

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 444

Press
~~Mis.~~

529

Dated. 28 - 2 - 1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

529

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th February 1865.*

The following papers are ordered to be recorded, 28th February 1865, No. 444:—

From the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 14th May 1861, No. 799.
Stating, with reference to Proceedings of Government, dated 23rd ultimo, No. 918, that it seems necessary to define the communications that may be submitted by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Government direct, as it is presumed that arrangements about establishments and other general matters should be passed as hitherto under the Director's recommendation.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th February 1862, No. 951.
Submitting, with remarks, certain letters from the Director of Revenue Settlement on the question of the survey and register of interstitial fields.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th April 1862, No. 2,301.
Recommending Mr. Puckle's proposal for the economical measurement of interstitial fields.

From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 7th May 1862, No. 616-49.
Forwarding Statement shewing the probable cost of the Survey and Settlement of the several Districts in this Presidency, and the increase of revenue expected therefrom.

From the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 5th July 1862, No. 567.
Submitting estimates of Survey in twenty Acre blocks.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st July 1862, No. 4,724.
Submitting letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, for forwarding revised estimates of the probable cost of the Survey and Settlement operations in the Madras Presidency, with the Board's remarks thereon.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd October 1862, No. 7,045.
Submitting, for the orders of Government, a letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, containing several important questions regarding the mode of conducting the future operations of the Settlement Department, with the Board's remarks on the subject.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th November 1862, No. 7,602.
Submitting with the Board's remarks a letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, offering a few observations relative to his recommendation for the re-introduction of the combined system of Demarcation and Classification.

From the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, dated 3rd December 1862, No. 441.
Submits, for the consideration and orders of Government, a circumstance relative to the test recently laid down for the Revenue Settlement Department, and proposes a test to supersede those prescribed in G. O. 9th March 1861, No. 548, and 29th July 1862, No. 1,611, Revenue Department.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 1862.
Recording his views on the subject of the survey of interstitial fields.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 1862.
Recording his views on papers bearing generally on the Survey and Settlement Departments.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th January 1863.
Submitting, with the Board's opinion, letters from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement on the question of again combining or maintaining the rule for the separation of the demarcation and classification work.

From the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated 22nd January 1863, No. 94-6.
Submitting a Memorandum explaining a proposal for diminishing the cost of the Revenue Survey.

Immediate

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th February 1865.*

14. From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd January 1863, No. 82-12.
Forwarding a Statement shewing the area to be dealt with in the several Districts which have been or are now under the operations of the Settlement Department, the extent demarcated, classified, reported upon, and settled.
15. From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th February 1863.
Stating the Board's opinion on the subject of certain methods of reducing the cost of the Survey suggested to Government by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
16. From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 15th September 1863, No. 1,093-59.
Submitting a brief report on the precise state of the Survey and Settlement operations called for in Government Proceedings, 12th ultimo, No. 1,489.
17. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th January 1864.
Submitting a letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, and recommending that the party now surveying the Kistna District be employed to demarcate the Bellary District.
18. From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 15th February 1864, No. 211-8.
With reference to letter dated 5th ultimo, No. 18, submitted with Board's Proceedings of 9th idem, No. 123, forwarding copy of a communication from the Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement in charge of the Nellore party, and recommending that he may be authorized at once to proceed with the re-demarcation with some of the Nellore and Atmakur Talooks.
19. From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 25th February 1864, No. 297-13.
Stating that as he has received no reply to letter No. 211, and with a view of avoiding as far as possible expenditure without return, the Officiating Director has, on his own responsibility, directed the Assistant Director in charge of the Nellore party to proceed with the re-demarcation of the Nellore and Atmakur Talooks pending further orders.
20. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th March 1864.
Submitting letter from the Collector of Nellore recommending the retention of the Demarcation party in the District for the classification of the land.
21. From the Collector of Nellore, dated 26th March 1864, No. 11.
Urging additional grounds for the retention of the Demarcation party in this District, with reference to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue on his previous application for its retention for the purposes of classification.
22. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th October 1864, No. 6,831.
Submitting, for early consideration, letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, requesting orders as to the locality in which the Nellore Demarcation Party is to be hereafter employed.
23. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Legislative Department, dated 4th January 1865, No. 2.
Forwarding copies of a second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws for the recovery of rent, and of a revised Bill for the same.
24. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th January 1865, No. 144.
Submitting, for information, letter from the Superintendent of Coorg, reporting that applications have been received for a supply of Tea Seeds, and stating that any quantity of Seed that may be available will be well bestowed, if sent for distribution in Coorg.
25. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 14th January 1865, No. 131.
Sanctioning the compensation paid by the Collector of Kurnool for lands taken up for irrigation and canal purposes in the third quarter of 1864.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th February 1865.*

26. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th January 1865, No. 130.
Submitting letters from the Collectors of Ganjam and Bellary, shewing the number of irrigation works, the revenue dependant thereon, and the number requiring repair.
27. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 25th January 1865, No. 238.
Directing the postponement of certain repairs to the salt road between Markanum and Chunampett, in South Arcot District, and authorizing the Superintending Engineer, 5th Division, to execute the urgent repairs to the bridges on the road without delay.
28. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 26th January 1865, No. 350.
Directing that the existing arrangements for the charge of the Civil buildings at the Presidency by the Barrack Master be undisturbed for the present.
29. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 28th January 1865, No. 402.
Passing orders on certain propositions submitted by the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, for opening new roads and path-ways across the Esplanades south of Black Town.
30. From the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 2nd February 1865, No. 105-6.
Statement of charges sanctioned by the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement under the authority conveyed in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 11th September 1858, No. 1,238, during the year 1864.
31. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 2nd February 1865, No. 471.
Directing that the publications of certain Military Notifications, &c., in the Official Gazette be discontinued.
32. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February 1865, No. 542.
Submitting explanation of the Acting Collector of North Arcot of the delay in reporting on certain lapsed Xeomiah, and stating that the arrears amount to Rupees 101-4-0, as originally stated by the Collector.
33. From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th February 1865, No. 256.
Giving dates and Nos. of Promissory Notes in which the Morehead Law Scholarship and certain other endowments are invested.
34. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th February 1865, No. 765.
Submitting, for information, letter from the Acting Collector of Salem, reporting the sale of certain land on the Shevaroy Hills.
35. From the Collector of Tanjore, dated 14th February 1865, No. 174.
Requesting that Government will be pleased to appoint a person to the Mannargudi Division.
36. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th February 1865, No. 762.
Submitting letter from Collector of Tanjore, and recommending that measures be at once taken for removing the accumulations of sand in the bed of the Cauvery to the east of Combaconum.
37. Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 15th February 1865, No. 251.
Directing the Collector of Madura to explain why the substance of the written statement prepared by the Government Pleader in B. A. No. 64 of 1864, was altered in the translation presented to the Court.

immediate

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23th February 1865.*

- 35 Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th February 1865, No. 483.
Communicating Progress Report of the Junction Canal between Negapatam and Teroopoondy for January 1865.
- 39 Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 17th February 1865, No. 191.
Communicating a list of Public functionaries having the power of sending messages with "clear the line" by the Telegraph in India.
- 42 Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th February 1865, No. 763.
Submitting letter from the Collector of South Arcot, forwarding Statemen of Irrigation works shewing all the particulars as required in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1864, No. 1,590.
- 44 Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th January 1865, No. 3.
Acknowledging receipt of certain letters from the Madras Government the contents of which do not cal. for any reply.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No 799 Revenue Settlement Office
Madras 14th May 1864
From
Mr. A. C. M. Esquire
Director of Revenue Settlement
J. D. Esquire
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort Saint George

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government dated 23rd ultimo & No. 918, in which they remark that it was not necessary for the application for sanction of the Cost of the Survey Instruments to be procured from the Public Works stores, to have come through me, and that it is desirable, as saving time and labor, that the Superintendent's communications with Government on matters affecting his own Department only, should be direct.

2. In defining the relative official positions of the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and providing for the transaction of business in the Department, it was arranged that while professional survey details were to be conducted under the immediate

Naval Department &

Ms. A. 9.2. 651.

Proceedings of the Board of Finance
dated 11th February 1862.

Read the following letters
from the Director of Revenue Settlement
dated 18th and 24th January 1862 Nos 65 and
66.

84-
8
(Paris 20. and 27. January 1862. N^o 3248394)

Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 10th January 1862 No 385.

2. Having so lately expressed their views on the vexed question of the Survey and Register of "Intestate" -
wills, it is not necessary for the Board to go into the subject again at length - and indeed the present art. is a very simple one.

The question is really this.
By which department shall the work
be performed and cost borne of distri-
buting the revised assessment on the
actual holdings of the Ryots by the
ordinary Revenue Establishment or by
the

P. 16^{1/2} - February / 58 P. 30 }
 P. 22 April / 61 - 392-393

1890
 10/11/66

The Rev. & Learned
 Ministers of the
 Congregational Church
 of Cambridge, Mass.
 For Sunday School

[illegible]

The order of 14th Dec 1823

April 1st 1877 915 and not entered

Waters Cravath
that will correspond with

Ports should be authorized direct-

Spillates only, it and James, Amir & Amir

in character to those specified in the

First Part of March 3rd 1847
C. H. C. C. C.

Editor

Dear Sir & Gentlemen!

Trust of Rev. Henry
Board of Education

RECORDED

Chandigarh 10/3/00

Dec: 8th 1868

the day of the year.

indications that new developments are being made.

Henry & Company of London

it to achieve that our country

General matters should be made

see in this to number the
the form modification.

What are orders of

2024-1-20

the Special Settlement Department and how shall that distribution be recorded?

4. The Board have repeatedly expressed their opinion that it is unnecessary to go to the great expense of measuring scientifically each Revenue field, without regards to its size, and they admit that the minimum of 2 Aues in wet lands, and 4 Aues in Dry is practically quite sufficiently minute for ensuring the rights of Government, and for the convenience of the Settlement Department.

5. But there are also the rights of the Ryot to be considered, and when the Survey field is composed of two or more interstitial Revenue fields possessing recognized numbers in the Village register and all the characteristics of a permanent property, as there are very numerous plots of wet land below the minimum area of a Survey field it is absolutely necessary that the actual area of the individual field shall be ascertained and recorded with at least sufficient accuracy to allow of the assessment

assessment settled on the Survey field being fairly distributed over the interstitial Revenue fields of which it is formed and securing to its holder all the other benefits and advantages of the Survey and Assessment under a Ryotwary Settlement such as registration, patta receipt &c.

6. The Board deem this point of such primary importance that they have always insisted on the necessity of recording in the Settlement register the numbers of the fields (Revenue) included in each Survey block - and in the form of Register adopted by Government in their Proceedings dated 17th December 1860 N^o 2429 R.D. provision was made for this purpose.

7. Mr. Smith on the other hand, would in his Settlement register show only the Survey blocks, and he lays much stress on the fact that in the Godown District the interstitial fields possess permanent character.

8. The Board will merely remark on this that the fact in no way affects the question as it relates to those localities in which these interstitial fields

for

fields do possess a marked character of permanency, which may be said to be the case everywhere in the case of the lands, except when local results have hitherto prevailed, and the existence of these hitherto recognized permanent holdings cannot be now ignored because of their small individual extent without doing great injury to individual rights.

9. The Board would repeat their opinion that it is not necessary to ascertain the exact area of these small fields by scientific survey. Some other method would answer sufficiently well, and the agency of the Enumun was originally intended to be employed and subsequently rejected by him as worthless.

10. The Board think it probable that with perseverance this agency might be found sufficient for the purpose, but be the agency what it may, they adhere to their opinion that these areas must be ascertained with a tolerable exactitude to allow of the fair distribution of the assessment, and that that distribution should be recorded in a

assessment

a permanent register for every field (Revenue) or a Village, that has hitherto been recognized as possessing a permanent character as an individual holding, and which has a distinct number in the Village register.

11. It is almost superfluous to remark that no fullah could be drawn up, the settlement of no single Village could be made without the information above mentioned, and that information must certainly exist in the Board's opinion to be permanently recorded as an indispensable part of the operation of settling the Government demand on the land.

12. The Board do not think that Mr. St. Hill himself will dispute the correctness of these assertions. He only insists that the register in question should not be that in which the operations of his department are to be permanently recorded, and he bases his argument on the assumption that the survey fields must be permanent, while the interstitial fields (Revenue) must be ephemeral, because they are small.

13. The Board are not prepared to admit the correctness of this surmise. They believe on the contrary that these small holdings of good land are as highly prized and are as likely to be permanent for

for some years to come as much larger fields altho' they certainly look for extended holdings as the eventual result of a revised and moderate settlement of the land tax, and increased prosperity in the agricultural class, but the point is not of importance in deciding the present question. The holdings exist and the registered holders must be assessed with their share of the Government tax.

How and by whom shall this be ascertained and recorded?

By the Collector after the Director's operation have been closed? or by the Director as the last step in these operations?

14. The Board have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that it can best be done, and should be done by the Director or at least by his Deputy, who should in fact make the first year's

Summabundy.

Summabundy or Land Revenue Settlement of the District of which he has made the revised assessment of the Land tax from the first step to the last except the distribution of the tax on the individual payers.

15. No doubt in every District there will be many instances in which the Survey is quick and the single Revenue field will coincide, but there will also be very many in which fields will be formed for survey by clubbing Revenue fields of small size, and the rights of the individual Ryot proprietor are as good in the one case as in the other, and the assessment needs to be equally correctly adjusted in both.

16. The Board have no doubt that this apportionment will be made without difficulty to the satisfaction of all concerned, by the Deputy Directors who have themselves made the revision of the assessment, but made and recorded it must be, and the "Asamias register" for the Godavery delta regarding which a reference was made to Government in the Board's Proceedings dated 24th October 1860 No. 4882, is in fact the record in question.

17. In the joint pent villages of this District, it is not

not so necessary to record every pre-existing field, in as much as the occupancy shifts with great frequency and the people themselves attach no idea of permanence to the occupation by a particular villager of a particular plot of land, yet even here the Board consider it only right that the cost of framing the Register for the first year's Settlement of the individual demand should be borne by the Revenue Settlement Department.

18. But should here the registry of these minor holdings will not be a record to last for a single season and then to be superseded by another equally temporary. The small fields are probably as likely to be permanent holdings as the greater ones, if not even more so, and the Board deprecate the proposal to record their apportionment in a Supplemental register which will avowedly be of a less recognized authority.

19. The Board observe that in para 12, of the 1st letter above recorded Mr. Sewill expresses himself confident of being able without difficulty to adjust the apportionment on the

the interstitial revenue fields within the minimum survey blocks, thro the instrumentality of the Tumams. The Board presume that he means by this that he can by this agency lay down accurately the area of each interstitial field as without this being done he cannot properly adjust the apportionment.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]
Secretary.

[Signature]
J. D. Sin Esgt.
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
with copies of Correspondence.

[Signature]
C. B. P. P. P.

N^o 1100.

A. C. Sine & Co.

So. I referred to the correspondences
in the Wing & have the honor to forward
you from the Superintendent of the Survey,
which he considers that a sum of 100000
francs will on an average be required
in executing the minor measurements within
the year.

2. Again, the aspect which this subject has now assumed the question naturally arises whether if all crops were measured by the regular Survey Establishment without troubling the smaller ones for measurement by an auxiliary agency, the total expenditure would be thereby increased for the whole operations.

4. The desirability of the course, if the
expense admits of it has been admitted
by Governor in para 13 Extract, Minutes.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. H. ...". The signature is written in a cursive style with some loops and flourishes. It is located at the bottom right of the page, below the typed name "John H. ...".

Rev: Mr. A. C. ...
As of ...
No. 108.

Director of the
Board of Revenue

Defunct 11th February 1862

2001/11 - 2001/12
 2002/12 - 2003/12
 2004/12 - 2005/12

8/25/10

82-444

NOTED.

29th July 1865

2 in 50529

200. 1878-1882. 1883

of Consultation 15th February 1835 No 191.

In some cases the smaller fields clustered within the present minimum of survey block of 2 and 4 acres will prove to be so few that it will be a saving of labor and money to carry them with the rest, without constituting a separate agency for their measurement.

The survey must naturally be expected to cost more in some localities than in others, according to the sizes of fields and other circumstances.

Yours &c.
Wm. H. Newell Esq.
Director of Revenue Settlement
(True copy)

Director of Revenue Settlement

In a letter from the
to the Secy of Revenue
& the Secy of the
Revenue
J. M. O. 394 of 1862
In Commandy "Jany"

Decr = 4.08/62.

1863

From H. Newell Esq
Director of Revenue Settlement
To W. Huddleston Esq
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Sir,
In a discussion yesterday in the Council Chamber regarding the survey operations, I was authorized to re-open the question regarding the professional survey of interstitial fields and their record in the permanent settlement Registers in reference to the expense of the same and the provision for it in the Budget.

Letter from Dir. to
Board of Revenue of
5th Sept 1860 No 856.
Dir. of Board of Revenue
9th Oct 1860 No 4639.
From Dir. to Dir. of Board
11th Oct 1860 No 4071.
Page of Dir. of Revenue
24th Oct 1860 No 4552.
From Dir. to Dir. of Revenue
25th Nov 1860 No 455.
Page of Dir. of Revenue
17th Dec 1860 No 2479.

The subject was on a former occasion discussed and disposed of in the correspondence noted in the margin, and I need only briefly recapitulate the leading points of it and add one or two further remarks in reference to the aspect in which it has now been reviewed.

3. In my letter of 8th September 1860 No 856, I proposed that the survey fields alone with the minimum limit of 2 acres in irrigated and 4 acres in dry land, should be taken as the permanent basis of settlement and entered as such in the settlement Registers, a supplemental statement being provided for the interstitial fields which are constantly changing.

4. The reasons I assigned were as follows.
1st "The areas of the survey fields should be unalterable without special authority from the Board while the details of the holdings as being kept accurate and also liable to change must I think be subject to re-adjustment by the Collector under certain rules on complaint and sufficient cause being shown, and it is therefore not

"not expedient to include in the permanent record of the
"unalterable items, those which will be subject to re-
"vision and change."

2^d. It is desirable to limit the permanent establish-
ment as proposed in consequence of the immense ad-
ditional labor and expense that would be incurred
in entering in the fair permanent account the de-
tails of subdivisions. For the small District of Tri-
chur, if there will be upwards of 5% loss of survey
fields, the accounts for which require about 40 years
of foolscap and would occupy the whole of the classi-
fication Establishment for 3 or 4 months at least.
To include the holdings would probably double the
labor, time and expense, while a subsidiary account
of them might be prepared by the Gunums on
good country paper under the supervision of the
classification Establishment.

5. To this the Board objected in Proceedings of 9th and 24th October 1860 p. 4629 and 4882, but as I afterwards attempted to shew with insufficient reason, that the interstitial fields are the "Estates of the people" and that "the survey blocks are departmental allotments adopted for convenience but unknown to the people who have no concern with them," that a complete record of the survey with all these minute details was required in order to be useful to the Revenue Officers and the Courts, that the settlement of a suit in Court for an interstitial field would not be facilitated by the Register showing merely the survey field in which it is contained and that the supplemental Register of the minor details would in all probability be hurriedly and incorrectly drawn up.

6. "In my letter of 22^d November 1860 N^o 1265 to
Government, to whom the matter had then been
submitted, I pointed out that the views of the Board
were

were diametrically opposed to those formally expressed by them in which they recognize the impossibility and undesirableness of attempting to perpetuate all the minute divisions of land, that the Home Government particularly dwelt upon the necessity of "means to be adopted to diminish the evils arising from the existence of very 'humble holdings,' and that the attempt to stereotype these small divisions was opposed to these instructions. It further shewed that these interstitial fields were not as supposed by the Board, "revenue numbers" but that many other portions of revenue fields are entered in the accounts as such, it being the practice in most districts to allow portions of fields to be taken up according to the convenience of the ryots, that the present registry of the changeable divisions of lands would not necessarily be followed by the ryots in their transactions.

7. Concluded by saying that it was "my conviction that the attempt to establish these minute patches as the unalterable basis of all future returns and accounts of land is likely to prove a failure and as shown by the Board in para 27 of their Proceedings of 4 August 1854, is not suited to the requirements of the country. They are not professionally measured and the expense of their measurement by superior Agency shows any thing but general accuracy. They are not demarcated nor are they in many places permanent in their character. The classification and assessment do not proceed on this basis, but on that of the larger fields. The latter will of course be distributed in the details. The original scheme, as above shown, did not contemplate this minuteness of detail being carried out in the unalterable basis of assessment any more than in the professional and unalterable basis of the survey and the

"the change is now proposed by the Board of placing the less accurate and variable petty details on the same footing as those of a permanent character would require a reconsideration of the whole plan."

"The Register with these details would not be what it professed to be an exact and unalterable register of all tenures and the introduction in it of the less accurate and non-permanent element would throw discredit upon the whole."

8. The above letter does not seem to have been considered by Government in passing their final orders in their Proceedings of 17th December 1861 No. 2429 in which they expressed their concurrence in the view taken by the Board and considered that these interstitial fields should be separately measured and mapped as well as assessed.

9. I may remark here that the change of the interstitial fields is forcibly illustrated by the fact that in the Godavery District all the things were at the time all shown in the demarcation sketch maps and registers, they cannot be identified by the Survey Department for their measurements and that I am at this time preparing separate lists of these subdivisions to enable that Department to trace and measure them. As to the survey fields being an arrangement unknown to the people, I have only to say that they invariably follow the boundaries of existing fields, it may be occasionally including two or more subdivisions, and that the survey fields are perpetuated by marks and delineation in the maps.

10. The question however comes up more particularly with reference to the cost of this additional work which was not provided for in the sanctioned Estimates for the survey and settlement.

and

and in the Budget for 1862/63, the sum of Rs. 50,000 appears as an additional and unauthorized charge for this item.

11. The cost of surveying the interstitial fields was given at the time by the Superintendent of Revenue survey at Rs. 10 a square mile at the least and he still adheres to this as a minimum estimate. Applying this addition roughly to the general estimate of Rs. 60 a square mile, it would result in an additional charge of about 6 lacs of Rs. over the sum sanctioned for the operations of the whole Presidency. Should the additional work be accomplished even at half the rate estimated by Major Priestly, the question still rests as to whether Government are prepared, particularly under the circumstances described, to incur a very considerable additional expense beyond the amount sanctioned for the survey of the Presidency, and as the subject is connected with the preparation of the Budget for 1862-63, it is of an urgent nature and I beg it may be submitted for the early orders of Government with any remarks the Board may see fit to make upon it.

12. Should the Government now be pleased to recall their former instructions and to confine the survey to the limits of 2 and 4 acres of irrigated and dry land respectively, I anticipate no serious difficulty in adjusting the allotment on the subdivisions of land within their minimum limits thro' the instrumentality of the Curnams. Such adjustment being of a changeable character from year to year will find a place in a statement supplemental to the settlement Register based on the survey fields which alone are perpetuated on the ground: as pointed out in my letter of 22nd November 1860, above quoted, the transition in the Godavery District from a joint

It is to be surveyed
from 1864 to 1868
in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868
about 6,000 square
miles.

rent settlement in the Village to a joint settlement
on the fields within the minimum limits of 1 and 2
acres would be easy and was considered quite practical
to be by the collector of the district.

Revenue Settlement Office
Mairas,
18th January 1862.

Shane & Co.
Signed H. Sewell
Director of Revenue Settlement.

/True Copy/

Andrews
Secretary

Ch. M. K. K. K. K.
Ch. M. K. K. K. K.

15
F. 84
6

From

F. Newill Esq.
Director of Revenue Settlements

To

W. Huddleston Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Chepauk

Sir,

Para 1.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of the Proceedings of the Board, dated 16th Instant, recording their views on the subject of "interstitial fields".

2.

The question of their survey and Registry was re-opened in my letter of 18th Instant N^o 65₃, and I may here add that the views of the Board, as now expressed, differing, as I understand them to do materially from the opinions both of the Board and of the Government, brought to notice in the correspondence quoted in my letter, seem to meet the practical requirements of the case, for which I have, from the first, contended, and which now I believe to be rightly apprehended by the Board.

The

Encl. No 1 with Pro-
ceedings of the Board &
Revenue Settlements &
Proceedings of Revenue
Settlements No 9579711st
February 1882.

Recd = 4108/62.

Advised from the Board
of Revenue Settlements
16th Feb 1882
18th Feb 1882
18th Feb 1882 - regarding survey
operation.

R B

28/2/1882 229.

3. The course suggested in para 8 is now followed in the demarcation, streams and channels (except the very minute branches leading into fields) being distinctly marked, surveyed and registered as separate items. The survey fields are also laid out with reference to the quality of the soil and only one taram is fixed in any survey fields.

4. The course described in para 9 has my concurrence, my objections all along having been to petty holdings being stereotyped within the limits of a minimum survey field, and not to any thing that comes up to that standard.

5. The course laid down in para 10 accords with the present rules of the Department.

6. The evil complained of in para 11 in regard to Meliore is the adoption of 12 Acres as a maximum survey field in Poonjai lands instead of the standard as originally sanctioned, viz. 20 acres for Poonjai and 4 acres for Kunjai. This as explained in my letter of yesterday's date

3rd Prov. 19th December 1857
N^o 4575
E. M. Consultation
16th Feb 1858
N^o 44.

7th Prov. 23rd Oct 1860 N^o 4863
Proc. of Government
13th December 1860
N^o 2387.

date N^o 82 arose from a misapprehension of the Proceedings of the Board and Government quoted in the margin but extends only to a limited extent, and steps have been taken to remedy it by reverting to the standard alluded to in respect to Poonjai fields. Although the correction will be readily made, I do not think any serious evil would have arisen from retaining sub divisions not less than 12 acres, but on the contrary this would have facilitated the transfer of property and adjustment of farms to the ryots means without descending to any objectionable minuteness of detail.

7. In para 12 the Board consider "the question of the survey of the minor holdings is altogether distinct from that of their Registry." I confess I do not altogether see this, for if the interstitial fields are surveyed by the professional Department and recognized, as was contemplated, as "the existing Estates of the people," they should undoubtedly find a place in the unalterable register, but this is not

vide B^d Pro. of 24th October 1860 N^o 4882 para 7.

not now the intention of the Board.

8. The proposition alluded to in para 15 as not having reached the Board's Office appears from my records to have been duly dispatched at the time. A copy is now forwarded.

9 I beg that this letter may be considered in connection with the one dated 18th Instant. N^o 65.

Revenue Settlement Office I have &c
Madras - / signed / F. Newill
24th January 1862. - Director of Rev^l Settlements

/ True Copy /

L. A. W. H. W.
Secretary

P. H. W.

Revenue Department

N^o 2301.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 7th April 1862.

Read letter from the Acting
Director of Revenue Settlement dated
3rd April 1862 N^o $\frac{425}{34}$.

(Inland 4th April 1862 N^o 1978.)

In the above letter Mr.
Master submits a proposal for the
economical measurement of the in-
terstitial fields which has been sug-
gested by his Deputy Mr. Puckle
and which meets with the cordial
approval of the Director of Revenue
Survey.

Mr. Puckle fully confirms
the views which the Board have al-
ways expressed as to the absolute ne-
cessity which exists for these measure-
ments being correctly made, and he
proposes that for the purpose of
securing this object a staff of amens
be attached to his establishment
who

Considered 2 in the
Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue Settlement
by the Revenue Settlement
Committee on 11th July 1862.
E. J. O. G. S.

Recd - 1408/62.

Letter from the Acting
Director of Revenue Settlement
to the Secretary of the
Board of Revenue of
24 August 1862 regarding
interstitial fields.

who will proceed with the measurement of these smaller fields under his directions concurrently with the demarcation of the District. When the Survey of the District by the regular Department is completed these measurements would be compared with the Survey blocks and all within ten per cent of error would be accepted.

The cost of the operation has from a clerical error been wrongly estimated by Mr Puckle at nearly Rupees 3 per mile.

The Acting Director points this out and explains, that if the estimated number of Survey fields which are subdivided in each Village is correctly given as well as the estimate of the amount of work

20
work to be performed each month by the Ameen, the cost will be little more than half the sum given by Mr Puckle. If however these estimates are below the mark and the actual cost should prove to be Rupees 2 or even Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$ per mile the Acting Director is of opinion that the charge is a most moderate one, and he strongly urges the adoption of the proposal for the Tinnevely District as an experiment.

Holding the views which they have frequently expressed as to the necessity for these measurements being made with some approach to correctness, and with the experience before them of the complete failure of the attempt to have them performed by the Village Curmums and of

the heavy additional expense which
would be incurred should the duty
devolve on the regular Survey Depart-
ment, the Board have no hesitation
in recommending Mr Purkles pro-
posal to Government in continuation
of their Proceedings dated 11th Febru-
ary 1862 N^o 957. and with reference
to Government Order dated 14th February
1862 N^o 195.—

/ A true Extract /

W. A. Lyell

Sub Secretary

To

J. D. Sim Esq

Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

C. P. H. Vincent Esq
C. P. H. Vincent Esq

N^o 2.

Tichinopoly 17th March 1862.

From R. H. Puckle Esquire
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlements

To R. E. Master Esquire
Acting Director of Revenue Settlements

Sir,
With reference to the corres-

Director to Board
8th September 1860 c/o 835.
Proceeding of Board
9th Oct. 1860 N^o 4629
Do Do 24th Oct. 1860
N^o 4882.
Director to Secretary
to Govt. 22nd Nov. 1860
N^o 1265.
Proceedings of Govt.
17th Dec. 1860 c/o 2129.
and proceedings of
Board 11th February
1862 c/o 951.

pondence noted in the margin I
have the honor to submit the following
scheme for the measurement of individual
holdings contained in survey fields,
whereby I think their areas will
be ascertained with quite suffi-
cient accuracy, and at a far
cheaper rate than by any other
method hitherto put in practice.

2. In their proceedings N^o 951 dated
11th February 1862, the Board of Revenue
point out most forcibly the absolute
necessity that exists, for ascertaining
the area of these small fields, with
sufficient exactitude to allow of
the fair distribution of the apportionment
and subsequently remark that no
puttable

Recd 1st Dec 1860 1860 285-286
— 1st Dec 1861 1861 199-200
— 4th " 1862 1862 85-86
C No 408 of 1862

Recd 1st Dec 1861 1861 199-200
C No 1034

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Recd 1st Dec 1861 1861 199-200
C No 943
C No 1034

1-2301
N^o 444

RECORDED

28th May 1865
Commanding Officer
No 1034
in accordance with
order of instructions

Order to be made 1865

Reference to the order of 12th 1861

December 1860 1860 285-286

3rd 40529

20 1861 1861 199-200

2

"puttah" could be drawn out, and the
"settlement of no single village could
be made without this information."
they further rejected Mr. Nevill's pro-
posal that subdivisions of Survey
fields should be entered in a supple-
mentary register on the ground that
just as many interests were at stake
in the careful registry of small fields
as in that of those of larger size, and
they therefore insisted on the prepara-
tion of a permanent record of the area
and apportionment of every individual holding.

3. There can be no doubt as
to the necessity of measuring these sub-
divisions of Survey blocks for the
impossibility of applying money rates
to an endless succession of unknown
areas. I have ever considered to be one
of the chief practical difficulties
in the way of the new apportionment.
In the northern Circars under
the joint rent system the apportionment
can probably be placed on entire
Survey blocks without any detriment
to

to individual rights - but in Suchinopoly
where every ryot is as tenacious of
the most minute plot of ground
as if it were a valuable estate in
upwards of 5 laes of Survey blocks,
there are some 10 laes of interstitial
fields, which represent the interests
of nearly 100,000 puttahdars - for very
few ryots have escaped having some
portion of their land clubbed together
with that of their neighbors when
the fields were laid out for Survey.

5. This difficulty was so clearly
manifested to the local officers in
the Survey and Settlement depart-
ments that in both Suchinopoly
and Salem these measurements
have been carried out without wait-
ing for any special sanction and I
am therefore fortunately in a
position to impose the new ap-
portionment upon every field without
any of the delay that would have
been incurred if these measurements
had to be undertaken now - but as
it

It is of the greatest consequence that the importance of this work should be duly recognized and that the cost should no longer be chargeable to the survey (who have hitherto performed the work at a serious increase both of expense and labor to themselves) I have prepared a scheme which has received the cordial approbation both of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and of his Deputy at Salem and which will I trust be deemed a practicable solution of the much vexed question of the measurement of interstitial fields.

6. Instructions have been received that Tinnevely is to be the next district in which apegment operations are to be carried on by the party under my charge.

This district contains 3683 square miles and 1935 Ayen villages by careful demarcation and strict attention to the rules relating to the maximum size of survey fields the number

Survey
 Demarcation 1 year
 Classification 1--80--
 Subdivisions 1--80--
 of apegment 6--

number that require sub division may be reduced to an average of 60 for each village. (In Trichinopoly, where these rules were not so carefully observed at first the average is 72; as per accompanying statement) each field contains 3 puttaks on the average, and a survey Ameen could measure 15 fields, or 45 sub-divisions daily. 18 Ameen would thus measure 6 villages daily or 120 villages per month of 20 working days. the 3683 villages would thus be completed in two years and a half, or in less time than it would take to demark, survey, classify, and apeg the district - the cost of this operation would be for 18 Ameen at 15 Rupees 270 Rupees per mensem or 8100 Rupees during 2 1/2 years. add 10 per cent. for superintendence ~~per~~ and the total cost would be 9000 Rupees, for a district of 3683 square miles or considerably less than 3 Rupees a mile.

7. The cost of measuring and mapping these interstitial fields was

was estimated by Major Priestley at 10 Rupees per mile - but the perfect accuracy of the measurements could not be tested till the maps were plotted, and this was by far the most expensive part of the process for 3 per cent of error was the maximum allowed and the Amiens were constantly sent back to the villages to make corrections in the area of even the smallest plots of ground by my proposed arrangement the necessity of plotting would be entirely done away with and as the 18 Amiens would be permanently attached to my establishment I should not require such scrupulous accuracy as the Survey have hitherto exacted for I would accept all measurements of interstitial fields that tallied with the gross area of the Survey block in which they might be contained within 10 per cent of error as sufficiently approximate to

to enable me to distribute the apportionment rateably on each individual holding.

8. The establishment would work under my direct supervision and might be employed in subdividing the fields of every village as soon as they were laid out for Survey - of course the accuracy of the measurements could not be tested till the survey areas were received but there would be a great economy of time by thus commencing from the very first, and the Amiens would be as likely to measure the fields correctly when they were first marked out, as they would be when the outside boundaries had been surveyed.

9. It would be moreover politic to commence this work on first entering a district for the demarcation and Survey are most unpopular

unpopular at present and it is
only when a ryot sees his own
individual field marked out
and measured, that he begins
to take any interest in the matter
or to furnish that assistance on
which we are so dependant.

I have recd
Signed R. K. Puckle
Dy Dir of Rev Settlement

True copy
W. Massey

Offg Director of Rev Settlement

In No 1978 of 1862
On 2nd 4th April

In a letter from the
Asst Director of Revenue
dated 3rd April 1862
No 425
34

Rev 1034/62

Collyer

No 425
34

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras, 3rd April 1862.

Now
R. C. Maister Esq
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement
To
R. A. Dalrymple Esq
Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Adverting to the correspondence
which has taken place of late regarding
the best mode of measuring interstitial
fields, the subject of which is now before
Government in the Board's Proceedings of
the 11th February 1862 No 951, I have
the honor to submit, for the consideration
of the Board, copy of a letter from
Mr R. K. Puckle, Deputy Director of
Revenue Settlement in Trichinopoly,
in which he proposes a scheme for
the economical measurement of these
fields. The proposal, which has
received the cordial approbation
of the Superintendent of Revenue
Survey, is briefly, to entertain a small
staff of Survey Officers to be kept
permanently

dated 17th March
1862 No 2.

permanently on the Deputy Director's Establishment, and to be employed under his supervision in measuring the subdivisions of the Survey fields immediately after the demarcation and before the regular survey. The measurements to be afterwards tested by comparison with the gross areas of the Survey blocks containing the subdivisions, and any error within 10 per cent. to be admitted without corrections. Mr. Puckle estimated that the work may be accomplished in the Tinnevely district, in which demarcation is about to commence, at a cost of about 3 Rupees per square mile, whereas Major Prichard's estimate for the more exact professional measurement including plotting was, as the Board are aware, Rupees 10 per square mile.

2. Whatever decision the Government may come to on the general question, I strongly recommend that Mr. Puckle may be permitted to try his plan in Tinnevely as an experiment.

3

271
If it succeeds there, it may afterwards be adopted generally. I consider the plan to be far preferable to any attempt to accomplish the work through the agency of the Cumans, already pronounced to be utterly untrustworthy. As the subdivisions will be measured before the survey, the gross areas of the Survey blocks will not be known to the Amiens, who will therefore have no temptation to slur over their work, or enter fictitious areas corresponding with the total extent of the blocks.

3. On examining the figures in para 5 of Mr. Puckle's letter it is noticed, that he has overestimated the cost, having calculated it on the number of square miles in the Tinnevely district viz 3683 instead of on the number of villages viz 1935. Adopting Mr. Puckle's data, and allowing an average of 60 fields containing subdivisions in each village, with 3 subdivisions in each field, and supposing that each Amien measures 15 fields per diem for 20 working days per month,

the

the whole will be completed by 18
 Amcoos in $2\frac{1}{2}$ Months, and the cost
 allowing a Salary of 15 Rupees a
 month to each Amcoo, and 2 ad ding
 10 per Cent for Superintendence will
 amount to Rupees 9385 or Rupees 1-11-9
 per square mile, being little more
 than half the sum put down by Mr. Puckler.
 This sum it must be admitted is very
 small, and even supposing that the
 Villages really contain on an average
 a greater number of fields with
 subdivisions, than Mr. Puckler has
 estimated, and that the Amcoos do
 not get through quite so many fields
 a day as is expected from them
 still if the work can be satisfactorily
 performed for 2 Rupees, or even Rupees $2\frac{1}{2}$
 per square mile, the cost will be
 only a quarter of that, according
 to Major Priestley's estimate, and
 a great object will be gained.
 It has been suggested
 that the measurement of the
 subdivisions of fields might be
 accomplished by the Survey Department.

itself, at a much less cost than
 Major Priestley's estimate if the
 plotting were dispensed with. I have
 reason however to believe that even
 then, the work could not be
 performed under Rupees 5 per
 square mile, owing to the more costly
 Superintendence employed in the
 professional Department.

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your most Obedt. Servant.

W. Massey
 Off. Director of Revenue & Lands

To
 B. A. Dalrymple Esq.
 Sub-Secretary to the Board
 of Revenue

Office

No 616

49

From

Revenue Settlement Office
Madras, 7 May 1862.

R. E. Master Esquire
Officiating Chief of Rev. Sett.

J. D. Pin Esquire
Secretary to Government.
Revenue Department.
Fort Saint George.

As requested in an Official Memo.
from the Deputy Secretary to Government
under date the 21st September last, I
have the honor to forward a statement
prepared in the form thereto annexed, showing
the probable cost of the survey and
settlement operations in the several
districts in this Presidency, and ap-
proximately the increase of revenue
likely to result from them.

2. The districts of Tanjore
and North Canara have not been inclu-
ded in this statement, as the govern-
ment decided in their order
of the 4th April 1860 No. 517 that the
former was not to be brought under
the new settlement and the latter has
been transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

Dis. of Government
Dated 29 April 62
No 923

1872

2nd 1978

to the Chief of the
to the Chief of the
to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

to the Chief of the

R-272/65 or 529

3. In the Form furnished by Government the total area of the Presidency is given at 117,675 square miles, but as a large portion of this consists of Hills, jungles and Zemindari &c. tracts not to be surveyed and settled, allowance has been made for such portions, as well as for the areas of Tanjore and North Canara, and the extent to be operated upon is ascertained at 54,800 square miles.

4. The total cost of both operations in the area above given has been estimated at Rs. 9,194,640 of which Rs. 4,542,390 are for the Survey, and Rs. 4,652,250 for the Settlement. The original estimate of Rs. 64 per square mile has, as the Government are aware proved insufficient and a proposal has been submitted through the Board of Revenue in my letter of the 30th ultimo No. 571 to increase it to Rs. 80 for the Survey, and Rs. 75 for the Settlement. The former amount, however, refers only to past expenditure for the past work has cost more.

