the present position it may be stated that pending the general reduction of the Survey staff then contemplated it was found possible to abolish in 1897 two posts of Deputy Superintendent, second class, carrying a pay of Rs. 750 a month, and in 1898 one post of Deputy Superintendent, first class, on Rs. 1,100 a month. These reductions have seriously blocked promotion among the officers then in the lower grades of the department, and in 1901 in the course of the correspondence alluded to in paragraph 1 of this despatch, we admitted that some improvement in the prospects of officers already in the department was required and stated that we were prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State the grant of personal allowances of Rs. 100 a month to the two first-class Assistant Superintendents and Rs. 75 a month to two of the four second-class Assistant Superintendents.

16. The present proposals do not take the form of the grant of personal allowances but of special rates of pay, and they are thus stated:—

Name.	Present per mensem.	Proposed per mensem.
1. Mr. Hatchell ..	1,620 to 1,800	1,620 to 1,800
2. " Martin ..	1,100	1,000
3. " MacHutchin ..	750	900
4. " Hasted ..	750	900
5. " Mullins ..	550 + 100 (charge allowance)	750
6. " Lushington ..	550 + 100 (")	750
7. " Ramaswami Nayudu.	425 + 100 (Presidency allowance).	550 + 100 (Presidency allowance).
8. " Narayana Aiyar ..	425 + 100 (charge allowance)	550
9. " Gompertz ..	425	425
10. " Bateman ..	425	425

and it is also proposed that personal allowances of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per mensem, respectively, should be given to Messrs. Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Aiyar.

17. The Government of Madras base their recommendations on two propositions:—(i) that it is desirable so to increase the pay of the staff that each member will have a reasonable prospect of being entitled to the full pension of Rs. 5,000 a year when he retires, and (ii) that it is expedient that an officer in charge of a survey party should receive a pay of Rs. 750 a month as a minimum. We are constrained to reject entirely the argument based on the claim to full pension. It would be cheaper to promise these officers the full pension at once rather than to allow them to draw the increased rates of pay in order to entitle them to a higher pension, and it is an accepted principle that pension depends upon pay, not pay upon pension. But we admit the justice of the claim on the part of the officers for whom an increase is proposed to some improvement in pay. Under the new scale the prospects of some of them will be much less favourable than they have hitherto been, and on this ground we strongly support the proposal to raise the pay of Messrs. MacHutchin and Hasted from Rs. 750 to Rs. 900, which is the rate of pay proposed for Assistant Directors, first class, under the new scale, more especially as they are of considerable standing and have little immediate prospect of vacancies above them.

The proposal to give Messrs. Mullins and Lushington Rs. 750 instead of Rs. 550 + Rs. 100 charge allowance gives effect in another form to our suggestion that they should be given a personal allowance of Rs. 100 a month. We therefore support the proposal on the understanding that these officers will no longer receive, while in independent charge of a full party, the allowance of Rs. 100 a month to which they are entitled at present. We do not consider that the proposal to give Messrs. Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Aiyar personal allowances of Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 a month has been justified. In 1901 when we promised personal allowances, the rate suggested for them was Rs. 75 a month, which would raise their present pay to Rs. 600 a month. We now consider that they may be granted pay at Rs. 550 a month which is the rate proposed for Assistant Directors, third class, in the new scale. Mr. Ramaswami Nayudu is in charge of the Central office, and will receive the Presidency allowance of Rs. 100 a month; and while Mr. Narayana Aiyar holds charge of a party, he will receive the charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month, so that the total emoluments of both will amount to Rs. 650 a month, which represents a sufficiently substantial increase in their present emoluments of Rs. 525. We agree that Mr. Bateman should continue to draw until promoted a personal salary of Rs. 425 a month instead of Rs. 300 which will be his pay under the new scale; and that if any officer of the department whose pay is less than Rs. 700 a month is put in independent charge of a full survey party, he should get a charge allowance of Rs. 100 a month in accordance with the present rule. We consider that in all these cases the excess of the special pay exclusive of charge and local allowances over the ordinary sanctioned pay of the appointments should be treated as a personal allowance.

