

Financial (1899) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 933

DATED 26-8-99

INDEXED.

10/10

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Pros: Rev dept accepting, with
remarks, the Bd's proposals for the recovery
of the millions to

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Financial (1899) Department.

CURRENT No.

CA

A requisition was sent for
the original on 25.7.98. It
has not been recd yet.
A reminder issued on 8.
the 31st inst.

Sd/
7.8.99.

Order

Bring up again on 9th

CA
not recd yet.
Sd/
7.8.99

CA 3
7/8/99

From

The Revenue Department.

Press No. 477

Urgent

For 7 A
Rev.

Dated 22nd July 1899.

When may final. expected

The original of this called for on
26th inst.

Received

Registered

Enclosures /

Spare copies

CA
9.8.99

Reply.

The G.O. is being printed and sent.

The original will be furnished as soon as
it is received from the Press. The final proof
was approved yesterday.

Sd/
10.8.99

CA
10.8.99

SUBJECT.

Accepting with remarks the
Board's recommendation for the resurvey
of the Nellore District by professional
agency assisted as far as possible by
the Vernaculars.



BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1899.

C No 1245/99

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

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

} 1899.

Spare copies

Printed February 1899.

Proceedings, No. 37, 4th February 1899.

FEBRUARY.

Re-survey.—Submitting, for the orders of Government, letter from the Collector of Nellore recommending the — of the Nellore district.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1899.

Ch. 124 5/99

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

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1899.

Spare copies

Printed February th.

Proceedings, No. 37, 4th February 1899.

FEBRUARY.

Re-survey.—Submitting, for the orders of Government, letter from the Collector of Nellore recommending the — of the Nellore district.

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

READ—the following letter from E. SCOTT, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture (through the Superintendent of Revenue Survey), dated Nellore, 19th January 1898, No. 161-Ver. :—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the state of the survey marks and records in this district with a view to a recommendation being made to Government for a re-survey of the district.

2. In the following paragraphs the past history of the survey work in the district, so far as it is necessary for the purposes of this report, is detailed.

3. *Original survey and measures taken thereafter to keep the work up to date.*—The survey of the district was begun in 1860—*vide* B.P., No. 3103, dated 5th July 1860. The work progressed slowly, followed by demarcation and settlement. Though for all practical purposes the survey appears to have been finished about the close of 1865, its final completion was delayed till January 1870—*vide* paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 2120, dated 1st August 1878.

4. It is not clear what special measures were adopted to keep the survey work current from the date of its completion till the year 1876, but as the Revenue Settlement party was in the district for the seven years previous to that year, it may be presumed that up to that year the survey work was kept fairly well up to date—*vide* Mr. Sharp's letter, No. 2096, dated 24th July 1876, in G.O., No. 2407, dated 31st July 1877. Still there is evidence that even then the work of demarcating and plotting fresh sub-divisions and of restoring demarcation stones was being neglected and could not be effectually carried out.

5. In this office letter No. 6214, dated 28th November 1877, embodied in B.P., No. 5250, dated 15th December 1877, it was reported that the survey marks were in fair order generally, but that the Collector was not in a position to say how far that was really the case. It was pointed out that from statements filed in 1870, recorded in B.P., No. 6356, dated 27th October 1870, 24,354 marks were then out of repair and 17,563 missing, and that probably the number had since increased. In the same letter it was remarked that no uniform system was in force for recording new sub-divisions, and that no attempt was being made either to mark such sub-divisions on the field or in the village maps. Having regard to these facts, the Board in its Proceedings, No. 2120, dated 1st August 1878, recommended the attachment of a special survey party to this district for the restoration of the missing marks, to check the measurements made by karnams of interstitial fields, of extensions of cultivation and of appropriation of lands for public purposes and to demarcate them. The Board's proposals did not, however, meet with the approval of Government (*vide* G.O., No. 1840, dated 9th September 1879) and practically nothing has been done since to remedy the defects then existing, while but little has been done until recently to ensure the correct measurement and demarcation of subsequent sub-divisions and extensions of cultivation. Temporary hands were employed from time to time to measure and demarcate lands taken up for public purposes. Temporary gumastahs were also