The

Not a minute
from 1852
to 1853
1854

The sum of Rs. 75 estimated for the Settlement does not include the cost of its introduction and of making the first Jama bundy, for which about Rs. 10 more per square mile will be required, so that, to include everything the present estimate has been framed at the rate of Rs. 83 per square mile for Survey, and Rs. 85 for Settlement. The reasons for the enhanced rates have been fully set forth in my letter above adverted to, and need not be repeated here.

5. The Government will not expect me to fill in Column 10 showing the anticipated Revenue with any approach to accuracy. The financial results of the new Settlement can only be ascertained when all the processes of the classification and assessment have been gone through, when the commutation prices have been fixed, and when the rates arrived at after careful consideration and enquiry, have been applied to the true Survey area. Until then we can only guess at the ultimate results. In the few districts which

have

have either been settled or for which the
accounts have been worked up. The
revenue to be expected has been taken
from the Settlement reports. In other
districts the area under cultivation
in July $\frac{1270}{1860-61}$ according to the Revenue
accounts has been taken, and to this
area rates slightly lower than the
average rates now prevailing have
been applied since it is to be expected
that in most districts the effect of the
Settlement will be to reduce the
existing rates. The extent to which
the areas of cultivation as per Revenue
accounts will be increased when those
by Survey are known is so uncertain,
and will vary so materially in the
different districts that no increase
has been separately estimated on
this account. If we add to the
cultivated area as per Revenue ac-
counts, a proportion of waste equal
to half the former on account of the
increase of area to be obtained by
Survey, and of the extension of cultivation
which will result from the reduction
of

of the rates, the effect will be a net
increase of nearly 11 lacs resulting from
a decrease in some districts and an in-
crease in others. Such increase will of
course be gradual.

Have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

M. M. A.

Offg. Director of Rev. Sett.

To

L. D. Pin Enquire

Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

Fort Saint George.

CHH

2800 July 1865

400000

2800 July 1865

RECORDED.

Proceeding and the
increased of revenue
in the above
District.

Deputy
Commissioner

Forwarding

The Secretary to
Revenue Department

The Secretary to
Revenue Department

Revenue Department
for the year 1865

Statement showing the revenue and the expenditure in the several districts for the year 1865

District	Area square miles	Population	Land Revenue	House Revenue	Other Revenue	Total Revenue	Land Revenue	House Revenue	Other Revenue	Total Revenue	Land Revenue	House Revenue	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
1. Bangalore	960	1,499,417	535,755	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
2. Mysore	1,808	12,842,243	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
3. Channarayana	5,103	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
4. Srirangapatna	5,104	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
5. Bellary	3,233	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
6. Channarayana	12,970	12,842,243	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
7. Bellary	13,056	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
8. Srirangapatna	2,643	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
9. Madras	2,937	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
10. North Arcot	7,145	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
11. South Arcot	4,800	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
12. Trincomalee	6,920	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
13. Madras	4,497	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
14. Sannamully	5,594	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
15. Calicut	8,417	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
16. Salem	8,100	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
17. Malabar	6,258	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
18. South Canara	4,180	11,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417	1,499,417
Total	109,775	20,660,000	10,101,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000	20,660,000

Revenue Settlement Office
Madras 7th May 1862

C. M. S.

Director Revenue Settlement

No. 4,724.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 21st July 1862.

Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 30th April 1862, No. 571-43 :—

1. With reference to the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Order of Government, dated the 1st February 1862, No. 168, Revenue Department, I have the honor to forward, for transmission to Government, two revised Estimates, showing the probable cost of the Survey and Settlement operations in this Presidency. These operations were only commenced about four years ago, and the establishments, in some of the Districts, have not been brought into full working order. No entire District has yet been settled, and experience does not afford the means of deciding what the cost will be, inclusive of everything. The calculations now submitted are therefore only approximate, but it is hoped that they may not prove very wide of the mark.

2. Since the original Estimates were sanctioned by the Government of India, under date the 5th March 1858, No. 1,158, several new items of charge, not included therein, have been added and ordered to be debited to the Departments, and consequently the work is now being carried on at a comparatively higher rate. In the revised Estimates now submitted, endeavours have been made to supply the omissions and rectify the errors in the originals, and, as directed by Government, to suggest as far as practicable such alterations as may be advisable to ensure the efficient and economical working of the Departments.

3. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to whom the Order Dated 26th March 1862, No. 345. of Government was communicated direct, has furnished an Estimate for his Department, which is enclosed together with the letters received from him on the subject. In the tabular Statements recently submitted to the Government of India for sanction, provision was made for six working parties, at a cost of Rupees 5,39,142, including the charges of the Superintendent's Office, which gives Rupees 89,857 as the average cost of each party. Major Priestley now estimates the cost of five parties, the same items of charge as in the original Estimate only being taken into the calculation, at Rupees 4,55,320, or Rupees 91,064 for each party, including the proportion of the Central Office charges, or 1,207 Rupees per party more than before.

4. The Superintendent proposes no alteration in the cost of his own Office, but suggests that the posts noted in the margin, be reduced or abolished, and that the saving effected thereby, viz., Rupees 50 per mensem, be applied to increase the salary of his Office Assistant, whose responsibility, he considers, is far heavier than that of a Sub-Assistant in the District, who is paid Rupees 150 a month, but is better off in consequence of living being cheaper there than in Madras.

5. The next suggestion is, that, pending the Orders of Government on the scale of consolidated salaries to Military Officers, submitted in the Director's letter of the 14th September 1861, No. 1,414, the pay of one Uncovenanted Deputy Superintendent and six Assistants should be temporarily raised, viz., that of the Deputy Superintendent from Rupees 535 to Rupees 700 ; of the First Assistants from Rupees 425 to Rupees 500 ; and of the Second Assistants from Rupees 325 to Rupees 400 each, the increase on the whole being Rupees 575 per mensem, or Rupees 6,900 per annum. The reasons assigned for the necessity of this increase are the hard work in the Survey, and the expense attendant on continual travelling, owing to which some gentlemen, not in the Army, are anxious to quit the Department, preferring permanent employment on lower pay where obtainable, to the laborious and expensive life they lead in the Survey.

	Saving.
	RS. A.
1st Assistant Record keeper's place to be abolished.....	12 8
7 Muchis' pay, viz., Rs. 52.8.0 to be reduced to Rupees 15, the number of hands being two.....	37 8
Total.....	50 0

X 2225 61
and 5 to 11. 2.

6. The original Estimate for Sadirwarid, &c. charges amounted to Rupees 14,520, at Rupees 2,420 for each party, including the charges of the Central Office. The amount now set down under this head is Rupees 12,000, at Rupees 2,400 a party, which is 20 Rupees per party less than before.

7. The cost of the Measurers is reduced from Rupees 23,850 to Rupees 13,850 as the charge on this account, which was specially provided for in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, where the village labor was scarce, is not likely to be so great in the Districts to be taken up hereafter.

8. The new items of charge, which have since been ordered to be debited to the Department are noted in the margin. The first item is estimated at Rupees 12,500, owing, it is believed, to the large supply of Foolscap paper required for Field Books, &c., as also the superior description of paper for various Departmental uses. The other items are estimated for according to the requirements in each case, and do not require any particular remark. The Military pay of Officers of the Staff Corps has been estimated for with reference to the Orders of the Government of India, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 33, republished in the Official Gazette of the 18th March 1862, page 454.

9. The original Estimate for lithographing maps was Rupees 9,372 per annum, including Sadirwarid charges; and when the Field establishments were enlarged, no provision was made for the increased amount of work in this Department. The present Estimate, including the value of printing paper, apparatus, and contingencies, amounts to Rupees 17,610, or about 2½ per square mile, which is 8,268 Rupees more than the amount before allotted to it. The increase is owing partly to provision having now been made for printing paper, &c., not originally estimated for, and partly to the enlargement of the establishments rendered necessary on the substitution of symbols for colors resulting in a largely increased out-turn of work. The sale of the village maps has been authorized at the rate of 4 Annas each, and the sums at present derived from this source are paid into the Treasuries of Collectors, where they are credited to the State, the existing rules, as I am informed, not admitting of their being credited to the Survey Department, and allowed as a set off against the expenditure. I beg to submit, for the consideration of Government, the propriety of allowing all sale proceeds of maps to be credited as a set off to the expenditure on Lithography. It is hardly fair that the funds of the Survey Department should be saddled with the cost of providing the public with maps, and if the course I have suggested be allowed, it will be found that eventually one-half of the expenditure on this head will have been covered by the receipts, the total cost being estimated at Rupees 2-8-0 per square mile, and supposing that villages average in extent two square miles, and that ten copies of each map are available for sale, Rupees 1-4-0 per mile will have been provided from this source.

10. Major Priestley states, in paragraph 10, that the increase of Rupees 7,248, involved in the propositions contained in paragraphs 5 and 9 of this letter, can be met out of the annual grant of Rupees 7,368 for the survey of the Presidency town, which will be brought to a close during the ensuing official year; but this seems open to question: first, because the town survey is a separate work not included in the original scheme; and second, because on the completion of the work the annual grant for it will cease.

11. The Superintendent considers that out of 60,000 square miles, the area which in the original Estimate it was proposed to survey, 1,200 square miles were turned out during the experimental survey in South Arcot and Trichinopoly; 10,895 square miles will be accomplished by the end of the current official year 1861-62; and 2,900 square miles in Tanjore will not require to be surveyed under the Orders of Government, dated the 4th April 1860, No. 317; making in all 15,000 square miles disposed of, and leaving an area to be surveyed of about 45,000 square miles.

12. Out of 45,000 square miles remaining to be surveyed, as explained in the preceding paragraph, 6,000 square miles will, it is calculated, be accomplished during the official year 1862-63, at a cost of Rupees 5,00,000, or Rupees 83 per square mile,

and for the remaining 39,000 square miles Rupees 31,20,000 more will be required at the rate of Rupees 80 per square mile. Thus, the aggregate amount of expenditure, according to Major Priestley's calculations, will be Rupees 45,80,000. The Superintendent states that the amount originally sanctioned for his Department, under the authority conveyed in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 17th December 1856, is 39,00,000 Rupees, of which 14,60,000 will have been expended by the end of 1862-63; and that there will remain 24,40,000 Rupees available for future expenditure; but, as Rupees 31,20,000 are required for that purpose, the deficit will be Rupees 6,80,000. On this point, I may observe that though the original rough estimate of the total cost of the survey was Rupees 38,40,000 the revised estimate as finally submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Supreme Government on the 5th March 1858, No. 1,158, amounted to Rupees 35,13,018. The real deficit will therefore be Rupees 10,66,952.

13. The Superintendent, who had been requested to frame an estimate for the measurement of interstitial fields, pending the orders of Government on the subject, states that, if this work is to be undertaken by his Department, it must be effected by the present establishments, as they are already quite as large as is compatible with effective supervision, and that the increased cost will be represented by a diminution of out-turn. In my letter of the 3rd April 1862, No. 425, I have recommended that, in Tinnevely, a scheme, suggested by Mr. Puckle, for measuring interstitial fields, may be tried as an experiment. Should the Board and Government accede to this proposal, and should the system be found to answer, it may be adopted generally in the Districts to be hereafter taken up. A sum of from Rupees 2 to Rupees 2-8-0 per square mile will, in that case, have to be added to the Survey or Settlement estimates, according to the decision the Government may arrive at as to the Department to which the cost of the work should be debited.

14. The principal points in Major Priestley's Estimate having been thus briefly noticed, the Estimate for the Settlement Department will now be considered. In the tabular Statement which accompanied the Director's letter of the 20th March 1861, No. 470, and sanctioned by the Government of India under date the 8th February 1862, No. 1,241, six parties were provided for, with the view of diminishing the expenditure on account of superintendence, and consequently the cost per square mile. It has not, however, been found practicable hitherto to entertain the full number of parties, nor do I see my way clearly to their entertainment hereafter. Major Priestley proposes to limit his establishments to five Survey parties, and consequently work cannot be found for more than a corresponding number of Settlement parties. To estimate for a larger number, with the knowledge that they cannot be employed, would lead to the cost of the work being under-rated, and to the Government being deceived as to the extent to which the original Estimate will ultimately prove deficient. In the Statement now submitted, I have therefore provided for five parties only.

15. The main features of the revised estimate are briefly these:—In the original scheme it was proposed that the Deputy Directors should be selected from the Covenanted Service, but from the first there has been a difficulty in obtaining Covenanted Officers of the requisite standing and experience, partly owing to the service itself being short-handed, and partly to the unprecedented rapidity of promotion of late among the junior branches. This difficulty is not likely to diminish hereafter, and therefore, in now revising the Estimates, the opportunity has been taken to carry out the views of Government as set forth in paragraph 8 of their Order, dated 1st December 1860, No. 2,239, and while retaining Covenanted Officers on the sanctioned salaries at the heads of three out of the five parties, Uncovenanted Deputy Directors have been provided for the remaining two parties on salaries of Rupees 800 and Rupees 700 respectively.

16. In Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 10th March 1859, No. 290, the Government, in accordance with Mr. Newill's recommendation, sanctioned the re-casting of the Establishments for demarcation and classification, so that the two operations might be combined, and performed simultaneously by the same party, and the Field establishments of the Deputy Directors, as contained in the tabular Statements last submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India, were framed on the principle of combined action. In those establishments, an equal number of classifiers and demarcators was provided, not because the former do not get over the ground much

quicker than the latter, but because it was intended that the classifier should be responsible for both the operations of demarcation and classification in the village to which he might be sent, and that the demarcator should be a sort of assistant working under his orders. This system having been found in some respects unsatisfactory, its abandonment, in Districts to be newly taken up, was ordered in Proceedings of Government, dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,334. It is consequently no longer necessary to retain the number of classifiers hitherto provided, and they have been reduced from 60 to 40, a corresponding reduction being made in the number of head classifiers.

17. It is necessary that I should here bring prominently to notice that the separation of the two operations, and the order directing that the demarcation should hereafter precede the survey, and the classification follow it, have led, and will lead, to the breaking up of each Deputy Director's party into two divisions, and to the employment of those divisions in different Districts. It now becomes necessary, on the completion of the demarcation in one District, to despatch the establishment to another, notwithstanding that the assessment operations in the former, which require the Deputy Director's presence, have either not commenced at all, or have but very slightly advanced. The demarcation party so transferred, is placed under the most experienced Assistant in the party, and if the remaining Assistant is retained by the Deputy Director to aid him in testing the classification, &c., it seems very desirable that a probationary Assistant should be available to aid in the supervision of the demarcation, and to be ready to fill vacancies. Although therefore, the Government, in their Proceedings of the 21st December 1860, No. 2,507, declined to accede to Mr. Newill's recommendation that a probationary Assistant should be appointed to each party, and at that time limited the number to be entertained to two, I venture, under the present altered circumstances of the parties, to request a re-consideration of the subject, and that the former recommendation may now be complied with.

18. Connected with the separation of duties above noticed, are one or two points deserving mention. The first is the extra expense which will be incurred by a Deputy Director, who, in consequence of half his party being in one District, and half in another (the two being in many instances far apart), will have to travel by dak from one to the other. The extra tent allowance which he receives is for the maintenance of travelling, equipage, &c., and for the expenses of marching about his District in the ordinary manner, as well as for providing accommodation for his Office establishment, but will be quite inadequate to cover the cost of rapid dak journeys. Such journeys must, I submit, be considered as extraordinary in their nature, and I recommend that when a Deputy Director, in consequence of the division of his party, is compelled to travel from district to district on duty, he may be permitted to draw travelling allowance, under the usual rules, at 8 Annas a mile. A sum for this purpose has been included in the present Estimate.

19. Where the Deputy Director, in addition to the charge of his own full party, is placed over another, to which no Deputy has been appointed, it is, I think, only fair, that, besides the mileage above mentioned, he should receive an allowance out of the vacant salary of the Deputy Director in consideration of the extra work imposed upon him. The Estimates will always allow of this being done, and there will still be a large saving in the unexpended portion of the Deputy Director's salary.

20. The third point requiring notice, is the position of an Assistant Director, when deputed in charge of a demarcation party to a new District, and having to provide accommodation for his Office establishment at head-quarters and in camp. This subject was brought forward by Mr. Newill, in his letter of the 11th May 1861, No. 769, with reference, more particularly, to the case of Captain Smith in charge of the party then newly raised in Kurnool, and he recommended that an allowance of Rupees 5 per diem should be granted in such cases. The Government at that time considered the application premature, but remarked that it might be brought forward again with the necessary information.

Captain Smith's position differs from that of an ordinary Assistant, inasmuch, as no Deputy Director being appointed to the party, he has the charge of all the Office establishment and records which latter are rapidly increasing. Classification has also now commenced, and his Office establishment has been increased to the strength noted in the margin. It is, with the exception of three Gumastahs, a Deputy Director's full establishment according to the old scale.

1 Native Assistant	Rs. 100
1 Head writer	40
1 Assistant do.	20
1 Head Gumastah	35
1 Gumastah	20
1 Do.	15
1 Do.	15
1 Muchi	9
1 Duffadar	15
8 Daloyets at Rupees 6	48
1 Mashalji	5
1 Dresser	35

An Assistant Director in charge of a portion of a party in a district away from his immediate superior, the Deputy Director, is not exactly on the same footing; but is still put to some expense on this account. I beg to recommend that where no Deputy Director is appointed to the party, the Assistant in charge may be allowed Rupees 4 a day for providing Kacheri accommodation at head-quarters and in camp, but where the Assistant is merely in charge of a portion of the party to which he belongs, away from the District in which the Deputy Director is employed, that he may receive Rupees 2 a day for the same purpose. Provision for the charges proposed in this paragraph, has been made in the Estimates now submitted.

21. For Military pay and allowances, which form a new head of charge, it is difficult to make accurate provision beforehand, there being no certainty as to the number of Military Officers who may be employed, or whether they will be Regimental or Staff Corps Officers. In the former case the pay proper is still provided for in the Military Department; in the latter the total Military emoluments are, under the orders of the Government of India, dated 7th March 1862, No. 33, debitable to the Civil Department in which the Officer may be employed. At present there are three Military Officers in the Department, of whom one Captain and one Lieutenant belong to the Staff Corps, and one Captain is a Regimental Officer. As the number of Military Officers, employed in the Department, may possibly be increased, I have thought it right to estimate for six, viz., three Captains, and three Lieutenants, and to be on the safe side, I have assumed that they will all be in the Staff Corps. I am aware that my calculations as to this class of charge, as well as those respecting the allowances of Assistants generally, are liable to be upset by the orders that may be passed on the proposition now before Government for assigning consolidated salaries to all Civil Staff appointments; but I am of course able to estimate only according to the present sanctioned rates of pay.

22. For the Central Office the amount originally allotted, was, exclusive of the Director's salary and allowances, Rupees 1,582 per mensem, or Rupees 18,984 per annum, and this was raised in the scale last sanctioned to Rupees 2,135 per mensem, or Rupees 25,620 per annum.

Mr. Newill, in his letters noted in the margin, adduced reasons for increasing the former strength, but the increase was applied for mainly on the ground that the employment of six full field parties was contemplated, and that the existing establishments would then be inadequate. It was not his intention to fill up all the situations at once. I am bound, however, to admit that the establishment, as at present constituted, is unnecessarily strong, even though five offices, the aggregate salaries of which amount to Rupees 195 per mensem, have never been filled up, and that it may be considerably reduced without impairing its efficiency. The person appointed to the office of First Uncovenanted Assistant has not answered Mr. Newill's expectations, and, in the present state of the work, his services may be dispensed with. At the same time, looking to Mr. Newill's frequently expressed opinion as to the necessity of this aid, and to the probable increase of work in the Department, I am unwilling, by altogether removing the post from the Central Office Establishment list, to place it out of my power to re-appoint a man to it should it hereafter be thought desirable to do so, and I therefore propose to retain the post in the scale with a salary of Rupees 350, but with the understanding that it will not, for the present, be filled up. I see no necessity for retaining the post of Assistant Manager: his duties, as Indexer, can easily be performed by the En-

English Record-keeper. The situations of Translator, Vernacular Record-keeper, and Computer, have never been filled up, and may be abolished, while the English Clerks and Copyists will bear reduction. The full establishment of Vernacular Gumastahs is not required in the present state of the work, but I do not consider it safe permanently to abolish any of the officers, and I have therefore retained them all in the scale. The tabular Statement will show the scale which I propose to retain. Less than Rupees 300 should not, I think, be allotted to the Native Uncovenanted Assistant, and the Manager should retain his present salary of Rupees 250. I have dispensed with two Peons, and the whole results in a saving of Rupees 165 per mensem, or Rupees 5,592 per annum. The Central Office will still cost, inclusive of the Director's salary and allowances, Rupees 58,324, or, as long as the Uncovenanted First Assistant's post remains vacant, Rupees 54,124 per annum.

23. I hope to be permitted to show some consideration to the servants who may be reduced under the proposed arrangement. Many of them left permanent employment in other Departments of the Government service, to enter this Department, and it would be hard upon them to be turned summarily adrift. Such a course also would be impolitic. Service in the Department is already sufficiently unpopular, and uncertainty as regards tenure of office would lead to its becoming more so. I beg to be allowed to retain the servants now proposed to be reduced until they can be provided with situations of somewhat similar rank elsewhere.

24. No alteration has been made in the Office establishments of the Deputy and Assistant Directors, but, for the reasons explained in paragraph 16, the out-door establishments have been reduced from Rupees 42,000 to Rupees 36,984 per annum. Under the more efficient supervision secured by the employment of Assistant and Probationary Assistant Directors, it has not been thought necessary to allow to Inspectors of Boundaries and Supervisors of Assessment, higher salaries than Rupees 100.

25. The decrease of Rupees 4,700, under the head of Sadirwarid and Contingent Charges, &c., is nominal, as the amount of travelling batta before included in it, has now been transferred to its proper head and estimated for separately. It may here be remarked that the new Batta Rules, sanctioned by Government, under date the 12th March 1861, No. 569, have caused a material increase in the expenditure on account of travelling allowances to office servants on circuit, and that this increase could not possibly be foreseen when the original estimate was framed.

26. In the original Estimate, provision was made for extra tentage payable to the Deputy Directors for six months, but as they virtually draw the allowance all the year round, in consequence of being obliged to be constantly on the move, and having to provide accommodation for their Office establishments, the actual charges on this account have now been entered. Travelling allowance, at Rupees 5 per diem, being the rate allowed to the Uncovenanted Acting Deputy Director in Coimbatore, has been allotted to the two Uncovenanted Deputy Directors.

27. A sum of Rupees 37,500 has been inserted in the estimate for the preparation of Settlement Registers for 7,500 square miles, at Rupees 5 per square mile. That rate sufficed for the completion of the duplicate Registers in the two Taluks of South Arcot lately settled, and will, it is calculated, be sufficient in other Districts also.

28. The cost of boundary pillars has been Estimated at Rupees 15,000 per annum for 7,500 square miles, or Rupees 2 per square mile. The expenditure hitherto incurred on this account has varied from Rupee 1 to Rupees 2 per square mile according to the prices of materials and labor. This also is a new head of charge. It will be in the recollection of the Government that, in the original scheme, it was proposed to recover the cost of the masonry pillars from the Ryots, but that by Government Order, 8th September 1859, No. 1,202, it was resolved that the cost should be borne by the State.

29. By Government Order 29th November 1859, No. 1,610, it was determined that measuring chains, to be used by the Kurnums, should be supplied at Government expense. An annual sum of Rupees 5,625, being at the rate of 12 Annas per square mile, has been inserted in the Estimate

on this account. This is a charge which, strictly speaking, should not be debited to the Department seeing that the measuring chains supplied are intended for permanent use in the Revenue Department.

30. The stationery required for the offices of the Director, 5 Deputies, and 15 Assistants, and their establishments has been estimated at Rupees 4,600. The average supplies received during the last four years have been taken in calculating the requirements of the year for the several parties.

31. The value* of English Foolscap and country paper used for preparing duplicate copies of English and Vernacular Settlement Registers for South Arcot amounted to Rupees 1-4-0 per square mile, and that rate has been assumed as the standard in estimating the annual requirements of stationery on this account.

32. The expenditure for office furniture, printing charges, and Medical stores cannot, in the absence of reliable data, be estimated with accuracy. The sum set down for each of these items is approximate.

33. The last Estimate of annual expenditure for six parties including the charges of the Central Office, amounted to Rupees 5,48,538, or, on the supposition that 9,000 square miles would be operated upon in the year, Rupees 61 per square mile. The revised Estimate for five parties, the same items of charge only being taken into the calculations, amounts to Rupees 4,47,624, or Rupees 60 per square mile. Adding, however, the extra charges as noted in the margin, which could not be foreseen, and were not included in the original Estimate, but which have either since become, or are proposed to be made debitable to the Department, the annual expenditure is raised to Rupees 5,56,946, and the cost, per square mile, to Rupees 75, the proportions for demarcation and classification being Rupees 28 and Rupees 47 respectively.

1. Pay and full Regimental allowances of 6 Military Officers employed as Assistant Directors	Rs. 24,192
2. Do of 5 Dressers	1,470
3. Mileage to the Deputy Directors when proceeding from one district to another	2,500
4. Allowance to Assistant Directors when in separate charge of parties for providing Kacheri accommodation	5,760
5. Preparation of Settlement Registers	37,500
6. Construction of boundary pillars	15,000
7. Measuring chains	5,625
8. Office Stationery	4,600
9. Value of Stationery for the preparation of Settlement Registers	9,375
10. Office furniture	700
11. Printing charges	2,000
12. Medical stores	600
	Rs. 1,09,322

34. Up to the end of the year 1861, an area of 17,191 square miles had been demarcated, at a cost of Rupees 5,61,051, or Rupees 33 per square mile; and 12,580 square miles had been classified at a cost of Rupees 3,60,555, or Rupees 29 per square mile. The total expenditure has been 9,24,606, and the average per square mile Rupees 62. These figures, I am aware, do not show the total cost, since the accounts of expenditure on boundary pillars have still to be closed; the Settlement Registers to be completed; and the Settlement itself to be formally introduced, and the necessary accounts to be handed over to the Revenue authorities for the greater part of the tract which has been operated upon. For the Registers alone, 5 Rupees per square mile will be required, and the other operations may cost as much more, so that I shall not be justified, in estimating the amount required finally to complete the work already nominally finished, at less than 10 Rupees per square mile. Rupees 1,71,910 should therefore be added to the cost of the back work, making the total Rupees 10,96,516.

35. Exception has been taken to the large expenditure hitherto incurred, when compared with the results attained, but it should be remembered that, for some time after the first formation of the Department, large expenditure was incurred without any returns at all; the field parties not having been organized; and further that, during the earlier years, the cost of the work, in the Districts first taken up, was unduly raised owing to the entertainment of two parties only, and the debit to each of them of one-half of the total charges of the Central Office, instead of one-fifth, which would have been the share of each, had five parties been set on foot. The expenditure hitherto incurred includes also the cost of the work performed in the Wynaad, the rate per square mile having been, as the Government are aware, from exceptional causes, enormous.

36. Out of 60,000 square miles, which in the original Estimate it was proposed to survey, 17,000 square miles have already been demarcated, and about 3,000 square miles in Tanjore will not, under Government Order, 4th April 1860, No. 517, require to be operated upon. The area remaining to be demarcated is therefore 40,000 square miles, which supposing five parties at full strength to be continuously employed, would be accomplished in six years at a cost of Rupees 11,20,000, or Rupees 28 per square mile.

37. As regards classification, the area completed up to the end of 1861, was 12,600 square miles, and, under the order above quoted, 3,000 square miles in Tanjore will not be classified. To the latter I propose to add 9,400 square miles, the estimated area of the Inam lands in the Districts still to be taken up, which, I am of opinion, should not be classified for the following reasons:— In originally directing that the survey and assessment should extend to Inam lands, it was, I understand, the intention of Government, that the inquiry, since entrusted to the Inam Commission, should be undertaken by the Settlement Department. Had this intention been carried out, and the inquiry into the Inams of each District been conducted simultaneously with our other operations, the possession of the proper classification and assessment of the Inams, would have been a most useful guide to us in fixing the quit-rent to be hereafter paid by the Inamdars, while it would have been equally useful in the case of Inams reverting to the State from failure of heirs (a contingency to which the majority of them were at that time liable), as the full amount of assessment would in such cases be payable from the date of reversion.

38. The state of the case has now, however, completely altered. In assessing Inams, we shall afford no aid to the Commissioner, who has already on other considerations, permanently fixed the quit-rent to be paid, while the proportion of Inamdars who have not accepted the terms offered to them by the Commissioner, and whose Inams are therefore still liable to reversion on failure of heirs, is so small that the assessment of the lands is equally unnecessary with reference to the last named contingency. The classification moreover of Inams when of large extent has been rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the demarcation rules, as last revised by the Director, which forbid Inams to be sub-divided in the demarcation, however large they may be. For these reasons I trust that the Government will accede to my proposal for excluding Inams for the future from classification and assessment. They will of course continue to be demarcated and surveyed, as otherwise the village maps would be incomplete.

39. Assuming then that the Inams will not be assessed, the total area disposed of, or got rid of, will be 25,000 square miles, and there will remain 35,000 square miles to be classified which, at Rupees 47 per square mile, would cost Rupees 16,45,000; and, were the full establishments employed, could be completed in about the same time as the demarcation. The total amount sanctioned for the Settlement Department is Rupees 41,53,576, of which, as shown in paragraph 34, Rupees 10,96,516 must be considered to have been already expended. This last sum is, however, inclusive of about Rupees 14,000 spent on the Settlement of the Nidadavole and Baharalli estates in the Godavery District, which amount will be refunded by the Zemindar, to whom the estates have since been restored. The actual amount expended is therefore Rupees 10,82,500. Deducting this amount and also Rupees 27,65,000 required, as above shown, for future expenditure on demarcation and classification, from the original sanction of Rupees 41,53,576, a surplus of Rupees 3,06,076 appears, but, as shall presently be shown, it is more a nominal than a real surplus.

40. It is my duty to point out distinctly, that the foregoing Estimates are based on the supposition that five full parties are employed, and that continuously, and that if a less number of parties is entertained, or if the parties are organized on a reduced scale, the work cannot be accomplished at the estimated rates. It is true that, as far as the Field establishments are concerned, work is, as a general rule, performed in proportion to the strength employed, and if that strength is reduced and the out-turn lessened, the cost, in salaries, is to a corresponding degree diminished. But this holds good only as regards the actual Field establishments (except in the case of a whole party left unraised, when, of course, the salaries of its Officers and their Office establishments are likewise saved). The cost of the Officers and office establishments of the parties, as well as of the

Central Office goes on all the same, and as these will have to be paid for a longer period, the total cost of the operations will be enhanced. The Central Office itself will cost Rupees 58,324 per annum, and therefore, every year that the final completion of the work is postponed, involves an additional expenditure of upwards of half a lakh for this one item alone, without considering the extra cost of the Deputies' parties. I wish to explain how it is that the full number of parties cannot be employed without intermission. In Government Order, 1st February 1862, No. 168, the Budget Estimate for the ensuing official year, is restricted to five parties, and of these only two are now working at full strength. The Order directing the classification and assessment to be postponed till after the survey, prevents me from starting the two former operations in Nellore and Coimbatore, and will prevent me from doing so in Tinnevely. Classification has been commenced as an exceptional case in a portion of Kurnool likely to come under the operation of the Irrigation Company's works, and it is also going on in Guntoor, but elsewhere it is in abeyance. I do not at all desire to revert to the original plan of assessing in anticipation of the survey, because I am convinced that that course is objectionable for many reasons, and especially is this exemplified in the recent case of Trichinopoly where all the calculations have been upset by the discovery that the real areas are 30 per cent. larger than those on which the Estimates of the financial results of the new Settlement were based. It should, however, be clearly understood, as pointed out by Mr. Newill in paragraph 3 of his letter of the 20th November last, No. 1,579, that the slow progress of the work and consequent enhancement of the cost, is unavoidable, owing, among other causes, to the rules laid down by Government for our guidance.

41. Other reasons which prevent the continuous employment of the parties, are, the time required for their transfer from one District to another, and the disorganization which such transfers unavoidably give rise to, when, as is frequently the case, it not being practicable to take up an adjoining District, the party has to be sent to a great distance. On these occasions, numerous trained servants are sure to resign, so that not only is time lost in the actual journey of the party from one District to another, but from the necessity of entertaining and training fresh hands to replace those who have resigned.

42. I may further mention that a Deputy Director is not able, on completing the classification of one District, instantly to commence that operation in another. When the work in the field is closed, he has to prepare his proposal for the assessment, and, supposing that the areas are furnished to him without delay, to calculate the financial results. The transmission of the report to the Central Office, the examination, consideration and printing of it there, the preparation of the Director's Report upon it, the passing of all the papers through the Board's Office, and every stage of the proceedings until the final orders of Government are issued, occupy a considerable time. In addition, it is the wish of the Board, and one in the propriety of which I fully concur, that besides introducing and explaining the particulars of the settlement to the Ryots, the Deputy Directors should personally make the first Jamabundy after the settlement is introduced, as he alone is competent to rectify the errors which may come to light in the course of it. All these duties render the lapse of a considerable interval between the completion of assessment operation in one District, and their commencement in another quite unavoidable.

43. It seems not unlikely also that, in a short time, I shall have great difficulty in retaining or procuring Officers to head so many as five parties. The Deputy Director in Salem contemplates proceeding to England at an early date, and the Board have recommended that the services of the Acting Deputy Director in Coimbatore be placed at the disposal of the Collector of Malabar for special duty. I shall then be left with only two Deputies, viz., Messrs. Puckle and Morris, and shall be greatly at a loss for additional aid. I have already, in an earlier part of this paper, stated the small hopes I have of obtaining assistance from the ranks of the Covenant Service and the Assistants have been so short a time in the Department that none of them are sufficiently experienced to be placed in charge of parties.

44. There are also Districts where from peculiar circumstances exceptional rates of pay must be given to procure the services of even ordinarily competent servants, and in such cases the usual rate of expenditure will be exceeded. Kurnool is a case in point. The Demarcation Gumastahs are in the scale, paid at two rates, viz., some at Rupees 14, and some at Rupees 10-8-0 each. In Kurnool it has been found necessary to pay the Gumastahs 15 Rupees each. Mr. Morris reports that the Irrigation and Canal Company employ so many men, and that the price of labor of all kinds has so greatly increased, that he finds it very difficult to procure and retain Gumastahs even at the higher rate above named, while some servants, transferred from other Districts, are tempted by the higher emoluments to be obtained under the Company to leave the Settlement Department. In such cases, the only way in which we can get our work done is, as remarked by Mr. Morris, to increase our rates, and pay the market price for labor. This course will also be necessary in any other Districts which may be found similarly situated to Kurnool.

45. But perhaps the Government will expect me to make some guess, however roughly, at the amount by which the Estimates will probably be exceeded by reason of the impossibility of continuously working at full strength; of the extra duties connected with the introduction of the settlement proposed to be thrown on the Department; and of the extraordinary expenditure in a few Districts peculiarly situated. Promising that no accurate Estimate can be framed, I will assume that on account of the impossibility of working continuously at full strength, the Central Office, the Deputy and Assistant Directors, and their Office establishments will have to be retained for one year and a half, or for one-fourth longer than the period estimated to be required to complete the Presidency, and that, owing to the time lost by the transfers of parties from one District to another, and to the disorganization consequent thereon, the Field establishments will only perform actual work for 11 months in each year. The cost of the Director, the Deputy and

Director's salary and Office establishment for one year...	Rs. 58,324
3 Covenanted Deputy Directors and their Office establishments...	74,449
Uncovenanted Deputy Directors and their Office establishments...	36,552
Batta and Contingencies...	26,300
Assistant Directors and their Establishments including Regimental and other allowances, &c....	98,502
	2,94,126
	14 years
	Rs. 4,41,192

Assistant Directors, with their Office establishments and Contingent charges for a year and a half will amount to Rupees 4,41,169, as noted in the margin, and the salaries of the Field establishments for one month in each year, or for six months in all will be Rupees 92,400. For making the first Jamabundy after the introduction of the settlement, I assume that five months will be required for each District, or 85 months for 17 Districts. As the Central Office will continue to the last, its cost, and that of five Deputy Directors and their Office establishments,

with Contingent charges must be estimated on this account for a period of 17 months, and will amount to Rupees 2,77,134. For the extraordinary expenditure, which may be required in a few Districts peculiarly circumstanced, I will put down Rupees 25,000. The total of the extra charges thus roughly estimated, is Rupees 8,35,783 from which if the surplus of Rupees 3,06,076 arrived at in paragraph 39 be deducted, there remains a deficit of Rupees 5,29,707, or in round numbers 5½ lakhs of Rupees.

46. One point alone remains to be noticed, viz., that from the first, in all the Estimates and calculations the area to be subjected to survey and settlement has been taken, as laid down by Government in paragraph 38 Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 14th August 1855, No. 951, at 60,000 square miles. I am not prepared with sufficiently accurate data to be able to say that the total area to be surveyed will not ultimately be found to be in excess of that so laid down, but I anticipate that the excess, if any, will be trifling.

47. I have now gone through every item of the expenditure, have anticipated, as far as is possible, every contingency, and have endeavored to place before the Board and Government, without varnish, both the present state and future prospects of the Departments. In conclusion I would

respectfully beg their indulgent consideration on behalf of the absent Director, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and myself, and to request that in judging of the results of the past and the prospects of the future, regard may be had to the difficulties inseparable from the organization and carrying out of a scheme so gigantic in its nature as the Revenue Survey and Settlement of a Presidency.

48. As this report contains all the information called for in paragraph 3 of the Order of Government, dated 14th March 1862, No. 573, I will not separately reply to that requisition.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Major F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to R. E. MASTER, Esq.,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, Chepauk, dated 26th March 1862, No. 345.

1. In accordance with the Order of Government, dated 1st February 1862, No. 168, I have the honor to submit a fresh Estimate for the Survey Department.

2. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 2 of the above Order, I beg to point out that the cost per square mile surveyed in Ryotwary Districts (for which the Estimates were originally framed) has exceeded hitherto, and will for the future exceed; but very little that provided for in the scheme as at first proposed taking the same items of expenditure into account. The excess adverted to has been caused by undertaking surveys in wild hilly districts, of which the climate is at all times unsuited to natives, and which are for half of the year unapproachable on account of jungle fever.

3. The excess not thus accounted for, estimated in the Government Order under reply at Rupees 19 per square mile, is more apparent than real, being the transfer, under recent arrangements, of certain items from other Departments to the debit of the Survey, but not thereby increasing the cost of survey operations. If I understand aright the Order of Government, the amount of debit thus transferred is to be stated and explained with a view to making a corresponding transfer of funds.

4. The heads under which this expenditure appears are stated in paragraph 9 of the Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated 25th January 1858, No. 96, to be "Stationery, Instruments, and Camp Equipage." Of late the pay and allowances of Military Officers and Dressers have also been transferred to the Survey debit.

5. The total annual expenditure thus transferred may be set down at.....Rs. 68,000 distributed as follows:—

Transferred from	
Stationery.....	12,500 Stationery Department.
Instruments.....	4,000 Engineer do.
Camp Equipage and Office rent...	4,000 Commissariat do.
Military pay of Officers and Dressers.	43,000 Military do.
Do. of Artificers.....	4,000 Ordnance do.
Medical Stores	500 Medical do.
	68,000

2 Majors.
3 Captains.
5 Lieutenants.
5 2nd Dressers.
17 Ordnance Artificers.

Military Officer.		Uncovenanted Civilian.	
Present.		Addition.	
Proposed.		Proposed.	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
900	Deputy	575	+ 125 = 700
651	1st Asst.	425	+ 75 = 500
581	2nd do.	325	+ 75 = 400

6. In the District Establishment itself I have only one addition to propose as a temporary measure until the Order regarding consolidated salaries is issued. It is to raise the pay of Uncovenanted Officers as Deputies to Rupees 700, and as 1st and 2nd Assistants respectively to Rupees 500 and 400 per mensem.

7. During the approaching official year only one Uncovenanted Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent will be on the strength of the Survey, and it will only be necessary to grant the addition to two each of the grade of 1st and 2nd Assistant. The total additional monthly charge will amount to Rupees 425, or Rupees 5,100 per annum.