18. In a further letter No. 722, dated 8th July 1901, of which a copy is enclosed, the Government of Madras have again urged the claims of Mr. Ramaswami Nayudu to special treatment. While fully appreciating the excellence of the work done by this officer, we are not prepared to admit that he is entitled to a larger salary than that proposed for him in the foregoing paragraph, and we are therefore unable to endorse the special recommendation made in his favour by the Madras Government.

19. The present scale and cost of the Madras Survey Department, the proposed special scale explained in the foregoing paragraphs, with its cost, and the new scale to be finally adopted, with its cost, are shown in the following table:—

Present sanctioned scale.	Proposed special scale.	Ultimate scale.
1 Superintendent, Rs. 1,500—60—1,800 = 1,700	1 Superintendent, Rs. 1,500—60—1,800 = 1,700	1 Deputy Director of Survey, Rs. 1,200—40—1,400 = 1,333½
1 Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, Rs. 1,100 = 1,100	1 Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, Rs. 1,100 = 1,100	2 Assistant Directors, 1st class, Rs. 900 = 1,800
2 Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class, Rs. 750 = 1,500	2 Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class, Rs. 900 = 1,800	2 Assistant Directors, 2nd class, Rs. 700 = 1,400
2 Assistant Superintendents, 1st class, Rs. 550 = 1,100	2 Assistant Superintendents, 1st class, Rs. 750 = 1,500	2 Assistant Directors, 3rd class, Rs. 550 = 1,100
4 Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class, Rs. 425 = 1,700	2 Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class, Rs. 550 = 1,100	2 Assistant Directors, 4th class, Rs. 425 = 850
6 Assistant Superintendents, 3rd class, Rs. 300 = 1,800	2 Assistant Superintendents, 3rd class, Rs. 425 = 850	3 Assistant Directors, 5th class, Rs. 300 = 900
16 Total .. 8,900	10 Total .. 8,050	12 Total .. 7,383½

As, however, it is proposed to recruit five officers immediately to maintain the strength of the department at 15 for the four years ending with 1907–1908 in order to carry out the programme of work explained above, the figure in the middle column does not represent the actual expenditure immediately involved. Assuming that these officers will be enlisted at first as 5th class Assistant Directors on Rs. 300 a month, the immediate cost of the department will amount

to Rs. 9,550 a month, to be gradually reduced to Rs. 7,383½ a month as the new scale comes into operation. The ultimate cost of the department will thus represent a net saving of Rs. 1,516½ a month or of Rs. 18,200 a year on the cost of the present sanctioned cadre.

20. To improve further the position of the officers of the Survey Department, who have hitherto been entitled to leave under the Indian Service Rules, the Government of Madras propose that the benefit of the European Service Leave Rules may be extended to the non-domiciled European gazetted officers. This proposal, however, is contrary to the orders of the Secretary of State contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Lord Cross's Financial despatch No. 188, dated 21st September 1893, and Sir Henry Fowler's Financial despatch No. 59, dated 11th April 1895. We think also that the junior officers of the department may be considered to correspond with the officers of the Provincial Branch of the Survey of India, whose pay ranges between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800 a month, and the grant of the concession to the former might lead to a request for it on the part of the latter which it would be difficult to refuse. But we are of opinion that some concession may equitably be granted to the officers of the Madras Survey Department, and we recommend for your sanction that the European Service Leave Rules may be extended to gazetted officers of not lower rank than Deputy Superintendents in the present scale or Assistant Director, second class, in the new scale.