employed between 1880 and 1885 under the Boundary Act for the sub-division of fields on application from the ryots; but the work of these gumastahs was never checked, and as they were paid only Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per month, and so irregularly that one gumastah worked in Kanigiri taluk from the 21st January 1880 to January 1882 without receiving any salary at all, their work must have been of the worst. It was, in fact, on this ground that the employment of these gumastahs was put a stop to—G.O., No. 197, Revenue, dated 16th February 1885. The impossibility of doing without some establishment was then brought to the notice of the Board in this office letter No. 2968, dated 11th June 1885. It was then shown that approximately 109,000 acres of land remained to be demarcated and surveyed to meet the ultimate requirements of twenty years to come, that more than 1,100 applications for sub-division relating to 17,495 acres were pending disposal and that the number of demarcation stones to be repaired and restored was very large, 11,341 being missing out of 81,277 in Udayagiri taluk and 25 per cent. being missing or out of repair in Kavali taluk.

6. As a result of this representation, Government in G.O., No. 273, Revenue, dated 8th April 1886, sanctioned the deputation of a party of one head surveyor with four deputy and twenty field surveyors for work in the district, and it joined the district about September 1886. It was first arranged that the survey work of the whole district should be undertaken by the party, and Tahsildars were directed to send to it all applications for sub-division, etc., but these instructions were subsequently countermanded at the instance of the Deputy Superintendent in charge who desired that the papers relating to taluks other than Nellore should be retained with the respective Tahsildars until their taluks were actually taken up. The party accordingly worked in Nellore taluk only from September 1886 to July 1888, when it was recalled. It was employed solely in demarcating the beds of tanks abandoned under the Sangam project, about 4,000 acres, and in re-surveying a few villages of which exact particulars are not available. So far as the district work generally was concerned, the short deputation of the party only tended to confuse matters, the Tahsildars having allowed arrears to accumulate in the hope that the work would be taken up by it. It must also be mentioned that the work of this survey party, so far at any rate as it related to the demarcation of abandoned tank-beds, was disgracefully inaccurate. This came to light when the tank-beds had been sold fieldwar with reference to the areas computed by the survey party, and numerous complaints were lodged by the purchasers, of large deficiencies in areas. There were of course also large excesses, only some of which, it may be presumed, have been detected.

7. Since 1888 the restoration of the missing demarcation stones and the demarcation of new sub-divisions and of extensive darkbasts have been carried out practically entirely by the Revenue Inspectors, no karnams being yet fit to be entrusted with this work. The consequence is that little has been done as shown by the following statement giving the number of stones replaced and repaired in the last seven years (1890 to 1896) and the number reported to be still out of order or missing :—

Taluka.	Total number of survey marks.	Number replaced during the last seven years.	Number repaired during the last seven years.	Number of stones.	
				Still missing.	Still requiring repairs.
Gudur	81,693	..	..	9,963	329
Rapur	98,489	4,233	..	24,048	2,665
Nellore	166,985	264	240	25,888	12,044
Atmakur	140,835	1,984	..	11,906	1,742
Kavali	104,813	4,034	108	16,500	7,481
Udayagiri	80,666	756	..	13,557	..
Kandukur	200,175	2,275	1,424	25,385	8,430
Kanigiri	107,356	89	178	6,271	2,280
Ongole	218,615	2,470	105	47,577	2,401
Total	1,198,510	16,765	2,633	181,181	27,382

It will be seen from the above that 15 per cent. of the stones are missing and about 3 per cent. out of order. It should be remembered that these figures are with reference to the annual returns which are generally subjected to no proper check, and there is little doubt that the figures considerably understate the real conditions. To restore such a large number of demarcation stones with the ordinary revenue establishment is out of the question. A karnam's current work is as much as he can do or be expected to do for his meagre wages, while there is not a Revenue Inspector against whom there are not continually complaints of delays in the discharge of his ordinary duties. A Revenue Inspector in the sub-division was deputed on special duty from August 1896 to September 1897 to replace missing stones in the Kandukur and Ongole taluks with the result that he replaced only 4,820.

8. In considering the necessity for a re-survey, besides considering the state of field demarcation, the following matters have to be taken into account.

- (1) The state of the records concerning changes in holdings, etc, made since the original survey.
- (2) The number and nature of such changes.
- (3) The extent of the district still unsurveyed.
- (4) The condition of the existing village maps.

As regards the first point, sub-divisions have been created extensively both at and after the settlement.