8. My reason for advocating this change is that from the hard work in the Survey and the expense attendant on continually travelling about and living in tents some gentlemen not in the Army seem to be desirous of obtaining other appointments of inferior pay, but the duties of which are less laborious and expensive. Another consideration with them is that whereas a Deputy Collectorship or similar post is a provision for life employment in the Survey cannot be expected to continue more than some few years longer.

9. The Lithographic Establishment was originally set on foot to reproduce the maps of four parties on a smaller scale than the five now in existence. The substitution of symbols for colors moreover requires a slight addition in the number of men employed in drawing and tracing to keep pace with the increased out-turn of the Lithographic presses themselves, of which I hope to have five constantly employed. The increase in expenditure for this purpose is set down at Rupees 170 per mensem, or Rupees 2,148 annually.

10. I have made a re-distribution of posts in the Central Office not, however, involving any additional outlay. It has been done with a view to keep the persons employed on the proper work of the office on the Office establishment, and those engaged in duties connected with the Lithographic press on that of the Press establishment. The Assistant, however, exercises a general supervision of both. I have thought it necessary to raise the pay of the Assistant to Rupees 250, as in reality a Sub-Assistant in the District on Rupees 150 is, in a pecuniary point of view, better off than the Office Assistant in Madras on Rupees 200, the responsibility of the latter being very far heavier than that of a Sub-Assistant. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Starr the present incumbent: during the nine years he has been in the Department, I think I may say no complaint has ever been made against him. I may here state that for the present the two items last mentioned, amounting to Rupees 7,248, can be met from the saving under other heads. Should it be necessary hereafter to provide for them in addition to the present sanction, I venture to point out that the survey of the Presidency town will be brought to a close during the approaching official year, and the sum sanctioned annually (Rupees 7,368) will almost exactly cover them.

11. In the Budget for 1862-63, it will be observed that the sum set apart for the purchase of instruments exceeds by Rupees 8,000, that estimated as the annual outlay. This is caused by the necessity to provide for the payment of an indent for instruments of more than Rupees 11,000 value not yet delivered. They were indented for to meet the wants of the sixth party that was destined to be organized in Kurnool. There will in store be at the beginning of 1862-63 therefore instruments sufficient to equip a sixth party, and this supply should I think be nearly kept up to replace instruments worn out or damaged.

12. The sum required during the approaching official year for the Military pay of Officers and Dressers is about Rupees 6,000 less than will usually be required in consequence of two Officers of the rank of Captain being on sick leave to England.

13. With regard to the Order of Government of the 14th instant, No. 573, paragraph 3, I have to report that with Tanjore, which I understand is not to be included in the Survey operations, the extent already disposed of amounts to about square miles 15,000, leaving to be undertaken an area of 45,000 square miles. During the approaching official

year, I cannot calculate on more than square miles 6,000 being surveyed at an expenditure of about Rupees 5,00,000, or Rupees 83 per square mile. The reason is that No. 2 will be transferred to the distant District of Kurnool, and No. 4 re-organized on the same footing as the other parties. Thus there will remain square miles 39,000 unsurveyed, which at the cost of Rupees 80 per square mile (every expense included) will require Rupees 31,20,000.

14. The expenditure from the commencement in 1853, up to the end of the approaching official year 1862-63, may be set down at about 14,60,000, leaving Rupees 24,40,000 unexpended, showing a deficit of 6,80,000.

15. If the five parties are all permitted to remain steadily at work in Ryotwary Districts, I see

no reason to doubt that they will turn out about square miles 7,000 per annum, at a cost of $67 + 13 = 80$ Rupees per square mile. The Rupees 13, representing the increase caused by extra charges not originally provided for, and on the 45,000 square miles, very nearly amounts to the additional funds required being Rupees 5,95,000.

As set down in paragraph 4.	
Rupees	68,000
Press	17,610
Additional pay	6,900
Total	92,510

ENCLOSURE No. 1 in I.

Revised Budget Estimate of Revenue Survey Establishment for the year 1862-63.

	Central Office.	No. 1 Survey Party.	No. 2 Survey Party.	No. 3 Survey Party.	No. 4 Survey Party.	No. 5 Survey Party.	Total of 5 Survey parties including Superintendent's Establishment.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Salary of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	
Do. Depy. do.	...	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	8,100	36,000	
Do. Assist. do.	...	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,000	48,600	An addition of Rupees 125 per mensem to the Super-
<i>Establishment.</i>								intendent and of
Clerks from 50 to 300 Rupees per mensem...	5,400	13,260	11,360	10,860	10,000	10,860	61,710	Rupees 75 per mensem to 4 N. Assistant Super-
Do. below Rupees 50 do.	3,882	29,730	29,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	1,46,618	intendents is in-
Servants...	1,278	10,080	10,080	10,080	10,080	9,580	51,178	cluded.
Contingent and Sadirwarid charges...	720	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	9,720	
Travelling allowance to the Superintendent...	750	...	...	...	...	...	750	
Do. of Establishment...	330	...	1,500	...	4,000	...	5,830	To meet the
Amin's measurement allowance...	...	9,220	7,000	9,220	6,000	8,000	39,452	move from Rajah-
Measurers and hired laborers...	...	...	8,000	8,000	...	...	16,000	mundry to Kur-
General Contingencies...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	nool, and Wynad
								to Coimbatore.
Total...	25,566	80,902	85,540	85,766	71,680	76,640	4,29,058	
<i>Miscellaneous charges.</i>								
Regimental pay and allowances of Officers and Dressers...	7,691	4,379	10,203	1,718	9,336	3,461	36,793	
Instruments...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	Rupees 11,056,
Artificers' pay...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	of this for instru-
Camp Equipage or Office rent in lieu of it...	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	ments not yet
Stationery...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	delivered.
Medicines...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Total...	40,431	4,379	10,203	1,718	9,336	3,461	69,535	
Grand Total...	65,997	85,281	95,743	87,484	81,016	80,101	4,98,621	

CHEPAUK, 26th March 1862.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Major,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

42

ENCLOSURE No. 2 in I.

Revised Budget Estimate of Lithographic Establishment and Madras Town Survey for the year 1862-63.

Particulars.	Lithographic Establishment.	Remarks.
	RS.	
Clerks above Rupees 50 per mensem...	1,320	
Do. below 50 do. ...	5,904	
Printers...	1,044	
Servants...	2,892	
Total...	11,160	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Sadirwarid...	480	Transferred from Central Office.
Apparatus and Contingent...	1,000	Not estimated for in former years.
Printing paper ...	5,000	Do. do.
Total...	6,480	
Grand Total...	17,640	

Particulars.	Madras Town Survey.	Remarks.
	RS.	
Clerks above Rupees 50 per mensem...	5,400	
Do. below Rupees 50 do. ...	480	
Servants...	1,068	
Contingencies...	240	
Horse allowance...	180	
Total...	7,368	As per Order of Government, dated 6th January 1854.

CHEPAUK, 26th March 1862.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Major,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Number. — Extract from Home Dept. of Govt. of India. Date.		Office to which the proposition refers.		Nature of Charge.	
		General Revenue Survey of the Madras Presidency.			
		Present Scale.		Proposed	
		MONTHLY.		ANNUALLY.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Supt. of Revenue Survey ...	1,000	0 0	12,000	0 0
1	Office Asst. (as Draughtsman)	200	0 0		
1	Do. (as Computer) ..	150	0 0		
3	Draughtsmen at Rs. 40 each.	120	0 0		
1	Manager	100	0 0		
5	Examiners and Writers ...	120	0 0		
1	Copying Clerk	20	0 0		
1	Record-keeper	38	8 0		
2	Asst. do. at Rs. 12½ each.	25	0 0		
1	Head Muchi	17	8 0		
6	Asst. do.	35	0 0		
1	Duffadar	12	0 0		
6	Peons at 7 Rs. each ...	42	0 0		
		580	0 0	10,560	0 0
FOR ONE SURVEY PARTY.					
1	Depy. Superintendent 500}	575	0 0		
	Travelling allowance do. 75}				
1	European Assistant... 350}	425	0 0		
	Travelling allowance do. 75}				
1	European Assistant 250}	325	0 0		
	Travelling allowance do. 75}				
1	Sub-Assistant 150				
2	Hd. Surveyors at Rs. 100 200				
2	do. 80 160				
1	do. 70 70				
3	do. 50 150				
		730	0 0		
2	Depy. do. 50 100				
5	Do. do. 40 200				
5	Do. do. 30 150				
3	Do. do. 25 75				
3	Do. do. 20 60				
		585	0 0		
30	Amins 14 420				
30	Do. 12 360				
10	Gumastahs 10 100				
10	Do. 9 90				
40	Do. 8 320				
		1,290	0 0		
1	Office Manager 100				
1	Hd. Writer and Computer 50				
2	Writers at Rs. ... 30 60				
2	Do. ... 25 50				
5	Do. ... 20 100				
2	Do. ... 15 30				
Additional sum 25					
		418	0 0		
Carried forward...		4,318	0 0	22,560	0 0
				Carried forward...	

in 1.
Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Scale.						Proposition.				Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of proposition.	Local Government's sanction.	Orders of Govt. of India.		
						Permanent.		Temporary.					Home Dept.	Financial	Department.
						Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.						
Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Annually.	Rs.	A.	P.	Period.	Period.				Remarks.	Orders.	
1,000	0	0		12,000	0	0									
250	0	0													
150	0	0													
80	0	0													
40	0	0													
100	0	0													
120	0	0													
20	0	0													
38	8	0													
12	8	0													
15	0	0													
12	0	0													
42	0	0													
880	0	0		10,560	0	0									
575	0	0													
425	0	0													
325	0	0													
730	0	0													
585	0	0													
1,500	0	0													
415	0	0													
4,318	0	0		22,560	0	0									
Vide letter of the Superintendent to the Acting Director Revenue Settlement, dated 26th March 1862, No. 342.															

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Statement of Temporary Establishment in this

Number.		Date.		Office to which the proposition refers.		Nature of Charge.			
						Present Scale.		Proposed	
						Monthly.		Annually.	
						RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
General Revenue Survey of the Madras Presidency.									
Brought forward...						4,348	0 0	22,560	0 0
1	Head Draughtsman	...	75						
1	Asst. do.	...	50						
3	Do. at Rs.	...	30 90						
5	Do.	...	25 125						
5	Do.	...	20 100						
5	Do.	...	15 75						
Additional sum						...	45		
						560	0 0		
1	Duffadar	...	9						
2	Do. at Rs.	...	8 16						
9	Head Peons	...	6 54						
3	Taycen do.	...	6 18						
4	Do. do.	...	5 20						
6	Do. do.	...	4 27						
10	Do. do.	...	4 40						
17	Measg. do.	...	5 235						
30	Do. do.	...	4 135						
24	Do. do.	...	4 96						
						650	0 0		
1	Head Station Marker	...	7						
16	Do. at Rs.	...	5 80						
14	Do.	...	4 63						
						150	0 0		
1	Muchi	...	8						
1	Do.	...	6 1						
1	Do.	...	5 1						
1	Do.	...	5						
1	Blacksmith	...	5						
1	Tent Lascar	...	5						
1	Chuckler	...	5						
						40	0 0		
Measurement allowances						5,718	6 0		
						768	13 4		
Total...						6,516	13 4	78,202	0 0
For 1 Survey Party						...	...	78,202	0 0
,, 6 do.						...	...	4,69,212	0 0
Batta, Saderwarid & Cont. charges.						...	...	14,520	0 0
Total of Supt.'s Establt. including 6 parties & Contingent charges						...	...	5,06,292	0 0
Measurers for Nos. 2 and 3						...	...	23,850	0 0
Kulis						...	...	9,000	0 0
Carried forward						...	...	5,39,142	0 0

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India—(Continued.)

[illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Statement of Temporary Establishment in the

Number.	Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.			
			Present Scale.		Proposed	
			Monthly.	Annually.		
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
			Brought forward..	5,39,142 0 0	Brought forward..	
					ADDITIONAL CHARGES.	
					Stationery...	
					Instruments...	
					Camp Equipage and Office rent...	
					Mily. Pay of Officers and Dressers	
					Do. Artificers...	
					Medical Store...	
			Total...	5,39,142 0 0	Total...	
			LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.			
			1 Hd. Lithgr. and Draughtsman			
			1 Draughtsman...			
			1 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			2 Do. at Rs. 30 ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			2 Do. ...			
			2 Do. ...			
			3 Tracers ...			
			3 Do. ...			
			2 Do. ...			
			1 Lithographic, Writer			
			1 Head Printer			
			3 Printers, 2 at 14, & 1 at 12			
			8 Pressmen at 6 Rs. each			
			1 Paper Wetter...			
			2 Inkmen at Rs. 5 each			
			1 Stone cleaner...			
			2 Spongemen at 6 & 5...			
			3 Peons, 2 at 6 & 1 at 5			
			1 Sweeper ...			
			2 Muchies ...			
			Total...	751 0 0	Total...	
			Saderwarid charges...	30 0 0	Saderwarid...	
			Total...	781 0 0	Total...	
			Grand Total...	5,48,511 0 0	Grand Total...	
			LITHOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.			
			1 Draughtsman...			
			1 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			2 Do. at Rs. ... 40			
			1 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			2 Do. ... 25			
			4 Do. ... 20			
			5 Do. ... 15			
			5 Tracers...			
			6 Do. ... 5			
			1 Record-keeper			
			1 Foreman...			
			1 Printer...			
			3 Do. ...			
			1 Do. ...			
			12 Pressmen at 6 Rs. each			
			1 Paper Wetter			
			2 Inkmen at Rs. 5 each			
			5 Stone cleaners at 6 Rs. each			
			2 Spongemen at 6 and 5			
			3 Peons, 2 at 6 and 1 at 5			
			1 Sweeper...			
			1 Head Muchi...			
			2 Muchies at Rs. 10			
			10 Do. 5 at 6 and 5 at 5			
			Total...	9,012 0 0	Total...	
			Saderwarid...	360 0 0	Saderwarid...	
			Total...	9,372 0 0	Total...	
			Apparatus and Contingencies...		Apparatus and Contingencies...	
			Printing paper...		Printing paper...	
			Total...		Total...	
			Total of Central Office, 5 parties and Lithographic Establishment		Total of Central Office, 5 parties and Lithographic Establishment	

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India—(Concluded..)

												Proposition																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Major,
Superintendent Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to Major F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, dated Madras, 28th March 1862, No. 398-46.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 315, enclosing revised Estimates for the cost of the survey operations as called for in the Government Order of the 1st ultimo, No. 168, Revenue Department, and to forward for your consideration and remarks the accompanying Memorandum on some of the points noticed in your letter under reply.

ENCLOSURE 1 in 2.

Memorandum of Remarks.

1. Adverting to the remark in paragraph 2 that the excess over the estimate has been caused by conducting surveys in wild and hilly Districts of deadly climate, it may be observed that all the Districts operated upon cannot be considered as coming under this description, and yet in all Districts there has been an excess. It is true that some portion of most Districts is wild and hilly, but this was known beforehand.

2. Under the Orders of the Government of India, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 33, re-published in the Official Gazette of the 18th March 1862, page 454, the total Military emoluments of Officers in the Staff Corps employed in the Department should be debited to it. It is not quite clear whether note has been taken of this Government Order in framing the calculations.

3. In the original Estimate, the cost of Lithography is given at a little less than 1½ Rupees per square mile; this has now doubled itself including the Sadirwarid charges. For six parties the Lithographic work was estimated at Rupees 9,372, and now for five parties at Rupees 11,610, or Rupees 2,268 more besides Rupees 6,000 for printing paper, &c., making the total increase Rupees 8,268. It is noted that Rupees 450 on account of Sadirwarid is transferred from the Central Office to this head, but as the Government have called for clear explanation in the case of each new head of charge, it will be as well if the data on which the Rupees 6,000 for printing paper and apparatus is calculated are given.

4. Adverting to paragraph 13, in which it is stated that with Tanjore (not to be surveyed) the area disposed of amount to 15,000 square miles, it may be remarked that the area of Tanjore is 1,760 square miles, and the area surveyed up to end of 1861, according to the Superintendent's own returns, is 9,895 square miles, total 11,655 square miles.

5. It is observed that no provision has been made for the measurement of interstitial fields. The subject being under the consideration of the Board of Revenue and Government, it seems desirable that the item should be estimated for leaving it to Government to retain or strike it out.

6. As the Budget Estimate, now received, has been revised in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 4, Government Order, 1st February, the Government will expect explanation in the Remark column of the Estimate itself of the various modifications made.

7. The deficit is stated, in paragraph 14, to be Rupees 6,80,000; but it is observed that the total amount of sanction, for the Survey and Lithographic Establishments, is Rupees 55,13,048, of which Rupees 14,60,000 have been already expended, and the balance still available is Rupees 20,53,048. But as 31,20,000 Rupees are stated to be required for future operations, the debit would appear to be Rupees 10,66,952.

8. The deficit of 5,95,000 Rupees, given at the latter part of paragraph 15, should be 5,85,000.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. E. MASTER, Offg. Director of Revenue Settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Major F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent Revenue Survey, to R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated Chepauk, 31st March 1862, No. 366.

1. I have the honor to append replies *seriatim* to the remarks that accompanied your letter of the 28th instant No. 398-46.

2. The excess of cost in the three Districts under survey by the three senior parties, is but very trifling, as noted in paragraph 2 of my explanatory letter No. 315, and in the marginal note to the same paragraph. The excess in Nellore arises from the recent organization of No. 5 party. In Coimbatore from the small scale on which operations were carried on (¼th of the usual strength only being employed).

The total emoluments of Staff Officers have been debited to the survey.

3. At page 324 No. LIII Selections Government Records, it will be found that Rupees 2 per square mile is the estimated cost of lithographing maps. When the Survey Establishment was raised to six parties on the enlarged scale no corresponding augmentation was made in the Lithographic Press Establishment. The present monthly expenditure for printing paper (exclusive of prepared paper indented for to and supplied from the Settlement Office) is Rupees 180 or Rupees 2,160 per annum; on the substitution of symbols for colors a large increase in the consumption will take place, and Rupees 5,000 will, I imagine, be required each year for this purpose. Rupees 1,000 is to supply lithographic stones, zinc plates, &c, &c.

4. The area given in the corresponding paragraph represents only the actual cultivated area of Tanjore, the whole extent of which District, though only set down in my statement as square miles 3,000, is really square miles 3,900. To the 9,895 square miles contained in the returns square miles 1,260 must be added, which were surveyed during the experimental survey. During the two first months of this year 592 square miles had been measured; it may therefore be fairly estimated that by the 1st May 1,000 square miles in all will have been completed.

Experimental Survey.....	1,260
Since March 1858 to January 1862..	9,895
1st four months of 1862.....	1,000
	12,155
Tanjore Survey.....	2,900
	15,055

5. If interstitial fields are to be measured by the survey, the measurement must be effected by the present Establishment, and the increased cost will be represented by a diminution of out-turn. The parties as at present formed are fully as large as they can be for effective supervision.

6. The remarks shall be inserted, on the estimate being returned for the purpose.

7. The total original estimated cost of the survey is Rupees 38,40,000 as stated in No. of Selections above quoted, page 25, and again page 321.

8. The difference remarked on in this paragraph arises from the exact figures being Rupees 3-22 per square mile, or on 45,000 Rupees 5,94,100.

ENCLOSURE

Carried forward...

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Statement of temporary Establishment in this

		Year.	
Extract from Home Department of Government of India.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.	
		Present Scale.	Proposed
		Monthly. RS. A. P.	Annually. RS. A. P.
		Brought forward...	63,500 0 0
		EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT WHILE ON CIRCUIT.	
		1 Dresser or Apothecary...	50 0 0
		1 Duffadar	12 0 0
		6 Peons... ..	42 0 0
			104 0 0
		For 4 months...	416 0 0
		Total Central Office...	63,916 0 0
		FOR ONE PARTY.	
		1 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement ...	1,200 0 0
		Tentage... ..	87 8 0
		Extra do. 6 months...	157 8 0
		1 1st Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, inclusive of travelling allowance.	425 0 0
		1 2nd do. do.	325 0 0
		1 Probationary Assistant.	200 0 0
		Total...	950 0 0
		11,400 0 0	
		DEPUTY OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	
		1 Native Assistant...	200 0 0
		1 Head Gumastah...	50 0 0
		1 Gumastah... ..	35 0 0
		1 do.	25 0 0
		4 do. at 15 Rs. each...	60 0 0
		2 do. at 14 Rs. each...	28 0 0
		1 do.	12 0 0
		1 Dufferbund... ..	7 0 0
		1 Head Writer... ..	45 0 0
		1 Writer... ..	20 0 0
		1 Moolch... ..	9 0 0
		1 Duffadar... ..	14 0 0
		6 Peons at 7 Rs. each...	42 0 0
		6 do. at 6 Rs. each...	36 0 0
		1 Mashalchee and Sweeper	5 0 0
		1 Dresser	35 0 0
		Total...	623 0 0
		7,478 0 0	
		Carried forward...	

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Charges.		Total.	
Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.		
Proposition.		Permanent.	
		Temporary.	
		Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.
		Period.	Period.
		Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.
		Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of proposition.
		Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of Government of India.
		Home Dept.	Financial Department.
		Remarks.	Remarks.
		Orders.	Orders.
Scale.		Monthly. RS. A. P.	Annually. RS. A. P.
			5,592
		50 0 0	
		12 0 0	
		42 0 0	
		104 0 0	416 0 0
			58,324 0 0
			5,592
		1,200 0 0	14,400 0 0
		87 8 0	1,050 0 0
		157 8 0	1,890 0 0
			945
		425 0 0	
		325 0 0	
		200 0 0	
		950 0 0	11,400 0 0
		200 0 0	
		50 0 0	
		35 0 0	
		25 0 0	
		60 0 0	
		28 0 0	
		12 0 0	
		7 0 0	
		45 0 0	
		20 0 0	
		9 0 0	
		14 0 0	
		42 0 0	
		36 0 0	
		5 0 0	
		35 0 0	
		623 0 0	7,478 0 0

Statement of temporary Establishment in this

Year.

Extract from Home Department of Go- vernment of India.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.							
		Present Scale.						Proposed	
		Monthly.			Annually.				
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
		Brought forward...							
		FOR THE 1ST ASSISTANT.						FOR THE 1ST ASSISTANT.	
		1 Head Gumastah and Writer...	30	0	0			1 Head Gumastah and Writer ...	
		1 Gumastah and Assiat- ant Writer...	15	0	0			1 Gumastah and Assist- ant Writer...	
		1 Gumastah...	10	0	0			1 Gumastah ...	
		4 Peons at 6 Rs. each.	24	0	0			4 Peons at 6 Rs. each	
		1 Mashalchee...	5	0	0			1 Mashalchee...	
		Total...	84	0	0	1,008	0	0	Total ..
		FOR THE 2ND ASSISTANT.						FOR THE 2ND ASSISTANT	
		Another such Establish- ment...	84	0	0	1,008	0	0	Another such Establish- ment ...
		FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.						FIELD ESTABLISHMENT,	
		1 Supervisor and In- spector...	150	0	0			DEMARICATION.	
		1 Deputy Inspector...	50	0	0			1 Inspector ...	
		1 do. ...	40	0	0			1 Deputy do. ...	
		1 do. ...	30	0	0			6 Head Gumastahs at 25 Rupees each ...	
		1 Office Gumastah...	25	0	0			1 Office Gumastah...	
		1 do. ...	21	0	0			1 Do. ...	
		1 do. ...	15	0	0			1 Mashalchee ...	
		1 do. ...	12	0	0			10 Demarcation Gumas- tahs at 14 Rs. each	
		1 Mashalchee. ...	5	0	0			20 Do. at 10 1/2 Rs. each	
		10 Demarcation Gumas- tahs at 14 Rs. each.	140	0	0			15 Peons at 6 Rs. each	
		20 do. at 10 1/2 Rs. each.	210	0	0			20 Peons at 5 Rs. each.	
		15 Peons at 6 Rs. each.	90	0	0			1 Head Classifier...	
		20 Peons at 5 Rs. each.	100	0	0			3 do. at 30 Rs. each...	
		1 Head Classifier...	40	0	0			15 Classifiers at 24 Rs. ea.	
		3 do. at 30 Rs. each...	90	0	0			12 Peons at 6 Rs. each.	
		15 Classifiers at 24 Rs. ea.	360	0	0			Volunteers from va- cant salaries. ...	
		12 Peons at 6 Rs. each.	72	0	0				
		Total...	300	0	0			Total demarcation...	
		Another such branch of the same party...	1,750	0	0			Another such branch of the same party...	
		Total...	3,500	0	0	42,000	0	0	Total...
		Carried forward...						CLASSIFICATION.	
								1 Supervisor ...	
								1 Office Gumastah...	
								1 Do. ...	
								1 Do. ...	
								1 Mashalchee ..	

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Charges.										
Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total								
			Proposition.						Orders of Government of India.	
			Permanent.		Temporary.				Home Dept.	Financial Department.
			Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of proposition.	Remarks.	Orders.
			Period.	Period.	Period.	Period.				
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Scale.			Monthly.	Annually.	Monthly.	Annually.				
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.				
			30	0	0					
			15	0	0					
			10	0	0					
			24	0	0					
			5	0	0					
			84	0	0	1,008	0	0		
			84	0	0	1,008	0	0		
			80	0	0					
			40	0	0					
			150	0	0					
			20	0	0					
			15	0	0					
			5	0	0					
			140	0	0					
			210	0	0					
			90	0	0					
			125	0	0					
			875	0	0					
			875	0	0					
			1,750	0	0	21,000	0	0		
			100	0	0					
			20	0	0					
			15	0	0					
			12	0	0					
			5	0	0					

Statement of temporary Establishment in this

						Year.
Extract from Home Department of Government of India. Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.					
	Proposed Scale.				Proposed	
	Monthly.		Annually.			
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Brought forward...					2 Head Classifiers...	
Total of one Party including one Probationary Assistant..			79,287	0	4 Do. at 30 Rs. each.	
5 other such parties, including one Probationary Assistant ..			3,86,835	0	15 Classifiers at Rs. 24 each.	
					25 Do. at Rs. 20 each.	
					20 Peons at Rs. 6 each..	
Total cost of 6 parties with 2 Probationary Assistants.			4,66,122	0	Total...	
Batta, Sadirwarid, and Contingent charges.			18,500	0	Total Demarcation and Classification...	
Total Director's Establishment with 6 parties and Contingent charges... ..			5,48,538	0	Total of one party ...	
					Total of 3 such parties	
					2 Uncovenanted Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement	
					Travelling allowance to do. for 12 months at 5 Rs. per diem...	
					Office and Field Establishments and Assistants and Probationary Assistant Directors, and their Establishments as above for the Covenanted Deputy Directors. ...	
					Total of 2 parties. .	
					Total of 5 parties..	
					Sadirwarid and Contingent charges of the Central Office ..	
					Do. of 5 parties.	
					Travelling allowance of the Director and his Establishments..	
					Travelling allowance of the Office Establishments of the Deputy Directors for 5 parties... ..	
					Total...	
					Total Director's Establishment with 5 parties and Contingent charges....	
					Carried forward...	

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Charges.			Proposition.										Orders of Government of India.	
Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Permanent.			Temporary.				Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Home Dept.	Financial Department.
Scale.			Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Period.	Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Period.					Remarks.	Orders.
Monthly.	Annually.													
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.							
80	0	0												
120	0	0												
360	0	0												
500	0	0												
120	0	0												
1,332	0	0	15,984	0	0									
3,082	0	0	36,984	0	0		5,016							
			75,216	0	0		4,071							
			2,25,648	0	0									
800	0	0												
700	0	0	18,000	0	0									
300	0	0	3,600	0	0									
9,646	0	0	1,15,752	0	0									
			1,37,352	0	0									
			3,63,000	0	0		1,03,122							
			4,800	0	0									
			9,000	0	0									
			6,500	0	0									
			6,000	0	0									
			26,300	0	0		7,830							
			4,47,624	0	0		1,00,914							

Statement of temporary Establishment in this

Extract from Home Department of Government of India.		Office to which the proposition refers.		Year.	
Nature of Charge.					
Present Scale.				Proposed	
Monthly.		Annually.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
				Brought forward...	
				Pay and full Regimental allowances of Military Officers employed as Assistant Directors, viz., 3 Captains and 3 Lieutenants...	
				Do. of 5 Dressers.	
				Mileage to the Deputy Directors when travelling to distant Districts by dāk.	
				Allowance to Assistant Directors in separate charge of parties, three for providing Kachari accommodation at Rs. 4 and 2 at Rs. 2 per diem.	
				Preparation of Settlement Registers for 7,500 square miles at Rs. 5 per square mile.	
				Construction of boundary pillars at Rs. 2 per square mile.	
				Measuring chains at do. 12 per square mile.	
				Office Stationary for the Director's Office and 5 parties.	
				Value of English Foolscap and Country paper for the preparation of Duplicate copies of Vernacular and English Settlement Registers at Rs. 1½ per square mile.	
				Office furniture.	
				Printing charges.	
				Medical stores.	
				Total...	
REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE				Grand Total...	

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
Madras,
30th April 1862.

Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Charges.			Proposition.												Orders of Government of India.	
Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.	Permanent.			Temporary.			Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Financial Department.				
			Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Period.	Increase per annum.	Decrease per annum.	Period.				Home Remarks.	Orders.			
Scale.																
Monthly.		Annually.														
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			RS.			RS.							
		24,192	0 0													
		1,470	0 0													
		2,500	0 0													
		5,760	0 0													
		37,500	0 0													
		15,000	0 0													
		5,625	0 0													
		4,600	0 0													
		9,375	0 0													
		700	0 0													
		2,000	0 0													
		600	0 0													
		1,09,322	0 0						1,09,322							
		5,56,946	0 0						8,408							

(Signed) R. E. MASTER,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

1. Ordered that the above letter be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 1st February 1862, No. 163, Revenue Department.

2. The Board are not sure that it was intended by Government that these revised Estimates for the Survey and Settlement Departments should be transmitted through their Office, but having received them, and as the original Estimates for the work were reviewed by them, they have deemed it proper not to pass on the present communication without critical examination and personal discussion of doubtful points with Mr. Master and Major Priestley.

See Ex. Mins. Cons. 14th August 1855, No. 951, R. D., page 2, Survey Selections.

2. The original Sketch Estimate for the Survey and Settlement operations was as shown below :—

Area to be surveyed and settled. Sq. Miles. 60,000 or 38 million acres.	Rate of progress. Sq. Miles. 2,800 per annum.	Time to be occupied. 22 years.
---	---	---------------------------------------

Cost of Survey.

Per Square Mile.
Rupees 64 × 60,000 = Rupees 38,40,000

Cost of Settlement.

Per 100 Acres
Rupees 10
or
Rupees 64 per square mile.
× 38 million = Rs. 38,00,000
Total Rupees.. 76,40,000

3. The detailed Estimates as eventually submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government were as follows :—

Area.	Minimum size of Survey field.	Rate of progress.	Time to be occupied.
60,000 square miles.	2 Acres in dry land, 1 Acre in wet "	4,400 sq. miles per annum.	14 years.

Cost of Survey with four parties.

Rupees
2,41,920 per annum × 14 = Rupees 33,86,880

exclusive of Travelling allowance for the Superintendent and his Office, and of the cost of Stationery, Instruments and Camp Equipage, and also exclusive of Military allowances of Officers and men employed.

Cost of Lithographic Press.

Rupees.
9,012 per annum × 15 = 1,35,180
Total Survey and Press... 35,22,000

Cost of Demarcation with four parties.

Rupees.
39,840 per annum × 14 = 5,57,760

Cost of Settlement with four parties.

Rupees.
2,56,844 per annum × 14 = 35,95,816
including all charges

Total Demarcation and Settlement ... 41,53,576
Grand Total... 76,75,636

* N. B.—At page 327 of Survey Selections this item is calculated for only 14 years instead of 15.

4. Thus the total cost of surveying and settling 60,000 square miles was estimated at Rupees 76,75,636, or per square mile Rupees 128,* corresponding with the original Sketch Estimate of Rupees 64 per square mile for either branch of the operations, the time to be occupied being, however, estimated at 14 years instead of 22; and the Estimate being of course based on the supposition that

* Note.—The proportion of the charge for the several operations was materially altered by this detailed Estimate.
Total for Survey and Maps.. Rs. 35,22,000 = Rs. 58-11-0 per S.M.

Square Miles..	60,000
Total Demarcation and Settlement.....	Rs. 41,53,576 = Rs. 69-3-0 per S. M.
Square Miles..	60,000
Total	Rs. 127-14-0.

full work was to be obtained from full Establishments, the necessary consequence is that weak Establishments and interruptions of work by frequent removals to greater or less distances must add to the cost.

5. The minimum size of the Survey field, and the items excluded from the Survey Estimate are also important ingredients in the result arrived at.

6. Of the total area estimated for Survey, viz., 60,000 square miles, Major Priestley calculates that including Tanjore (2,900 square miles) 15,000 square miles had been disposed of up to the end of the year 1861-62, and that 6,000 square miles will be turned out in the current year, making a total of square miles 21,000 estimated to be disposed of by 30th April 1863.

7. The expenditure on this portion of the operations up to the same date, is estimated at Rupees 14,60,000, making the cost per square mile Rupees 69½, instead of Rupees 64 the original Estimate, and leaving only Rupees 20,62,060 out of the original Estimate to meet the charge for the remaining area of 39,000 square miles, or less than Rupees 53 per square mile. The cost, however, for this remaining portion of the work is estimated in the correspondence above recorded at Rupees 80 per square mile, or a total sum of Rupees 31,20,000 for 39,000 square miles, so that the total excess beyond the original Estimate will be Rupees 10,57,940. Major Priestley, however, estimates that of the Rupees 80 cost per square mile, Rupees 13 represent items not provided for in the original Estimate, but now charged against it by transfer from other Departments, and some increase of Departmental charge now proposed by him.

Original Estimate.....	Rs. 35,22,000
Estimated expenditure to 30th April 1863.....	14,60,000
Balance.....	20,62,060
Estimated requirements.....	31,20,000
Difference.....	10,57,940

Transferred Items not provided for in original Estimates.

Stationery..	Rs. 12,500
Instruments..	4,000
Camp Equipage and Office rent..	4,000
Military Pay of Officers and Dressers..	43,000
Do. of Artificers ..	4,000
Medical Stores ..	500
	68,000

Proposed additions.	Rs.
To Press ..	17,640
To pay of Uncovenanted Officers ..	6,900
	92,540

8. The items thus added to his accounts are shown in the margin, and Major Priestley claim credit for Rupees 5,95,000 on this account with reference to the 45,000 square miles calculated as remaining to be surveyed at the end of the last official year 1861-62.

9. The transferred items are a clear addition to the cost for which the Department must be allowed credited, and these are estimated by Major Priestley to amount to Rupees 68,000 per annum.

10. He calculates that if five full parties are kept steadily at work, the rate of progress may be estimated at 7,000 square miles per annum. The out-turn of work for the current year is estimated at only 6,000 square miles as already stated, and the less amount resulting from the transfer of one party to the distant District of Kurnool, and the consequent loss of time in travelling, and from the necessity of re-organizing the party hitherto employed in the Wynad; so that the 45,000 square miles remaining to be surveyed at the commencement of the current official year, will probably occupy seven years, and the total additional charge during this period for the transferred items will be Rupees 4,76,000.

Total deficit	Rs. 19,57,910
Tariff items	4,76,000
Net excess cost	5,81,910

Original Estimate	Rs. 25,22,060
Estimated excess	5,81,910
Total	41,04,000

originally estimated, or Rupees 58-11 as estimated in the detailed and sanctioned scheme of operations.

12. Considering the great difficulties that have had, and still have to be encountered in organizing the Department and carrying on the work, this excess appears to the Board to be less than was to be expected, and when it is remembered that the Sketch Estimate was based on very imperfect data; that the Trial Survey in South Arcot cost Rupees 83½ per square mile; that the Village Surveys of Bengal and the North-West Provinces where prices and wages are much lower, averaged apparently Rupees 51½ per square mile many years back, since when prices and wages having enormously increased all over the country; that the Field Survey carried on in this Presidency is necessarily much more detailed; that even the prescribed minimum for the Survey block has not always been maintained, but that in many instances the interstitial fields have been surveyed by the Department without additional charge, nearly the whole of the Trichinopoly District having been thus turned out; and lastly, that the assistance anticipated from the Village Establishments has in practice been only very partially obtained, so that additional expense has been perforce incurred for coolies, &c., the Board are decidedly of opinion, that the Survey must be admitted to be a very expensive. They trust that eventually a considerable sum will be credited to the Department as resulting from the sale of Maps, the whole cost of preparing which is borne by the Department, while the sale proceeds are under the instructions of the Account Department credited to the general revenues. If it is considered necessary that this rule should be maintained, the Survey Department should at once be relieved from all charges on account of the Lithographic Press and Maps, though it is not likely that the efficient working of this minor department would thereby be improved.

13. The Board are also of opinion that the fines levied under the Boundary marks Act should be credited to the Department and should be allowed as a set off to the charge for placing field boundaries or erecting village boundary marks.

14. The original Estimate for the Settlement Department was as above shown Rupees 41,53,576, including demarcation and all minor items, the charge per square mile being Rupees 69-3-0.

15. Of the area to be operated on, viz., 60,000 square miles, Mr. Master calculates that 17,191 have been demarcated at a cost of Rupees 5,64,051, or Rupees 33 per square mile, and 12,580 miles classified at a cost of Rupees 3,60,555, or Rupees 29 per square mile, the total expenditure being Rupees 9,24,606, and the average per square mile Rupees 62.

16. Much, however, remains to be done before this portion of the work will be complete, or its final cost ascertained. The accounts for boundary marks have to be closed, the register completed, and the settlement finally introduced, and for this he estimates that a further sum of Rupees 1,71,910 will be necessary, making the total cost of back work Rupees 10,96,516; and deducting from this Rupees 14,000 for the cost incurred on the Nidadavole and Bahazally estates, which is to be recovered from the proprietor, the amount appropriated out of the original Estimate is Rupees 10,82,500, leaving Rupees 30,71,076 available for work yet to be performed.

17. Deducting the area already demarcated and Tanjore, Mr. Master calculates that 40,000 square miles remain to be demarcated, which he estimates to cost Rupees 11,20,000 at Rupees 28 per square mile.

Note.—It is observed that the service Inams of Potails, Kurnums and other *quasi* Government village Officers will need to be classified and assessed in order to their resumption and enfranchisement in connexion with the revision of the Village Establishments.

18. The area classified or not needing to be classified, (including Tanjore and all Inam* lands), he assumes at 25,000 square miles, leaving 35,000 square miles according to the original Estimate to be operated on, the cost for which he estimates at Rupees 16,45,000, or Rupees 47 per square mile.

19. The two-fold operation of demarcation and classification can be considered to be performed in about the same space of time if full parties are steadily at work, and the total cost for the remaining joint field work will be Rupees 27,65,000 according to the above Estimate, or Rupees 3,06,076 less than the available balance as shown above.

20. Demarcation and classification do not, however, constitute the entire work of the Settlement Department, neither can these two branches of the operation proceed "pari passu." Difficulty has already been experienced and is anticipated in future in securing properly qualified superintendence. The work will thus not proceed so steadily as has been assumed in the Estimate, and for the completion of the settlement the Office Establishments of the Director and his Deputies must be maintained after the field work shall have been closed.

21. The total further charge resulting from these and other minor causes detailed by Mr. Master, is estimated at Rupees 8,35,783 in addition to the cost of the field work as above shown, and deducting from this sum the available surplus, there remains a net amount of Rupees 5,29,707 in excess of the original Estimate, and the estimated cost for square mile is raised to Rupees 78 without allowing on the one hand for the withdrawal of Tanjore from the operation, or on the other for items not included in the original Estimate, instead of Rupees 64, or Rupees 69-3 as estimated in the original detailed scheme.

22. The total cost of the two-fold operation of Survey and Settlement is thus now estimated at Rupees 87,87,283, instead of Rupees 76,75,636 as in the detailed scheme sanctioned, and the cost per square mile for the area originally estimated, viz., 60,000 square miles, is raised to Rupees 146 instead of Rupees 128, the relative proportion of the cost being about Rupees 68 for survey, and Rupees 78 for settlement, or in each case an excess of about 10 Rupees per square mile, beyond the original Estimate.