21. In connection then with the reorganization of the Survey Department we invite your sanction to the following proposals:—

- that the ultimate cadre of the gazetted staff shall consist of twelve appointments distributed into grades in the manner shown in paragraph 13 above. The average cost of this staff will be Rs. 7,383½ a month. It will provide supervising officers not only for field surveys but also for Land Record work;
- that in order to compensate the officers at present in the department for slow promotion and for the poorer prospects of the new scale, special rates of pay should be given them as explained in paragraphs 16 and 17 above; and
- that the benefit of the European service Leave Rules should be extended to gazetted officers of the department of not lower rank than Deputy Superintendent in the present scale or Assistant Director, second class, in the new scale.

22. Turning now to the proposals framed by the Local Government for the creation of a Land Records agency, the scheme may be briefly described. The districts of the Presidency are divided into five groups. Each group, containing four or five districts, will be under a Superintendent of Land Records to be drawn from the gazetted staff of the Madras Survey. To each district a Land Records Tahsildar will be allotted. The officer selected for the post of Land Records Tahsildar will be appointed to the lowest grade Tahsildari in the district at the first vacancy after his appointment as Land Records Tahsildar, but he will ordinarily remain seconded till the termination of his five years' tenure of office as Land Records Tahsildar. During service in the Land Records Department he will draw either Rs. 150 a month or the pay which he would be drawing as Tahsildar were he not seconded, whichever is greater, with a local allowance of Rs. 10—10—50, a month, subject to the condition that his monthly emoluments shall not exceed Rs. 200. His staff will comprise—

One deputy surveyor on Rs. 25—30 per mensem.
One clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem.
One draftsman on Rs. 20 per mensem.
Two peons on Rs. 7 per mensem.

To each taluk will be given a Land Records Inspector on Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per month with a local allowance of Rs. 10. The above comprises the ultimate staff which will not, however, be fully appointed before 1911–12. In addition to the present Land Records staff entertained for work in the Nilgiris which will remain in its present footing, it includes the appointment on the Land Records staff of—

5 Superintendents. 154 Inspectors.
20 Tahsildars.

23. It is proposed to make a beginning by appointing six Tahsildars and 38 Inspectors in districts where the records do not require any further examination or check. In some taluks of six districts the maps drawn by the village accountants require verification, and in parts or in the whole of eight others the field sketches already prepared do not contain internal measurements. It is necessary therefore to engage a special staff of surveyors to check and verify the former and also to print a number of copies of the latter so as to enable internal measurements to be plotted in. When these preliminary measures have been taken, the land record agency will be appointed to all districts or talukas in which revisions and resurveys are not required. The remaining appointments will be made gradually as the scheme develops and as the village records are made ready for maintenance.

24. The scheme thus explained does not conform in all particulars to the plan sketched in our Secretary's letter, dated 20th January 1902. We were then of opinion that it was inadvisable to add to the number of masters whom the village accountants have to serve, that as these

Enclosure No. 2.

officials and the Revenue Inspectors were already according to the rules responsible for the maintenance of the village records, control could be best exercised by increasing the inspectorate staff, and that technical survey matters could be dealt with by an expert surveyor attached to each district. The Madras Government however prefer to appoint to each district a Land Records Tahsildar who will have under him a surveyor, and to each taluk a special Land Records Inspector. Apart from the additional master thus placed over the village accountants, an objectionable feature of this plan is that it will tend to weaken the responsibility of the ordinary Revenue staff for the maintenance of the record. But it is obvious that they are unfit to start the system without special help, and we understand that the Land Records Tahsildars and Inspectors will be gradually absorbed in the regular revenue staff as the maps are put on a satisfactory footing. On this understanding we accept the scheme as it stands.

25. A complete forecast year by year of the financial effect of the maintenance scheme will be found in Appendix L (iii) to the Local Government's letter of 30th November last.

Enclosure No. 3.