Those created at the settlement were made by the Settlement Department, and the records of that department handed over to the Collector contain sketches of the sub-divisions created by them. These are applied for as necessity arises and are supplied to the local officers who return them to the Collector's office when done with. They are, however, very incomplete, and it is often impossible to comply with applications for copies of sketches of sub-divisions made during the time of settlement. In any case copies of these sub-divisions ought to be with the karnams, with taluk and Divisional officers. Other sub-divisions are those created since the settlement either by the officers of the Revenue Department or by special establishments employed from time to time under its supervision. These sub-divisions date from 1876 and cover a period of over twenty years. The number of sub-divisions effected during this period is necessarily very large. The demand for land increased with an abnormal rapidity owing to the increased tendency towards investments in land assisted by the additional facilities of irrigation afforded by the Sangam and Nellore anicut systems and other improvements. While the area cultivated in 1876 was 193,255 acres wet and 766,960 acres dry, total 960,215 acres, it is now 209,720 acres wet and 862,768 acres dry, total 1,072,488 acres, showing an increase of nearly 12 per cent. Further, considerable extents have from time to time been acquired for different public works. A list of these is appended. The total extents come to the not insignificant figure of 18,630 acres. The sub-divisions relating to land under occupation or newly taken under occupation were, as has been noted already in paragraph 5, executed either by Revenue Inspectors or by untrained temporary hands—if we leave out of account the work done from 1886 to 1888 by the survey party deputed to the district in the former year. Of the sub-division made prior to 1893, there is either no record or the original sketches and statements are mixed up with other papers from which it would require no little time to extract them. Further, the work done was at least, until recent years, very bad indeed. The knowledge Revenue Inspectors in service four or five years ago had of surveying was of the most meagre description in spite of the fact that many held survey certificates. I picked out the other day at random from the Head-quarter Deputy Collector's sub-division records a statement prepared in 1897 by a Revenue Inspector trained in 1890 and found an error of 33 cents to the disadvantage of Government in a plot of 85 cents. The error is due to the incorrect method of calculating the area of triangles allowed to be adopted in those days in many divisions, and similar errors abound.

In another statement there were found no less than five triangles with one side larger than the other two. The fact is that Revenue Inspectors' statements are very rarely checked. In fact, they often could not be, for not unfrequently even now both the Tahsildar of the taluk and the Divisional-officer know nothing of surveying. In every Divisional office I have been to, I have found it necessary to check the statements personally. I have already referred in paragraph 6 to the quality of the work done by the special gumastahs. In the case of lands acquired for public works and measured by special temporary establishment, the work was entrusted to non-professional men. Their measurements were confined to the portions required for the public purposes concerned, and no attempt was made to ascertain if the whole area of the field agreed with the records by measurement of the remaining area. The boundaries of the newly-created sub-division were also in some cases never durably marked. No attempt has ever been made to note any of the changes in the village maps (*vide* G.O., No. 1840, dated 9th September 1879), a fact by no means to be regretted, and it may consequently easily be conceived, having regard to the foregoing remarks, how frequently they do not serve the purpose for what they are intended.

I should have liked to have been able to furnish the Board with a statement showing the number of all sub-divisions created since the survey and the number for which sub-division sketches and measurement sheets are at present not available, but this information has not been furnished for any taluk except Kavali. The Kavali Tahsildar's remarks under this head are quoted below :—

“As directed in paragraph 2 of Collector's memorandum, No 3242, dated 30th November 1895, I got a tabulation made of the sketches wanting during the late jamabandi with the result that 10,034 sketches are wanting for sub-divisions as per the latest adangal compared with the diglott. These include also the sub-divisions appearing in the body of the diglott and its appendix. The field measurement books, which the karnams have been ordered to take copies of, do not show measurements of the former, and the latter class of sub-divisions were made, as my information goes, between the date of closing of survey operations and the issue of diglott by classifiers working under the orders of the Collector. As regards sub-divisions appearing in the body of the diglott, I am told by some of the karnams who worked at the time of survey that they were made to take copies of all those measurements under the direct supervision and control of the survey and settlement classifiers. Very few or none of these are now available owing to lapse of time and change of hands in the office of karnams. The sub-divisions into integral numbers rising from the last survey number in the diglott or as sub-divisions out of large blocks left unsurveyed at survey, stands on a worst footing so far as azmoish and other revenue purposes are concerned. As I said already in paragraph 5 of my arzi quoted above, these measurements are if at all, available in the Collector's office, and some of the karnams have in their hands rough sketches drawn by them or copied from equally rough drawings available with their predecessors in office, showing merely the positions of such fields in relation to one another, irrespective of the block from which they came to be sub-divided, and the other survey numbers as per the survey plan. These sub-divisions are many, as, for instance, 440 numbers involving an area of 4,054 acres in the village of Gattupalli, 294 numbers in extent 2,407 acres in the village of China Annular, 186 numbers in extent 1,337 acres in the village of Chinukrala, and so forth. Though at present I am not in possession of actual figures, still I may say from personal knowledge that in the village of Jaladanki there is a large extent similarly sub-divided about the year 1870 and that this extent is annually cultivated under tirvajasti from Government irrigation sources, and there is also a similar difficulty felt in the village of Chamadala where such sub-divisions lie interspersed with lands under private tanks. I need hardly submit that in these cases the so-called azmoish is nothing short of a farce, and the difficulty increases with changes of hands in the office of karnam.”