Note.—In paragraph 45 Mr. Master estimates at Rupees 2,77,134 the additional expense resulting from the necessity of the Settlement Department making the first Jamabundy after the settlement of each District is concluded, that being in fact the practical introduction and final test of the work of the Department. This is necessary to be performed by the Department, but the charge is in great measure properly debitable to the ordinary Revenue Department.

23. It will, however, be observed that in the cost of the Settlement operations there is included a large item (Rupees 1,09,322 per annum) for charges which have either been transferred from other Departments as in the case of the Military pay of Officers and Dressers employed, or though legitimately debitable to the Settlement Department, were not provided for in the original Estimate. The Department is fairly entitled to take credit for all transferred charges, but the Board have been unable to calculate the total deduction that should be made on this account, as was done in the analysis of the Survey Estimate, as the period during which each item of charge will continue is not known.

24. The Board as already stated are decidedly of opinion that in comparing the amount of the present Estimates and of the work performed, with the original Estimates, the Departments are fairly entitled to take credit for all that was not included in these last calculations, but which is now debited against the works, and in some cases, as in the item of Military pay and allowances, where Government incurs no charge from which it would otherwise be free, it may be questioned whether any useful end is attained by including the charges in the accounts. But

as the deduction cannot be made in both branches alike, and as it may be desirable to have the total gross estimated cost of the whole work exhibited, the Board append the following abstract:—

	Survey. Rs.	Settlement. Rs.
Cost as now estimated of Items included in original Estimate.	41,04,000	Cannot be separated.
Do. not so included...	4,76,000	
Total of present Estimate.....	45,80,000 or per square mile Rs. 76.	46,83,283 or per square mile Rs. 78.
Do. of original Estimate....	35,22,060 or per square mile Rs. 58-11.	41,53,576 or per square mile Rs. 69-3.

25. Thus the entire cost of the whole work, all charges included, is estimated at Rupees 92,63,283, or an average of Rupees 154 per square mile. No useful object will be attained by contrasting this amount with that of the original imperfect Estimate. It must not be forgotten that the Survey of the interstitial fields, and the settlement of service Inams are not provided for in the present Estimates.

26. The Board have thus analyzed the Estimates now furnished, which appear to have been drawn out by Mr. Master and Major Priestley with great care and praiseworthy candour. It remains for the Board to notice briefly some of the details, which will be considered in the order in which they are given in Mr. Master's letter.

27. The proposal to abolish the situations of Assistant Record-keeper, and five Moochees in the Survey Superintendent's Office, and to apply the saving thus made, viz., Rupees 50 to increase the pay of Major Priestley's Office Assistant from Rupees 200 to 250 seems to be expedient; the Board observe that even by this course the Assistant will only be paid on the same scale as that proposed by the Acting Director for the Manager of his own Department, who is the third in rank in this Settlement Office. The pay proposed for the 2 Moochees who are retained, viz., 7½ Rupees each seems too small, and should be raised to 10 Rupees.

28. The increase of pay to the Deputy Superintendent and six Assistants is recommended for sanction.

29. The question of charging the entire pay of Military Officers to the Department has already been touched upon. The Board consider that as these Officers are liable to be called on for Military service at any time, their whole pay should not be debited to the Survey.

30. This point has been already considered (paragraph 12).

31. The Board agree with the Acting Director that the Survey grant for the Town of Madras cannot be appropriated to meet the extra cost in the Survey Department in the manner proposed by Major Priestley.

32. The question of "Interstitial fields" is now before Government. If Mr. Master's proposal is sanctioned, and the work be performed under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Director, at an estimated cost of 2 to 2½ Rupees per square mile, a sum of about a lac and a half must be added to the Estimates of either the Survey or Settlement Department. No allowance has at present been made in their Estimates on this account by either the Superintendent or the Acting Director.

33. The Board consider that good reason is shown in paragraph 17 of Mr. Master's letter for the appointment of a Probationary Assistant to each party, if the present arrangement for demarcation continue, and they would recommend this proposition for sanction. Two Assistants of this description are already allowed to two of the parties; the additional number required will therefore be three. This subject was brought before Government last in the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th June 1861, No. 3,131.

34. Under the circumstances detailed in this paragraph, the Board consider it desirable that travelling allowance at 8 Annas a mile should be allowed when a Deputy Director has to visit another District in course of duty.

35. Mr. Master also recommends that when a Deputy Director is placed in charge of another Deputy Director's party he should receive an allowance out of the salary of the vacant office, in consequence of the additional work imposed on him. The Board consider this clubbing the work of two Deputies under one, must be detrimental to the progress and efficiency of the work, and cannot support any proposal tending to facilitate recourse to it. The Deputy Director's 1st Assistant should in their opinion be a gentleman qualified and ready at any time to take charge of a party temporarily in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Deputy Director.

36. The Office allowance proposed, viz., 4 Rupees a day in case of a full party; and two Rupees for a portion of a party, is reasonable and might be allowed, if Government think fit, in Captain Smith's case, and to others similarly situated; but the Board do not think that there should be any party to which a Deputy Director is not appointed, and for which he is not responsible. The five parties now estimated for should be made complete and kept compact.

37. Until orders regarding consolidated salaries are passed, no change is necessary in the Estimates now submitted on account of the pay of Military Officers in the Department. The calculation seems to be rightly based on the supposition that they will be Staff Corps men.

38. One quarter of a lac per annum for the salaries of the Central Office seems excessive, and even the reduced amount is very high. The Board consider that the Establishment may still need revising, but for the present they would accept Mr Master's modifications. The Director should have it in his power to appoint an Assistant when the necessity may arise.

39. Mr. Master's proposal to retain the servants proposed to be reduced until they can be provided with situations is recommended for approval. Many vacancies will probably occur at intervals as the Department moves from one District to another, and these will afford opportunities for absorbing these extra hands, but it would be very hard summarily to cast them adrift. The Board have lately called for a return of men who have suffered by the revision in the Revenue Establishments, and the servants now in question can take their chance of re-employment along with the others.

40. The charge here referred to has been doubtless materially increased by *batta* to servants being calculated according to the new scale, but at the same time the rates allowed are no more than sufficient to cover the expense to which these officers are put in travelling. The estimated charge for extra tent allowance for the whole year is proper.

41. The charge for the preparation of the Settlement Register, viz., Rupees 37,500 for 7,500 square miles at 5 Rupees per mile, seems to be very large, and should be again scrutinized by the Officiating Director. The charge for the preparation of four copies of the field Registers for the whole of the Bellary District was

9,751 Rupees only. There were 5,09,384 fields entered in these Registers, but in Districts where there are great sub-divisions of land, the cost must necessarily be higher than when the fields are in large blocks.

Paragraph 28. 42. The charge for boundary pillars is moderate; it is framed from actual experience of cost.

Paragraph 29. 43. The measuring chains should, the Board are of opinion, be charged to the Department in the first instance, and when the work is concluded they can be made over to the Revenue Department at a valuation.

Paragraph 31. 44. This charge of Rupees 9,375 is in addition to the sum entered in paragraph 27 for writing these Registers, viz., Rupees 37,500, which is for the Establishment alone.

Paragraphs 37 to 39. 45. Mr. Master's proposal to omit the classification and assessment of Inams does not meet with the entire approbation of the Board. The personal and all other than service Inams may be omitted, but as regards some of the latter it is necessary to classify and fix a positive assessment on them, as they represent the value of the service rendered to the State by the service Inamdars. It is moreover in contemplation virtually to resume them all in connection with the revision of the Village Establishments, and to assess them either at the full or a reduced assessment, leaving them in the hands of the present occupants. This renders it necessary to place on these lands a fair assessment, and Mr. Master should therefore deduct from the 9,400 square miles, the estimated area of Inams in Districts yet to be taken up, such an extent as may represent these public service Inams, and report the charge which will have to be incurred for their classification and assessment.

X 46. In conclusion, the Board would suggest for the consideration of Government that economy and efficiency would probably be promoted by transferring to the Survey Department the work of demarcation with the amount provided for this branch of the operations.

47. The change would probably in great measure do away with the necessity that now occasionally arises for a Deputy Director to leave the District on the settlement of which he is engaged, and might enable the Director to dispense with the proposed additional Probationary Assistant. The work could be arranged by the Survey Department so as to be sufficiently in advance of the Survey and no more, and the necessity for renewing marks which have been washed away prior to survey would probably cease.

48. The only objection that occurs to the Board is that appeals in boundary disputes could not lie from the Assistant in charge of the Demarcation to the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, but this might be met by constituting the Demarcation Superintendent a subordinate of the Collector in this capacity, thus keeping the appeal to the ordinary Revenue authorities of the District.

49. The Board would also suggest that the assessing operations be in each case deferred until the survey work of the particular field of operations is complete, and the area exactly ascertained, which can only be done after the maps are plotted. In the absence of the means of ultimate check thus afforded, the actual effect of the proposed settlement cannot be determined, and the risk of enhancing rather than reducing the burden of taxation on the land becomes very serious.

50. The change would probably enable the Director to make some further reduction in the Head-quarter's Establishment, while the Board believe that it will cause little absolute change in the present position of the District parties, but will merely suspend their increase to full strength. It will tend to render the field of operations less wide-spread and unmanageable than it at present is, and will make the work of the Department more steady and certain. Whether the Settlement operations might not with advantage be left to the District Collectors with the aid of a Special

Assistant of experience and a small account establishment, subject to the revision of the Board and the confirmation of Government, is a large question which the Board deem worthy of the consideration of Government.

51. They have requested Mr. Master to consider whether with the experience now attained by the Department, some simplification of the assessing process may not be feasible and advantageous, even if the Department be retained on its present footing.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

„ to Major F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. J. Wright.

14 Aug / 55 No. 19 29
 From Aug 7/17 29/58 No. 17
 10 April / 58 — 7-8
 10 March / 57 — 1-2
 8 Sept — 37
 29 Nov — 81-82
 4 April / 51 — 30-31
 1 Dec — 7
 7 — 97-98
 24 — 443-444
 12 March / 51 — 204-205
 10 June — 85-86
 25 Nov / 51 — 255
 1 Feb / 52 — 12
 14 March / 52 — 248
 246

CP 1326.

No. 4724.

Submitting a letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, forwarding revised Estimates of the probable cost of the Survey and Settlement operations in the Madras Presidency with the Board's remarks thereon.

Revenue 1862 (C)
 Pro: of Govt for February / 65
 11-2090.

Proceedings Board of Rev.

Dated 21st 3 July 1862
 Received 24th 7

Dated 21st July 1862
 Despatched 23rd 1
 Received.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

1862 Department.
 No.

Submitting a letter from the Offg. Director of Revenue Settlement, forwarding revised Estimates of the probable cost of the Survey and Settlement operations in the Madras Presidency, with the Board's remarks thereon. — 280 H.H.

RECORDED.

28th Feb 1865.

Matters in which the order of Court are required

Letter of 3 April 1862 No 425. Bonds No 7 April 1862 No 2301. Subject: Measurement of interstitial fields.

Subjects alluded to in letter of 30 April 1862 No 571, and Bonds No 21 July 1862 No 4724.

Para 4 and 5. Alterations proposed by Dept of Survey Bonds No para 27-28-29.

Para 9. Bonds No para 12. Sale proceeds of lands to be credited to Litter public Dept. already disposed of in 40 22 Jan 1863 No 140. No fresh orders necessary.

Para 10. Bonds No para 31. Increase of cost to be met out of annual grant for Madras Survey.

Para 17. Bonds No para 33. Relativary. Aft asked for to each party. With hardly be required under the altered arrangements.

Para 18. Bonds No para 34. Dep. Directors to be allowed travelling allowance when proceeding from district to district on duty.

Para 19. Bonds No para 35. Extra allowance to Dep. Dir when in charge of two parties.

Para 20. Bonds No para 36. Allowance for cartage as contribution to Aft in charge of parties with some retrospective effect.

6 in 4529.

5
Para 21. Bonds No. 29 & 37. Military pay
and allowances. Consolidated salaries.

Para 22. Bonds No. 38. Central office
establishment

Para 23. Bonds No. 39. Servants to be advanced
the returned until provided with other
appointments.

Para 37 & 39. Bonds No. 45. Exclusion of men
from classification and appointment.

Modified. Bonds No. 22 left.
Letter of 20 April 1862. No 1241.

Para 19. Employment of the Kistner & Kellner
Settlement parties. With to be disposed of
the general orders to be issued

Retention of demarcation under the
Settlement Dept. Bonds No. and reinter-
diction of combined system. Bonds No.
19 No 62 No 7602 and 7 Jan 63 No 75.

Postponement of the submission of settle-
ment Reports until survey areas are available
Disposed of in Govt Order 30 Jan 63 No 206

No. 7,045.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 23rd October 1862.

Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 19th September 1862, No. 1,241-70:—

1. As several important questions regarding the mode of conducting the future operations of the Settlement Department require early consideration and orders, and as they severally affect and hang on each other, I have the honor to bring them to the notice of the Board in one communication, and to request that they will submit it to Government with such remarks as they may consider necessary, and communicate to me as early as possible the orders that may be passed on the various points.

2. The field work in the Kistna District is completed, and that in Nellore will be brought to a close at the end of the year. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the arrangements to be made for the future employment of the two parties, in order that the requisite instructions may be issued beforehand. The Kistna party is of full strength, comprising Demarcation and Classification branches. The Nellore party consists of demarcators only, the classification of that District having, under the Orders of Government of the 7th December 1860, No. 2,334, been postponed till after the Survey. Both the parties consist entirely of northern men, who speak the Telugu language, and they can therefore only be employed in Telugu Districts. Four such Districts alone remain to be taken up, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam; North Arcot can hardly be included, for in a portion of it only is Telugu spoken.

3. Whenever practicable, it is desirable to transfer a party to a District adjoining that in which it has hitherto been working, as not only is the time ordinarily occupied in the journey from one District to another saved, and the work in the new District commenced so much the earlier, but the resignations which invariably take place on the occasion of a transfer are fewer, and the party is consequently less disorganized.

4. In the case of the Kistna party there is nothing to prevent the above course being carried out, for though the Cuddapah District is separated from Guntoor where the party has been working hitherto, by two Taluks of Kurnool, viz., Markapur and Cumbum, both of them until lately formed a part of Cuddapah, and being separated from Kurnool Proper by a wide mountainous range, can be taken up by the Kistna party much more conveniently than by that of Kurnool. I beg to propose therefore that the Kistna party on taking the field again at the close of the present recess, should move into the Markapur Taluk of Kurnool, and after completing it and the adjoining Taluk of Cumbum, should take up the Taluks of the Cuddapah District in regular order.

5. The Kistna District having been commenced before the Order of Government of the 7th December 1860, No. 2,334, was passed, the party continued to work until the completion of the District, on the system of combined demarcation and classification originally sanctioned in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 10th March 1859, No. 290, the first quoted Order having been acted on in those Districts only which were taken up after it was passed. Under the existing orders the operations in Cuddapah will in the first instance be confined to demarcation, but as I have of late seen great cause to question the correctness of the course adopted in abandoning the combined system, which was in many respects found to work exceedingly well, I am induced to submit for the consideration of the Board the advisability of reverting to it, notwithstanding that it has been once condemned.

6. In paragraph 40 of my letter of the 30th April last, No. 571, I pointed out that the revised Estimates, large as they were, had been based on the supposition that five parties were fully and continuously employed, but that the separation of the two operations of demarcation and classification had prevented me from working with parties at full strength in Nellore, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely, and would prevent me from doing so in Districts to be hereafter taken up, and that

this separation not only rendered the progress of the work slow, but also materially enhanced its cost. It is true that in the same paragraph I deprecated a return to the original mode of working, but my objection referred more to the evils arising from assessing, or in other words framing Settlement reports and calculations of financial results on estimated areas, in anticipation of the Survey, than to the simultaneous demarcation and classification of the land. I always was, and am still of opinion that the combined system is the quickest, the most economical, and admits of the closest supervision. The effect of continuing the separate system which now obtains, will be the indefinite postponement of the classification of the Districts now under demarcation, for we cannot expect to be put in possession of the Survey Maps and areas for several years, and consequently an enormous addition to the cost of the work. On this subject, I beg to refer the Board to the opinions expressed by one of the ablest of the Deputy Directors, Mr. F. W. Morris, in the enclosed extracts from his letters, dated 7th July and 20th August last, No. 9, and Mr. Morris has for the last two years had charge of a party working on the combined system, and his opinion is deserving of weight. The conducting the two operations simultaneously will not necessitate the framing of the Settlement Report, or the calculations of financial results before the correct Survey areas are supplied, though it will expedite their preparation as soon as accurate data are available.

7. In paragraphs 46, 47 and 48 of their Proceedings of the 21st July last, No. 4,724, the Board suggest the transfer to the Survey Department of the work of demarcation with the amount per square mile provided for it. If this suggestion is approved by Government, the system of simultaneous demarcation and classification cannot of course be reverted to. I was myself for some time disposed to concur with the Board, that the proposed transfer to the Survey Department might be made with advantage, but subsequent consideration has led me to doubt the wisdom of the measure, and to prefer the retention of this branch of the work under the Settlement Department. The adjustment of boundaries and the settlement of the disputes which are of constant occurrence, are essentially revenue duties, and frequently require in addition to revenue knowledge, judicial experience. I do not think that the Survey Department will be able to perform the work more economically than we have done it, especially if the combined system is reverted to. It is true that complaints have been made of errors and defects in the demarcation, but these have been confined to particular localities, and have had reference more particularly to the village boundaries. I believe the Superintendent of Revenue Survey will bear me out in asserting, that in the majority of the Districts the field demarcation has been done well and to his satisfaction. The result in the instance in which the operation was entrusted to the Survey, was not satisfactory, though doubtless the Department is now more acquainted with revenue requirements than it was then. Mr. Morris strongly advocates the retention of the work under the Settlement Department, and appeals to the Survey officers employed in the Kistna and Kurnool Districts to say whether or not they have been satisfied with it.

8. On the whole, I recommend that the demarcation should continue to be performed under the superintendence of the Settlement Department, and that the combined system of simultaneous demarcation and classification should be again introduced, as well in Districts which have only lately been commenced, as in those to be hereafter taken up. In the tabular Statement which accompanied my letter of the 30th April last, No. 571, the estimate of the cost of the out-door Establishments of each Deputy Director's party was reduced from Rupees 42,000 to Rupees 36,984 per annum, on the ground as explained in paragraphs 16 and 24 of that letter, that under the system of separate demarcation and classification, so large a number of classifiers was not required. Should the combined system be again reverted to, field Establishments for each Deputy costing Rupees 42,000 as provided in the tabular Statement which accompanied Mr. Newill's letter of the 20th March 1861, No. 470, and sanctioned by the Government of India under date the 8th February 1862, No. 1,241, will be required. The annual cost of each party will thus be slightly increased, but this increase will be more than compensated for by the greater speed and efficiency with which the work will be accomplished. If my present proposal is sanctioned, the Kistna party, instead of being partially broken up and disorganized, will be transferred intact to

Cuddapah, and under the supervision of Mr. Morris, and his experienced Assistants will, I trust, carry on the work there as rapidly, economically and efficiently as it has done in the Kistna District. The Tinnevely party now working at half strength, and performing demarcation only, will gradually be made up to the full complement and carry on both branches. The Kurnool party which has already been authorized under the special circumstances of that District, and with reference to the wish of the Government that the settlement should be formed without delay, to work on the combined system, will continue as it has begun.

9. The disposal of the Nellore party presents more difficulty than that of the Kistna. There is no adjacent District to which it can be transferred. North Arcot it is true adjoins, but of it only one entire Taluk with portions of two others are Telugu, and this tract would provide the party with work for but a very short time. Bellary is separated from Nellore by Cuddapah, but it adjoins Kurnool, and it will, I think, be found most convenient to leave it for the Kurnool party to take up after completing that District. The remaining Northern Districts are Vizagapatam and Ganjam; each contains a small proportion only of Government land, the greater part consisting of Zemindary and proprietary Estates. The Government Taluks which contain large tracts of waste and jungle do not lie compactly, but are situated in different parts of the Districts, both of which are long and narrow, forming a strip of coast more than 300 miles in length, and the southernmost point in Vizagapatam is 325 miles distant from Nellore, the locality where the party is now working. These circumstances will conduce to render the Survey and Settlement operations in Vizagapatam and Ganjam more than usually expensive, as much time will be lost in the actual journey in the first instance, as well as afterwards in moving about from Taluk to Taluk. Moreover, if these Districts are taken up at present, the operations of the Department will extend from the Chilka lake to Cape Comorin, or at least 1,200 miles, a distance which cannot but greatly interfere with proper supervision, and this fact alone makes me very unwilling to take them up at the present juncture.

10. The total area of the three Government Taluks in Vizagapatam is 1,500 square miles, and of this, according to the Revenue accounts, only 63 square miles are cultivated. In Ganjam the three Government Taluks aggregate 1,950 square miles, of which 527 square miles are said to be cultivated. Such a small extent will not take a party long to accomplish, should it eventually be considered desirable to survey and assess it, but for the reasons above given, I recommend that both operations be for the present deferred.

11. As the demarcation of the Nellore District is very nearly completed, it will not be practicable to work there on the combined system, even should the Government sanction its re-introduction elsewhere; but the classification of the District has still to be made, and it appears to me that it will be desirable to complete it, rather than to transfer the party to another locality. If I am authorized to take this course, the Nellore party may be re-arranged as a classification party, and the work may be commenced as soon as the demarcation is finished. A further advantage will be gained by the adoption of this plan. The survey of Nellore will not be finished for some time to come, and were the Settlement party altogether removed, there would be a difficulty in providing for any correction or revision of the demarcation which the Deputy Superintendent might require. Under the proposed arrangement the Settlement Department will be at hand to attend to any requisitions of the above nature.

12. The course to be taken with respect to the Coimbatore party alone remains to be considered. When in April 1861, it became necessary during the unhealthy season to remove from the Wynad the Survey and Settlement parties working there, the Wynad the Survey and Settlement parties working there, directed them to be temporarily transferred to the Coimbatore District, and operations were commenced in the Coimbatore Taluk. The object of the transfer was avowedly to secure temporary employment for the Establishments which would otherwise have been without work; the question of taking up the District systematically was not then entertained, and on the re-opening of the working season in Wynad, the parties returned thither.

* Board's Proceedings, 12th April 1861, No. 1,927.

13. At the close of the season of 1861, the Establishments were finally withdrawn from Wynad in accordance with the Order of Government dated 21st October 1861, No. 2,015, and Mr. Newill in his letter to the Board of the 30th January 1862, No. 111, recommended that the work in Coimbatore should be continued, and this recommendation they supported in their Proceedings of the 11th February last, No. 953. The Government in their Order of the 25th April, No. 895, refused their sanction to the proposed arrangement, and directed the transfer of the Wynad party to Tinnevely to be there employed in addition to the Salem party. They remarked that "Madura and Coimbatore have had their Pymash and field assessment, and in them the areas and boundaries of fields are fairly known, and the Land tax does not generally need immediate revision." In my letter of the 7th June last, No. 760, I pointed out certain reasons why it was inexpedient to employ two parties in Tinnevely, and recommended that the work in Coimbatore should for the present be continued by the Wynad party. The Board concurred in the propriety of this course, and the Government in their Order of the 25th June 1862, No. 1,392, were pleased to sanction it, directing that as the Wynad party would not be required in Tinnevely, it should go on with Coimbatore until an estimate of the cost of surveying and settling the District could be submitted.

14. From the above brief analysis of the correspondence, it will be observed that the operations in the Coimbatore District have hitherto been only provisionally sanctioned, and that the question of taking up the District systematically has still to be decided. In obedience to the Order of Government last quoted, I have prepared an Estimate of the cost of the survey and settlement of the whole District which is herewith forwarded. It amounts in round numbers to 7½ lacs of Rupees. I have also conferred and corresponded with the present Collector Mr. Grant, and referred to the written opinion of the late Collector Mr. Thomas, furnished by him to Mr. Newill before his departure. Copies of this correspondence, as per margin, are herewith enclosed. The Board will notice that both the late and the present Collector concur in the opinion that a scientific survey, and an elaborate revision of the assessment, are at present neither required nor desirable; that no advantages at all commensurate with the vast outlay which those operations would involve can be expected, and that the corrections in the existing rates, the necessity of which is admitted, can be made in a simple manner by the aid of the present Revenue Establishment.

15. Such being the opinions of these two experienced Officers, and those opinions being in a great measure concurred in by the Government, as shown in the Extract from their Proceedings quoted in paragraph 13, I cannot recommend that the large outlay, which the Estimate shows will be required for the purpose, be incurred in carrying out a regular survey and settlement of the District. The fact of a considerable sum of money having been already expended on demarcation and survey in the Coimbatore and adjoining Taluk is, in my opinion, no argument for continuing an expenditure shown to be unnecessary, and it is therefore my duty to recommend that the operations in the Coimbatore District be put a stop to. The survey of the two Taluks which have been nearly demarcated might be completed, the revision of the assessment being left to the Collector.

16. Should the Board and Government concur in the propriety of the above arrangement, it will be necessary to consider how the Establishment now employed in Coimbatore should be disposed of. If five full parties are to be hereafter kept up, I would recommend that with the view of concentrating the operations as far as possible, some District adjacent to Madras, for instance North Arcot or Chingleput, should be next taken in hand.

17. Adverting to paragraph 14 of the Government Order, dated 30th May 1862, No. 1,197, I have caused an estimate of the probable cost of surveying and settling the Cuddapah District including the two Taluks of Kurnool proposed to be taken up with it, and with reference to the proposed re-introduction of the combined system, the estimate has been made in two forms, one

on the supposition that the combined system is adopted, and the other in case the separate system should be preferred. On the Orders of Government on the question mooted in paragraph 16 being intimated to me, the necessary estimate for the District, which they may wish to have taken up, shall be submitted.

18. Adverting to the completion of the field work in the Guntoor portion of the Kistna District, I beg to recommend, with reference to the unanimously held opinion as to the unsatisfactory nature of calculations of financial results based on estimated areas, that Mr. Morris be authorized to defer submitting his Settlement report until the correct areas are available. I recommend that this course be followed for the future in every instance, with the exception of the cases of the Districts of Kurnool and Salem. In the former for special reasons connected with the Irrigation Company's operations delay cannot be allowed, and in the latter owing to Mr. Thomas' contemplated early departure to England: the submission of the report in anticipation of the receipt of the whole of the true areas is unavoidable.

19. To recapitulate the points in which orders are now solicited are, briefly,

First.—The future employment of the Kistna and Nellore Settlement parties.

Second.—The retention of the demarcation under the Settlement Department.

Third.—The re-introduction of the combined system of demarcation and classification.

Fourth.—The abandonment for the present of the operations in the Coimbatore District.

Fifth.—The future disposal of the Coimbatore party.

Sixth.—The postponement of the submission of the Settlement Reports in the Kistna and other Districts until the correct Survey areas are available.

It is very desirable that all these points should be disposed of at an early date, but it is especially necessary that I should receive instructions on the first, as the Kistna party will be ready to take the field again in six weeks from the present time, and there are preliminary arrangements to be made before work can be commenced in a new District.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Extract from a letter from E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of the Coimbatore District, to H. NEWILL, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 15th December 1861, No. 500.

I. I have the honor to annex replies to the several queries contained in your Circular of the 4th ultimo, No. 1,481.

Do you consider the assessment in your District generally, or in any particular items, to be either heavier or lighter than a fair standard so as to call for material revision in the new Settlement?

4. I consider the assessment on irrigated lands in Perindoray and Sathinungalam, in some instances to be heavy. It may require revision, especially in Perindoray (formerly Errode) where it ranges as high as 23 Rupees per cawny. It would be easily effected by a simple reduction of 20 per cent, and no new Survey is necessary.

Do you consider that the Survey will result in any large excess of areas of fields generally, or that it will bring to light any large extent of concealed cultivation not hitherto brought to account?

5. No periodical examinations of cultivation are regularly and strictly made, and lands cultivated are immediately brought to account. Concealed cultivation may exist in some of the jungly and isolated localities, unknown to the Village Officers themselves, but such extent would be small, and not worth bringing to account.

How far have any reductions been made in the Land Revenue pending the introduction of the Survey and Settlement, and with what effect as re-

6. Under orders of Government, reduction in the assessment on old well gardens at 15 per cent in the Taluks lying south, and 12 per cent

gards the extension of cultivation and amount of revenue?

Do you consider that the Survey and Settlement by equalizing the assessment and reducing burdens of taxation, and also by giving fixity and definition to tenure and property, will result in any extended area of cultivation?

Are the population and resources of the District sufficient to warrant this expectation, and to what extent?

in those north of the Noyal, was made in Fasl 1264. A Statement* of the cultivation and net assessment for five years prior to the reduction, and for the subsequent years, is forwarded herewith, reductions where necessary have also been made in a few instances in Punjab.

7. I do not think that the assessment as at present existing in this District is heavy, nor needs revision, nor will such be productive of increase of revenue to any considerable extent. Good seasons with the present moderate assessment, will alone gradually tend to increase the revenue. The population and resources of the district are sufficient to warrant such expectation. I really do not consider that this District needs any new Survey or Settlement, or that the Ryots at all desire it. The rental even in bad years has held its ground, and has steadily increased. There are few balances, and few complaints. The only reduction required, is the 13 and 10 per cent (I before asked, and the Government partly assent-

* Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 6th October 1854, No. 1,298, ed* to) on garden land; this is a matter of reduction in account, and

could be at once carried out, with beneficial result, if sanctioned. Copies of two Statements referred to in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply, are forwarded herewith.

11. While desirous to give all fair aid to your two Departments, I must deprecate their requiring forced labor of any sort, in a poor District, and for purposes which do not immediately benefit the Ryot. Our boundaries, fieldwar and villagewar, are already clearly and satisfactorily known. There are very few disputes, and none which your Department would probably settle. There are no disputed titles or inadequate assessments which could be fairly or properly raised. They have been settled for the last 60 years, and I am of opinion that it would be impolitic and unjust to raise them. If any are low, they had better remain so, to the real and mutual benefit of both Ryot and Government; to raise a few 1,000 Rupees, and lower, and shake confidence and long prescriptive right, would be more than doubtful policy.

12. A light assessment is the sheet anchor of every District, and of the country at large. Even where slightly unequal in pressure, it had far better be let alone. The evil of tampering with it, will be much worse than its trifling inequalities, fraud and concealed cultivation; if extensive, should alone in my opinion, be touched, and these the yearly inquiries of the local Officers in every Ryotwar District are sufficient to detect; an elaborate Survey to detect and bring fractions to light and to book, is a remedy worse than the disease. I speak of my own District. Moreover, the amalgamation of villages under Mr. Pelly's orders is now about to take place, clubbing 1,544 into 581 villages; dismissing 1,779 Monegars, 460 Curnums, and 1,713 Toties. Measurement and Survey (involving vexatious calls for free labor and some expense for boundary stones, &c., on each village, and the village servants) will be very inopportune and nearly impracticable, at such a time. I would

nesly suggest that only the work now actually in hand be completed; and further measurement and survey be deferred for the present.

Letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th August 1862, No. 1,145-168.

1. Adverting to Mr. Newill's letter of the 4th November last, No. 1,481, and to your predecessor's reply thereto, dated 5th December, No. 500, I have the honor to request you will favor me with your views on the question of the survey and assessment of the Coimbatore District. You will observe that Mr. Thomas, in paragraphs 4 and 7 of his letter, expresses his opinion that though the assessment on certain irrigated lands is heavy and needs revision, such may be effected by a simple percentage reduction, that no new survey or settlement is required in the District or desired by the Ryots, and that no material increase of cultivation or revenue can be expected to follow those operations if carried out.

2. Whether a re-measurement of the land is necessary or not, must depend in a great measure on the degree of reliance to be placed on the old Paimash areas. I am given to understand that these are very fairly accurate, indeed sufficiently so for revenue purposes; but you will be able to inform me further on this point. As regards the assessment, I gather from returns which have been furnished to me that the rates in all classes of land, dry, wet, and garden, are far more numerous than can be at all requisite, and that they descend unnecessarily low. For instance in the Perindoray Taluk there are no less than 47 separate dry rates ranging from a maximum of Rupees 2-4-11 to a minimum of 1 anna 3 pies, and averaging Rupees 1-0-7 per acre; 17 wet rates ranging from Rupees 16-10-7 to Rupees 2-12-5, averaging Rupees 10-15-8; and 35 garden rates ranging from Rupees 5-1-2 to Rupees 1-3-8, and averaging Rupees 2-13-11. The same is observable more or less in the other Taluks, and in that of Sattimangalum, the wet assessment reaches as high as Rupees 20-13-4 per acre. There can be no doubt therefore that revision is necessary in the assessment now imposed on all classes of land, and I think you will agree with me that the 47 rates of dry assessment for instance, might with advantage be reduced to 6 or 8, and that 4 or 6 annas per acre may with propriety be made the minimum.

3. The question then arises, can the necessary revision be made on a general consideration of the circumstances of each Taluk, or will it be necessary for the District to be systematically taken up by my Department? The Government, in their Order of the 30th May last, No. 1,197, paragraph 14, have directed that before any District is taken up, a careful estimate of the cost of each process of the survey and settlement operations should be prepared and submitted to them. I have accordingly framed an estimate, copy of which is herewith forwarded for your information. You will observe that the survey is estimated to cost Rupees 3,72,775, and the settlement Rupees 3,75,232, or the two operations together in round numbers 7½ lacs of Rupees. This is a very large sum, and should not be spent unless advantages commensurate with the outlay are likely to be obtained. I shall be glad to be favored with your opinion on this important subject at an early date, as it is one which presses for a decision, and which must be shortly submitted for the Orders of Government. The demarcation of the Coimbatore Taluk, as you are doubtless aware, is all but completed, while that of the adjoining Taluk of Palladam is advancing.

Letter from P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 6th September 1862, No. 299.

1. I have received your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 1,145.

2. You state that the survey and settlement of the Coimbatore District will cost about 7½ lacs of Rupees, and you ask me whether with regard to its present circumstances any commensurate advantages to Government are likely to arise, in other words, whether any considerable increase of permanent revenue will take place.

3. This must depend on the accuracy or otherwise of the existing Paimash measurements, if they are incurred, and show that the land under cultivation is less in extent than what is really the case. Of course their correct survey would bring to light the increased cultivation, and a corresponding increase of revenue; but that any large amount of cultivation which has not been brought to account exists, I doubt. My predecessor Mr. Thomas, who had a large experience in the Province, was of opinion that the Paimash accounts were very fairly correct. Since my arrival in the District I have not failed to inquire into the subject, and the conclusions to which I have come on it, are similar to those held by Mr. Thomas; indeed the most experienced servants on the Establishment hold the same opinion.

4. It may be doubted whether a scientific Survey of the Province would result in an increase of Rupees 20,000, arising from increased cultivation brought to light.

5. That the revenue of the District may be improved, I believe to be the case, but this improvement may be attained without a new Survey, in an inexpensive manner, by simplifying, modifying, and reducing the existing rates of assessment on garden, wet and dry lands, thereby strengthening the means of the Ryots, and enabling them to take up new lands, which I confidently believe they are anxious to do, as soon as they find themselves in a condition to do so.

6. The average fall of rain in Coimbatore is so light that future prosperity must in a great measure depend on artificial irrigation from the rivers and wells, and the assessment on lands thus irrigated should be so moderate, that a Ryot who cultivates dry lands in addition to them should be able to stand his losses over a series of years arising from deficient monsoons. Of late years much has been done for the Ryots by various reductions of revenue, their prosperity has kept pace with the liberality of Government, and it requires but a steady adherence to the same course of policy to place the people in comfort, and to render them happy and contented with Government.

7. With a fairly correct Paimash account, and an assessment which in too many instances is repressive of all energy; with a knowledge that in so far as this assessment has been reduced, the prosperity of the people has increased, and doubting whether an expenditure of 7½ lacs of Rupees in a new Survey would bring in Rupees 20,000 permanent revenue; the introduction of the new Survey is a matter of very doubtful expediency, when the existing Establishment of the Province can do all that is required to ensure the prosperity of the people and country and an enhanced public revenue.

8. To have entered into particulars on the various subjects touched on in general terms in this letter would have required time and created delay, I have therefore given my opinion in *general terms*, and this is of less consequence in addressing you, as I am aware that you are acquainted with the Revenue circumstances and history of the District.

Extract from a letter from F. W. MORRIS, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kistna District, to R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 7th July 1862, No. 9.

1. As I understand that several points connected with our Department are under the consideration of Government, I have the honor to bring to your notice the very great advantages that I believe the combined system of our operations has over the separate system, with a hope that if you concur with me, you will draw the attention of the Board and Government prominently to the subject, and obtain their permission to continue the combined system, at all events in the Kurnool District, and in the District where the Kistna party will next proceed.

2. The advantages of the combined system over that in which the two operations of demarcation and classification are conducted separately are,

1st. That the work is done quicker.

2nd. That it is done cheaper.

3rd. That it is done better and

4th. That the combined system enables us to train new hands more efficiently.

3. 1st.—The work is done quicker.

The Gumastahs while they are demarcating must remain on the ground and see the marks properly raised. In the separate system this time is wasted, while under the combined system it is usefully employed in classifying. But besides this, it is manifest that by the same person doing both operations, it saves the ground being gone over twice, and the travelling from village to village, and from the village each day to the scene of operations, takes up no small portion of a Gumastah's time.

4. 2nd.—The work is done cheaper.

This advantage follows on the previous advantage. Time economized by us is so much money saved. Besides which, less superintendence is required than when the two operations are proceeding at a distance from one another.

5. 3rd.—The work is better done.

It is a great temptation for the Gumastah when classifying not to go over the whole ground, but to examine a certain portion, and then if the soils run pretty evenly to enter all the rest upon the word of the villagers. It was only to-day that Mr. Pritchard brought to my notice that he had received reports that a classifier was entering the soil into the Register at his house upon a reference to a few hand specimens brought to him by the villagers. Of course it is most difficult to bring such an offence as this home, but it is not necessary for us to enter into the merit of this case, which is by no means an isolated one, but it is sufficient to know that such a strong temptation exists under the separate system, and that it is obviated under the combined, for a Gumastah must go over the ground in demarcating, and nothing but the most wanton misconduct would prevent him from casting his eyes on the ground to examine the soil as he passes. Besides this, all the different classes of supervision from the Deputy Director down to the Head Gumastahs or head classifiers are better done, because the attention can be given to both simultaneously under the combined system, but under the separate the strength of supervising force is divided and consequently weakened. For instance, in this District Captain Smith is looking after the classification at a distance; Mr. Pritchard is looking after the 1st demarcation party, and the 2nd has to go on without any European superintendence, except a desultory visit now and then. Now if both parties were working under the combined system, more classification would be accomplished than at present, and Captain Smith taking one party and Mr. Pritchard the other, each would get the proper amount of supervision which they require.

6. 4th.—The combined system enables us to train new hands more efficiently.

Under the separate system there are parties working under totally distinct duties at different rates of pay, the classifiers receiving from 20 to 24 Rupees a month, and the demarcators from 12 to 15 Rupees. To keep up both parties, I am obliged to enlist a distinct set of volunteers, training for the different duties. The demarcators cannot be promoted, because they have neither the time nor the opportunity to learn classification, and thus the stimulus for exertion is lost, and all the volunteers are of course anxious to enter the better-paid branch of the Department to the injury of the Demarcation branch. By the combined system, the demarcators gradually learn classification, and get the promotion to them in course of time, and the volunteers enter the Department at the lowest grade and rise through the steps of pupil, demarcator, and classifier as circumstances admit. The assistants also get the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of both branches by degrees without the supervision of the one or the other being neglected.

Extract from a letter from F. W. MORRIS, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement Kistna and Kurnool Districts, to R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 20th August 1862.