When in full operation from the year 1911-12 onwards the total cost of the staff and establishments, inclusive of the special Nilgiri staff which remains on its present footing, will amount to Rs. 2,49,652 a year, which is Rs. 1,25,812 in excess of the cost of the Land Records staff now entertained as shown in the proposition statement attached to the Madras letter, dated 16th December 1903. The total will only be gradually worked up to, and in the first year

Enclosure No. 4.

of its introduction the cost will amount to Rs. 2,16,298. We consider that the staff shown in the proposition statement is, subject to the understanding expressed in the foregoing paragraph, necessary to provide for the needs of the maintenance work throughout the Presidency and we recommend it for your sanction, the staff being gradually engaged in the manner proposed. The Government of Madras have already inaugurated the scheme so far as it is within their financial competence, and to this also we ask your approval.

26. In addition to the expenditure on the maintenance staff just discussed, the following incidental expenditure must be incurred on the preliminary work referred to in paragraph 23 above:—

(i) Rs. 41,086 on a special establishment of qualified surveyors to be engaged for the purpose of checking and correcting the field maps prepared by the village accountants in the taluks mentioned in paragraph 27 of the Madras letter, dated 30th November 1903.

Enclosure No. 3.

(ii) Rs. 2,16,000 on the preparation of ferro-prussiate copies of the original block sheets of the surveys of the districts mentioned in paragraph 28 of the Madras letter just referred to.

Enclosure No. 3.

It is very necessary that the check on the field plots prepared by the village officers should be thorough if the record is to be accurate, and we therefore accept the necessity for the expenditure on the special staff to be engaged for this purpose. With regard to the second item, there is no doubt that the ferro-prussiate copies of the block maps are required in the districts mentioned and we agree to this expenditure also.

27. In placing all these proposals before you for consideration and orders we recognize that the expenditure involved is heavy, but we are confident that as they promise to provide a sufficient remedy for the defective state of the village records of the Presidency and a suitable staff for their maintenance in future, they will receive your approval. As already stated, we entertain some doubts as to whether it will be found possible to reduce the survey staff to twelve so soon as 1910-11. But we desire to express our approval of the method in which it is proposed to conduct both re-surveys and revision surveys so as to utilize the services of the village officers as far as possible, to place the survey parties under the orders of the Settlement officer where available, and to put the Survey Department under the direct control and orders of the Board of Revenue. We shall urge on the Government of Madras the desirability of impressing on all members of the ordinary Revenue staff from *karnam* to Collector, that it is their duty to make themselves familiar with the system of survey and record, so that they may ultimately be able to keep the record up to date without the assistance of a specialized staff of officers. With these remarks we commend the proposals to your favourable consideration.

No. 7416-Ex.

* Original papers returned.

Copy * forwarded to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

(By Order.)

R. A. MANT,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Endorsement by the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1808-Ex., dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1905.

Read—the following paper:—

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—India Office, London, the 3rd March 1905. (Received on the 20th March 1905.)

No.—39, Revenue.

I have considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government No. 430 (Finance and Commerce), dated 1st December 1904, in which after full consideration in correspondence with the Government of Madras, you submit proposals for:—

(1) The revision and (where necessary) the remaking, after fresh survey, of the field maps of the Madras Presidency.

(2) The reorganization of the superior staff of the Survey Department in the manner stated in paragraph 21 of your letter, with the two-fold object (1) of reducing its strength to the minimum required to carry out the survey operations and thereafter to maintain the survey record; (2) of improving the prospects of the present staff of survey officers who have suffered from slow promotion.

(3) The creation and maintenance of a Land Records agency throughout the Madras Presidency.

2. I sanction your proposals, including your recommendation that the benefit of the European Service Leave Rules should be extended to gazetted officers of the Madras Survey Department of not lower rank than Deputy Superintendent in the present scale, or Assistant Director, second class, in the new scale. But it should, I think, be considered whether, in accordance with the suggestion made in my despatch of 4th November 1904, No. 154 (Financial), officers entering the department on the new scale of pay should not be debarred from exchange compensation allowance. I leave it to your Excellency to decide whether this condition shall be imposed; but I desire that your decision may in due course be reported to me.

Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue), in continuation of endorsement No. 7416-Ex., dated the 1st December 1904.