The above remarks may be taken as representing generally the state of survey work in the district.

9. With regard to the number and the nature of the changes since the survey, the statement of public works executed since the survey, which is not exhaustive, and the remarks in the last paragraph as to sub-divisions, should suffice to show that the changes dealt with large areas, are exceedingly numerous, probably not less than 200,000, and include important works which it is highly desirable should be properly and permanently demarcated and recorded.

10. *Unclassified blocks remaining to be surveyed hereafter.*—The extent still unsurveyed was given in 1885, as has been noted in paragraph 5, as 109,000 acres, but this figure was only a rough estimate.

(i) that the plans cannot be accepted as accurate, etc., and that it is desirable to prepare fresh plans altogether. In these circumstances a re-survey of the district is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary.

255,484

of this is unfit for cultivation or for use as grazing land. I am not in a position to state, but, taking the average increase in occupation during the past five years as shown by the figures in the margin, it may be assumed that in twenty years not less than 200,000 acres will have been

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ed in paragraph 8 *supra*, the subsequent

- ed in paragraph 8 *supra*, the subsequent alterations have not been marked on the village maps. From the correspondence noted in the margin, the Board is aware that the stock of maps of several villages is either entirely exhausted or is deficient, and that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey has expressed his inability to re-lithograph the maps now. I think that, having regard to the large number of changes which have to be effected in the

is desirable to have fresh maps prepared

will be seen —

- in the Settlement Department ceased their survey work has been left to take care of an increase in occupation by 12 per cent., 60 acres were taken up for different public lot;
sub-divisions made for the above purposes by persons who had no pretensions to any set of ignorant men known as Bhinnam sub-divisions on their own responsibility, rarely checked by any responsible officers; and the sketches prepared by even trained surveyors are hopelessly incorrect; and sketches are not available except for a few either missing or out of order; the work itself is exhausted, requiring re-litho-

14. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to whom a copy of the circular was sent, agreed with Mr. Meyer in considering that a re-survey was essential, and suggested the experimental re-survey of a village near Nellore.

Pottepollem, a village 4 miles from Nellore, was selected. The choice was unfortunate as it was subsequently ascertained that this village had been re-surveyed by the special survey party deputed to this district in 1887, with reference to G.O., No. 273, Revenue, dated 8th April 1886. Still the following results of the re-survey are of value :—

- (a) The total area of the village according to the re-survey is 4,032 acres, or 49 acres more than the original area. The difference is said to be due to the calculation of the original area by Kashira method ;
- (b) twenty-seven cases of encroachment on Government land were discovered, the area involved being 4·86 acres ;
- (c) the number of stones found missing was 111, or 9·15 per cent. of the total number of stones, against 12 stones shown as missing in the village account. Twenty-seven stones were found out of their proper positions ; and
- (d) there were differences in areas in almost every field said to be due to the calculation of former areas by Kashira method. If a village not re-surveyed in 1887 had been taken up for experiment, the results would presumably have been much worse, but such as they are, they are enough to show that in a village re-surveyed only ten years ago the number of missing demarcation stones is exceedingly large and is out of all proportion to the number furnished in the karnam's accounts. And taking as I think is justified by these results, the average number of survey stones missing throughout the district to be at least 15 per cent. of the total number, we get the large number of 179,776 missing stones which almost corresponds to the figures in paragraph 7.