12. With regard to the Settlement operations, I believe that we should be able to carry them on most economically if the combined system was allowed, and that the sweeping change proposed by the Board would not then be necessary. The only objection to the combined system that the Board have brought forward, is stated in paragraph 49 of their Proceedings. They remark (paragraph 49) that they "would also suggest that the assessing operations be in each case deferred until the Survey work of the particular field of operations is complete, and the area exactly ascertained which can only be done after the Maps are plotted. In the absence of the means of ultimate check thus afforded, the actual effect of the proposed settlement cannot be determined, and the risk of enhancing rather than reducing the burden of taxation on the land becomes very serious." But there is not the slightest necessity for the assessing operations to be done before the Survey, if the combined system is adopted. The only difference in the two systems is, that in the separate system there is first, the demarcation, then an interval for the progress of the Survey, then classification, revision of classification, working up of the accounts, Settlement Report, &c.; while under the combined system, the demarcation and classification go together, then the interval for the Survey, then the revision of classification which must be done under any circumstances, but which in both cases can follow the Survey, then the working up of the accounts, Settlement Report, &c. The evil therefore dreaded by the Board is not at all a necessary concomitant of the combined system, and that system has the advantage over separate, of being more economical, of enabling us to supervise the work more efficiently, and of giving finished results more expeditiously.

(True Extracts and Copies.)

(Signed) R. E. MASTER,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost of the Survey and Settlement of the Coimbatore District.

Items of Charges.		Rate and amount of work.	For what period.	Estimated amount.	Total.
Demarcation.	SETTLEMENT.			Rupees.	Rupees.
	Cost of Superintendence....	Demrs. Days. Acres. 60 x 24	34 months.	39,950	1,25,732
	Office and Field Establishment. ...	Acres 60 x 24		80,682	
	Contingencies... ..	Acres 60 x 24		5,100	
Total...		Acres 60 x 24			
Classification.	Cost of Superintendence...	Days. Acres. 40 x 120 x 24	25 months.	36,875	89,100
	Office and Field Establishment. ...	Acres 40 x 120 x 24		48,475	
	Contingencies... ..	Acres 40 x 120 x 24		3,750	
Total...		Acres 40 x 120 x 24			
Miscellaneous Charges.	Travelling allowance of the Office Establishment...		34 months.	3,400	1,05,963
	Regimental allowance of the Dresser...			833	
	Preparation of Settlement Registers...			22,500	
	Construction of Boundary pillars...			9,000	
	Measuring Chains...			3,375	
	Office Stationery...			1,100	
	Value of Stationery for preparing Registers...			5,625	
	Office furniture ...			500	
	Printing charges...			560	
	Medical Stores...			250	
	Introducing the settlement...			14,730	
	Making Jamabundy...			11,784	
	Measuring interstitial fields...			11,250	
	Recess...			21,056	
Total...					
		4,500 sq. miles.			1,05,963
Proportion of the Central Office ...		3,20,795 Rupees.	per sq. mile.	71 Rupees.	3,20,795
					54,437
Grand Total...		4,500 sq. miles.			
		3,75,232 Rupees.	per sq. mile.	83 Rupees.	3,75,232

Statement showing the estimated cost, &c. (Continued.)

Items of Charges.	Rate and amount of work.	For what period.	Estimated amount.	Total.
SURVEY.			Rupees.	Rupees.
Cost of Superintendence ...	Ameens. Acres. Days. Sq. miles. 60 x 60 x 24 = 86,400 = 135 Sq. miles. Months. Sq. miles. 135 x 34 = 4,500	34 Months.	45,050	
Office and Field Establishments			1,76,523	
Batta, Saderward and Contingencies				
Stationery			6,800	
Coolies			7,000	
Instruments			5,100	
Camp Equipage and Office rent			5,266	
Military pay of Officers and Dresser			2,266	
Medical Stores			24,366	
Maps			360	
Recess			52,980	
Total...			26,067	
	4,500 sq. miles.			3,51,723
Proportion of the Central Office...	3,51,732 Rupees.	per sq. mile	78 Rupees.	
				21,052
Grand Total...	4,500 sq. miles.	per sq. mile	83 Rupees.	3,72,775
	3,72,775 Rupees.			

(True Copy.)

OOTACAMUND,
27th August 1862.

(Signed) R. E. MASTER,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost of the Survey and Settlement of the Cuddapah District, and also of the Markapur and Cumbum Taluks of Kurnool on the system of separate Demarcation and Classification.

Items of Charges.	Rate and amount of work.	For what period.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Rate and amount of work.	For what period.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Demarcation.					MARKAPUR AND CUMBUM IN KURNOOL.				
Cost of Superintendence.	CUDDAPAH. Demarcators. Acres. Days. Men. 60 x 60 x 24 86,400 = 135 Sq. miles. 135 x 34 = 4,500	45 months.	56,138			3 months.			
Field and Office Establishment...			96,548						
Contingencies...			4,200						
Total				1,56,886					
Classification.									
Cost of Superintendence.	Classifiers. Acres. Days. 40 x 120 x 24 1,15,200 = 180 Sq. miles. 180 x 24 = 4,320	34 months.	39,015			2 months.			
Field and Office Establishment...			58,735						
Contingencies...			2,550						
Total				1,00,300					
Travelling allowance of the Deputy Director's Establishment...			4,000						
Regimental allowance of Dressers...			1,102						
Allowance to Assistant Director for Cutcherry accommodation			5,400						
Preparation of Settlement Registers			30,030						
Construction of boundary pillars...			12,012						
Measuring chains			4,505						
Office Stationery			1,500						
Stationery for preparing Registers...			12,012						
Office furniture...			520						
Printing charges			750						
Medical stores			450						
Introducing the Settlement...			18,612						
Making Jamabundy			10,310						
Measuring interstitial fields...			15,015						
Recess for closing accounts...			50,141						
Total				1,66,992					
Grand Total including Miscellaneous charges.	6,075 sq. miles.			4,24,178	336 sq. miles.			11,955	1,78,946
Proportion of Central Office	4,96,181 Rs. = 70 Rs. per sq. mile.			72,005	23,517 Rs. = 70 Rs. per sq. miles.			28,345	4,52,523
								4,884	
Grand Total...	6,075 sq. miles.			4,96,183	336 sq. miles.			32,229	5,29,412
	4,96,181 Rs. = 82 Rs. per sq. mile.				26,873 Rs. = 82 Rs. per sq. mile.				

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost, &c.—(Continued.)

Items of Charges.	Rate and amount of work.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Rate and amount of work.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
SURVEY.		Rupees.	Rupees.	MARKAPUR AND KUMBUM IN KURNOOL.		Rupees.	Rupees.
Cost of Superintendence...	6,075 Sq. miles.	59,625		...	3,975		
Field and Office Establishment...	2,33,640			...	7,617		
Batta, Saderward and Contingencies...	9,000			...	600		
Stationery...	9,375			...	625		
Coolies...	6,759			...	450		
Instruments...	3,000			...	200		
Camp Equipage and Office rent...	3,000			...	200		
Military Pay of Officers and Dressers...	32,250			...	2,150		
Medical stores...	375			...	25		
Maps...	66,150			...	4,410		
Recess...	52,136			...	11,405		
Total.....	6,075 Sq. miles.	4,75,801			31,637	5,06,938	
Proportion of Central Office...	4,75,801 Rupees = 78 Rs. per sq. mile.	24,938			1,662	26,600	
Grand Total...	...	5,00,239			33,319	5,33,558	
	6,075 sq. miles.						
	5,00,239 Rupees = 82 Rupees per sq. mile.						

NOTE.—It will be observed that the Estimate on the separate system amounts to a less sum than that according to the combined system, but the decrease is more nominal than real. Only half the salaries of the Deputy Director, his Assistants, and of their office establishments during the time to be occupied in each operation has been debited to the District, it being supposed that the other half will be provided for in some other District in which classification will be going on, while this District is being demarcated, and demarcation while this District is being classified. As explained however in paragraph 40 of the Officiating Director's letter to the Board of the 30th April, in practice it has not been possible fully to employ the parties on the separate system, and consequently the combined system, although it appears the most expensive on paper, is really the cheapest.

(Signed) R. E. MASTER,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost of the Survey and Settlement of the Cuddapah District, and also of the Markapur and Kumbum Taluks of Kurnool on the system of combined Demarcation and Classification.

Items of Charges.	Rate and amount of work.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Rate and amount of work.	Estimated amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
SETTLEMENT.		Rupees.	Rupees.	MARKAPUR AND KUMBUM IN KURNOOL.		Rupees.	Rupees.
Cost of Superintendence...	1,05,380			...	7,186		
Field and Office Establishment...	1,82,490			...	12,873		
Contingencies...	6,600			...	450		
Total.....		2,94,470			20,509	3,14,979	
Travelling allowance of the Deputy Director's Establishment.		4,400			300		
Regimental allowance for a Dresser...		1,078			73		
Allowance to an Assistant Director for Cutcherry accommodation...		5,280			360		
Preparation of Settlement Registers...		30,030			1,635		
Construction of boundary pillars...		12,012			654		
Measuring chains...		4,505			245		
Office Stationery...		1,467			99		
Stationery for preparing Registers...		12,012			654		
Office Furniture...		520			35		
Printing charges...		750			49		
Medical stores...		450			30		
Introducing the Settlement...		18,612			3,068		
Making Jamabundy...		10,340			817		
Measuring Interstitial Fields...		15,015					
Recess for closing accounts and the cost of Establishment lost in travelling...		50,144			3,000		
Total.....		1,66,615			11,019	1,77,634	
Grand total including Miscellaneous charges...	5,940 Sq. miles.	4,61,085 Rs. = 78 Rs. per sq. mile.	4,61,085	405 Sq. miles.	31,528 Rs. = 78 Rs. per sq. mile.	31,528	4,92,613
Proportion of Central Office...	...	70,796		...	4,884		
Grand Total...	5,940 Square mile.	5,31,881 Rs. = 90 Rs. per square mile.	5,31,881	405 Sq. miles.	36,412 Rs. = 90 Rs. per sq. mile.	36,412	5,68,293

STATEMENT showing the estimated cost, &c.—(Continued.)

Estimated cost, &c.—(Continued.)									
Items of Charges.	Rate and amount of work.	For what period	Estimated amount.	Total.	Rate and amount of work.	For what period	Estimated amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
SURVEY.					MARKAPUR AND CUMBUM IN KURNOOL.				
Cost of Superintendence..	Sq. miles		Rupees.				Rupees.		Rupees.
Field and Office Establishment	CUDDAPAH.		59,625		.....		3,975		
Batta, Saderward and Contingencies	135		2,33,640		.....		7,617		
Stationery...	60 x 24 = 86,400		9,000		.....		600		
Coolies...	135 x 45 months = 6,075		9,375		.....		625		
Instruments	45 months.		6,750		.....		450		
Camp Equipage and Office rent			3,000		.....		200		
Military Pay of Officers and Dresser			3,000		.....	3 months.	200		
Medical Stores			32,250		.....		2,150		
Maps			375		.....		25		
Recess...			66,150		.....		4,410		
			52,136		.....		11,405		
Total.....				4,75,301					
Proportion of Central Office...	6,075 Sq. miles.							31,657	4,97,558
	4,75,301 Rs. = 78Rs. per sq. mile.			24,938				1,662	26,600
Grand Total...				5,00,239				33,319	5,33,558
6,075 Square miles.									

6,075 Square miles.
5,00,239 Rupees=82 Rupees per sq. mile.

NOTE.—In this Estimate provision has been made for the salary of a Covenanted Deputy Director, and the pay of 60 Classifiers, &c.; while the Estimate submitted with the Officiating Director's letter of the 7th May last, No. 616 of 1862, provided for the salaries of three Covenanted and two Uncovenanted Deputy Directors at the head of five parties, and 40 Classifiers in each party. Hence the excess of Rupees 5 in the present Estimate.

(Signed) R. E. MASTER,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

1. Ordered that the above letter be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. In it Mr. Master discusses the following points :—

1st.—Where shall the Kistna complete Settlement party, and the Nellore Demarcation party be next employed, as the work on which they have hitherto been employed is almost completed.

2nd.—Shall the Government Order dated 7th December 1860, sanctioning the conduct of Demarcation and Classification separately under *distinct* supervision be maintained, or shall the former combined system be reverted to.

3rd.—What course shall be adopted with the Coimbatore party, with reference to the estimate of the cost of surveying the whole District which he has had prepared in pursuance of the Government Order dated 25th June 1862, No. 1,392.

3. On the first and second point he remarks that both the Kistna and Nellore parties consist of Telugu men who can be usefully employed only in the remaining Northern Districts, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam or Ganjam; that in the two latter Districts, the area of land not under Zemindary settlement is small and scattered; that their distance from the present scene of operations will involve much loss of time and consequent expense if they should now be taken in hand, while the field of operations would be spread from the Bengal frontier to Cape Comorin, and be more than the Director could possibly supervise; that although the Cuddapah District is separated from the Guntoor portion of the Kistna District in which one of the parties to be transferred has hitherto been working, by the Taluks recently transferred to Kurnool, in which District a party is already at work, still that those Taluks are so separated by the Eastern ghaut range from the rest of the District that they could be more conveniently taken up from the Kistna District in conjunction with Cuddapah, than by the Kurnool party, and that the only obstacle to the proposed transfer of the entire Kistna rate is the Government Order that Demarcation shall be conducted separately from Classification, and while it precedes the Survey that Classification shall follow that operation, which order, if maintained, will necessitate the partial disorganization of the Kistna party, whereby the services of trained men will be lost.

4. Mr. Master proceeds to discuss the question of the mode in which these operations shall henceforth be conducted. He expresses his opinion that the combined system is the quickest, the most economical, and the most capable of being closely supervised. The separate system involves the indefinite postponement of the Classification, while the combined system does not necessarily involve the framing of the Settlement before the Department is in possession of the areas whereby to check their financial results. The settlement of boundaries and determination of disputes connected with them, require experience in revenue work, and some judicial training, neither of which are possessed in the same degree by the Survey Department, to which the Board in their Proceedings of 21st July last, now before Government, suggested that the work might be transferred, as they are by the Officers of the Settlement branch, and he recommends that the work be retained under the supervision of the Settlement Officers, and that Demarcation and Classification operations be again combined. He cites his Deputy Mr. Morris, who has been working both systems in the Kistna and Nellore Districts, as strongly in favor of the combined system, and he believes that Major Priestley will allow that generally the Demarcation work has been conducted to his satisfaction under the Settlement Officers.

5. If his proposal be approved, the Kistna party can at once be transferred intact to the Eastern Taluks of Kurnool, and proceed thence into Cuddapah. The Nellore Demarcation party, for which it will otherwise be difficult to find work, may be re-arranged as a Classification party, and proceed with that operation in Nellore, and the Tinnevely party may be brought up to full strength with a saving of cost for superintendence.

6. Mr. Master has not stated the objections which led to the order separating the two operations, and induced the Board's proposal to place the Demarcation under the Survey Department, and the Board will therefore here recall them.

7. It was found under the combined system that Demarcation proceeded so much more rapidly than Classification, that when conducted under the supervision of one Officer, either the former

was not properly superintended, and was consequently imperfectly and inefficiently executed, or else the latter very important operation was hurried over and proved untrustworthy. From both causes, both operations alike, had in some localities to be performed twice over, and it was also found that the Demarcation got so far in advance of the Survey that the marks were obliterated before the latter Department reached the locality, and that as the convenience of the Classification was mainly consulted in determining the direction in which the combined operations should be carried, it often proved that the tract demarcated was most inconveniently arranged for Survey. Mr. Newill argued that the Demarcation Registers and Sketch measurements were essentially revenue records, and as such that their labors were more properly connected with the Settlement than with the Survey; but the Government recalled to notice that it was primarily for the convenience and efficient progress of the Survey that the Department was organized, and they decided that the operations of Demarcation and Classification should be conducted under separate supervision.

8. When it occurred that the two operations were thus being conducted in different Districts under the general superintendence of one Deputy Director of Settlement, complaint was made of the time that was lost in moving backwards and forwards between them, and it was on this ground and in view of the primary need of consulting the convenience of the Survey Department in matters connected with the Demarcation that the Board suggested that the superintendence of the work should be transferred to the Survey Department. They recognized the objection relating to the settlement of boundary disputes by Officers of limited experience in matters connected with revenue administration, but they proposed to leave the appeal in all such cases to the Collector of the District which they thought would obviate this objection.

9. The Board are not satisfied by Mr. Master's arguments that the combined system is preferable to the separate one for Demarcation and Classification; nor are they convinced that the transfer of the former to the Survey Department would not be the more satisfactory arrangement, and produce equally economical results, although they would appear in connection with the Survey Department rather than with the Settlement, and they think that it is to be regretted he did not obtain and submit an expression of Major Priestley's opinion on the point, but they admit that he has urged some considerations of weight in favor of his own proposal; although the objection to the present system, that it leads to the dispersion of trained hands would probably be obviated were the work under the Survey Department when the men would be useful as measurers, and after a time as Survey Amins, and having placed the arguments for and against the change before Government, the Board will leave it for their decision. They will only further remark that they are not in possession of Major Priestley's expressed opinion as to the suggested transfer of the Demarcation to his Department, but they incline to believe he would not disapprove of it.

10. As to the employment of the party now in Coimbatore, the Board are not able to support Mr. Master's proposal that they should be withdrawn, and the Survey limited to the two Taluks which have been demarcated, the revision of the assessment being left to the Collector.

11. It appears that the Survey and Settlement are estimated to cost

Survey.....	Rs. 3,72,775	in round numbers 7½ lacs of Rupees; that Mr. Grant, the present Collector,
Settlement.....	3,75,232	is of opinion that a scientific survey will not bring more than Rupees 20,000
Total..	7,48,007	of revenue to account, and that both he and the late Collector, Mr. Thomas,

were unanimous in thinking that all that is needed in amendment of the settlement can be done by the Collector, without incurring the large estimated cost of the special operations.

12. The Board do not care to dispute this latter assertion, but as regards the Survey they are of opinion that it would be matter for much regret were that portion of the operation not prosecuted to completion. They would refer to their Proceedings of 11th February 1862, No. 953, as expressive of their opinion on several points connected with this subject, and they would

add that in a District such as Coimbatore, possessing a very poor soil, no advantages of climate, and comparatively imperfect means of artificial irrigation, a considerable extent of wild and partially reclaimed country, and a population certainly not possessing extensive means, the results of a Survey in adding value to property, and furnishing the Officers making the settlement with accurate data would be in the highest degree beneficial to the Ryots and to Government. The Board attach very little importance to the low estimate of the concealed, or rather unregistered cultivation which a Survey is likely to bring to light. This consideration is comparatively immaterial when viewed with the other vastly more important results that may be anticipated from the measure, and should not affect the question when it is so evident from other facts that accurate data on which to base a careful revision of the settlement are much needed. That such revision is greatly needed is sufficiently shown in Mr. Master's letter to the Collector dated 27th August 1862, in which he mentions, as an instance, that in the Perindoray Taluk there are 47 Punjab rates ranging from Rupees 2-4-11 to Rupee 0-1-3, and averaging Rupees 1-0-7 per acre; 17 Nunjah rates ranging from Rupees 16-10-7 to Rupees 2-12-5, and averaging Rupees 10-15-8; and 35 Garden rates ranging from Rupees 5-1-2 to Rupees 1-3-8, and averaging Rupees 2-13-11; that the same is observable more or less in all the Taluks, and that in Sattimungalum the Nunjah assessment reaches as high as Rupees 20-13-4 per acre.

13. In the face of these facts, and of the known poverty of the District, the Board cannot doubt that a most careful and liberal revision of the assessment is greatly needed, and the preliminary of a scientific survey would in their opinion be of the highest importance to ensure accurate results.

14. It only remains for the Board to notice Mr. Master's proposal that in view of the admittedly unsatisfactory nature of calculations of the bearing of the revised assessment, and the financial results in anticipation of the corrected areas, as determined by plotting, the submission of the Settlement report be deferred in all the Districts, except Salem and Kurnool, until the areas thus tested and determined are available.

15. The Board entirely support this recommendation. The course proposed will but little if at all delay the settlement, as the Registers can be written in great part in anticipation of the final determination of the areas, and field assessment, while the results when reported will be thoroughly trustworthy, and the check against over-assessment which is now lamentably deficient will be secured.

(True Copies and Extract.)

[Signature]

Secretary.

To Honorable T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to R. E. Master, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.

" to Major F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

" to P. Grant, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

Exd. J. Wright.

65
 Some of the matters were alluded to have been
 mooted in papers already in circulation,
 & it is impossible to deal with this separate
 paper. - When the Revenue Secretary returns
 the former papers can be collected & the subject
 dealt with in its entirety. - The question has
 first to be decided whether the Survey is to be
 placed under the Rev. Bd. as advocated by my-
 self & Mr. Kenehead. -
 The Rev. Bd.

6th Oct 52 72 9 4 12.
 10th March 52 1-2
 21st Sept 52 350-38.
 7th Dec 52 97-98
 20th Dec 52 460-46.
 2nd Oct 52 93-5-35.
 21st Oct 52 245 5 24.
 5th Nov 52 64 5 63.
 25th Dec 52 250-25.
 30th Dec 52 311-25.
 8th Feb 52 160-161
 14th March 52 245-246
 25th April 52 350-352.
 30th May 52 520-550
 30th June 52 520 542
 25th June 52 368-369
 2nd July 52 24-25
 2nd Dec 52 90/52.

1862. Department.
 1862. 1862. 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 23rd October 1862.
 Despatched 27-10-62
 Received 28-10-62

No. 7045.

Submitting for the orders of Government a
 letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue
 Settlement, containing several important ques-
 tions regarding the mode of conducting the
 future operations of the Settlement Depart-
 ment, with the Board's remarks on the subject.

RECORDED.

28th Aug 1865

1862. 1862. 1862.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th November 1862.

Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 15th November 1862, No. 1,405-77:—

1. In paragraph 6 of their Proceedings of the 23rd ultimo, No. 7,045, submitting for the orders of Government my letter of the 19th September No. 1,241, the Board observe that in recommending the re-introduction of the combined system of demarcation and classification, I have not stated the objections which led to the order separating the two operations, and that they will therefore re-call them. As they proceed to do in the following paragraph. As however the objections and inconveniences enumerated, have no necessary connection with the combined system, but are attributable to other causes, I may perhaps be permitted to offer a few observations in explanation.

2. The Board are under a mistake in supposing that under the combined system, the demarcation proceeded so much more rapidly than the classification, that in consequence, either the former was not properly superintended, and therefore imperfectly and inefficiently executed, or else the latter very important operation was hurried over and proved untrustworthy. In reality both operations proceeded simultaneously; neither was completed in advance of the other; and increased accuracy and trustworthiness were obtained. I may here explain the course adopted. A classifier accompanied by a demarcation Gumasta was sent to each village, the former being held responsible for both the operations of demarcation and classification, and the latter being placed under his orders. Had the classifier confined himself to the work of classification, leaving the demarcation entirely to his subordinate, so far from the latter operation proceeding more rapidly than the former, the very reverse would have been the case, 60 Acres being a day's work for a demarcator, while 120 are exacted from a classifier, but as the classifier had to perform the work, which, under the separate system, is done by the Head Demarcation Gumasta, viz., to define and mark out the village boundary, including the adjustment of all ordinary disputes, as well as to lay out the land of the village into khandams, and as moreover he was responsible for, and had to exercise supervision over, the field demarcation executed by his Gumasta, as well as to check and examine the demarcation field register, in addition to preparing the classification register and memorandum of village statistics, in practice, the demarcation and classification were brought to a close at one and the same time. Mr. Morris has explained in the extracts from his communications which formed enclosures to my former letter, how greatly the accuracy and efficiency of the work is added to, and supervision facilitated, by the adoption of the combined system, and having myself had the control of parties working on that system, I can entirely corroborate his statements.

3. The Board go on to say, that from the above causes, viz., the rapid and imperfectly superintended demarcation, and the hurried and untrustworthy classification, both operations had in some localities to be performed twice over. In reference to this point, I have already shewn, that the effect of the combined system is to secure greater accuracy and efficiency of work, and closer supervision than was possible under the separate system. It is no doubt true, that in some localities the operations had to be performed twice over, but the necessity of going over the ground afresh was in no way a consequence of the combined system. It resulted from the unskilled and imperfectly trained agency at our disposal in the earlier stages of the work, as well as from the entire absence of European Assistants in the several parties; and moreover it will be found to have occurred mostly in localities operated upon under the separate system, before the combination of the two operations was sanctioned.

4. Again, the circumstance of the demarcation department getting so far a head of the survey, that the marks were obliterated before the latter department reached the locality, was not owing to the combined system but to the work having been imperfect for the reasons above given. The demarcation is intended to be permanent, and had the marks been put up in the first instance, in a durable manner, the length of the interval elapsing between demarcation and survey would have been of little moment. That the marks were not put up in a durable manner is attributable to causes altogether distinct from the system of operations whether separate or combined.

5. Adverting to the remark that as the convenience of the classification was mainly consulted in determining the direction in which the combined operations should be carried, it often proved that the tract demarcated was most inconveniently arranged for survey, I am not aware in what Districts the inconvenience mentioned arose, but it is one that has no necessary connection with the system adopted. When a District is taken in hand, the most convenient Taluk in which to commence operations is selected in communication with the Collector, and whether those operations are in the first instance limited to demarcation, or whether the land is classified at the same time, can make no possible difference to the Survey Department, provided the demarcation records are handed over to it sufficiently early.

6. I have deemed it only fair to make the above brief remarks, as the Board do not appear to have been aware of the exact state of the case.

1. Ordered to be submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings referred to by Mr. Master. The Board are glad to receive his testimony on the subject, but they consider that their estimate of the results of the combined system was fully borne out by the correspondence on the subject on their records as quoted in the margin.

2. The Board think it very desirable that Major Priestley's opinion on the point in question should be obtained, and resolve to request him to favor them with an expression of it for submission to Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

To J. D. Sin, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. I.

Copy to Major F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

" R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. J. Wright.

Submitting with the Board's remarks a letter from the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, offering a few observations relative to his recommendation for the re-introduction of the combined system of Demarcation and Classification.

No. 7,602.

Dated 19th November 1862.
Despatched 22-
Received 2 1/2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 3230.

Rev. 1862. Department
20/12/62
20/12/62

Board of Examiners Office
3rd December, 1862.

From
C. G. Master, Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,
I am directed by the Board of Examiners to submit for the consideration and orders of Government the following circumstances in connection with the test recently laid down for the Revenue Settlement Department.

1. It has already been brought to notice that the language test in this Department was originally identical with the full test in the D. P. W. In this order of 29th July last Mr. R. D. the Government determined that in future the test should be in force.

I. Prior to appointment - A simple colloquial test.
II. Within a year from date of appointment -
(a) A more severe but still colloquial examination.

in the Vernacular in the District.

(b) A test to prove the knowledge acquired by officers of their work, and of the general principles of classification and demarcation.

4. The nature of this second examination being left to the Board of Examiners to decide in communication with the Director of Revenue Settlement, that officer was requested to express his opinion (a) as to the Colloquial examination as well as to the kind of proof to which his assistants should be subjected in regard to (b) their knowledge of their work and the mode in which the papers in the latter subject should be set and looked over.

5. The Officiating Director considers that as regards the Vernacular, the test laid down by G. C. 9th March 1861. N^o 548 — which he imagines was overlooked by Government in passing their order of 29th July last — should be adopted.

6. With respect to the other part of the examination he is of opinion that the Assistant's knowledge of their work may be sufficiently tested by examination papers and he will be prepared to afford every assistance that may be required either in preparing such papers or in looking over the answers.

7. Adverting to the views expressed in the Govern-

ment

ment order dated 23rd Sept. 1862. N^o 122. P. D. regarding the division into three classes of all Civil Departmental Vernacular Tests the Board recommend that the language test now under reference be considered as falling under the 2nd class (para 5 of the G. C.) and that Section X of the Assistant's Rules be altered as given below to suit the circumstances of the Department. By this course the full Revenue Settlement Test will be more of a colloquial kind than would be the case if G. C. 9th March 1861. N^o 548 & c. D. was received, and it will be placed on the same footing as that in the D. P. M. if the proposal contained in my letter of 2nd December last ^{is} sanctioned.

The remaining portion of the full test may consist of a set of questions (say half a dozen) to be answered viva voce, and another set (say a dozen) to be replied to in writing: the preparation of both, and the looking over of the answers to the latter, devolving on the Director of Revenue Settlement.

8. The following Test, might, if the Government approve of it, be published in the Fort St. George Gazette for general information.

Proposed Test to be passed by Assistants

in the Revenue Settlement Department
in pursuance of those prescribed by G. O.
9th March 1861. No. 548. & 29th July 1862. No. 1111. C. 2.

I. Officers seeking admission to the Revenue Settlement Department will, prior to appointment, be required to pass a simple colloquial test in the language of the District in which they may seek employment. This will be the same as that prescribed for officers in the Mofussil Service, viz, reading and translating in original native letter of moderate difficulty and conversing with natives on ordinary subjects.

II. Within a year from date of appointment, the Assistant will be required to pass a second examination as follows:

Vernacular. Three papers which he has never seen before, taken from the official records of the Department, very much abridged, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. The English paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners specially prepared so as to

to be selected by the Local Committee and for the inspection of the Board of Examiners

test

test the officer's knowledge of vernacular figures and accounts and ^{of words and phrases} in common use in the Settlement Department must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a native; tolerably correct in spelling and grammar, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate offhand, with some fluency, the translation into the Vernacular of an English paper also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners of a character similar to that referred to above, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them - such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of his Department, and not to embrace abstract

or peculiar subjects. An Applicant must pass
successfully through every step of this part of
the examination to entitle him to a pass.

Departmental. To test his knowledge of
his work, and of the general principles of
classification and demarcation the Applicant
will further be required to answer two sets of
questions in matters connected with the Ad-
ministrative Department - one set in writing and
the other vis à voce.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.
E. Baxter
Secretary

a' Memo

74

- In passing on these papers which have come to me in circulation, I feel it impossible to enter further into the subject until the question is settled as to the manner in which Survey operations are to be carried on -

In my Memoirs of 26th July I pointed out the delay & expense of the present system, & proposed as a remedy that the position of Revenue Settlements & his local office should be abolished & his duties be transferred to the Revenue Board.

- It seems necessary that a decision should be given as to this point. Subordinate points regarding salaries, interested parties questions for fixing the new appointments & so on should be determined. -

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

Revenue Board
26th July 1852
28th July 1852
29th July 1852
30th July 1852
31st July 1852

5/12/62

5/12/62

5/12/62

5/12/62

5/12/62

- I am not in favor myself of stopping
surveys. - The Village maps, corrected
areas, & the statistics of Waste & Cultivated
Land furnished by Major Priestley's
Dept are most valuable, & indispens-
able to an efficient administration.

It is also attempting an accuracy
which is not attainable regarding the
amount & value of produce and the extent
of cultivation the ~~land~~ ^{the settlement} ~~surveys~~
can be turned to no better account in
showing ^{how} the present settlement affects the
interests of the Landowners, and in
revising & modifying it where necessary.

11 Oct 62

Yours
J. G. A. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

75
- This important question requires early
disposal, & yet there are such divergencies
of opinion, that in the absence of the President
I hardly see how a decision can be made
to.

Govt must, I consider, lay down the course
to be followed, and not leave the diffi-
culty to be solved by Major Priestley, as
proposed in the President's Minute. - It
would not, I conceive, be fair towards
that Officer to throw the responsibility upon
him, because it is not a mere matter
of professional detail. - If the fields were
clear & distinct divisions of land with
fixed boundaries, the work might be left
to the Surveyor. - But it is not so, & even
the Revenue Officers with the Land registers
of the Villages in their hands are often
at a loss to point out the so-called fields.

This arises from the fact that through-
out the greater part of our territory there
are no fields in the ordinary accepta-
tion of the word. - This difficulty is
well shown by the Revenue Board in
the passage quoted in P. 41 of Mr. Meester's
Precis, and forms in my opinion a strong
argument against going to the expense
of a detailed Scientific Survey in a
~~unimproved~~ Country so little prepared for it, owing
to its unenclosed state, the great extent of
unclaimed waste & the absence of value
in a large portion of the unutilized
area. -

Take for instance the dry Salubra of the
Tushimpoly District - There the Surveyor
finds extensive tracts of poor land covered
with scrub or low jungle, & not a field to
be seen - The Villages are situated at remote

distances & consist of a few huts, round
which patches of dry grass are sown. For
Revenue purposes these are termed fields
but they have no boundaries or individual
sites, as the cultivators shift from one site
to another, instead of occupying the same
spot from year to year. An elaborate sci-
entific survey of such tracts seems to me
~~there is no~~ money & labor. - I would confine the
Survey ^{generally} to giving us correct areas of the
Villages, ^{with} all app. showing their great
divisions ^{of cultivation & waste} & topographical features. -

The minute labor of interstitial fields I
must leave to be performed in the way
proposed by Mr. Noble & approved by the
Revenue Board & the Act Director of Rev.
Settlements. - There would then be no diffi-
culty, as there was ^{none} in the old Peshwa
Settlements, & the correct areas of the Villages
& their component parts, given by the

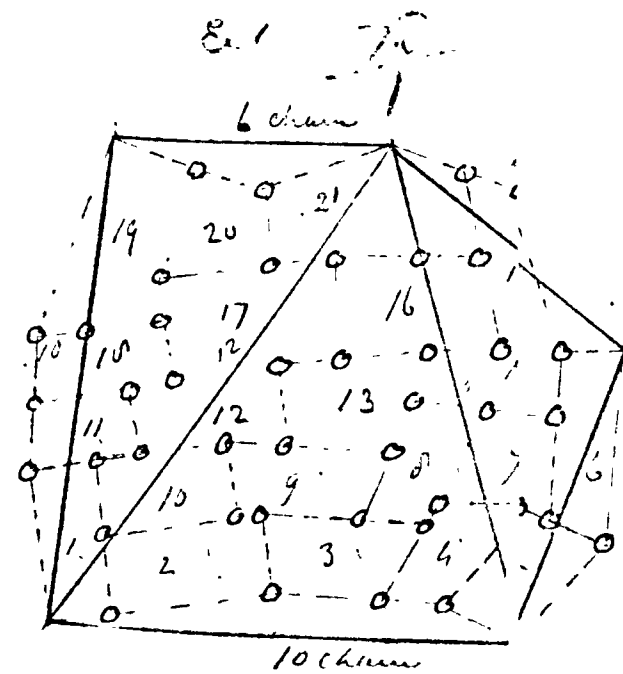
be a guarantee against any important
error or fraud. - Govt would then
possess, what it has hitherto so much wanted
correct Maps & areas of the Villages, & with
this aid the Revenue administration would
be most effectively aided, until the country
reaches that stage of advancement where
the land is under permanent cultivation,
and is divided into enclosures or fields,
distinguished by distinct marks.

- The course which I have in view need
not be precisely the same in all Districts
or in all parts of the same District. In
those places where landed property is in
an advanced state, the Survey functions
would be more elaborate, but the Revenue
Board could be entrusted with this detail.
In the wilder tracts, such as the Secunder-
pally Dry taluk, the minimum might be
reduced to 20 acres - See the last part of the
Survey Memo - The 15 Oct. 1854

77
1

d1
measure me a piece of the
correspondence which has taken
place in the department of the
Survey of "Individual Fields"
in the term in which I believe
he intended to represent
the ~~small~~ division of land
smaller than the limits
which have been ^{the usual} estab-
lished as the minimum
of 2 Acre of irrigated &
one of irrigated land.
I would observe in this part
of the paper that a very large pro-
portion of this correspon-
dence is due to the fact
that the persons who have
dealt with the subject
have been ignorant altogether
of the principles & practice
of surveying -
The Revenue Board for
instance in 1854 state
"that in a country where
the fields average 1/2 an
Acre the Survey must
cost 20 times as much
as when the average size
of the field is ten Acre"
now this is a fallacy alto-
gether... I cannot altogether
exonerate Capt. Priestley
from having to a certain
extent per-

to see an eyes
 beyond seen
 similar to measure
 field it is necessary to
 carry the chain all round
 it and to measure
 diagonals with. If
 this is his practice, then
 we can see that his attempt
 at variance with the
 principles which
 a survey should be
 conducted and must
 necessarily cause an
 enormous addition to
 the cost of the survey.
 I cannot see why a
 minimum limit of
 ten acres should not
 be made to include
 with quite sufficient
 accuracy the whole of
 the internal divisions
 no matter how small
 they may be. The
 accompanying sketch
 will show to what
 extent the ordinary
 survey of 10 acres would
 furnish data for the
 determination of the
 internal divisions.
 The maximum off-
 set is $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains
 longer than



Area about 10 acres
 21 subdivisions in all
 Area about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
 The dark lines are the
 points marked. The
 points may be considered
 as the same as the

79. ~~82~~
✓ 41

admitted when
is required & 2
up than admitted by
Capt Priestley as evidenced
by the field book submitted
with this paper where the
offsets are shown as lines
310. —

I do not think then that it is
necessary to meddle with
the question, that is I do not
think that this newspaper
the Govt to interfere in
matters of professional detail
I think, if it be found me:
-expensive is advisable to
continue the survey, that
Capt Priestley should be
told that the Govt expects
that all the divisions of
land noted in the Register
should be determined
with a fair degree of accuracy
leaving him to decide how
this is to be attained sub-
ject of course to the con-
dition that the simplest
and most comprehensive
system should be adopted.
I should like to have a report
from Capt Priestley as to the
mode employed by him
in determining the outline
area of fields. I have a strong
impression that he is not
an un

have reported in
 proposition is ad-
 manderable - he proposes
 to survey roughly, that is
 admitting a possible error
 of 10 per cent, subsequent
 revision. When this process
 outline is completed by
 the surveyor, the limit
 of error is found to be ac-
 ceeded. That is subject
 to an entire resurvey.
 The principle of building
 up a survey of any extent
 from a survey of the small
 parts into which the area
 is subdivided is altogether
 inadmissible & is certain
 to lead to error

MD

Feb 1862 (Feb 1862)
 No. of 100 for February 1865
 No. 2896

Minute by the President
 President

Voted } 1862.
 Received }

According to the
 on the subject of the
 survey of the historical
 fields.

No. 444.

RECORDED

28th Feb 1865
 1865

10 in 18529

San Francisco

408 of 1862
 1034 of 82
 2690 of 82
 These papers relate to the
 survey and registration of Industrial
 fields. Mr. Wallis in one
 of his remarks said that the
 "Industrial field" is one of the
 subordinate parts which can
 be done.

general revision of the Survey
of the General Department is
determined. Perhaps the instructions
given in Nos 30-31-35 of the
order of 12th Dec. 1870 will
be considered sufficient. If
so these papers can be secured.
A. B. is the subject.

24 21
I have also before several papers
bearing more or less upon the
subject of the Revenue Survey
I have in the first place the
Revised Estimate of the cost
of the whole enclosure of some
thous which will run the job
amount up to a Million -
in which is included a
contingency for the employment
of men & officers of the Staff
Engineers, and the propriety of
placing them upon contract
instead of pay. With this I will
deal separately -
Next I have a Map of the
enclosure in the subject of
the Survey of individual fields
involving in fact the question
as to the amount of accuracy
with which the Survey should
be executed, and as a corollary
to this the amount of the
Estimate for Surveying the
Districts - This again
will require separate con-
sideration -
I have finally a most im-
portant document which
contains the remarks of the
Board of Revenue upon
the revised statement for
the district of Richinopoly
the explanation given by
Mr. Hewitt & the Board
thereupon upon the Ex-
planation - I call this most
important document for

for the first time, a direct
idea of the mode in which
Revenue Survey has been
and is doing its work. and
I suppose in this manner
to being under the considera-
tion of the Govt whether
the results which can possibly
follow from such a system
can be worth the large sum
of money which by the
revised Estimate the Govt
will have to furnish, and
whether all that is useful
in the scheme of the Revenue
might not be obtained at
a comparatively trifling
expense.

The object of the Revenue Survey
as I understand the principle
upon which it was established
was to ascertain by actual
Survey the quantity of land
in the occupation of each
person or cultivation which
was subject to Rent in
a settlement; - and, having
done this, to determine
with reference to the pro-
ductiveness of the soil &
the advantages of its position
what such Rent in a settlement
should be. -

The first process in such a
Survey must necessarily
be the determination of the
boundaries of the different
parcels or occupancies
separately as it is
done by the Deeds.