Ordered also that a copy, with a copy of the despatch and enclosures, to which it is a reply, be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Madras.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 1st June 1907.

No.—1343.

Referring to correspondence concluded by Mr. Wilson's letter No. 717-56, dated 12th May 1905, I am directed to forward the accompanying memorial from Mr. H. S. Mullins, an Assistant Director of Survey in this Presidency, asking for enhanced rate of pay and improved prospects and to submit the following remarks.

2. In this Government's letter No. 620, dated 22nd July 1901, it was proposed to constitute the Madras Survey department as follows:—

				Rs.
1	Superintendent	..	..	1,500-1,800
1	Deputy Superintendent,	I class	..	1,100
4	Deputy Superintendents,	II "	..	750
2	Assistant Superintendents,	I "	..	550
4	"	II "	..	425
6	"	III "	..	250 on probation and 300 on confirmation.

The Government of India replied in Mr. Fuller's No. 90-106-2, dated 20th January 1902, that "they fully appreciate the desirability of improving the prospects of the survey officers whose promotion has been blocked by the abolition of the two posts of Deputy Superintendents which it is now sought to revive and are prepared to consider sympathetically proposals devised for this object."

S.D.—6

3. Accordingly in paragraph 33 of Mr. Atkinson's letter No. 1213, dated 30th November 1903, in which a scale for the permanent staff of twelve officers required to man the future Survey *cum* Land Records department was proposed, the question of improving the prospects of the officers then in the department was reserved for separate consideration. These proposals were subsequently submitted to the Government of India with letter No. 361, dated 31st March 1904. They dealt with the case of ten officers Messrs. Hatchell, Martin, MacHutchin, Hasted, Mullins, Lushington, Ramaswami Nayudu, Narayana Aiyar, Gompertz and Bateman. Mr. Hatchell may be left out of account as he was unaffected by any change, and Messrs. Gompertz and Bateman as it was considered that they might equitably be placed on the "ultimate scale." As regards the other seven officers it was the intention of this Government to recommend the addition of two posts on Rs. 900 to what was then the "present" scale and to retain the scale thus revised as a special scale until the seven officers in question were replaced by men recruited on the "ultimate scale" sanctioned in March 1905, except that the officer who should succeed Mr. Hatchell as Superintendent would draw pay on the scale proposed for the Survey *cum* Land Records department. But the letter of March 1904 did not, however, make it sufficiently clear that the proposal was for a special scale which was to hold good so far as the seven officers then in the department were concerned and so long as they remained in service.

4. The Government of India in laying the matter before the Secretary of State (paragraphs 15—19 and 21 of despatch No. 430, dated 1st December 1904) desired to give "special rates of pay" in order to "compensate the officers . . . for slow promotion and for the poorer prospects of the new scale" but added that "the excess of the special pay . . . over the ordinary sanctioned pay of the appointments should be treated as a personal allowance." Accordingly on receipt of the orders sanctioning the reorganization, the salaries allowed for the various officers were distributed under the two heads, pay and personal allowance, as shown below :—

Number.	Designation.	Name of officer.	Pay.	Personal allowance.	Total salary.
1	Deputy Director	Mr. Hatchell	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 340	Rs. 1,740
2 and 3	Assistant Directors, 1st class ..	" Martin	900	200	1,100
		" MacHutchin	900	..	900
4 and 5	Do. 2nd class ..	" Hasted	700	200	900
		" Mullins	700	50	750
6 and 7	Do. 3rd class ..	" Lushington	550	200	750
		" Ramaswami Nayudu ..	550	..	550
8	Assistant Director, 4th class ..	" Narayana Aiyar ..	425	125	550

5. Of the seven officers named in paragraph 3 above, Mr. Martin has since died and on his death the post on Rs. 1,100 per mensem which it was the intention of this Government to retain for the benefit of the remaining six officers has disappeared. The salaries actually drawn by these officers since Mr. Martin's death are as follow :—

Number.	Designation.	Name of officer.	Pay.	Personal allowance.	Total salary.
1	Deputy Director	Mr. Hatchell	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 400	Rs. 1,800
2 and 3	Assistant Directors, 1st class ..	" MacHutchin	900	..	900
		" Hasted	900	..	900
4 and 5	Do. 2nd class ..	" Mullins	700	50	750
		" Lushington	700	50	750
6 and 7	Do. 3rd class ..	" Ramaswami Nayudu ..	550	100	650
		" Narayana Aiyar ..	550	..	550

* Sanctioned in India's Endorsement No. 1479—64-4, dated 29th August 1906.