15. Finally, I beg to urge the necessity of the re-survey work being done by trained surveyors. It is absolutely impossible for any of the work to be done by karnams as in Tanjore. In this district the karnams are totally unfit to be entrusted with survey work. The following table shows the results of the survey schools held in 1897 :—

Taluku.					1897.						
					Total number of karnams.	Vacant.	Number absent.	Number declared good.	Fair.	In-different.	Bad.
Gudur	..	..	..	..	79	1	19	10	10	15	18
Rapur	..	..	..	..	48	1	18	5	10	9	5
Nellore	..	..	..	..	110	2	11	16	35	31	15
Atmakur	..	..	..	..			Report not received.				
Kavali	..	..	..	..	46	..	2	6	19	3	9
Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	31	..	6	13	6	3	4
Kandukur	..	..	..	..	84	..	8	33	20	17	6
Kantigiri	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	17	0	3	5
Ongole	..	..	..	..	98	..	3	58	25	5	7
Total ..					520	4	66	168	137	82	69

† Include an acting karnam

It will be observed that in 1897 only 168 out of 526 karnams in eight taluks or 32 per cent. were classed as "good." This practically means that only 168 karnams know anything whatever of survey work, and I do not believe that many of these 168 would be of any practical service in a re-survey. It is not unusual for a karnam to be classed one year as "good" and the next year as "bad," which shows how superficial their knowledge is and what little reliance can be placed in the results of the survey schools. On these grounds I do not think karnams can be depended on for any work in a re-survey.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the extent of lands taken up for public purposes from 1870 to 1897.

Name of work.	Taluk.	Extent of land acquired.	Period during which the work was in progress.	Grand Total.
Sungam Project	Nellore	ACS. 741.79	From 1889 to 1897.	ACS. ..
	Name of taluk was not given, but Nellore taluk mostly and a small area in Kavali.	7,979.45	From 1879 to 1888.	..
	Total ..	8,721.24		..
Pennair Anicut	Nellore	352.91	1870 to 1875 and from 1889 to 1897.	..
	Gudur	1,148.00	Do.	..
	Atmakur	14.31	1871 to 1873 ..	..
	Kavali	0.70	1875 ..	..
	Ongole	4.00	1876 ..	..
	Rapur	6.25	1875 ..	..
	Name of taluk was not given in the returns.	262.27		..
	Total ..	1,788.50		..
Buckingham Canal	Nellore	661.53	1876 to 1896 ..	..
	Gudur	456.54	Do.	..
	Kavali	61.96	1876 ..	..
	Ongole	23.24	1876 and 1895 ..	..
	Kandukur	238.19	1870 ..	..
	Name of taluk was not given in the returns.	802.81	1870 to 1880 to 1887.	..
	Total ..	2,303.37		..
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.	Name of taluk not known	1,429.80	1884 to 1887 ..	..
	Ongole division	2,086.55	1895 to 1897 ..	..
	Pennair	1,688.53	Do.	..
	Total ..	5,204.88		..
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.	Name of taluk not known	9.66	1895	..
	Total ..	9.66		..
Roads	Nellore taluk	21.88	1870, 1871 and 1874.	..
	Gudur	97.57	1871, 1893 and 1895.	..
	Rapur	31.07	1893, 1894 ..	..
	Kandukur	7.70	1894	..
	Udayagiri	47.52	1870 to 1872 ..	..
	Ongole	113.86	1891 to 1894 ..	..
	Kavali	0.65	1893	..
Famine Roads	Taluk not given	301.68	1870, 1880 ..	..
	Total ..	621.97		..
	Total extent of lands ..	..		18,629.62

READ—the following letter from E. SCOTT, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Nellore, 30th January 1898, No. 228-Ver.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 8587 *, dated 20th October 1897,

* Calling for information regarding the stock of village maps in the district. I have the honour to state that subsequent enquiries show that no copies of the village maps of the Nellore taluk

specified in list A that accompanied this office letter No. 2606-Ver., dated 5th October 1895, are available in the records of the karnams, Tahsildar or Divisional officer. In regard to the village maps of other taluks specified in the same list, enquiries are being made.

RESOLUTION—No. 37, dated 4th February 1899.

The Collector's letters read above, recommending the re-survey of the Nellore district, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The original survey was commenced in 1860 and completed about the beginning of 1870. The revenue settlement of the district was carried out in six taluks in 1873-74 and in the remaining three in 1874-75 and will expire in 1902-3 and 1903-4.