H
I
I should think the necessary
that be the survey of them
and this must be done with
an amount of accuracy
as would give no just ground
for complaint either to the
Ryots or the Govt.
The third process should be
the determination of the
actual amount of the crops
produced upon each quality
of soil as a basis upon
which the amount of the
assessment Rent might
be determined -
It is evident that the Govt
in setting the elaborate
machinery of the Revenue
Survey at work, contemplated
the attainment of such an
amount of exactness in
the different processes as would
afford sufficient data for
answer to any complaints
of undue assessment on
the part of the Ryots. -
Has the result as exhibited
in these papers been such as the
Govt had a right to expect?
Does the Revenue Board in
its remarks even contemplate
such exactitude? most
certainly not. It deals with
the approximate Survey and
assessment not as a means
of arriving at any positive
results, but merely as a mode
of lightening the assessment in
the district of Richinopoly
and they say in Para 33. that
- would have hoped that the

The Gov^t will easily admit
to only a light and fair
land tax, while lower
in Para 34. They say that the
value of a piece must approximate
to either 30 per cent of
the crop or half the net product
from the board and ground
upon which to make the
latter a question? most under-
standably not. in Para 23
it is said that an attempt
has been made to ascertain
the productive power of the
different classes of land by
numerous experiments
in the staple products of
each variety of soil, but
nothing appears to show
that these have been used,
except perhaps for the
purpose of determining
the class into which the
different lands of the dis-
trict ~~belong~~ were
to be placed the rate of
assessment of each class
having been previously
determined. Para 30 &
31 we have an explanation
of the mode in which the
money value of the produce
of the produce belonging to
the Gov^t has been determined.
The average price of Paddy
from 1881 to 1882, appears to
have been 9.4 per cullum
for the year from 83 to 84
the price was from 8 to 8.5.

91 30
1
The Gov^t is to be paid 10.8 as
the price of the Cullum. in
the face of this the Board
assumes the price fixed
by the Puck of 8 annas
per Cullum. They overlook
the fact that in the year
previous to 1882 the price
of every article has been
steadily rising owing to a
change in the value of money
produced by the Gold &
California & Australia.
They overlook the fact that
the quantity of produce
~~should~~ handed to the Gov^t
should be given pro-
-portion of the crop, and
that in substituting 8 annas
for the fair average of the last
six years, viz. 5, they, in
fact, charge the
proportion payable to the
Gov^t from 30 per cent of
the crop to 17 per cent.
I do not say that the Rent
demanded, or proposed
to be demanded from the
Rajah of Ichinopoly
is not quite as much as
they are able to pay, but
I do say that the Gov^t is
not in possession of a single
fact which would justify
it in saying that this was
the case, or has no informa-
tion which would enable
it to correct the production
of the revenue data.

existing with the revenues
of the paper must be charged.
It has merely the statement
of Mr. Suckle with a list
the Board approve. But it
is a piece, as opposed to the
of Mr. Hewitt. The directors
the Dept. ^{of}

Let them ask again
with the expenditure on
the part of the Govt. of
a sum amounting over
a million, if all that
it gets in return is an
opinion, founded on
would seem on purely
hypothetical data, of
any office or duty of office.
I suspect that to me it seems
that the cost of the whole
Survey is thrown away. If
we are to have no more
accurate or definite results
than those exhibited in
the Encyclopaedia of Agriculture
what use is it to derive
land with such a degree
of minuteness as is
unavoidable when, after
the work is done, the as-
essment is to be determined
by a set of arbitrary
assumptions both as to
quantities & prices. —
So far as I can see it would
be sufficient to furnish
estimates with the means

ascertaining the value of
land under occupation, and
then to require from the
report as to the actual produce
of the different qualities of land
based upon position experi-
ments. Thus in the course
of a year or two at a very trifling
cost the Govt. will be placed
in possession of a variety of
data upon which it may be
able to act in establishing,
if thought desirable, and
fixed proportions of the crop
as the measure of the as-
essment.

Should however it be thought
desirable to continue the
existing system modified
as proposed by Mr. Maltby
then it must be distinctly
understood that the Govt.
will require to be furnished
with positive data as to the
produce of the different
descriptions of soil as a
basis upon which the
assessment is to be settled.
On my own part however I
am decidedly averse to
continuing a system
which is needlessly expen-
sive, and I should very
much prefer an arrange-
ment analogous to that
sketched out above by
which the responsibility
of the assessment data

from revenue from a report
where necessary, will be
submitted upon the illustration
to whom such a statement
amount of a position in
the shape of a surveyor
deputy collector may be
from a circumstance
may seem to require.

Dec-1862 "October"
Pro. of Govt. February 1865.
No. 2088.

Minute by the Hon. the
President

Noted }
Received } 1862.

According to notes
on papers bearing generally
on the survey and settlement
Dept. - 87. 444.

RECORDED.

28th July 1865.

11 m 529

No 1084 Revenue Survey Office,
Bhopal
From Major F. J. B. Priestley
Superintendent Revenue Survey
24th Dec. 1862

To The Secretary Board of Revenue
Shri

In accordance with the desire of the Board of
Revenue expressed in their Pro. dated 19th Nov. 1862 I have
the honor to submit the following observations.

1. A brief statement of the demarcation in each
district from a survey point of view may perhaps throw
some light on the question & is here given.
Godanery District. At first demarcation was distinct
from Chafification but after the completion of a few taluks
the combined system was followed. The system pursued
does not seem to have affected the demarcation for some
the inevitable defects that attend all first stage the demar-
cation gave little cause of complaint except in sandy &
low lying lands liable to flood. Another exception must
be made as regards the upland taluks where boundaries
were unclear & tracks shown as fields in the demarcation
sketches were found impracticable by the surveyors on account
of the jungle that covered them.

2. In the Godanery District the same general
remarks apply except that the appointment of European
Assistants seems to have caused a marked improvement
in demarcation (In Godanery this advantage was not extending
and

and on the Guntur side of the Krishna the Demarcation has been as well executed as can be expected.

4. In Nellore Classification has not been performed simultaneously with Demarcation nevertheless the demarcation of some taluqs has proved unsatisfactory & has been revised or is under revision. Boundaries were surveyed & boundaries inconveniently laid out for survey.

5. The general failure of the Demarcation in Trichinopoly and Salem under the combined system is noticed in the papers referred to in the Board's Pro under reply. Satisfying in Salem the field demarcation has been on the whole fair but that of boundaries has been the cause of complaints and reports without number. In some instances it would appear that unnecessary division of taluqs belonging to one owner has been made & the marks are said not to be of so permanent a character as is necessary to perpetuate the labours of the survey and settlement.

6. In Coimbatore but little complete Demarcation has been handed over & that little bad.

7. The chief defects that seem now to exist in the Demarcation establishments are.

1st. Inefficient boundary Demarcation especially in any part of the country difficult on account of hills, jungle, remoteness or insalubrity.

2nd. Rate of progress not being sufficiently regulated by the requirements of the survey.

3rd. The former defect I attribute to want of European supervision. In the Upland taluqs of the Guntur

A. 7602
19th Nov 1862

no European Assistant was employed none being attached to the District. In Nellore the Assistant in charge had under his orders a party in excess of the usual strength & was unable notwithstanding his zeal & energy & singly to supervise efficiently the large tract of country over which his operations extended. Whilst the Survey was working in the neighbourhood of Nellore his own people were employed in a locality very nearly 100 miles distant from it. In Salem the boundary Demarcation chiefly complained of is it must be acknowledged situated in a difficult & unhealthy country. I said however no reason that the survey should be detained a longer time than necessary in such localities in order that the Demarcation may avoid them. This however must always be the case where the survey has both Demarcation & Survey thrown upon them. In Coimbatore but few natural obstacles exist to Demarcation. In short I may repeat what I have stated at the beginning of the Report that, had boundary demarcation been carried on by inefficient European supervision.

9. I think some thing might be done in mitigation of the last mentioned evil by a little management by making the marks more substantial & by leaving some of the Demarcation subordinates within reach & call of the Survey.

10. In conclusion I have to state that the Departmental arrangements made by the Settlement for performing the Demarcation do not affect the survey unless they cause the work to be performed carelessly or take the European Assistants to a distance from the locality where survey operations are in progress. The degree to which

From C. 8739.
The day to day during

No. 2,
Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras 5th January 1863.

Friend,

R. E. Master Eagle,

Oppg: Director of Revenue & Customs.

7/5,

H. Hudson Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Chir, v

I have the honor to bring to the notice
of the Board that no orders have yet been passed
on the question of the future disposal of the
Kistow settlement party. They will observe
that in para 19 of my letter of the 22^d September
1862 to 1241, I stated that it was of importance
that I should receive instructions on this point at
an early period, as the party would be ready to
take the field again within six weeks from the
date of my letter, and that there were preliminary
arrangements to be made before commencing work
in a new District. The necessity of re-examin-
ing certain classification in Gumbor has enabled
the Deputy Director to provide employment for
his party for a somewhat longer period than that
first named by me, but the re-examination
was expected to be completed by the end of the

27/3/20

year, and the party will consequently be without
work until orders as to its future destination
are received. The Board are aware that the
monthly cost of a settlement party is considerable,
and that it therefore is undesirable for one to re-
main an employee longer than can possibly be
helped.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. Massey

Mty. Secy. of Revenue & Co.

To,

W. Hudson Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 7th January 1863.

Read the following letters From the Superintendent Revenue Survey dated 24th December 1862 N^o 1084.

(Incls 31st December 1862 N^o 8239) From the Off^o Director of Revenue Settlement dated 5th January 1863 N^o 7.

(Incls 5th January 1863 N^o 7)

Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 23rd October and 19th November 1862 N^{os} 7055 and 7002 and with the Board's request that the decision as to the future employment of the Kistna party may be communicated as speedily as possible.

2 In regard to the question of again combining or maintaining the rule for the separation of the Demarcation and Classification work Major Priestley's testimony goes to show that under efficient European Superintendence either method produces satisfactory results to the Survey. while in the absence of that essential condition both methods fail alike.

Under

N^o 7. 1862
From Rev = 149/63.

The Off^o Director
of Revenue & Settlement
To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

1st January/63
Incls 5th January/63
N^o 7.

Prime to notice that no orders have yet been passed on the question of the future disposal of the Kistna Settlement party and stating that it will be without work until its destination is determined.

Encl to Govt
6 Jan/63

12th October/63
O. J. D.

12th Dec N^o 529

91
3. Under these circumstances and in view of the strong opinion expressed by Mr. Master in favor of the combined system, the Board are of opinion that the officiating Director should be left free to adopt in communication with the Superintendent Revenue Survey, whichever method he may consider best suited to the requirements of each locality, and to the position of the party employed in it.

The Board are confident that any requisitions on the subject from Major Priestley will be promptly met and to the best of his ability satisfied by Mr. Master and they rely on his enforcing on his subordinates all due attention to the requirements of the Survey department.

(True Extract)

J. M. M. M.
Secretary.

To
J. D. Sim Esq.
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

C. P. by C. Governor

22nd January 1863.

From

A. D. Linn Esq.

Secretary to Govt. N. D.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a Memorandum explaining a proposal for diminishing the cost per sq. mile of the (Hewitt) Survey, accompanied by tabular statements and maps illustrating its probable results.

Index - - - 1
Statements - - - 2
Maps - - - 6

40. 17th January 1832.
A. 109

2. The necessity, that apparently exists for reduction
expenditure in this Department is the cause of my proposing
the change, as hitherto the distinguishing feature of the Bureau
Revenue Survey has been the strict accuracy required in
every process of measurement plotting and computation.

I have the honor to be

Dr.

Your Most Obed^t Servant
E. Priestley Major
Superintendent Newburny

22. 29. 85 - 82
22. 30. ..

Dec 2, 1863
Bro: J. G. for January 1868
12-49-

Proceedings of the
Board of Directors

Dated 17th
 Decr 1883
 E. & A. Carter.

12w0529.

substantially with the above
opinion, letters from the Sept. 7.
The January of the 1855 of the
do likewise on the question of
conducting or maintaining the
rule for the separation of the
separation and classification
work. — H. W. W.

RECORDED

280744-
1865-1

1501044

12th Grand

Proposer

Memorandum

It is considered possible to effect a material diminution in the cost of the Survey without in any important degree sacrificing accuracy, by substituting for the present test of fields by plotting a check by comparison of the accurately ascertained areas of blocks containing about 100 acres with the aggregate of the area of the fields composing them, & coming to a decision as to the same as far as to be made whenever a difference exceeding say 6 per cent is shown to exist.

2. All other survey processes to remain unchanged.
3. The saving per sq. mile may be estimated at about 15 supposing that from 8 to 10 per cent of the fields are tested.
4. The advantage in addition to the saving to be effected is the much greater rapidity with which the field areas, maps and other records can be prepared & handed over to the Settlement Department & hence the earlier date at which survey operations may be brought to a close.
5. A sketch map can also be constructed which will suffice for all Revenue purposes.

17 January 1853

Recd 1803 21/04/53
1803 21/04/53

Mr. P. de la Haye

Mr. de la Haye

1803 22/04/53

Mr. de la Haye

Mr. de la Haye

13. 1803

RECORDED.

purposes by laying in the fields by the eye within the correctly plotted boundaries of the 100 acribble from the sketch made by the Amm on the ground. Topographical details & the tenaro and cultivation of each field can also be shown on the map as at present.

6. The disadvantages of the change proposed are that although the sum of the contents of fields may come within the required percentage yet serious undetected errors may exist in individual fields. The fact of their being large holdings affords reasonable hope of their eventual detection and all the measurements being recorded in the fields no difficulty will exist in making a re-examination. 2^d That the Villages must be divided into a larger number of Nhandams or blocks than at present & that some increase in the cost of permanent demarcation must be anticipated. Though it has been placed this under the head of disadvantages it may perhaps in some measure be viewed as the reverse being an advance on the amount of permanent demarcation secured.

7. (Putting aside the districts

Gadancry
Hottel
Nellore
Bourmal
Trichinopoly
Covimbatore
Salur
Malabar

in which the survey has already been completed or has made progress the estimated saving in each district as yet undetermined will be as follows.

Districts	Area for Survey Sq. M.	Saving Rupees
Ganjam	650	9750
Vijayapatnam	400	6000
Cuddapah	6000	90000
Bellary	7000	105000
Madras	2000	30000
N. Arcot	3000	45000
S. Arcot	3200	48000
Madurai	2500	37500
Tinnevely	2500	37500
S. Canara	2000	30000
10	29250	438750

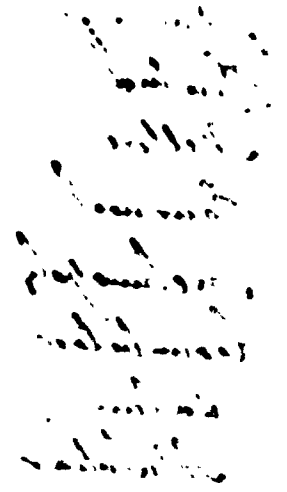
8. The increased rate of error in the contents of fields resulting from the discontinuance of plotting them is given in a tabular form for one Village each in the Districts of Nellore Bourmal and Covimbatore. Three Village maps accompany for the sake of illustration of each two copies are sent. In one the fields have been regularly plotted in the other they have been sketched from the Amm's rough field sketch. In the former a few uncorrected errors in measurement brought to light by plotting may be observed. A comparison of the two will enable

the surveyor to form a fair idea of the value of a map constructed from the field sketch as all have been known to map.

In some cases large fields are represented as much smaller than they really are & in some cases the shape is distorted but with all these errors the sketch map would be a sufficient guide to the locality of the fields & shows its relative positions accurately enough for all practical purposes. The number and symbols denoting the nature of cultivation or of trees are similar in both maps.

9. Although the maps now submitted may perhaps be but little above the average with regard to freedom from error of measurement, it is difficult to say whether on the plotting of fields being discontinued the measurement may not deteriorate for the most serious loss sustained by the abandonment of field plotting is undoubtedly the loss it affords of their measurement & consequently of the accurate computation of their contents.

10. In order to diminish as much as possible the increased probability of error the following checks may be established
1st Limiting the error on the sum of the fields



+ Costs 10 to 15 R,
per square mile

fields contained in a block to represent the result of which would be.

2nd Increased care on the part of the Amin in taking their measurements.

3rd Causing two check lines along the field boundaries to be measured by a surveyor through each block of 100 acres one at right angles or nearly so to the other. On these check lines the length of each side of a field being noted may be compared with the same lines as set down by the Amin & if found faulty the work rejected.

11. It must not more over be forgotten that the work of the Amin is much simplified by being confined to blocks averaging 100 acres instead of the usual ones of from 300 to 600 acres. The check by comparing the aggregate field areas is also of much more value on the smaller plot of ground than on the larger, in fact when applied to blocks of 500 acres it may be said to be of little practical advantage.

No. 100, Office
Chopra
22nd July 1863

Priestley Major
Superintendent Revenue

Ammasamudram & Mettur Taluqs, Madras District
Comparative statement of field areas by Thussick Computations and by Computing Scale from the Block Nos. 1 to 100.

No. of field	Inam	Mo. & day	Thussick area	Thussick	Diff	Remarks
407			ana	ana	ana	
408		D	10.80	10.85	0.05	
409		D	3.71	3.59	0.12	
412		D	4.18	4.13	0.05	
413 Inam		D	4.25	4.26	0.01	
414		D	0.30	0.32	0.02	
415 Inam		D	5.03	5.13	0.10	
416		D	3.74	3.89	0.15	
417		D	8.03	7.94	0.09	
418		D	7.63	8.16	0.53	
419			1.24	1.23	0.01	
420		D	6.33	6.27	0.06	
421			1.19	0.99	0.20	
422 Inam		D	7.35	7.51	0.16	
423		D	3.78	3.80	0.02	
424		D	4.26	4.27	0.01	
425			0.99	1.06	0.07	
426 Inam		D	5.67	5.66	0.01	
427		D	15.40	15.10	0.30	
429		D	12.30	12.43	0.13	
430			2.59	2.71	0.12	
431		D	3.93	4.11	0.18	
432			3.15	3.67	0.52	
<u>Total</u>			<u>118.42</u>	<u>119.77</u>	<u>1.35</u>	

No. 2 Block

390		9.35	9.40	0.05	
391	D	4.64	5.15	0.51	
392	D	4.96	5.31	0.35	
393	D	5.47	5.34	0.13	
394		3.25	3.25	0.00	
395	D	5.28	5.27	0.01	
396	D	6.63	6.64	0.01	
397	D	5.34	5.28	0.06	
398	D	4.74	4.68	0.06	
399	D	14.83	15.46	0.63	
400	D	5.95	5.60	0.35	
401	D	6.81	6.87	0.06	
<u>Total</u>		<u>77.25</u>	<u>77.85</u>	<u>0.60</u>	

The average rate of error in this village on the sum of fields calculated by the Thussick method is 2.6 per cent. The average on the blocks is respectively about 2.5 - 2.6 - 3.4 - 5 per cent. i.e. 1 per cent more than shown by comparison with the area of blocks obtained by computing scale. The mean error of the latter process. The greatest error in one field amounts to 1 acre in No. 392 but as the field contains 24.5 acres the error is only 4.1 per cent. The highest percentage of error occurred in field No. 407 and reaches 3.6 per cent but as the difference is only 0.16 acres it may be called

Revenue Survey Office

Mr. S. Subramanian Iyer

1929

100-200/103

No. of field Inams Met
Area area of hand diff

Brought forward.		77.25	77.85	
402	D	15.11	15.67	0.56
403		3.11	3.41	0.30
404	D	11.25	11.64	0.39
405	D	4.01	4.45	0.44
406	D	11.31	11.40	0.09
410	D	2.80	2.87	0.07
411	D	4.36	4.80	0.44
428	D	8.62	8.80	0.18
Total		117.82	120.89	3.07

No. 3 Blocks

363	D	5.84	5.60	0.24
370	D	4.65	5.28	0.63
374	D	4.37	4.46	0.09
375	D	2.95	2.88	0.07
376	D	11.70	11.52	0.18
377	D	2.89	3.13	0.24
378	Inam	4.44	4.70	0.26
379	D	2.97	2.75	0.22
380	D	1.11	1.09	0.02
381		16.30	16.83	0.53
382	D	3.90	3.92	0.02
383	D	8.37	8.32	0.05
384	D	6.47	6.32	0.15
385	D	1.81	1.79	0.02
386	D	2.65	2.63	0.02
387		37.27	36.98	0.29
388	D	10.64	10.89	0.25
389		15.10	15.32	0.22
Total		129.23	130.73	1.50

No. 4 Blocks

382	D	24.52	25.61	1.09
383	Inam	5.96	6.67	0.71
384	D	3.63	3.91	0.28
385	D	7.34	7.58	0.24
386	D	5.62	5.89	0.27
387	D	9.59	10.08	0.49
388	D	11.12	11.46	0.34
389		0.32	0.30	0.02
390	D	3.56	3.63	0.07
391		1.15	1.22	0.07
392	D	6.31	6.56	0.25
394	D	9.30	9.40	0.10
395	D	4.64	4.72	0.08
396	D	2.80	2.86	0.06
397	D	8.14	8.65	0.51

Brought forward 116.02 110.57

Remarks

called unimproved the most in
1821 is 16 per cent less than
being the difference the same remark
applies.

No. of field Inams Met
Area area of hand diff

Brought forward.		106.02	110.87	
368	D	5.24	5.31	0.07
369	D	5.93	6.85	0.92
370	D	6.66	6.95	0.29
371	D	9.76	9.81	0.05
372	D	4.60	4.68	0.08
Total		138.21	146.17	7.96

Remarks

Area of Blocks by computing scale compared with total area of fields by hand.

No. of Area by	Hand	Block	Hand	Block
Computing	area	Computing	area	area
1	117.99	119.77	1.78	1.50
2	138.35	140.59	2.24	1.61
3	137.91	140.70	2.82	2.03
4	138.49	146.17	5.68	4.10
5	228.94	238.94	10.00	0.00
Total	771.68	786.20	12.52	1.62

Remarks

* Scale not measured in fields

Transverse area compared with total area of Blocks by computing scale with hand area

Transverse area	Total area of Blocks by computing scale	Total area of hand fields	Diff between	Error	Diff between	Error	Remarks
area	area	area	area	area	area	area	
765.99	771.68	786.20	7.69	1.00	20.21	2.64	

Purchase Survey Office
Chhapra
22nd January 1863

Priestley Major.
Superintendent Purchase Survey

Comparative statement of field areas by Khusseh computation and by computing scale from the map
No. 1 Block

No. of field	Immersion or scale	True Area	Khusseh Area	Diff
1	D	6.20	6.49	0.29
2	D	8.12	7.89	0.23
3	D	7.46	7.54	0.08
4		6.70	7.10	0.40
5	D	8.71	8.78	0.07
6	D	1.50	1.47	0.03
7	D	8.39	8.24	0.15
8	D	6.00	5.89	0.11
9		0.47	0.49	0.02
10	D	2.14	2.13	0.01
11	D	1.45	1.44	0.01
12	D	3.09	3.11	0.02
13		9.86	10.41	0.55
14	D	3.93	4.06	0.13
15	D	3.46	3.94	0.48
16	D	3.62	3.97	0.35
17	D	1.50	1.88	0.38
18	D	3.70	3.67	0.03
19	D	6.02	6.30	0.28
20	D	3.94	4.33	0.39
21	D	2.54	3.08	0.54
22		1.90	2.32	0.42
Total		101.00	104.33	3.33

No. 2 Block

14		0.63	0.66	0.03
15	D	8.24	8.28	0.04
16	D	0.26	0.22	0.04
17	D	3.18	3.40	0.22
21	D	2.89	3.20	0.31
22	D	6.55	6.66	0.09
23	D	5.70	5.76	0.06
Balance from 1		27.45	28.14	0.69

The average rate of error in this village on the sum of fields calculated by the Khusseh method is 5.4 percent. The average on the blocks is respectively 4.7, 5.0, & 0.42 percent. i.e. 0.4 percent, more than shown by comparison with the area of blocks obtained by Computing scale 0.4 percent being the mean error of the latter process. The greatest error in any single field amounts to

Mr. J. C. Lawrence
J. C. Lawrence
J. C. Lawrence
J. C. Lawrence

No. of Field	Name	Net Area	True Area	Remarks
24	1 fount	27.43	28.14	0.69
25	D	1.13	1.21	0.07
26	D	5.98	6.81	0.82
27	D	4.97	5.20	0.23
28	D	3.10	3.12	0.02
29	D	2.42	2.37	0.05
30	D	1.75	1.85	0.10
31	D	3.64	3.87	0.23
32	D	3.86	4.45	0.59
33	D	3.86	3.55	0.29
34	D	3.54	3.52	0.02
35	D	4.96	11.17	1.21
36	D	5.56	5.74	0.18
37	D	2.63	2.75	0.12
38	D	4.01	4.10	0.09
39	D	2.00	1.99	0.01
40	D	3.26	3.36	0.10
41	D	3.74	4.05	0.31
42	D	5.50	6.60	1.10
Total		98.39	103.13	4.74
S. S. Blocks				
43	D	1.80	1.94	0.14
44	D	6.85	6.70	0.15
45	D	2.72	2.75	0.03
46	D	4.93	4.91	0.02
47	D	2.86	2.91	0.05
48	D	4.96	4.89	0.07
49	D	4.20	4.18	0.02
50	D	7.15	7.52	0.37
51	D	4.09	4.40	0.31
52	D	2.32	3.27	0.95
53	D	2.32	2.88	0.56
54	D	6.40	6.25	0.15
55	D	3.91	3.92	0.01
Grand Total		84.61	88.72	4.11

to 1.2 in. of 34 containing 10. or 12.1 per cent. This error arises from faulty measurement in excess of one chain (1/2 in. 1/4 in.) The highest percentage of error is met with in No. 37 (1 1/2 blocks) & reaches 22 per cent the field containing 1.9 & the error being 0.4. The next in No. 34 is 21.3 per cent the field containing 2.5 & the error being 0.5.

No. of Field	Name	Net Area	True Area	Remarks
56	1 fount	54.61	55.72	1.11
57	D	4.34	4.14	0.20
58	D	4.75	4.46	0.29
59	D	3.65	3.64	0.01
60	D	4.23	4.34	0.11
61	D	4.45	4.91	0.46
Total		76.38	77.20	0.82

Area of Blocks by Computing Scale compared with Total Area of Fields by Mensure

No. of Blocks	Area by Computing Scale	Area by Mensure	Difference	Error per cent
1	100.80	104.53	4.73	4.69
2	49.03	103.63	4.60	4.64
3	77.22	77.20	0.02	0.02
Total	226.28	285.36	59.08	25.99

Inverse Area Compared with Total Area of Blocks by Computing Scale, and with Mensure Area

Inverse Area	Total Area of Blocks by Computing Scale	Total Area of Blocks by Mensure	Difference	Error per cent	Difference between Inverse and Mensure	Error per cent
278.16	276.25	285.16	8.91	3.22	8.91	3.22

Revenue Survey Office
 22nd January 1863

Printley Major
 Commissioner and Revenue Surveyor

The Library Office

1733 Buchanan Avenue

1734

Dec-20/67

Revenue Department Statement of Temporary Establishment in this Department recommended for the sanction of the Government

Extract from Home Dept. of Government of India		Office to which the position refers	Nature of charge		Proposition						Credentialed or extra ordinary	Grants of Provision	Local Govt. Recommendation	Order of Board of Revenue			
No.	Date		Present scale	Proposed scale	Permanent		Temporary		Home Dept.	Revenue				Sd. Officer			
					Decrease per annum	Increase per annum	Decrease per annum	Increase per annum									
			Assessment Department	Assessment Department	Monthly	Annually											
			1 Director of Revenue Settlement inclusive of Enclaves and Extra Enclaves	1 Director of Revenue Settlement inclusive of Enclaves & Extra Enclaves	3,261 10 8	37,880											
			Office Establishment	Office Establishment													
			1 Manager	1 1st line Government Assistant	350	500											
			1 Assistant Manager & Sub-Manager	1 2nd - do - do	120	250											
			1 Examiner	1 Manager	80	200											
			1 Head Clerk	1 Assistant Manager & Sub-Manager	70	120											
			1 Clerk	1 Examiner	50	90											
			1 S.D.	1 Head Clerk	40	70											
			1 Computer	1 Clerk	35	50											
			1 Writer	1 S.D.	30	40											
			1 S.D.	1 S.D.	24	35											
			1 S.D.	1 S.D.	17	30											
			1 S.D.	1 Computer	15	35											
			1 S.D.	1 Copyist	12	30											
			1 Record Keeper	3 Copyists at 25 Rs each	80	75											
			1 Translator in 3 languages	1 Copyist	80	—											
			1 Unconvenanted Assistant	1 - do	280	20											
			1 Deputy Assistant	1 - do	75	15											
			1 Assistant	1 Record Keeper	50	12											
			1 - do	1 Translator in 30 languages	35	80											
			1 - do	1 Head Translator	35	100											
			1 - do	1 Translator	20	75											
			1 Record Keeper	1 - do	15	35											
			1 Mufti	1 - do	45	30											
			1 - do	1 - do	10 8	25											
			1 Draftsman	2 - do - at 20 Rs each	8	40											
			1 Sweeper	2 - do - at 15 Rs each	10	30											
			1 Samanar	1 Vernacular Record Keeper	4	45											
			12 Peons at 7 Rs each	1 Mufti	17 8	10 8											
				1 - do	84	8											
				1 Draftsman	1582	10											
				1 Sweeper		4											
				1 Samanar		17 8											
				14 Peons at 7 Rs each		98											
						2260	27,120										
					</												

*The salary of present incumbents to remain at present rates viz Rs 280 & Rs 250 respectively.

6 Peons at 6 Rs each	36	20 Annamations Kumashkta's	210
6 - do - at 5 Rs each	30	at 10 1/2 each	90
2 Head classifiers at 30 Rs each	60	15 Peons at Rs 6 each	90
2 - do - at 28 Rs - "	56	20 - do - " 5 do - "	100
12 Classifiers at 24 Rs each	288	1 Head Classifier	140
12 - do - at 20 Rs - "	240	3 - do - at Rs 30 each	90
12 Annamations at 12 Rs - "	144	15 Classifiers at Rs 24 each	360
12 - do - at 10 - "	120	15 - do - " 20 - "	300
24 Peons at 5 Rs each	120	12 Peons at Rs 6 each	72
12 Volunteers with additions from vacant salaries	21	Volunteers from vacant salaries	1750
Another such branch of the party	1433	Another such branch of the same party	1750
Total of one party annually	3866	Total of one party	3500
Three other Deputy Directors of their Parties	17255	Three other such Deputy Directors and their Parties	42000
Cost of 4 Parties	22940	Cost of four parties	78879
Batta, Sadinwarid & contingent charges	10000	Batta, Sadinwarid and contingent charges	23667
Total Directors Establishment with 4 Parties & contingent charges	39680	Total Directors Establishment with 4 Parties and contingent charges	31556

Survey Department

1 Superintendent of Revenue Survey Salary Rs.	1000
1 Office Assistant (as Draughtsman)	200
1 - do. (as computer)	150
3 Draughtsmen at 40 Rs each	120
1 Manager	100
5 Examiners & Writers	120
1 Copying Clerk	20
1 Record Keeper	38
2 Asst. do - at 12 1/2 Rs each	25
1 Head Muschio	17
6 Asst. do	35
1 Saffadar Rs	12
6 Peons at 7 Rs each &c	42
	880
Annually	22560

For one Deputy Superintendent Party

1 Superintendent of Revenue Survey	1000
1 Office Assistant (as Draughtsman)	200
1 - do. (as computer)	150
3 Draughtsmen at 40 Rs each	120
1 Manager	100
5 Examiners & Writers	120
1 Copying Clerk	20
1 Record Keeper	38
2 Asst. do - at 12 1/2 Rs each	25
1 Head Muschio	17
6 Asst. do	35
1 Saffadar Rs	12
6 Peons at 7 Rs each &c	42
	880

Survey Department

1 Super. of Revenue Survey of Office Establishment as in previous column	22560
For one Deputy Superintendent Party	712
	23272
	25710
	23688
	7912
	34725
	70653

- No 1 - Salun
- No 2 - Godanag
- No 3 - Kumbhar
- No 4 - Nigra
- No 5 -

Handwritten signature and notes at the bottom of the page.

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent
 Mr. Rensselaer to the Superintendent of
 Survey dated 22 January 1862

(1) On the feasibility of the scheme. It
 would of course be practicable to discontinue plotting
 the fields and as a substitute to compare the aggregate
 areas of the fields composing a Rhundum with
 the areas of those divisions obtained by measurement
 from the Maps. But the latter areas would not be
 trustworthy and even if they were the comparison of
 the aggregate areas is no check on the areas of each
 field which is what is wanted. In proof of this assertion
 I beg to refer to the remarks contained in Paras 3 and 4
 of my letter of the 30th ultimo. Such a change would
 therefore I consider result in failure.

* No. 377
 G. G. G. party.

(2) On the saving to be effected thereby. It is
 impossible to say what this would be without giving
 the scheme a practical trial; but as the Surveyor's
 work which is expensive and important items of the
 office work would be greatly increased, it is
 probable that any saving that might be effected
 would be very small and prove a very inadequate
 return for the sacrifice of the accuracy of our work.

Objections to it. The principal object
 of the Survey is to take the correct measurements of
 the fields for calculation of their areas. If plotting
 is dispensed with, we shall have no check on the
 Ameer's work and it will be impossible for us to

Director's

say whether the Americans really have used the
Quinn or not or if their Measurements have
bonafide been taken in the field. Even now
notwithstanding that Americans are aware how
closely their work is tested, numerous measurements
occasionally appear in their books that were
never taken on the ground. This alone appears
to me to be a valid objection to the changes

8. I would also like to point out that the
Survey Records (Field Measurements and Maps)
will hereafter generally be referred to in cases
of Disputes and for other purposes by Rev.
and Judicial Officers: and that of our records
are to be of any real use in such cases it is
necessary that our work should continue to be
as accurate as it now is.

Yours truly,
Wm. C. Cress Major
Superintendent Rev. Survey
(True Contact)

Rev. Survey Office
Chapauk

27 January 1873

H. Priestley Major

Superintendent Rev. Survey

N^o 82
12

Memorandum

The annexed statement shows the progress of the Settlement operations in the several districts up to the close of the year 1862. It will be seen that out of an aggregate area of 28,040 square miles proposed to be dealt with in the districts which have been taken up, 25,172 square miles have been demarcated, 16,779 square miles have been classified, 6,686 square miles have been reported upon, but rather less than 1000 square miles have been actually settled. The report on the Trichinopoly Settlement (2366 square miles) is now under the consideration of Government. The report on the Masulipatam portion of the Krishna District comprising 1808 square miles was submitted to the Board on the 12th October 1861, and is also now before Government. That on the Central and Eastern deltas and upland taluqs of the Godavery district, comprising 1337 square miles, was sent in on the 11th December 1861. In Salem (14,180 square miles) the field work is completed; but the submission of the report is deferred until the survey areas are available as proposed in the Officiating

Director's

For Survey Dept.

Accounting Dept.

Letter No 54 for information

Decr = 31/2/63

29 July 1863

(Director's letter to the Board of the 3rd December last N: 1178. The Hunter portion of the Kistna district (3,177 square miles) is also completed as far as the field work is concerned, and the report will be sent in as soon as the true areas are known. The progress of the operations in Kurnool (2,983 square miles) was fully explained in the officiating Director's letter to the Board dated the 19th instant N: 54.

2. In Bellary, Coimbatore and Pinnerelly the work has, in accordance with the Order of Government dated 7th December 1860 N: 2334, been limited to demarcation.

3. In Weynaud the operations of the Department have been limited by Government Order dated 21st October 1860 N: 2015, and as the assessment has already been fixed at a uniform rate per acre; no classification or Settlement report will be needed. A small party is now employed in accordance with the Order of Government dated 28th November last N: 2507 for the purpose of completing the demarcation of the Government estates.

Revenue Settlement Office
Madras 23rd January 1863
To,
J. D. Low Esq.,
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George

Statement showing the area to be dealt with in the several districts which have been or are now under the operation of the Settlement Department, the extent demarcated, classified, reported upon and settled.

Names of Districts	Area to be dealt with in square miles	Area demarcated in square miles	Area classified in square miles	Area reported upon in square miles	Area settled in square miles
South Arcot (a)	322	322	275	275	275
Godavery (b)	2337	2237	2237	2237	2237
Kistna (c)	5335	3345	6335	1808	589
Trichinopoly (d)	2566	3178	2366	2566	1808
Saluv (e)	4253	4253	4253	4253	4253
Kurnool (e)	2025	2983	1256	1256	1256
Bellary (e)	3070	4715	1465	1465	1465
Coimbatore (e)	4500	427	427	427	427
Weynaud (e)	2565	581	581	581	581
Pinnerelly (e)	2565	581	581	581	581
Total	28040	25172	16779	6086	964

Remarks.

- (a) The area stated in South Arcot consists of the Chidambaram and Chidambaram taluqs, further action in this district having been prohibited by G. O. dated 2nd Dec 1860 N: 2118.
- (b) Though the Western delta contains about 900 square miles, the whole of which has been demarcated, classified and reported upon, rather less than 700 miles have been actually settled, the remainder having been lately reported to the Remission of Allowance and being therefore no longer a Government estate.
- (c) The area reported upon in the Chidambaram portion of the districts.
- (d) The area entered in column 3 is smaller than that in column 4, owing to the taluqs of Wodinspallem & Alwarthi in which the experimental survey took place, not having been demarcated by the Settlement Department.
- (e) The area entered in column 3 is that integrated according to the Revenue Accounts as the true area to be dealt with cannot be known till the survey has been completed. Notes, the area in column 3 is according to the demarcation returns.

Revenue Settlement Office
Madras 23rd January 1863

W. Mass

Offy. Director of Revenue Settlement

Palakalur, Kuvool District

190

Comparative statement of field areas by Kuvool computations and by computing scale from the maps

No. 1 Block

No. of fields	Inam or Dry	True area	Kuvool area	Diff
1		10.02	10.14	0.02
2	D	5.63	6.04	0.41
3		2.74	2.87	0.13
4	D	8.45	8.79	0.34
5		4.46	4.75	0.29
33	D	12.84	13.75	0.91
34	D	14.50	14.84	0.34
35	Inam	5.55	5.63	0.08
36	do	30.70	14.12	0.42
37	do	9.66	9.53	0.13
38	do	7.47	7.57	0.10
Total		95.00	97.99	2.99

The average rate of error on the sum of fields calculated by the Kuvool method in this village is 2.3 per cent. The average on the blocks is as follows.

Block	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Error per cent	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	7.3	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.3	0.6	3.9

No. 2 Block

107	D	1.24	1.26	0.02
108		1.27	1.47	0.20
109	D	3.65	4.15	0.50
110	D	4.36	4.61	0.25
111	D	7.14	7.53	0.39
112	D	9.22	9.40	0.18
113	D	4.15	4.50	0.35
114	Inam	5.87	5.96	0.09
115	D	5.36	5.88	0.52
116	D	3.79	3.84	0.05
117	D	5.55	5.58	0.03
118	D	2.17	2.17	0.00
119	D	0.60	0.59	0.01
120	D	2.16	2.06	0.10
121		0.48	0.49	0.01
122	Inam	10.10	10.82	0.72
123	D	6.96	6.99	0.03
124	D	5.10	5.14	0.04
125	D	10.30	10.63	0.33
126	D	9.97	10.73	0.76
Total		98.95	102.46	3.51

The above is obtained by adding 0.3 per cent to the error shown by comparison with the area of blocks obtained by computing scale 0.3 per cent being the mean error of the latter process.

The two greatest errors in fields amount respectively to 2.2 & 1.22 in No. 106 & 116 (No. 7 block) containing 32.2 & 8.7 ams or 6.8 & 14 per cent. These are irregularly shaped pieces of waste land. The next is 0.89 in No. 77 (13 block) or 2.4 per cent on the content of the field 36.3 This is Inam.

31.9 per cent is the greatest rate of error & occurs in the 9th block field No. 105 or 0.2 in 0.7 The next is in field 47 (5th block) 19.5 per cent or 0.09 in 0.46

A table is appended showing the greatest amount of error & the greatest rate of error in each block.