As article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations lays down that a personal allowance should be reduced by any amount by which the recipient's pay or salary may be increased and should cease as soon as his pay or salary is increased by an amount equal to his personal allowance, the element of personal allowance practically vanishes and the staff are now limited to the salaries sanctioned for the various posts in the "ultimate scale." Excluding Mr. Hatchell, who retains the old rate of pay, Messrs. MacHutchin, Hasted and Narayana Aiyar are drawing only the same pay as would be admissible to them in the "ultimate scale." Messrs. Mullins and Lushington are getting Rs. 50 more and M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Nayudu Rs. 100 more as personal allowance granted in August last. After the reorganization most of the officers benefited for a short time in actual pay, but upon Mr. Martin's death this benefit has ceased. The intention of this Government as well as the Government of India to confer on these officers some benefit over and above the "ultimate scale" has thus not been carried out.

6. The following statement compares the present pay with what the six officers above referred to would have got on Mr. Martin's death had there been no reorganization :—

Name.	Present pay.	Pay had there been no reorganization.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mr. MacHutchin	900	1,100
" Hasted	900	750
" Mullins	750	750
" Lushington	750	550 + 100 C.A.
M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Nayudu ..	650	550
" Narayana Aiyar	550 + 100 C.A.	525 + 100 C.A.

(C.A.=Charge allowance.)

It will be seen that owing to the disappearance of the post on Rs. 1,100 held by Mr. Martin, Mr. MacHutchin is a loser by Rs. 200 per mensem and Mr. Mullins is on the same footing as he would otherwise have been. Had that appointment and the "special scale" referred to in paragraph 19 of the despatch been treated as a substantive one so long as the six men above mentioned remained in service, as was intended by this Government in 1904, Mr. MacHutchin would now draw Rs. 1,100, Mr. Mullins Rs. 900 and M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Nayudu Rs. 750; while Messrs. Hasted and Lushington would have a fair chance of getting Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 900, respectively, on the retirement of Mr. MacHutchin and Narayana Aiyar of getting Rs. 750 on the retirement of Ramaswami Nayudu. Owing to Mr. Hatchell the Superintendent's age being 42 next birthday, while the four men next below him are aged 46, 42, 44 and 42, respectively, none of these last four officers has much chance of succeeding Mr. Hatchell in the Superintendentship as he may serve till he is 55.

7. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the six officers above referred to should now be placed in the position they would have occupied had there been no reorganization and should be allowed the improvement that was intended by this Government in 1904. In order to do this, this Government would suggest that the special scale shown in paragraph 19 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 1st December 1904 (excepting the pay of the Superintendent), should be treated as a permanent scale so far as Messrs. MacHutchin, Hasted, Mullins, Lushington, Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Aiyar are concerned, and I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to this recommendation. Messrs. Gompertz and Bateman, for the reasons given in letter No. 361, dated 31st March 1904, will remain on the "ultimate or new scale." I am further to request that the proposed sanction may have effect from 26th November 1906, the date of Mr. Martin's death.

8. The reliefs sought in the memorial forwarded with this letter will be found summarised in paragraph 32. His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to support any of the memorialist's requests beyond the recommendation contained in the preceding paragraphs.

V

Endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (L.S.), No. 1814—103-8, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1907.*

Read—the following papers :—

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Salaries, Establishments, etc.—Land Revenue).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Simla, the 12th September 1907.

No.—356 of 1907.