3. The reasons for which the Collector considers a re-survey necessary are—

- (1) that a large number of boundary marks are missing and many are out of order,
- (2) that the records relating to sub-divisions of holdings and other permanent changes made since the original survey are either missing or in an unsatisfactory condition,
- (3) that there are large areas of unsurveyed lands likely to be taken under cultivation and therefore requiring to be surveyed, and
- (4) that the stock of village maps is poor or exhausted.

4. As regards the first point it appears from a letter written by the Collector to the Board in 1870, that even so early as that year, over 24,000 marks were out of repair and 17,500 marks altogether missing. The question of appointing a special establishment in each district for the maintenance of survey work and records correct to date was under consideration for several years and was finally abandoned in 1879; and the Collector reports that nothing practically has been done in the way of keeping boundary marks in proper order. The number of stones missing or out of repair appears to have gone on increasing year by year, with the result that, according to the latest jamabandi statement, the number of marks out of repair is 38,316, while those missing have amounted to 183,596. Even these figures, the Collector considers, understate the true condition of affairs.

5. In regard to the second point the Collector estimates the subsequent changes at about 200,000. He classes the sub-divisions under three heads—

- (a) sub-divisions made by the Settlement Department,
- (b) sub-divisions made subsequent to settlement by the ordinary revenue establishment, and
- (c) sub-divisions made by special establishments in connection with special projects.

As regards (a), the Collector states that the connected records are maintained in the Collector's office, but are very incomplete, and that copies are required for Karnams, Tahsildars and Divisional-officers.

6. As to item (b), the Collector remarks that owing to the increased tendency among the people to invest money in land and to additional facilities for irrigation afforded by the Nellore and Sangam anicut systems, the demand for land has, since the

settlement, increased with abnormal rapidity, that there has therefore been a considerable extension of cultivation, that the necessary sub-divisions were executed by Revenue Inspectors or untrained temporary hands and the work was badly done, and that the sketches and measurement statements are not available in many cases.

The Board would strongly urge, in regard both to item (a) and (b), that it is eminently desirable that all sub-divisions which represent permanent changes in occupation should at least be separately surveyed, and it is inclined to think that, seeing that the demarcation of such sub-divisions is for the advantage of the ryots as much as for that of Government, and that the cost of demarcation is recoverable from the ryots, such permanent sub-divisions should also be permanently demarcated.

In regard to item (c), it appears that over 18,000 acres have been taken up for various public works; that where portions of fields were taken up, only the portion acquired was measured and no attempt was made to ascertain whether the area of the entire fields agreed with the measurement records. The Collector adds that in some cases the sub-divisions were not demarcated, and that no attempt has ever been made to note the changes in the village maps in accordance with G.O., No. 1840, dated 9th September 1879.

Having in view the trouble that has ensued from the absence of proper records and demarcation of railway land in other cases, a proper demarcation and survey of that taken up for the East Coast Railway seems necessary. The same remark applies to areas affected by all new projects undertaken since the settlement. The proximity of the period when a re-settlement of the district must be made intensifies the necessity for a re-survey which is indicated by the bad condition of the survey marks and the want of record of sub-divisions.

7. In regard to unsurveyed areas, it will be seen from the papers dealt with in G.O., No. 273, dated 8th April 1886, that, taking into consideration the cultivation requirements of the next twenty years, it was estimated that over 100,000 acres of waste land would require to be surveyed. A special establishment was sanctioned for doing that work and other work connected with sub-divisions and restoration of boundary marks in the Government Order quoted, but the Collector reports that the establishment merely surveyed the beds of abandoned tanks under the Sangam project and a few unsurveyed villages for which particulars are not available, and that it was withdrawn after having worked for about two years. The total area, at present, of unsurveyed lands, excluding porambokes, wells, river-beds and forest reserves, is stated to be 255,000 acres. It is not known how much of this is cultivable, but the Collector, basing his estimate on the rate of extension of cultivation in past years, considers that about 200,000 acres will be brought under occupation in the next twenty years. The Collector's estimate is perhaps too sanguine, but the Board believes that the Collector's opinion may be accepted that large areas of unsurveyed lands will require to be surveyed and divided into fields of convenient dimensions.

8. As regards the fourth point the statements received from the Collector show that no maps are available for some villages, while for a very large number the stock is insufficient. It might be sufficient to reprint the maps, but in view of the extensive changes which have since occurred, the Collector points out that it is desirable to have fresh maps prepared.