No. 3 Block

6	D	4.31	3.92	0.39
7		4.51	4.47	0.04
8	D	2.39	2.32	0.07
9	D	6.22	6.39	0.17
10		1.57	2.08	0.51
11	Inam	3.63	3.62	0.01
12	D	6.49	6.43	0.06
13	D	0.52	0.66	0.14
Total		27.84	27.49	0.35

29/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

The Officer
Sector of Revenue
Department

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

28/12/1883
28/12/1883
28/12/1883

14/12/1883

29/12/1883

RECORDED

N^o 3 continued

Ac of Jals	Inam	Det or By	Imana area	Imana area	Diff	Remarks
Brought forward			27.84	27.49	0.35	
14			2.54	2.78	0.19	
23	Inam	D	6.00	5.36	0.64	
25	do	D	17.90	18.66	0.66	
26		D	7.56	7.72	0.16	
27		D	4.30	4.91	0.61	
28		D	3.27	3.29	0.02	
29		D	5.76	5.56	0.20	
30		D	4.32	4.31	0.01	
31	Inam	D	15.84	15.90	0.06	
32		D	3.93	3.31	0.62	
39		D	6.56	6.74	0.18	
40		D	6.59	6.62	0.03	
Total			112.91	113.90	0.99	

N^o 4 Block

53	Inam	D	8.68	8.56	0.12	
54	do	D	6.64	6.23	0.41	
55	do	D	7.63	7.67	0.04	
56		D	11.63	11.36	0.27	
57	Inam	D	15.08	15.52	0.44	
Total			108.66	110.10	1.44	

N^o 5 Block

43		D	0.91	0.96	0.05	
44	Inam	D	0.39	0.38	0.01	
45		D	5.67	5.60	0.07	
46		D	11.67	12.63	0.96	
47		D	0.46	0.37	0.09	
48	Inam	D	26.22	26.48	0.26	
49		D	7.29	7.36	0.07	
50		D	7.03	6.77	0.26	
51	Inam	D	4.05	3.93	0.12	
52		D	13.21	13.70	0.49	
53	Inam	D	17.07	17.43	0.36	
59		D	6.81	6.72	0.09	
60		D	5.07	5.28	0.21	
61	Inam	D	4.27	4.46	0.19	
62		D	1.16	1.32	0.16	
63		D	12.20	12.76	0.56	
Total			112.08	112.55	0.47	

N^o 6 Block

15		D	4.03	4.39	0.36	
16		D	3.90	3.88	0.02	
17		D	1.77	1.71	0.06	
18		D	7.05	7.16	0.11	
19		D	0.74	0.73	0.01	
20		D	5.26	5.25	0.01	
Brought forward			22.75	23.12	0.37	

N^o 6 continued

Ac of Jals	Inam	Det or By	Imana area	Imana area	Diff	Remarks
Brought forward			22.75	23.12	0.37	
21		D	8.01	7.93	0.08	
22		D	5.81	5.79	0.02	
26		D	6.34	6.33	0.01	
41	Inam	D	8.49	8.29	0.20	
42		D	8.65	9.22	0.57	
65		D	22.36	22.54	0.18	
66		D	4.70	4.66	0.04	
67		D	1.60	1.50	0.10	
68		D	7.56	7.59	0.03	
69		D	6.37	6.28	0.09	
70		D	8.46	8.37	0.09	
Total			110.55	110.51	0.04	

N^o 7 Block

94	Inam	D	4.80	4.82	0.02	
95	do	D	2.08	2.14	0.06	
100		D	2.84	2.57	0.27	
101		D	3.33	3.69	0.36	
102		D	0.36	0.41	0.05	
103	Inam	D	1.05	1.10	0.05	
104		D	0.55	0.96	0.41	
105	Inam	D	0.35	0.43	0.08	
106		D	32.23	36.45	4.22	
130		D	6.35	7.01	0.66	
132		D	2.70	3.05	0.35	
145		D	8.70	9.92	1.22	
146		D	5.79	6.33	0.54	
147		D	4.30	4.45	0.15	
148		D	5.41	6.04	0.63	
Total			80.67	87.66	6.99	

N^o 8 Block

127		D	11.01	11.20	0.19	
128	Inam	D	11.29	11.13	0.16	
129		D	5.24	5.45	0.21	
131		D	4.60	4.71	0.11	
133		D	0.70	0.75	0.05	
134		D	1.77	2.26	0.49	
135		D	5.64	5.91	0.27	
136		D	4.70	4.80	0.10	
137		D	3.09	2.95	0.14	
138		D	3.33	3.42	0.09	
139	Inam	D	3.52	3.16	0.36	
140	do	D	6.05	6.61	0.56	
141		D	5.23	5.66	0.43	
142	Inam	D	22.82	23.85	1.03	
143	do	D	4.33	5.05	0.72	
144	do	D	3.90	4.02	0.12	
Total			96.22	100.84	4.62	

#9 Block

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
170	D	23.41	23.85	0.33
175		2.54	2.88	0.16
176 Inam	D	6.56	6.98	0.07
177		0.56	0.58	0.02
179	W	2.82	2.85	0.03
180	W	4.28	4.38	0.10
181	W	3.23	3.45	0.08
182	W	2.26	2.35	0.09
183	W	2.98	3.23	0.25
186	W	1.31	1.59	0.28
188 Inam	W	0.72	0.95	0.23
188	W	2.30	2.77	0.46
187		6.89	7.04	0.15
189 Inam	D	6.85	5.04	0.19
190 do	D	20.90	20.52	0.38
191		6.52	6.84	0.32
192 Inam	D	14.92	14.56	0.18
193 do	D	3.21	3.41	0.20
Total		110.85	112.53	1.68

#10 Block

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
184	D	2.46	3.67	0.33
185 Inam	D	16.18	16.31	0.13
186	D	2.59	1.97	0.03
187	D	20.66	20.83	0.03
188 Inam	D	36.37	36.10	0.07
189 do	D	5.90	5.98	0.07
191 do	D	9.42	9.59	0.17
192 do	D	10.98	11.66	0.71
193 do	D	3.47	3.52	0.05
196		35.17	35.00	0.17
198		5.11	5.32	0.21
Total		143.07	140.55	2.52

#11 Block

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
92	D	0.21	0.17	0.06
93	D	2.63	2.61	0.18
149		2.66	2.47	0.03
150		6.67	6.52	0.05
151		0.92	1.06	0.01
152	D	17.09	15.19	0.60
153	D	15.00	15.69	0.69
154	D	16.00	16.74	0.74
155	D	7.73	7.58	0.15
156	D	7.47	7.52	0.05
157	D	6.42	6.52	0.10
158	D	6.88	6.71	0.05
159	D	13.36	13.59	0.60
160	D	6.29	6.19	0.10
161	D	8.61	8.78	0.16
Brought forward		103.59	106.33	2.74

#11 Continued

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
Brought forward		103.59	106.33	2.74
162	D	3.52	3.50	0.06
163	D	8.76	9.01	0.25
178	W	2.35	3.38	0.03
Total		119.24	122.22	2.98

#12 Block

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
72	D	2.73	2.76	0.03
73	D	3.54	3.56	0.02
75	D	4.00	4.08	0.08
76	D	11.10	10.98	0.12
82 Inam	D	9.08	9.18	0.10
83	D	6.91	6.92	0.01
84	D	6.17	6.07	0.10
85 Inam	D	4.26	4.21	0.03
86	D	9.19	9.25	0.06
87	D	10.05	9.65	0.40
88	D	13.65	13.38	0.27
89	D	1.72	1.43	0.29
91	D	7.53	7.80	0.27
96		6.62	7.05	0.43
97		0.96	0.96	0.02
98	D	0.61	0.65	0.04
99	D	8.06	8.09	0.03
Total		106.96	105.82	0.82

#13 Block

Reg.	Met	True area	Measured area	Diff.
field Inam	or dry			
64	D	10.15	10.68	0.53
71	D	8.92	8.91	0.01
74	D	9.65	9.60	0.05
77 Inam	D	36.38	37.27	0.89
78 do	D	9.68	9.86	0.18
79	D	7.04	7.90	0.86
80	D	7.34	7.80	0.46
81	D	5.71	4.65	0.76
Total		96.87	100.47	3.60

Area of blocks by computing scale and measured

Reg.	Area by Computing Scale	Measured area	Diff.	Error per acre
1	95.06	97.99	2.93	3.10
2	100.80	102.64	1.84	1.82
3	112.88	113.50	0.62	0.50
4	105.76	110.10	4.34	4.13
5	123.56	124.55	0.99	0.80
Brought forward	548.06	548.98	0.92	0.17

Remarks

No of blocks	Area by Computing scale	Measured Area	Diff.	Error per Cent	Remarks
	area	area	area	area	
1	521.64	508.98	7.54		
2	110.60	110.51	0.09	0.08	
3	80.76	87.66	6.92	8.57	
4	97.77	104.84	3.07	3.16	
5	110.56	112.53	1.97	1.78	
6	148.82	150.55	1.73	1.16	
7	117.82	122.22	4.40	3.73	
8	106.50	105.82	0.68	0.64	
9	96.99	100.47	3.48	3.60	
Total	1411.24	1439.58	28.34	2.00	

Transverse area compared with total area by blocks and measured

Transverse area	Area by Computing scale	Measured Area	Diff. between Cols 1 & 2	Error per Cent	Remarks
	area	area	area	area	
1	area	area	area	area	
2	area	area	area	area	
3	area	area	area	area	
4	area	area	area	area	
5	area	area	area	area	
6	area	area	area	area	
7	area	area	area	area	
8	area	area	area	area	
9	area	area	area	area	
10	area	area	area	area	
11	area	area	area	area	
12	area	area	area	area	
13	area	area	area	area	
Total	1407.03	1411.24	4.21	0.30	

List showing greatest amount of error and greatest rate of error in each block

No. of block	Greatest rate of error	Greatest amount of error
1	7.88	0.91
2	15.74	0.54
3	11.53	0.66
4	1.84	0.59
5	19.56	0.36
6	8.93	0.57
7	14.02	2.22
8	16.66	0.73
9	31.94	0.46
10	6.68	0.71
11	19.04	0.65
12	16.86	0.43
13	12.96	0.89

Pw Survey office
L. L. L. L.
27th January 1960

J. P. L. L. L. L.
Superintendent Pw Survey

112
Revenue Office,
Madras,
14th January 1803.

From
W. Audleston Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
To
J. D. Sim Esq.
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey having communicated to the Board of Revenue copy of his letter to Government dated 21st January 1803. and of the Memorandum that accompanied it suggesting certain methods of reducing the cost of the Survey, I am directed by the Board to submit to Government their opinion that any change of system which would tend to lessen the accuracy of the Revenue field areas is to be deprecated in the strongest manner and will prove essentially false economy, however desirable may appear the saving to be at present effected.

Whatever errors may occur in other parts of the work of revising the Land assessment may be rectified with more or less facility. But if doubt exist,

the

Revenue Survey Office
Enclosure to Super
Letter 27th 94

Rev: 312/103.

as to the correctness of the areas to which
the tax is applied and on which the results
are to be calculated, the very keystone of
the edifice is rendered unsound and the
mischief is irreparable, all hope of estab-
lishing an equitable system of taxation,
or of checking of excesses and corruptions,
among the Government Subordinates is lost,
and the correctness of the whole Settlement
becomes again utterly uncertain. The door
which will be opened for frauds and
negligent measurements will cast doubt
upon the accuracy of the whole - and ren-
der the Survey altogether untrustworthy.

The one means of positive test and check
which now exists and on which alone an
entire reliance can be placed will be taken
away, and for revenue purposes the value
of the Survey will be comparatively destroyed.

The Board trust that what-
ever changes may be proposed elsewhere
the system of Survey now in force will be
in no respect modified in any direction in
which will tend to render the Revenue said
areas less accurate than they now are.

Revenue B. Office,
Madras,
14th February 1863.

I have the honor to be,

Yours most obedient servant,

To
J. D. Sim Cox,
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.
Copy to Mr. Governor

[Signature]
Secretary.

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras,
15th September 1863.

N^o 1093
59-

From,
R. B. Master Esqre,
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlements.

J. D. Sim Esqre,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the brief report on the precise state of the Survey and Settlement operations called for in para 1 of the Proceedings of Government dated 12th Ultimo N^o 1489. It would have been submitted earlier had not my absence from Madras on duty and the separation from my records during the journey unavoidably caused delay.

2. Information is called for up to the close of the Year 1862 only, but as I am in a position to furnish it to a later date, I deem it advisable to include the particulars for the first 6 months of the current Year.

3. The operations of the Year 1862 were fully described in the Reports forwarded with my letter dated 31st March last N^o 385 submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings of the

214/12

Recd - 1863 - 214/12
No: of Govt. P. No. 111.

For the Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Department

Recd 14th 1863
14th 1863

1st 937
R. B. Master

RECORDED.

28th Decr 1863

15th Decr 1863

It is hoped that the Government will be able to furnish the necessary information in the early part of the year 1864.

the 23^d July following No. 4541, and reviewed, in the Proceedings of Government dated 1st Instant, No. 1601. As these papers will doubtless be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the information which is contained in them. As however the Annual Reports are confined exclusively to the operations of the years to which they refer, and as it appears to be the object of the Home Government to have a statement shewing at a glance, not only the actual present state of the Departments, but what has been accomplished from the commencement, such a statement has been prepared and is appended.

4. The actual introduction of the new Settlement has not extended beyond the two tracts of country mentioned in paras 2 and 3 of my Report for 1862, comprising an aggregate area of rather less than 1,000 Square Miles. It is to be regretted that this area is so limited, for the progress of the work of the Department is very apt to be judged by the extent to which it has been prosecuted to final completion, due credit being seldom given for the large amount of work
in.

in progress in the various stages. The statement now furnished will show how inadequate is the test afforded by the area finally settled, and that, though only 974 square miles have been actually settled, 26,955 square miles have been demarcated, 19,087 square miles have been classified, 17,440 square miles have been surveyed, and that reports containing proposals for the settlement of 8,164 square miles have been submitted from the Director's Office to the Board of Revenue.

5. For the District of Trichinopoly comprising 2,425 square miles, the final report based on true survey areas was submitted to Government with the Board's Proceedings of the 3^d March last No. 1270, and the Settlement will be carried out as soon as the orders of Government, now daily expected, are received. The current Revenue Year has too far advanced to allow of the Settlement being brought into force through the entire District at once, but it will at all events be explained to the ryots and be brought fully into play from the 1st July 1864.

6. The final report on the Masulipatam portion of the British District also based on true

these Survey areas is about to be submitted to Government by the Board, and if orders are passed on it by the end of the year the new Settlement will be explained to the ryots early in 1864 and will be brought into play over an area of 1,669 Square miles from the 1st July next.

7. I have received from the Deputy Director in Sturabad a Report on the four taluks of Sturabad proper comprising an area of 2,500 Square miles which is now under review in my Office. In obedience to the orders of Government and with reference to the operations of the Vitadras Irrigation Canal Company, this report has, as a special case, been drawn up on estimated areas, those of the Survey not being yet available. The papers will shortly be forwarded to Government through the Board, and on orders being passed upon them, the Settlement may be explained to the ryots and introduced from the 1st July 1864 in as many villages as the Survey Department can furnish correct areas for. It is estimated that Survey areas can be furnished for 118 villages or about one third of the area to be reported upon, and these villages will include all land that there is

is any probability of the Irrigation Company being able to water next season.

8. The Report on the remaining portion of the Godavery District comprising some 2,600 Square miles retained by the Board in their Office pending the preparation of revised statements of results based on true Survey areas. The latter have to a great extent been already received, and as soon as they are complete the results will be laid before the Board.

9. The submission of the Reports on Salem and on the Guntoor portion of the Elstina District have been deferred, with the sanction of Government, till the complete Survey areas are available. They have already been furnished for several taluks.

10. In the Districts of Nellore, Gombatoor and Sinnerelly the operations of the Department have under the orders of Government dated 7th December 1860 No. 2334 been confined to demarcation, the classification and assessment being postponed till the final completion of the Survey.

11. In Mysore the Government decided on

on the 26th March 1862 that the existing rates of
assessment on braddy lands should remain un-
touched, and that an assessment of 2 ^{Annas} ~~Annas~~ ^{Annas} ~~Annas~~
an acre should be fixed on all dry lands ~~as~~
indiscriminately. The Board have since re-
commended to Government a modification of
the 2 ^{Annas} ~~Annas~~ rate in the case of inferior
dry lands, but no final orders have yet
been passed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

W. M. M. M.

Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement

To,
J. D. Sin Eyo,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

Fort St. George

W. M. M. M.

Statement Shewing the actual extent of work accomplished in the Survey and Settlement Department from the date of the organization of the Department up to the end of June 1863.

Name of the District taken up by the Survey and Settlement Department	Gross area Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.		Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Area as per Revenue Accounts after deducting large hills, coted and jungles.	Remarks
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	
1 Melambaram Taluk in South Arcot	276	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	
2 Godavary	2237	3301	3301	3301	3301	3301	3301	3301	
3 Kistna	1104	6306	6306	6306	6306	6306	6306	6306	
4 Trichinopoly	2794	2425	2425	2425	2425	2425	2425	2425	
5 Salem	4235	4253	4253	4253	4253	4253	4253	4253	
6 Nellore	3000	4612	4612	4612	4612	4612	4612	4612	
7 Mysore Taluk in Malabar	1100	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	
8 Kurnool proper	2000	2516	2516	2516	2516	2516	2516	2516	
9 Coimbatore	4500	1688	1688	1688	1688	1688	1688	1688	
10 Tanjore	2563	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	
Total	26809	26955	26955	26955	26955	26955	26955	26955	

*including large hills and jungles.

Revenue Settlement Office,
15th September 1863.

Survey and Settlement Department

Blair
Offg Director of Revenue Settlement

Revenue Department.

Ch.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 9th January 1864.

Read the following letter.

Ch. 18.

From

R. E. Innes Esq^r
Off^r Director of Public Settlements

To

W. Huskisson Esq^r
Secretary to the Board of Rev.

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Board & Government that the demarcation of the Bellone District will be completed by the end of this month and that it is therefore necessary to determine the locality in which the Party now working there is hereafter to be employed. As the Board are aware, the Bellone Party is exclusively a Demarcation Party and under existing orders, the classification

and

Proceedings of Govt.
7th Dec^r 1860.
Ch. 2, 334.

and assessment of the District will be postponed till the Survey areas are so available. Even supposing that the recommendation made in my letter of the

22nd September 1862 N^o. 1241 and 15th N^o. member 1862 N^o. 1405 that the combined sys-

tem of simultaneous demarcation and classification be again introduced, eventually receives the sanction of Government, that system cannot be adopted in Bellare, since the demarcation being already complete, the classification must necessarily be separately conducted.

2. Two courses suggest themselves viz. either to reorganize the party as a Classification party, and let it classify the District which it has already demarcated, or to employ it solely on demarcation in a new District. The following are the chief objections to the adoption of the first course. The party being

B^o Proceedings
23rd Oct^r 1862 N^o. 7045.
2nd 19th Nov^r 1862
N^o. 7102 and 7th
Jan^y 1863 N^o. 75.

now

now composed of demarcators its conversion into an efficient classification party, notwithstanding the presence in its ranks of some men who formerly served as Classifiers in the Forestry, would take some time; would involve the discharge of many of the servants now employed and the entertainment of others in their places, and would result in considerable expenditure without immediate return. Again, even if the District be classified, nothing can be done in the way of actual settlement for some time to come. In his letter to the Board of the 15th May last Major Priestly estimated that including details & corrections, three years from that date would be required for the completion of the Survey in Bellare. That period must consequently elapse before calculations of financial results can be made out for submission

B^o Proceedings
29th May 1863.
N^o. 3190..

submission to the Board. Further, as there are now only two Settlement parties working in the Northern Districts, against three Survey Parties, the conversion of one of the former into a classification party would prevent the due provision of work for the latter. It is true that the Bellare Survey Party will not require a new field of work for some time, & that that in Flumool will gradually follow the Settlement party into Cuddappah, but towards the end of the current year the Survey Party now employed in the Trichina District will be ready to proceed to a new field which must in the mean time be prepared for it.

3. Looking to these facts, and also to the probability that ere long the system of classification at present in force, may undergo material modification

modification, I cannot recommend the conversion of the Bellare Demarcation Party into one of Classification. As regards a new District, whatever the intentions of Government may be with respect to the revision of the assessment in Bellary, I believe that they desire the Survey to be extended to it, and if so, I can suggest no better course than that Mr. Russell should move his Party into that District on the completion of Kallur, and so have a sufficient area demarcated against the arrival of the Trichina Survey Party. Both Settlement and Survey Parties are Telugu, and cannot well be employed in other than Telugu Districts. With the exception of Vizagapatnam & Ganjam, Bellary is the only District remaining to be taken up, and is conveniently situated for both the Survey and Settlement Departments.

Should

4. Should the Government however not be disposed at present to sanction the breaking of ground in a new District, employment may yet be found for the Party for a few months longer in Kelore. Of the nine Taluqs composing that District, two, Viz Kelore and Atmakur were in the first instance demarcated with earthen mounds, many of which are fast dis-appearing - Mr. Pundall is very anxious that these two Taluqs should be redemarcated with stone, as he feels confident that then the demarcation of the District will be found complete and give satisfaction to all concerned. It is very desirable that the earthen mounds should be replaced by stone, but the cost of the renewal will be greatly reduced, if it is

Carried

carried out simultaneously with the classification. If done separately, the operation is estimated to occupy some five months and as the monthly expenditure for the Party is about Rupees 3,000, it will cost in round numbers Rupees 15,000. Even with this addition, I believe that the cost per square mile of the demarcation of the District will be as small as if not less than that of the same operation in other Districts but at the same time, as certainly one half and probably two-thirds of the sum now estimated, will be saved by renewing the demarcation at the time the classification is carried out. I cannot recommend the performance of the work now. I merely mention the circumstance in the event of the Government wishing to consider further before deciding on taking up a new District -

Ln

5. In explanation of the Bellone
and Atmakur Taluqs not having been
originally demarcated with Stone, I
beg to refer to Para 7 of my letter to
Government of the 13th November 1863
Ct: 1365. Proceedings of Govt
15th Dec 1863.
Ct: 2293.

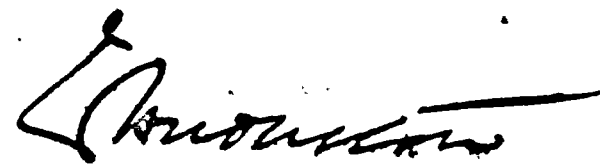
I have the honor to be

Sir,

Revenue Settlement
Office,
Madras,
5th Jan^y 1864. } Yours most Obedt Servt
/ Signed P. E. Incester
Offg Secy of Rev Settlement

Ordered to be submitted
to Government with the Board's
commendation that the Party be
employed to demarcate the Bellary
District in view to its survey by
the Party now completing the Survey
of the Chikha District.

(Attn Copy & Extract)


Secretary

To
J. D. Sim Esq
Secretary to Govt Revenue Deptt


123
 My dear Sir,
 I find these papers on
 my table & presume you
 wish for my opinion on them.
 I have no objection to the
 Democratic party going
 to Bellamy as proposed -
 rather we not to have the
 Board view on the other
 subject - I don't know why
 your was addressed directly
 Yours very truly
 27th E. Hookley

124
 127 Dec 29/80 1897. 98
 " " 238-259.

1864 Nov = 28th Dec
 of Gov for 1864-1865
 1864-1865

Proceedings of the
 Board of Revenue

28th Dec 1864
 28th Dec 1864
 28th Dec 1864

1864 4414.

RECORDED.

28th Feb 1865

Submitting to Govt
 a letter from the 1864-1865
 Govt of India recommending
 that the Govt may employ
 the 1864-1865 Govt
 in employing to demonstrate
 the 1864-1865 Govt

1864-1865

Dec 29/80 1897. 98
 " " 238-259.

Revenue Settlement Office
No. 211
8.
Madras,
15th February 1864.

Flow.
P. C. Master Esq.
Officiating Director of
To J. D. Sim Esq. Revenue Settlement
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George
Sir

8th February
1864 No. 72.

Referring to para 1. of my letter
of the 5th ultimo No. 18 submitted to Govern-
ment by the Board with their Proceed-
ings of the 9th idem No. 123, I have the honor
to forward copy of a letter which I have
received from the Assistant Director
of Revenue Settlement in charge of the M. N.
party. I think Mr. Rindall shews
good cause for completing at once
the redemarcation with stone of the
Nellor and Arunachal taluk, and as
his

his party is now on the spot and
without work, and as the Government
have not yet come to any determi-
nation with regard to the District
in which it is hereafter to be employed,
I beg to recommend in modification of
the proposals contained in para 3 of
my former letter, that I may be
authorized at once to proceed with
the reclamation of the above two
tahals. When this shall have been
effected, I have every reason to be-
lieve that the work in the Nellore
District will be found complete
and lasting. I request to be favored
with early orders, as the party being
now unemployed, expenditure is
being incurred for which there can
be no return. For the same reason
I forward this letter direct, instead
of through the Board, through whose
office the former correspondence on
the

the subject passed, furnishing
them however with a copy of the
present reference.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. Massey

Offg Director of Revenue

To J. D. Sim. Esq.

Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George

Chas

C 1072/13

Nellore District
Camp Ongole,
8th February 1804.

From C. Cundall Esq.
Assistant Director of Revenue
Settlement Nellore.
To B. E. Master Esq.
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement

Sir,
Adverting to my letter of the
17th December last No. 592/124, and your
reply to Government under date the
5th January No. 18, regarding the
completion of the work in this District
and future employment of the party,
I consider it my duty to inform you
of my opinion with regard to your
proposal of Revenuing with stone the
earthen fields and other marks in
the Nellore and Atmakur Taluqs
of this District, at some future period
when the Classification may be under-
taken. Supposing the Classification
not to be commenced till the survey

1124 = 1863 O/A
No. of Govt. No. 1865
1124/13.

The Offg. Dir. C. C.
To the Secretary
to the Revenue
Department
Camp Ongole
11th Feb 1804

Dated 18th
Feb 1804

Encl. 1. No. 211
8.

1815/329.
The above is a copy of a letter from
the Assistant Director of Revenue
Settlement Nellore, dated 18th Feb 1804,
regarding the completion of the work in this
District and future employment of the party.
I consider it my duty to inform you of my
opinion with regard to your proposal of
Revenuing with stone the earthen fields
and other marks in the Nellore and
Atmakur Taluqs of this District, at some
future period when the Classification may
be undertaken. Supposing the Classification
not to be commenced till the survey

RECORDED.

280-2104, 1803-11

is completed, some two years hence,
I will not say that I consider
that it would be impracticable
to perform the operation then, but
I am of opinion that it would be
found to be nearly so, and that it
could not be done without the re-
measurement of a large portion of the
area of the wet lands to ascertain
the position that the marks should
be placed in. In many parts now they
are completely obliterated in the
wet lands, and as explained in my
letter already quoted, it would even
now be necessary to resort to re-
measurement in some instances, if
carried out at once. What will it
therefore be some time hence?

2 The longer the operation is delayed
the more costly will it be, and there is the
less chance at the same time of it
being accurately performed. That there
would

would be considerable saving if
the operation could be carried out
now simultaneously with Clapifi-
cation I have already reported, but
that there will be a similar saving
if it is deferred and undertaken
with the Clapification, at some future
period, is decidedly doubtful.

3. I have the honor to request
that you will, if you would wish
for any further expression of opinion
on this point, apply to the Deputy
Superintendent of the Revenue Survey
party here. Mr. Puckle has had
more recent opportunities than
myself of ascertaining the real
state of the demarcation of the Nellore
Taluk, as he has lately been
through several of the villages,
and would be able to state
whether it would hereafter, without
re-measurement,

to measurement to a considerable extent, be feasible to replace the marks then with stones. Besides Mr. Puckle, Major Priestley has shown through Attamkur and could give information in respect to that Taluk.

I have the honor to be &c.
Signed C. Randall
Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement

(True Copy)

M. Mas
Off. Director of Revenue Settlement

Copy

For a letter from this Office to the Director of Public Works, dated 15th February 1874, No. 211.
Revenue Department, dated 15th February 1874, No. 211.
Rev. 213/102.

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras,
26th February 1874.

No. 297
13.

From,

D. B. Master Esqre,

Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement

To,

J. D. Sim Esqre,

Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Not having yet received orders on my letter of the 15th instants No. 211, and being about to embark to-morrow morning for Cocanada, I have the honor to report that with the view of avoiding as far as possible expenditure without return, I have on my own responsibility directed the Assistant Director in charge of the Nellore Taluk to proceed with the redemarcation of the Nellore and Attamkur taluks, pending further orders, and I trust that the Government will not disapprove the course which I have adopted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant

M. Mas

Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement

No.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

dated 7th March 1864.

Read the following letter

No. 47.

From

J. W. B. Dykes Esq^r,
Collector of Mallore

To

W. Hindleston Esq^r,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to recommend the retention of the Demarcation Party in this District for the classification of the land.

2. Till the Survey areas have been received, of course the adjustment could not be adjusted. But I believe for much of the District the Survey areas are now available. And where this is not the case, the delay will not be time thrown away. It will give the requisite leisure for studying the incidence of the present adjustment, the surest basis for future arrangements.

I

Approved 18th March 1864
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

W. Hindleston Esq^r

Revenue Department

For the Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

For the Secretary to Government

Approved 26th March 1864
Secretary to the Board of Revenue

W. Hindleston Esq^r

11/6/64

19 March 1864

RECORDED.

28 March 1864

Attention that as the land is now being surveyed by the Surveyors and the results of the survey are being sent to the Board of Revenue for their consideration, it is requested that the Board of Revenue should be kept informed of the progress of the survey and the results of the same.

3. I beg further to observe, there would be no necessity for detaching the Demarcation Department, when once the classification has been completed. Should there be a gap, in consequence of the Survey not being far enough on for the completion of the assessments, arrangements could then be made, similar to what will have to be made now, in the event of its being decided to remove the Demarcation Department and entrust the general classification of the District to those who will have to make its acquaintance hereafter.

4. I am not aware of any difficulties in classification, that could not be met by the present Demarcation establishment. To go into a chemical analysis of the soils would require a professional staff. Such sorting as is required for assessments, the present staff could I believe readily undertake. And any assistance I can give, shall be as readily afforded.

I have &c

Nellore Collectors Office,
Pamapattam
24th February 1864 -

(Signed) J. W. D. Dykes
Collector

As

As the question of the future employment of the Nellore demarcation party is now before Government the Board resolves to submit the above paper for their orders.

(A true copy & Extract)

[Faint circular stamp with text "Nellore District Revenue Department"]
J. W. D. Dykes
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Fort St. George

[Faint signature and text at bottom right]

Morse,
Collector's Office,
26th March 1864.

No. 11.

Dear Sir,

J. W. B. Dykes Esquire,
Collector of Morse.

Sir,

J. D. Sim Esquire,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

On their Proceedings of the 7th the
Board were good enough to submit for the
consideration of Government an application
of mine, recommending the retention of the
separation party in this District, for
classification. I beg to urge the same
on the additional grounds, that, otherwise,
I am unable to supply important information
called for by the Board, on the same
subject.

2. The Proceedings calling for the
information

5th March
1864
No. 1373.

No. 1428 P. 11/63 No. 3-4
15th March 1864 258-259.

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

18th March 1864
No. 1428 P. 11/63
No. 1428 P. 11/63

20th March 1864.

28th March 1864.

RECORDED.

Submitting the
from the Collector of
Morse recommending
the retention of the
separation party in this
District, for the
classification of the
land.

information in question, were received by me
on the 11th. And I have to express my
regret that the Jamabandi has prevented
my attending to them sooner.

3. From the accompanying copy,
the Government will observe that the
Board argue against a rotation of
crops, & an assessment fixed accordingly,
with reference only to the cost of production
as fixed by taxation, & without reference
to the requirements of the consumer or the
laws that regulate the productive powers
of the land.

⁺Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
dated 5th March 1864
p. 1373
requested to be
inserted.

4. And the Board further
swell⁺ on certain views expressed by ⁺paragraph 2.
the Government in 1855; instead of the
income received from home, which at
present

present I believe, regulate operations
in the settlement department.

5. I however as myself, the honor
to address Government direct, to avoid
further delay, & adopting this course,
trust this letter may yet be in time,
to be submitted for consideration, before
final orders have been passed, regarding
the demarcation party now employed in this
District; for, under any circumstances
the information called for will be required
& should be submitted as soon as possible.

6. Whilst as regards the Board's
observations, that if the low rates advocated,
fail to bring in a sufficient revenue,
"they know no other way" of meeting the
difficulty, than the old system of
remitting

remitting for fallow, & allowing exceptional
rates for pasture, & it rests with Mr.
"Dykes" to show how the ayots can be ^{paragraph 18.}
"fairly charged the same rates for
land, whether in tillage or not" I have
simply to call the attention of Government
to this District, in which I have never
remitted a six pence, either for fallow
or pasture, & at the end of five years
have no arrears, no falling off of revenue,
and a steadily increasing area of occupation.

7. I trust the Government will
not consider me to bring forward the
present state of Hellose boastfully.
I refer to it simply as illustrating
the truth of principles, I myself
have long been convinced of & wish
to see generally applied. And the

136
main difference under the system I pursue,
is this, that every one now shares in the land

who held it in for which no assessment is paid, instead of
their fathers but a few, as formerly, the fairness of which
did not pay for needs no demonstration.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient
servant

H. W. Dykes
Collector

No. 1,373.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 5th March 1864.

Read again Government Orders, dated 24th November 1863, No. 2,118, Revenue Department, and 8th January 1864, No. 30, Revenue Department.

1. In the correspondence included in the above Proceedings of Government Mr. Dykes argues that the land assessment in his District ought to be so fixed as to allow both for a proper rotation of crops and for fallow once in four years; and, secondly, that the assessment ought to provide for pasturage—remarking, with regard to the latter point, that the new Settlement Department has made no provision in other Districts for pasturage.

2. The Government remarked on the first point, that the principle advocated by Mr. Dykes had in fact been recognized by the Settlement Department, though in a more general way than Mr. Dykes proposes, the assessment being based in each of the three Districts for which revised Settlements have been submitted to Government on four different kinds of grain. Mr. Dykes is now requested, first, to explain on what particular kinds of produce he would propose to base the revised assessment for each class of dry land in Nellore, supposing the number of classes to be restricted to three or four as he would wish; and, secondly, assuming that the Government share for each kind of produce is 25 per cent. in each class, to show what proportion his proposed rates would bear in each grade to the gross, supposing the assessment to be based on only one kind of produce for all, instead of on the three or four kinds of produce included in the given rotation.

3. In order to place his scheme of assessing the land in a clear form, Mr. Dykes will be so good as to prepare a Statement similar to those prepared by the Settlement Department, showing in columns his several classes, each with its distinctive features, the different kinds of products embraced in the proposed rotation for each class, the average gross produce of each product calculated roughly with reference to any available data, his proposed rates, how the average rate is obtained, and such further particulars as his plan may seem to him to require. The Statement should be so drawn out as to exhibit in detail the mode in which he would propose to commute the Government share in the produce (paragraph 2 of his letter to Government, dated 13th November 1863, No. 28), into a fixed charge on the land, so that on the one hand the Government shall receive its customary revenue, and on the other the cultivator of the land shall be able to pay the assessment every year without difficulty, whatever crop may be grown, or whatever may be the Ryot's actual mode of dealing with, or of using, his land in any given year.

4. He should report separately whether the people cultivate crops in rotation now; if so, what they believe to be the effect of their rotations, and what rotations he would himself propose, stating what prospect he sees of inducing the people to adopt his views on such a point, and how in his own opinion the rotation he may name would act on the land or have a "restorative" effect. He will explain in detail how he

* Vide paragraph 4 of Mr. Dykes's letter to Government, dated 21st December 1863, No. 36.

20:24 Nulunda 1863
8 January 1864, 27.58

Revenue 1864
No. 30 of 1st Jan 1864
The Settlement of Nellore.

Secretary to Govt, Revenue Dept.
Nellore.

28th
28th 1864
Received 30th

in case
two hundred

No. 11.

By the additional grounds for the
rotation of the Government Ryot
in this District with reference to the
commutation of the Board of
Revenue as his previous application
-two for its rotation for the
purpose of clarification.
28th 1864
RECORDED.

21st 1864

would fix the assessment on the land so as to provide for pasturage, and so as to effect the last object he had in view when requesting the Government to reconsider their Order, viz., "that a man's holding should be self-contained."

5. He should also state how much land is used for pasturage in the Nellore District, and what is the supposed productive value of land so used compared with the productive value of land in tillage.

6. In the cases referred to by Government, the four kinds of grain on which the assessment was based were not chosen on the ground that they were the most suitable crops to cultivate in succession, on the principle which usually in Europe governs the choice of crops for the rotation system of agriculture. In each case the four kinds of grain entered more than other products into general consumption, and therefore instead of commuting the Government share for a fixed quantity in one kind of grain only, it was deemed a better plan to form an average rate out of the Government share in each kind. Mr. Dykes proposes to form an average from the Government share in other kinds of produce more suitable for a sound system of rotation; but otherwise his object and that with which the Settlement Department has based the assessment on more than one kind of grain are the same. In both cases it is assumed that a Ryot will be better able to pay a fixed charge for his land (whatever may be the crop grown, or whatever may be his system of agriculture) if the charge be a kind of average share, than if the Government share be commuted for a fixed quantity in one kind of grain only.

7. It is also assumed that the assessment, if it be fixed on a moderate scale, can be paid, whether the land be cultivated or not. The Government remark on this point that the Settlement Department had allowed for fallows as well as for vicissitudes of seasons, &c.;* and that, "as far as the revenue is concerned," it is

the same thing whether the land is allowed to be retained fallow free of assessment "as often as a proper system of agriculture may actually require," or whether the assessment is fixed on a moderate scale with reference to this necessity. Mr. Dykes has already expressed an opinion that a fallow is needed every four years; but with reference to the concluding remark made by Government on this point,† he should explain

the grounds on which he considers that a fallow is required so frequently as once in four years.

8. Mr. Dykes believes that a fixed rate of assessment, equivalent to a fixed quantity in grain, must interfere with the cultivation of other products. The Board will not dispute the correctness of this opinion; but whether a fixed money rate professedly representing an average between the Government shares in green crops and the Government share in grain crops, or whether an average rate based on the Government share in grain crops only, is not open to the same kind of objection has yet to be proved.

9. "By the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the annual produce in every bugah."‡ This share in the annual produce (amounting under the Mahomedan Government to one-half and under the Hindoo Government to one-sixth) was formerly collected in kind, and was of course liable to fluctuation, as to its annual gross amount, with every variation in the annual crop. In the course of time the Government share in the annual produce has been commuted for a fixed quantity, and this fixed share in kind for its equivalent in money.

10. It is now proposed to convert this fixed charge into an average rate, or a mean proportion of the Government shares in different kinds of produce, in order to obviate the objection which exists to commuting a fluctuating share for a fixed quantity in one kind of grain only; viz. that a fixed charge thus formed cannot represent the same proportional charge in inferior crops.

Different crops.	Total produce per acre Madras Measures.	Government share 25 per cent.	Commutation, price per garce of 3,200 Measures.	Money rate at commutation prices.
1	2	3	4	5
Raghy	M. M. 1,200	M. M. 300	Rs. 68	Rs. A. P. 6 3 0
Cholum	800	200	84	5 4 0
Cumboo	600	150	60	2 13 0
		Average ..		4 12 0

Thus, if the three kinds of produce entered in the Statement exhibited in the margin should be cultivated in succession on an acre of land, and the Government share in each, at 25 per cent. should range, when converted into a fixed quantity and a money rate, from Rupees 6-3-0 to Rupees 2-13-0, it is assumed that the Ryot would be better able to pay as a fixed annual charge a mean (Rupees 4-12-0) between these different shares, than to pay a fixed charge equivalent to the value of the Government share in the superior grain only (Raghy.) At the end of the three years the Ryot's aggregate payments would be equal in amount to a tax of 25 per cent. separately levied on each crop. The Government would therefore receive its fair proportional share for each crop grown; while the Ryot, by reason of his being charged a mean rate, would be able to grow different kinds of crops, each charged with its due share, instead of all crops alike being subject to one uniform charge equivalent to a fixed quantity in the superior kind of produce.