We have the honour to forward, for your consideration and orders, a copy of the letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, dated the 1st June, and No. 1677, dated the 3rd July 1907, and enclosures in original. noted in the margin forwarding memorials from certain officers of the Madras Revenue Survey Department.

2. The facts of the case are fully and clearly explained in paragraphs 1 to 7 of the Local Government's letter No. 1343, dated the 1st June last, and it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate them. As pointed out by the Madras Government, the chief hardship of which these officers complain has arisen from the proposal made in paragraph 17 of the despatch of Lord Amphill's Government, No. 430 (Financial), dated the 1st December 1904, to treat as personal allowances the difference between the ordinary sanctioned pay of the appointments held by these officers and the special pay granted to them on the reorganization of the department. The result of so doing is explained in paragraph 5 of the Local Government's letter. The

intention entertained when the proposal was made was not only to protect these officers from loss due to the reorganization of the department, but to improve their prospects by giving them a special scale of pay. As, however, that intention has been frustrated, we solicit your sanction to the recommendation made in paragraph 8 of the Madras Government's letter, that the special scale (excluding the pay of the Superintendent) shown in paragraph 19 of the despatch from the Government of India, No. 430 (Financial), dated the 1st December 1904, should be treated as a permanent scale so far as Messrs. MacHutchin, Hasted, Mullins, Lushington, Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Ayyar are concerned. We further recommend that the proposed sanction should have effect from the 26th November 1906, the date of Mr. Martin's death.

3. We are unable to support the request for the further concessions made in paragraphs 32, 12 and 8 of the memorials of Messrs. Mullins, MacHutchin and Lushington, respectively.

No. 5563-Ex.

* Original papers returned.

Copy * forwarded to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

(By Order.)

H. WHEELER,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—India Office, London, the 1st November 1907.

No.—188, Revenue.

I have considered in Council your letter in the Finance Department, No. 356, dated the 12th September 1907, forwarding memorials from certain officers of the Madras Revenue Survey Department.

2. I sanction your proposal that the special scale (excluding the pay of the Superintendent) shown in paragraph 19 of the despatch from the Government of India No. 430 (Financial), dated the 1st December 1904, should be treated as a permanent scale so far as Messrs. MacHutchin, Hasted, Mullins, Lushington, Ramaswami Nayudu and Narayana Ayyar are concerned. I also agree to this sanction's having effect from the 26th November 1906. I agree that the further concessions requested by Messrs. Mullins, MacHutchin and Lushington should not be granted.

No. 7082-Ex. (Finance Department), dated 27th November 1907.

Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in continuation of endorsement No. 5563-Ex., dated the 12th September 1907.

Ordered also that a copy, with a copy of the despatch and enclosures to which it is a reply, be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Madras.

R. A. MANT,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Endorsement—No. 1814-103-8 (Department of Revenue and Agriculture), dated 2nd December 1907.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras, for information, in continuation of this department's letter No. 1438, dated the 19th September 1907.

(By Order.)

J. H. KERR,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VI

G.O. No. 2941, Revenue, dated 6th September 1910.

The revised curriculum drawn up by the Board of Revenue for the training of Land Records Superintendents and Assistant Directors of Survey is approved.

2. The curriculum is printed as an appendix to this order.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Revised Curriculum for the training of Land Records Superintendents.

Before appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendents, candidates will be required to pass an examination in Mathematics. The papers will be on the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.
Algebra—Quadratics including the Binomial theorem.
Euclid—First four books.
Mensuration.
Trigonometry—Solution of plane triangles.

If successful, he will be attached to a Survey Party for one month, to a Settlement Party for twelve months, to a Survey Party again for six months and to the Central Survey office for three months.

When fully qualified to perform all the duties of an Assistant Director of Survey, he will, if he has passed satisfactorily the examination in Survey and Settlement and the prescribed examination in a Native language, be recommended for confirmation on Rs. 300.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. Survey Party (one month).