9. The Board considers that the Collector has made out a strong case for the re-survey of the district and requests the sanction of Government for its being carried out as a preliminary to the re-settlement of the district. The Superintendent of Survey, who has been consulted by the Collector and by the Board, concurs in the opinion that a re-survey is necessary. The likelihood of the district requiring re-survey prior to its re-settlement was anticipated so far back as 1890 (*vide* paragraph 24 of the joint report of Messrs. Clogstoun and Cardozo, dealt with in G.O., No. 958, dated 24th November 1890), and again in connection with the re-organisation of the Survey Department—*vide* statement appended to paragraph 13 of B.P., No. 354, dated 18th September 1896, disposed of in G.O., No. 414, dated 27th July 1898.

In this connection the Board would invite the attention of Government to the report which is being submitted by the Full Board in reply to the Government Order last quoted and G.O., No. 413, of the same date.

10. Two important points remain for consideration. The first is the agency by which the re-survey should be carried out. In recent years, karnams in all districts have been trained in survey, and the re-survey of Trichinopoly, Górávari, Kistna and parts of Salem has been carried out by their agency under the supervision of the Survey Department. The same course is being followed also in Kurnool. The Collector of Nellore, however, states that the karnams in his district are totally unfit for such work, that in the survey schools held in 1897 only 32 per cent. of the men got good certificates and that even these results cannot be relied on. He therefore considers that the re-survey work should be carried out by special surveyors. The statement of results of the survey schools given in the Survey Administration Report for 1897-98 shows that 64 per cent. of the karnams were found to be good or fair and there is no reason to think that the karnams in Nellore are inferior to those in Górávari, Kistna or Kurnool. The Board therefore considers that there is no absolute necessity to depart in the case of Nellore from the course followed in other districts in the matter of re-survey. At the same time it is evident from the remarks of the Superintendent of Survey in his report for 1897-98, reviewed in G.O., No. 566, Revenue, dated 4th October 1898, that, except in very favourable circumstances, such as existed in Trichinopoly, a re-survey through the agency of karnams is a most tedious affair, and that it must result in a great waste of the time of the supervising staff, especially when the supervising staff is, as is now proposed, freed from all duties connected with the maintenance of survey records. The Board would accordingly recommend that, notwithstanding the increase in cost, viz., Rs. 100 per square mile as compared with Rs. 56 per square mile in Trichinopoly and Rs. 75 and 77 in Kistna and Kurnool, the agency of one or more complete survey parties should be employed to carry on the re-survey in Nellore district with the aid of the karnams—that aid consisting in supplying all necessary information and attending to assist in measurements whenever they can spare time from their ordinary duties. The fact that a re-settlement of the district should be made in 1904 is an additional argument for expeditious re-survey.

11. The second point is the duration and cost of the re-survey. Excluding forest areas and whole inam and zamindari villages, the area for re-survey will be approximately 4,000 square miles. The Survey Superintendent estimates that one survey party can re-survey 500 square miles in a year at the cost of Rs. 50,000—*vide* appendix VI to his report for 1897-98. At this rate one party could complete the re-survey of the district in eight years at a cost of four lakhs of rupees. If two parties were employed the work could be done in four years for the same cost. In reference again to the near approach of the period for re-settlement it would seem desirable that two parties should be employed on the work.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with the enclosures to the Collector's letter and
statements A and B in original to be returned.

" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Collector of Nellore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

Copy
attached.

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, No. 37, dated 4th -- February 1899.

Read also O.M. No. 185, dated 16th June 1899, requesting the Board of Revenue to report in greater detail its -- reasons for holding that it would be inexpedient to conduct -- the proposed resurvey of the Nellore District, on the same -- lines as the resurvey of Trichinopoly.

Read also Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Misc. No. 3449, dated 13th July 1899, submitting a report to Government on certain points connected with the -- Resurvey of the Nellore District.

O R D E R thereon Press No. 477, dated 22nd July 1899.

The Government agrees with the Board of Revenue, -- that a complete resurvey of the Nellore District by professional agency assisted as far as possible by the Karnams is -- necessary. At the resurvey special care should be taken that the old boundaries of survey fields are maintained, so as to prevent the necessity of a reclassification of the soils.

2. The Superintendent of Survey will in his next Budget make provision for two parties for the conduct of the proposed resurvey.

(True Extract)

H. Mencher

To the Board of Rev. Rev. Sett.
with enclosures.
Copy, Superintendent, Madras Survey
Copy, to the Financial Dept.

1899
Dept
Enclos. 11

Financial Dept

C. No. 2642.

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