Elements of Survey and use of the following instruments:—

Chain.	Plane table.
Offset pole.	Protractor.
Cross Staff.	Plotting and offset scales.
Prismatic compass.	Area square and computing scales.

II. Settlement Party (twelve months).

After the probationer has undergone the course of one month's training as prescribed above, he will be attached to a Settlement Party for twelve months to acquaint himself with the general principles of Land Revenue Administration and Settlement. He should study the following subjects in which he will be examined at the end of the Settlement course:—

- (1) Madras Administration Report for 1901-1902, Chapter I, 122-214 inclusive.
- (2) Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Chapters I, I-A, IV, VII, VIII, XIII and XIX, orders 201, 202 and 202-A.
- (3) Revenue Acts and Regulations—
Madras Regulations XXV and XXVI of 1802.
Madras Act II of 1864.
Do. III of 1869.
Do. VIII of 1869.
Do. I of 1876.
Do. V of 1882.
Do. II of 1894.
Do. III of 1895.
Do. IV of 1897.
Do. I of 1908.
- (4) Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.
- (5) Settlement Manual.

III-A. Survey Party (six months).

(1) The survey and demarcation of a 300-acre block.—All the records for the block should be prepared by the probationers themselves—one and-a-half months.

(2) Instruction in the use and adjustments of the theodolite and in observation and computation of azimuths.—At least three observations should be taken and the correct bearings of three lines computed. Traverse computation and plotting by Gales system—one and-a-half months.

(3) The traverse survey of 40 linear miles of village or khandam boundaries.—one month.

(4) The survey with theodolite of 4 square miles by triangulation and the topographical survey of this area.—The topographical survey should show the limits of wet and dry cultivation, village boundaries and topographical details, but not the boundaries of fields. The connection of two Great Trigonometrical stations in the above area and the recording and computation of results in the forms prescribed—one month.

(5) One month as a Sub-Assistant in charge of a section performing all the duties required of a Sub-Assistant—one month.

IV. Central Survey Office (three months).

1) The probationer should work the means and synopses of the observations for triangulation referred to in section 4 above, compute the sides of triangles and the spherical excess of the angles and find out the latitudes and longitudes and azimuths of the stations.

(2) He should prepare a traverse chart on the 4-inch scale entering in it the observed angles and measured distances in black ink and the computed angles and distances in red ink. He should then prepare the following records :—

- (i) Main and minor traverse and all other computation records for one Great Trigonometrical triangle.
 - (ii) Pentagraph reductions to the 1-inch scale of the 16-inch maps of two or three villages, total area not less than 10 square miles.
- (3) He should be instructed in the following branches of work :—
- (a) Final examination of village maps.
 - (b) Projection of taluk and district maps.
 - (c) Stellar observations for time, azimuth and latitude.
 - (d) Construction and adjustment of the theodolite and other surveying instruments.

Examination in Survey.—The probationer should study the following text-books in which a departmental examination will be held on completion of his course of instruction in Survey :—

- (1) Karnam's Survey Manual.
- (2) Madras Survey Manual of Departmental Rules.
- (3) Roorkee Survey Manual, chapters I to X, XIV and XV.
- (4) Clancey's Aid to Land Surveying.
- (5) Text-book of Topographical and Geographical Surveying by Major C. F. Close, C.M.G.,

R.E.

(6) Chamber's Mathematical Tables, introduction, explanation and use of the following tables :—

- (i) Common logarithms.
- (ii) Logarithmic sines, tangents and secants.
- (iii) Natural sines, cosines, chords, etc.
- (iv) Natural tangents and secants.

(7) The auxiliary tables of the Survey of India, introduction, explanation and use of the tables X, XI, XII, XVI and XVII.

Examination in vernacular.—The examination to be passed in a native language is that prescribed in G.O. No. 508, Public, dated 24th June 1891. It consists of—

- (1) Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.
- (2) Dictating an order.
- (3) Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.
- (4) Conversing with the examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate proves his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

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