11. It is however obvious that this plan of assessing the land pre-supposes that the Ryots will be able to obtain for each kind of produce the same price which each would bring if separately taxed. For each share (each amounting to a different value, corresponding with the greater or the less productiveness of the crop entered in the rotation) has an assigned money value, by means of which the mean money rate is formed. If therefore the Ryot should be unable to obtain this price, the so-called mean rate, though less (at the assumed commutation prices) than a share of 25 per cent. in the most productive of the three kinds of grain would cease to be a mean rate, and would, in fact, be open to the same kind of objection as that to which a fixed money rate and would, in fact, be open to the same kind of objection as that to which a fixed money rate equivalent to a fixed quantity in the standard grain is liable, viz., that it fails to represent an equal proportional share in crops which are not of equal productive value, or, in other words, crops which cannot be raised each at the same cost of production, because different kinds of produce yield to the same quantity of labor unequal returns.

12. The same kind of condition is equally implied when a fixed quantity in the standard grain is commuted for a money rate; but in that case the land-owner is secured an adequate price to indemnify him for all expenses including the tax, on the principle that the tax is an item in the necessary cost at which the stated produce is raised and brought to market, and that none of the purchasing class can obtain the required supply if he will not pay this necessary cost. The price of any commodity being regulated, as a general rule, by the cost at which it can be produced.

13. In the other case, none of the separate crops is subject at the time it is raised to a charge of 25 per cent. as a part of its necessary cost; for the annual charge on the land is only a mean in the supposed 25 per cent. share in three different kinds of produce. The price therefore of each, if left to adjust itself to the actual cost on the principle referred to above, would differ more or less from the price which by the proposed mode of assessment each crop ought to bring. Each crop would in fact bring a price commensurate with the cost at which it was raised, inclusive of the tax charged on the land in the year it was grown (that is, the mean rate,) and as each crop differs in productive value, the single fixed charge, though called a mean, would, from its unequally representing the proper Government share in the respective crops be open, to the kind of objection referred to above paragraph 10.

14. Prices might be kept above their natural level, if the Ryots could enter into a general combination for that purpose, a view of the case that need not be discussed. Or, if the people

could be compelled to follow any given rotation system, as, for instance, a four—course of three crops and one bare fallow for every field,* the three associated products would be raised at a kind of joint cost, the fixed annual tax forming a component item in that cost, and the price at which each kind of produce could then be sold must be a price sufficient in the aggregate to cover the sum of the expenses incurred in bringing to market the three united products, including as part of that expense the four years' assessment. In that case a fixed annual rate would really be an average tax. But in practice such a mode of assessing the land is of course impossible, though apparently it is the only one in which a tax laid on the land in the shape of a uniform fixed charge could be made to affect all kinds of produce

15. In England the mode by which, under the Commutation Act, the average value of tithes is commuted for fixed quantities of corn was open to the same kind of objection which Mr. Dykes now raises to charging the land in this country with a fixed quantity of the standard grain. Thus Mr. McCulloch, writing on this subject, remarks: "Hitherto the commutation has, on the whole, worked very favorably. It is conceivable, however, that the tithe charge, being fixed in quantities of wheat and other grain, may become a serious obstacle to the conversion of the land on which it is laid to pasturage, or to the culture of crops other than corn. But if such difficulties should really occur to any considerable extent, the system may be modified so as to avert or mitigate their influence. It is always better to deal with contingencies of this sort when they arise, and when their real operation is known, than to attempt to anticipate them by a priori arrangements."†

16. The precise method by which tithes were commuted was to ascertain the average value of the tithes at any place according to the prices which the produce taken as tithe had brought in the nearest markets during the seven years ending with 1835; to convert this value, divided into three equal parts, into equivalent quantities of wheat barley and oats at the average prices of the Kingdom during the same seven years' term, and to make the quantities of corn thus obtained a fixed rent-charge on the land, convertible into money at the prices of the day (the current average prices of the Kingdom.) In this country, it is necessary to make a grain valuation of the land as the first step towards ascertaining the Government share, while the fixed money charge is intended to represent (according to the system followed by the new Settlement) a sort of mixed quantity, viz., first a share in the net (so-called from its being the residue after deducting certain cultivation expenses); and

† "Taking the grain value commutation prices and calculation of cultivation expenses given above, and deducting from the full gross produce one-sixth, as proposed in paragraph 67, we may ascertain, as nearly as it is possible to do so, the net produce, and from a combined consideration of both gross and net arrive at fair money rates." Extract from Mr. B. E. Master's report to Mr. Newill, Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 12th October 1860, No. 87, paragraph 113.

secondly, a share, to some extent, in the gross produce.‡ The two processes thus described are very dissimilar in their respective details; but in both cases the fixed charge, when once formed and laid on the land, is more favorable to those who receive than to those who have to pay; for just as a fixed charge (in quantities of corn) might in England represent some proportion different from one-tenth in crops other than corn, or to one-tenth of a field's productive value when laid for pasture, so the fixed money charge in this country, from its failing to represent a uniform share in the produce, when the land is not employed in the culture of the standard grain, may prove a serious obstacle to the culture of other kinds of crops, &c.

17. The defects of the Commutation Act have not been found so serious in practice as to call for any actual attempt at a remedy. The great improvements made of late years in England in agricultural operations have doubtless tended to reduce the real burden of the fixed charge substituted for a tithe, so that this charge can in general be paid without difficulty however the land may be employed; but in such a poor country as this, where the whole system of agriculture

is in a primitive state; or, in any country where the produce is liable to a much larger proportional tax than one-tenth, as in India, if the two-tenths the three-tenths, or, as it may be, the five-tenths §

§ Vide paragraph 9 above.

forming the revenue, are commuted for a fixed money charge, it may be impossible to collect such a charge in all years alike, or impossible for the people to prosper under such a system of taxation. Mr. Dykes has very earnestly protested against imposing on the wide extent of pasturage existing in his District the same high rate as land supposed to produce grain, is charged with; but his mode of meeting the objections which exist to such a course may not be a practicable one. Nor may it be practicable to provide for fallows as he proposes.

18. He explains* that the usual practice has been to remit for fallow, and to allow the Ryots to occupy land for pasturage at a reduced rate (in certain proportions to the land under tillage), the Ryots being unable to pay for such land the rates applicable to grain crops. In this way "we have endeavoured to meet the difficulties arising from the error that was committed in the early days of our rule." It now rests with Mr. Dykes to show how the Ryots can be fairly charged the same rates for land whether in tillage or not, if, as the Board have supposed, it is impossible to charge the land with average rates, or fixed rates which would really represent an average of the Government share in each individual crop. The Board recapitulate the argument to show that this supposition is reasonable.

A. The price of agricultural produce is proportional to the cost at which it is raised, including the land tax, or Government share in the produce, as a necessary item in that cost.
B. When a fixed quantity in any one kind of produce is commuted for a money charge on the land, the produce in question commands a price sufficient to cover the cost at which it is raised including the tax.

C. In like manner, if a fixed charge on the land is intended to represent an average of shares in crops differing in productive value, each crop ought to command in the market its assigned value, in order to make the intended average rate a real mean share.

D. But if, when each crop is grown, the fixed charge on the land is not equivalent to the Government share in each at its assigned value, it is impossible to keep up the price of each to the required standard, unless the Ryots combine for that purpose, or unless they are forced to adopt a fixed rotation of crops, neither of which alternatives can be adopted in practice.

E. Whether therefore the Government share be a high or a low proportion of the gross produce, a fixed charge on the land must continue to represent an unequal proportional share in crops differing in productive value, and will not in any sense be equal to a mean of the shares in such crops.

19. The fixed rent charge now substituted in England for the old fluctuating tithes must be paid whether the land be in tillage or in pasture; and this system, while it secures to the tithe owner fixed payments, subject only to fluctuations in the value of corn, is not, it would seem, very injurious even to the poorest land-owner, or tenants‡ but to suppose that the fixed charge

† McCulloch's Treatise, page 196.

is not in some degree a heavier burden than formerly to such persons in particular would be an obvious mistake. On the whole the Commutation Act works well because the tax is light, and because "tithe has ceased to be an obstacle to improvements and a source of quarrelling and litigation." If in this country it were possible to raise a sufficient revenue from the land by imposing on it fixed money rates equivalent to a tenth share, or less, in the produce, the poorer classes of Ryots, who certainly are in no better position than the poorest English land-owners, might be able to pay such a fixed charge with as much ease as the poorer tenants in England pay their commutation charge.

20. The "broad rule" to which Mr. Dykes refers, viz., "that the Ryot shall be free to do what he likes with the land in his Puttah, grow as many crops as he can, and turn it to the best use the seasons allow of," is a good rule for the Ryot, so long as he is really free to do

with his land as he pleases; but if, when he should please to leave it fallow, he is told that the land tax must still be paid, his freedom in the matter may justly appear to him more nominal than real. The kind of freedom which the Ryot covets is freedom from taxation. In like manner, it is no slight advantage to the Ryot to find that the Revenue Officers cannot interfere with himself or his land so long as he pays his assessment; but if, to secure that advantage he has to pay the land tax at seasons when the land can yield him no returns, he may think, and not unreasonably, that the privilege is too dearly purchased. The Ryot ought of course to be exempted from all avoidable interference on the part of the Revenue Officers. On this principle fixed charges have been gradually substituted for the old sharing system, and in many other ways steps have been taken of late years to improve the Administration of the Revenue in the Ryotwar Districts, such steps being designed to lighten the Ryot's burden of taxation. It is impossible to say that the measure now under consideration is advocated exclusively in the Ryot's interests. *Per se* it tends to increase the burden of a fixed tax, though possibly such reductions may be made in the rates as to render a fixed rate payable in all years alike a preferable tax, all things considered, to a heavier rate payable only when a crop is grown. If the low rates here contemplated would fail to bring in a sufficient revenue from the land the difficulty ought to be met in some other way. The Board know of no other way, except it be the old system described by Mr. Dykes, viz., remitting for fallow, and allowing land used for pasturage to be held at "exceptional" rates.

21. The Board have not yet referred to the course which Mr. Dykes desires to follow in making a valuation of the land assessed to the tax. He has correctly described the manner in which a farm, or a single field, is valued in England, when a rent has to be fixed for it. The amount of rent depends on the quantity of produce each is capable of yielding according to any proposed system of agriculture*; but still the rent is simply a payment for the surplus produce the farm or the field will yield after deducting from the whole quantity the farmer's necessary expenses (that is wages and interest on the capital expended by the farmer on his farm); the amount of this surplus, or its equivalent in money, depending on the comparative advantages which the farm or field may have in respect to its natural fertility.

22. The land tax consists of a share taken by Government out of the annual produce† (every kind of produce) though fixed money rates have been gradually substituted for the old sharing system. The share, or portion, thus

taken by Government for the use of the State is essentially a tax on a commodity (agricultural produce.) Rent is "the difference between the unequal returns to different parts of the capital employed on the soil." Different soils differ in natural fertility. An equal amount of capital expended on each different soil will not yield equal returns. The difference belongs to the landlord. It is nature's gift, and in no sense a tax. It is true that in England tithe, and in this country the land tax, may each be sometimes termed in ordinary language a rent charge, but neither the one nor the other is rent in the proper sense of that term. The Government, as Mr. Dykes remarks,† imposes "a land tax on all

"lands without reference to whether they could "pay a rent." But, in such cases, how could the land be valued for assessment if it possessed no kind of value apart from a rent value? The value must of course in this, as in other cases, be computed by the land's natural productiveness; in other words, by the amount of the crop it is capable of producing, of which crop the Government, when the land is cultivated, is entitled to a share.

23. To convert this share into a fixed charge, it is not absolutely necessary to value the land by the aggregate crops the land is capable of yielding in a given series of years. The first necessary step in commuting a share in kind for a fixed charge is to value the given crop out of which the share has to come. If this fixed charge is to be paid for all years alike, it is then only

that the question already discussed regarding average returns from a series of crops, or, an average money rate equivalent to the Government share in each of the series has to be considered. But even then the required average, being an average of the Government shares in several crops, is not the same thing as rent, or the payment made by a tenant to his landlord for the use of the landholder's land. Hence the remark made by

* Exts. Mins. of Cons., dated 14th August 1855, paragraph 13.

Government in 1855, "the right of Government is not a rent, which consists of all the

"surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation and profits of agricultural stock, but a land revenue only." Mr. Dykes, maintains opinions entirely opposed to this view of the case; for, as he puts it, Government professes to take by the land tax, precisely as a landlord would take, "what the cultivator can pay, leaving himself a

† Letter to Board, 10th August 1863, No. 248, paragraph 3.

fair return on his capital laid out." According to this latter view the whole of the "surplus" is

absorbed by the tax, though it is a well known fact that "rents, and often high rents, co-exist in this country with the land tax.

24. Mr. Dykes's mode of valuing the land has some degree of support from the fact that for the new settlement an attempt has been made to assess the land on a combined consideration of both its so called "net" value and its gross productive value. But first, the "net" valuations made for this purpose are not looked upon as at all correct; and, secondly, produce valuations must necessarily form the chief basis of a tax to which every class of land, whether the land is capable of yielding rent or not, must be assessed. The Board therefore have discussed Mr. Dykes's views, on the hypothesis that the Government have a right to a share of the produce in every crop grown, (in accordance with Mr. Dykes's own opinion on that point) and that the Government share, anciently taken in kind, was, in the course of time, commuted for the existing fixed rates.

25. The Government have directed that the rate of allowance to be made in the Nellore District for vicissitudes of season should, with the other questions already referred to, be made the subject of special inquiry. The Board have only to observe on this point that vicissitude of season must be allowed for in computing the average value of any given crop. No kind of produce will give equal returns all seasons alike. An allowance must therefore be made, when estimating the value of a field by its produce, for adverse influences of the seasons. Mr. Dykes should explain what deductions ought to be made from full crops in Nellore on this account, and on what data his opinion is formed.

26. The last point calling for remark is the idea entertained by Mr. Dykes that land used as pasture ought to be so assessed as to admit of a man's holding being "self-contained."† The Board understand Mr. Dykes to mean by this phrase, that the land ought to be formed into

† Letter to Government, dated 21st December 1863, No. 36, paragraph 10.

farms, each containing some land in tillage, some in pasture, and so on; and that this object is to be effected by means of the assessment. They observe on this subject that the land tax ought to be light to prevent its bearing injuriously on the industry of the people. If due attention is paid to this general principle in determining the share to be taken out of the produce as public revenue; and, secondly, if this share be equably distributed over the different survey fields, according to the productive value of each, the Government has fulfilled its part, and must leave the people to their own exertions to add field to field, or to acquire the kind of farms which Mr. Dykes contemplates. His views on this subject are of course to be traced to the same error which led him to think that the land is to be assessed to the land tax precisely on the same principle as land is charged with rent. The Government of this country is, from his point of view, supposed to stand in the place of the English landlord, who, as the owner of a landed estate, divides it into farms, to be let for a rent; whereas, in fact, the Government has a right to a land revenue only, and a proprietary

At all events, in occupied land.

interest in the land itself only so far as the land is in a legal sense a security for that revenue.

Ordered that these Proceedings be sent to the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, and to the Collector of Nellore, with the request that each officer will favor the Board with his views on the question referred to in the Government Order.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, } with spare copies of the
" J. W. B. Dykes, Esq., Collector of Nellore, } Government Orders.

(True Copy.)

W. B. Dykes
Collector.

Exd. R. H. Lee.

Passing observations on certain Orders of Government on the land assessment and the pasturage of the Nellore District and requesting the views of the Collector and the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement on certain points.

No. 1373.

Dated 5th March 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

No. 11

Rev: 7/8/64.

In a letter from the Collector of Nellore to the Secretary to Govt. Revenue Dept. dated 25th March 1864.

No. 6831.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th October 1864.

Read the following letter from R. E. MASTER, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 8th October 1864, No. 1,190-46:—

Referring to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honor to request that the early orders of Government may be obtained, as to the locality in which the Nellore Demarcation party is to be hereafter employed. The re-demarcation with stone of the Nellore and Atmakur Taluks has occupied a larger period than was at first estimated, but it will be completed before the end of this month, and the party will then be without work.

Ordered to be submitted for the early consideration of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

[Signature]

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 6 of 1863.

A
BILL
TO

Consolidate and improve the laws
which define the process to be
taken for the recovery of Rent.

(As amended by the 2nd Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and
simplify various laws
which have been passed
relative to land-holders and their tenants and to
provide a uniform process for the recovery of
Rent; it is enacted as follows:—

I. The term "landholders" when used in
this Act shall be taken
to include the following
persons:—

All persons holding under a Sunnud-i-Mil-
keut Istimrar, all other Zemindars, Shrotriem-
dars, Jaghiredars, Inamdars and all persons
farming lands from the above persons or farm-
ing the Land Revenue under Government.

Also all holders of land under Ryotwar
Settlements or in any way subject to the pay-
ment of Land Revenue direct to Government,
and all other registered holders of land in pro-
prietary right.

The term "tenant" shall, for the purpose
of this Act, include all
persons who are bound
to pay rent to a landholder.

The word Collector shall be taken to denote
every Officer who, for
the time being, is autho-
rized to exercise the
powers of a Collector. Words in the mascu-
line gender shall be taken to include the femin-
ine, and words in the singular number shall be
taken to include the plural, unless the contrary
shall appear by the context.

1864. Department

No. 2745.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 17th October 1864.

8. 10. 64
1864

No. 6831

Submitting for early consideration letter
from the Officiating Director of Revenue Set-
tlement requesting orders as to the locality in
which the Nellore Demarcation party is to
be hereafter employed.

RECORDED.

28. 10. 64

22 Nov 529.

II. Landholders shall have authority to proceed against tenants for arrears of rent in the manner and on the conditions hereinafter laid down: provided always, that process against a tenant under this Act must be taken within one year from the time when the rent became due.

III. Zemindars, Jaghiredars, Shrotriendars, Inamdars and persons farming lands from the above persons, or farming the Land Revenue under Government, shall enter into written agreements with their tenants, the engagements of the landholders being termed Puttah, and those of the tenant being termed Muchilka.

IV. The Puttah shall contain the names of the contracting parties; the local description and extent of the land; the amount and nature of the rent, according as the same may be payable in money, or in kind, or by a share of the produce including any fees or charges payable with it according to established usage or to law; the period at which payments are to be made; the date of the contract; and all other special terms by which it is intended that the parties shall be bound. The Muchilka shall, at the option of the landholders, be a counterpart of the Puttah, or a simple engagement to hold according to the terms of the latter.

V. The landholders specified in Section III shall not levy any unauthorized tax on their tenants under any name or under any pretence. Every tenant from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent, or other authorised charge specified in his Puttah, shall be entitled to recover by a summary suit before the Collector double the amount so exacted with costs. An award of compensation under this Section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the receiver of such sum in excess of the proper rent and authorised charges may be subject by law for extortion.

VI. Puttahs and Muchilkas shall be regularly signed and registered by the Curnum of the village in which the lands engaged for are situated.

Mode of enforcing arrears.
Written agreements to be exchanged between landholders of the first class and their tenants.

Contents of Puttah and Muchilka.

Remedy in case of unauthorized exaction.

Puttahs and Muchilkas to be signed and registered.

VII. No suit brought, and no legal proceedings taken to enforce the terms of a tenancy, shall be sustainable unless Puttahs and Muchilkas have been exchanged as aforesaid, or unless it be proved that the party attempting to enforce the contract had tendered such a Puttah or Muchilka as the other party was bound to accept, or unless both parties shall have agreed to dispense with Puttahs and Muchilkas.

VIII. Where any of the landholders specified in Section III shall, for three months after demand, have refused to grant such a Puttah as his tenant was entitled to receive, it shall be lawful for the latter to proceed by filing a summary suit before the Collector, who shall try the case and direct a proper Puttah to be granted, and shall award to the tenant such costs and damages as may be shown to have been incurred.

IX. Where a tenant shall, for one month after demand, have refused to accept such a Puttah as the landholders specified in Section III are entitled to impose, and to grant his Muchilka in exchange, it shall be lawful for such landholders to proceed by a summary suit before the Collector to enforce acceptance of the Puttah, or to obtain damages for the loss or expenses caused by the refusal, or both.

X. In adjudicating the suits specified in the preceding section the Collector shall first enquire whether the party sued was bound to accept a Puttah and give a Muchilka, and unless this be proved the suit shall be dismissed with costs. Should the plaintiff establish the above point, the Collector shall enquire whether the Puttah tendered is a proper one, and, if otherwise, shall decide, in the mode prescribed in the next following Section, what Puttah ought to be offered. The Collector shall then pass a judgment directing the defendant to execute a Muchilka in accordance with such Puttah.

No suit to be brought, unless Puttahs and Muchilkas have been exchanged or tendered or dispensed with.

Refusal to grant Puttahs.

Refusal to receive Puttahs.

Course of adjudication in suits specified in the preceding section.

XI. In the decision of suits involving disputes regarding rates of rent which may be brought before Collectors, under Sections VIII, IX and X, the following Rules shall be observed:—

I. All contracts for rent, express or implied, shall be respected.

II. Where no express contract exists the payment of rent continuously at the same rate for twelve years is to be considered to be an implied contract.

III. In Districts or villages which have been surveyed by the British Government and in which a money assessment has been fixed on the fields such assessment is to be considered the proper rent when no contract for rent, express or implied, exists.

IV. Where no express or implied contract has been made between the landholder and the tenant, and where no money assessment has been so fixed on the fields, the rates of rent shall be determined according to local usage, and where such usage is not clearly ascertainable, then according to the rates established, or paid for neighbouring lands of similar description and quality. Provided that if either party be dissatisfied with the rates so determined, he may claim that the rent be discharged in kind according to the Warum, that is according to the established rate of the village for dividing the crop between the Government or the landlord and the cultivator.

V. In the case of immemorial waste land and of lands left unoccupied, either through default or voluntary resignation, it shall be lawful for landholders to arrange their own terms of rent.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any such landholder with the sanction of the Collector to raise the rent upon any lands in consequence of additional value imparted to them by works of irrigation or other improvements executed at his

own expense, or constructed at the expense of Government and for which an additional revenue is levied from him. Provided also that no Puttahs which may have been granted by any such landholder at rates lower than the rates payable upon such lands or upon neighbouring lands of similar quality and description shall be binding upon his successor, unless such Puttah shall have been bonafide granted for the erection of dwelling houses, factories or other permanent buildings, or for the purpose of clearing and bringing waste land into cultivation, or for the purpose of making any permanent improvement thereon, and unless the tenant shall have substantially performed the conditions upon which such lower rates of assessment were allowed.

XII. Puttahs executed by the landholders specified in Section III, with such of their tenants as hold land in their own right, hereditarily or by the custom of the country, shall be renewable at the expiration of the period for which they were granted, but shall be considered in force until renewed.

XIII. The landholders specified in Section III are not empowered to eject tenants from their lands except by a Decree of a Civil Court or under the provisions of Section XXXIII of this Act. Tenants ejected without such due authority may bring a summary suit before the Collector to obtain re-instatement with damages. Provided always, that tenants shall be allowed to relinquish their lands at the end of the Revenue year by a writing to be signed by them in the presence of witnesses, or, at any other time, if the landholder is willing to accept the relinquishment.

XIV. All landholders under Ryotwar Settlements or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government, and all other registered holders of land in proprietary right shall be authorised to proceed under this Act for the recovery of rent if they have taken

a lease or agreement in writing from their tenants specifying the rent to be paid to them but not otherwise.

XV. Where rent shall remain unpaid at the time when, according to any written agreement or the custom of the country, it ought to have been paid, the amount remaining unpaid shall be deemed an arrear of rent. It shall be lawful for landholders to distrain upon their own responsibility the crops and moveable property of their tenants for the recovery of arrears of rent due by them.

XVI. In the seizure and sale of moveable property for arrears of rent, the following rules shall be observed:—

1st.—The landholder or his authorised Agent shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a tenant a demand in writing signed with his name specifying the name of the tenant, the amount of the arrear for which the distress may be issued and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear be not at once paid, or if no arrangement for securing the same be entered into to the satisfaction of the distrainer, shall be his authority for making the distress, and on the day on which the property may be distrained, he shall deliver a copy of such writing to the tenant endorsing thereon a list of the property distrained, the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept, and a notice that it will be brought to public sale in due course unless the amount of the arrear, with interest and the expenses of the distress, be previously discharged.

2nd.—When the tenant may be absent, a copy of the writing with the endorsement shall be fixed or left, on the day of the distraint, at his usual place of residence or on the premises where the property may have been distrained.

XVII. The distrainer shall also send, within seven days, a written notice of distraint to be sent to Collector. written notice to the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, in which shall be stated the details of the property seized, the name of the defaulter, the amount in arrear and the date of the seizure. The date on which this notice is received shall be endorsed upon it, and the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall send a copy of it to the nearest Public Officer empowered to sell distrained property under Act VII of 1839, in order that the property may be at once appraised and eventually sold, if necessary, for the discharge of the arrear with interest and costs of distraint. The details of the appraisal shall be drawn out in writing, and signed by the persons whom the said Public Officer may nominate to make it, as well as by the said Officer himself.

XVIII. Officers empowered to sell distrained property are required to bring to the notice of Collectors any material irregularity committed by distrainers under color of this Act, and are authorised, in such a case, to postpone a sale pending the Collector's order. Where it shall come to the Collector's knowledge, either through the above Officer or otherwise, that the distrainer did not give to the tenant the written demand and the list of distrained property required by Section XVI, or failed to give notice of the distraint to the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, the Collector shall direct the restoration of the distrained property to the owner. The distrainer shall not be allowed to proceed further under this Act for the recovery of the arrear of rent, and the tenant shall be at liberty to sue him before the Collector for any loss or damage which he may have sustained.

XIX. If the tenant does not appeal against the distraint by filing a summary suit before the Collector within thirty days from the date of such distraint, or if a suit is filed and decided against him, the distrainer shall, within fifteen days, apply to the

Collector for an order directing the Public Officer empowered by Act VII of 1839, to cause the sale of the distrained property, who, on receiving such order, shall fix up in some conspicuous place in the village a notice specifying the property to be sold and the time and place which he has fixed on for its sale. He shall also cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made, by beat of drum, in the village to which the lands belong on which the arrear has accrued. In fixing the day of sale, not less than seven days must be allowed from the time of the public notice, and not less than thirty days from the date of *distrain*.

XX. Persons authorised to distrain for arrears of rent may apply to the nearest Police station for such assistance as may be necessary to prevent any breach of the peace, and the authority to whom such application is made shall depute one or more Police Officers to be present at the time of such distress, and it shall be their duty to prevent resistance or breach of the peace, and also to give due attention to the whole conduct and proceedings of the distrainer, so as to be able to give evidence thereupon if required.

XXI. Where property distrained may be stolen or lost, or damaged or destroyed while in the keeping of the distrainer by reason of his not having taken the necessary precautions for its due preservation, he shall be responsible for the loss or damage to the owner, and the Collector shall be authorised to pass a judgment to that effect on a summary suit being brought before him and on the loss or damage being proved.

XXII. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to the defaulter, may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or, at his option, may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner on redeeming his property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

XXIII. Sections 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 55 of Madras Act No. II of 1864, to govern distress of moveable property. Madras Act No. II of 1864, (to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue) shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the distraint of moveable property for arrears of rent.

XXIV. *Claims to crops upon the ground and gathered products of the ground attached in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale mortgage, or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of rent due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown.* But if before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Collector, or officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, and claim a right or interest in any of the *other* moveable property under distraint, the Collector shall hold or cause to be held an immediate inquiry, and if he sees sufficient cause for doing so may postpone the sale of such property. The Collector shall adjudicate upon the claim and pass such order between the claimant and distrainer as shall seem fit. If the claimant fails to establish his right an order shall be issued for proceeding with the sale. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Collector under this Section, but the party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a Suit in the Civil Court to establish his right; provided that if the Collector's order be for the sale of the property, the Suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for damages against the person by whom the property was brought to sale.

XXV. At the appointed time the Public Officer empowered to sell distrainted property shall put up the property to sale in one or more lots as he may consider advisable, and shall dispose of it to the highest bidder. If the arrear, with costs of distress and sale, be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn as respects the remainder. Where the property put up to auction may sell for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses of process, interest and a sale commission of 6½ per cent., shall be paid to the de-

faulter. The abovementioned sale commission is to be carried to the credit of Government.

XXVI. The said Officer shall, in every case, examine the disrainer's statement of the expenses incurred in attaching the property and bringing it to sale; and shall reject any part appearing to him unreasonable. If either the distrainer, or the owner of the distrained property shall be dissatisfied with the said Officer's decision, the Collector is hereby authorised, on an application being made to him by either party, to determine the expenses incurred in attaching the property and bringing it to sale, and the Collector's order shall be final.

XXVII. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon after as the Officer holding the sale shall appoint and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full. Where the purchaser may fail in the payment of the purchase money, the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as for the expenses incurred on the re-sale, and such loss and expenses shall be recoverable by summary suit before the Collector. Where the property may, on the second sale, sell for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made. When the purchase money has been paid in full the Officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the sum paid.

XXVIII. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of moveable property under this Act shall vitiate such sale, but any person who may have sustained damage by reason of such irregularity shall be allowed to bring a summary suit before the Collector to recover such damage.

XXIX. Interest shall be chargeable on arrears under this Act at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem.

XXX. Where arrears due to any of the land-holders specified in Section III may not be liquidated within the current revenue year, and where by express contract or by the usage of the country the defaulter may have a saleable interest in the land on which the arrear is due, it shall be lawful for such landholder to sell such interest in satisfaction of the arrears and of interest thereon at the prescribed rate and of costs of attachment where any such has taken place.

XXXI. Where the person to whom an arrear is due intends to avail himself of the powers given by the preceding Section, he shall give the defaulter a written notice of his intention to sell, and such notice shall state the amount due for arrears, interest, and costs, if any, and shall inform him that if the amount is not liquidated within one month from the date of service upon him his interest in the land shall be sold. The notice shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land to which it refers. A duplicate of the notice shall also be sent to the Collector, with an endorsement stating the date of service, and the mode in which it was effected.

XXXII. Where no appeal has been made to the Collector against such notice by performing a summary suit within one month from the date of service upon the defaulter, or as above specified, or where an appeal has been decided against the defaulter, the party entitled to the arrears shall be authorised to take measures for the sale which shall be conducted under the rules laid down for the sale of moveable property distrained for arrears of rent.

XXXIII. Where any tenant shall be in arrear at the end of the current revenue year, and where there is no sufficient distress upon the premises to satisfy the same, and where the tenant has no saleable interest in the land, it shall be lawful for a landholder, or for his authorised agent, to apply to the Collector for a warrant, authorising him to

enter upon, and take possession of the premises.

Such warrant shall be granted upon the production of a written statement of the person applying for the warrant, which shall contain the name of the defaulter, the description and extent of the premises, the amount due for arrears, interest, and costs of attachment if any, and the date at which it fell due, and also a declaration that there is no sufficient distress upon the premises, and that the tenant has no saleable interest therein. Such statement shall be filed in the office from which the warrant issues.

XXXIV. The warrant shall state the defaulter's name, the whole amount due, and the description and extent of the premises, and shall set forth that unless payment is made within fifteen days, the defaulter will be turned out of possession.

XXXV. The warrant shall be entrusted to some Officer of Police, who shall serve it in the manner laid down in Section XXXI of this Act. Where no appeal shall be preferred to the Collector within fifteen days after service, or where an appeal has been preferred and decided against the defaulter, and where the amount named in the warrant is not discharged, the Police Officer shall place the person who has procured the warrant in possession.

XXXVI. Upon delivery of possession the tenancy existing between the defaulter and the land-holder shall cease and determine, unless an action shall be brought in the proper Court of Civil Judicature within one month to reverse such delivery of possession, and shall be prosecuted to a successful termination.

XXXVII. Where the arrear cannot be liquidated by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or by the sale of his interest in the land, it shall be lawful for a land-holder or his authorised agent to apply to the Collector for a warrant for the personal arrest of the defaulter, which shall be granted upon the production of a written statement such as is prescribed by Section XXXIII of this Act, if the Collector shall have reason to believe that

the defaulter or his security is wilfully withholding payment or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade payment.

XXXVIII. The warrant shall state the defaulter's name, the description and extent of the land on which the arrear accrued, the amount due for arrears, interest and costs of attachment if any, and the date at which the arrear fell due, and shall further set forth that unless the amount is paid in 24 hours the defaulter will be lodged in Jail.

XXXIX. If the defaulter demand to be taken before the functionary who issued the warrant he shall be so taken, and if he there deny the existence or amount of arrears, or his liability to discharge the same, such functionary shall proceed at once to investigate the matter, and shall suspend execution of the warrant pending judgment, upon security being given for the appearance of the defaulter when required, and for the costs occasioned by the denial; provided always, that where he may see reason to think that the statement upon which the warrant was obtained was untrue, he may suspend execution without requiring security.

XL. No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than two years, whatever the amount of arrears may be; nor for a longer period than six months, if the arrears do not exceed Rupees 500; nor for a longer period than three months if the arrears do not exceed Rupees 50: provided that such imprisonment shall not extinguish the debt due by the defaulter. The person procuring the arrest shall pay to the defaulter, whilst in confinement, subsistence money at the established rates and upon default of such payment the prisoner shall be entitled to his release.

XLI. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any proceedings taken under color of this Act by reason of a wrongful demand being made for rent, or of arrears of rent being demanded in an illegal manner, or of any violations of the rules laid down in this Act for the distraint or sale of a defaulter's property,

shall be at liberty to seek redress by filing a summary suit for damages before the Collector.

XLII. Suits under this Act shall be instituted by presenting to the Collector a plaint which shall contain the name, description and place of abode of the Plaintiff—the name, description and place of abode of the Defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, the nature and amount of the claim, or the relief sought, and the date of the cause of action. Any documents which the Plaintiff wishes to produce in support of his claim shall accompany the plaint, and none shall be received afterwards, unless the Collector shall see cause to admit them. Irregular or incomplete plaints may be returned to the party, or the Collector may, at his discretion, allow them to be amended.

XLIII. Summary suits under this Act must be brought within thirty days from the date of the cause of action.

XLIV. Plaintiffs and Defendants shall be allowed to employ a relative, a servant or other authorized Agent, Agents may be employed to act in their behalf in suits brought before Collectors under this Act.

XLV. If the plaint shows that the suit has been brought within the time of limitation and is cognizable by the Collector, a day shall be announced for its trial, and a written summons shall be addressed to the Defendant, containing the name of the Plaintiff, and stating concisely the nature and amount of the claim, the position of the land or premises in respect to which the suit is brought, and the amount of damages sought, if any. The costs of issuing and serving the summons shall be endorsed thereon, and the amount shall be deposited by the Plaintiff, unless the Collector allows its issue free of cost. The summons shall require the Defendant to appear at the Collector's office on the day fixed, bringing with him, subject to all just exceptions, any documents which the Plaintiff may desire to inspect and all documents which the Defendant may wish to pro-

duce in his defence, as well as his witnesses, should they be willing to appear without issue of process. The Defendant shall not be allowed to produce any documents except at the first hearing of the suit, unless he shall show cause to the Collector's satisfaction for their admission afterwards.

XLVI. If the Plaintiff require the personal attendance of the Defendant and satisfy the Collector that such personal attendance is necessary, or if the Collector, of his own accord require such personal attendance, the summons shall be issued accordingly, unless such person be of the female sex and of a rank or class which renders it unsuitable for her to appear in public. Otherwise it shall require the Defendant to appear either personally or by his authorised Agent.

XLVII. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy of it to the Defendant personally when practicable, or if the summons cannot be served on the Defendant personally, or on some adult male member of his family, or on his authorised Agent, then by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's office.

XLVIII. The Collector shall be authorised, at any time during the suit, to summon the Plaintiff to appear personally for examination, should he see cause to do so, and to dismiss the suit with costs should the Plaintiff fail to attend accordingly.

XLIX. If on the day fixed for the trial of the suit, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, neither of the parties appear in person or by an authorised Agent, the suit shall be dismissed. If the Defendant only appears the Collector shall pass judgment against the Plaintiff by default, unless the Defendant admit the cause of action, in which case the Collector shall give judgment upon such admission.

mission without costs; provided that such judgment, if there be more than one Defendant, shall be only against the Defendant who makes the admission. If the plaintiff only appear, the Collector, upon proof that the summons was duly served, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff and his evidence, and may pass judgment *ex parte* for or against the Defendant.

L. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a Defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a Plaintiff by default for non-appearance. But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given shall appear, either in person or by agent, if a Plaintiff within fifteen days from the date of the Collector's order, and if a Defendant within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance and shall satisfy the Collector that there has been a failure of justice, the Collector may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as he may think proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case. But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

LI. It shall be lawful for the Defendant, at any time before the day fixed for the hearing, to acknowledge the justice of the claim and to pay into the Collector's Court, or into the hands of the Plaintiff, or his authorized Agent, the amount sued for and the costs of the summons, and thereupon all proceedings shall be stayed and a judgment passed in favor of the Plaintiff. It shall also be lawful for the Defendant to acknowledge such part of the Plaintiff's claim as he shall think fit, or to pay, as aforesaid, so much of the money claimed as he admits to be due, and if the Plaintiff persists in the suit and fails to recover more than the amount so paid or acknowledged he shall pay all subsequent costs.

LII. Collectors, exercising judicial functions under this Act, shall have the same powers, as to compelling the production of documents and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and punishing those who fail to appear or to give evidence, as are possessed by Civil Judges.

LIII. The parties shall bring forward their witnesses at the time of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness either to give evidence or produce a document he shall apply to the Collector in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day, and the Collector shall issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

LIV. Every process issued by the Collector during the trial of a summary suit shall be under his seal and signature, and shall be served or executed by such person as he may appoint at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued. The amount of such cost, and any sum which may be required for the travelling expences of a witness shall be deposited in the Collector's Court before the process is issued. Provided that in any case where the Collector may see cause, he may direct such process to be served free of charge.

LV. In the hearing of the suit, the examination of the parties or their authorised agents and of the witnesses for the plaint and the defence shall be upon oath or affirmation or otherwise according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses. The evidence of the witnesses shall be taken down in the form of a narrative in the Vernacular of the District, or in English, and be signed by the Collector after being read over and being explained, if necessary, to the witness. It shall be lawful for the Collector to call for any additional evidence or documents and to summon any additional witnesses necessary to elucidate the case.

LVI. The record of the suit shall comprise the plaintiff, such summonses as may have been issued or copies of them, the examination of the Plaintiff or his authorized Agent, the statement taken from the Defendant or his authorized Agent, or any written statement which the Defendant may have filed, the evidence of the witnesses; and a list of the documents filed which, when retained by the Collector, shall be appended thereto.

LVII. Proceedings of Collectors under this Act shall be summary, and if, on the presentation of a plaintiff, the Defendant be present, it shall be lawful for the Collector to proceed at once with the investigation of the suit.

LVIII. The Collector may, in any case, grant time to the Plaintiff or Defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit, and may also, for any sufficient reason to be recorded by the Collector, adjourn the hearing in such manner as to him may seem fit.

LIX. The Collector may, at any stage of a case, cause a local enquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any Officer subordinate to him. Such report, with the evidence and documents upon which it is founded, shall form a part of the record of the suit and shall be considered by the Collector in passing his judgment.

LX. On the hearing of the case being completed, the Collector shall pronounce judgment. The judgment shall be written by the Collector in the vernacular language of the District, or in English, and shall contain the reasons for the same and shall be dated and signed by the Collector at the time when it is pronounced. A copy of the Collector's judgment shall be given to each of the parties, on application, free of charge.

LXI. A regular appeal shall be open to the Zillah Judge, from all judgments passed by a Collector, or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector, under

Record.

Proceedings to be summary.

Postponement or adjournment of hearing.

Local enquiry.

Judgment.

Appeal within 30 days.

this Act; provided that the appeal be presented to the Zillah Court within 30 days from the date of the Collector's judgment. But judgments of Collectors and Revenue Officers having the powers of a Collector shall not be set aside for want of form, or for irregularity in their proceedings, but upon the merits only.

LXII. Collectors may at once issue Warrants for executing their judgment, provided that no damages, penalties

Execution how and when to issue.

or costs which may have been awarded shall be levied until the expiration of the 30 days allowed for an appeal. Provided also, that process of execution shall not be issued simultaneously against both the person and property of a judgment debtor. All awards under the judgment of a Collector shall be leviable in the same way as arrears of revenue.

LXIII. When a judgment is given for the delivery of a Puttah, if the person required by the decree to grant such Puttah refuse or delay to grant the same, the Collector may grant a Puttah under his own hand and seal, in conformity with the terms of the judgment, and such Puttah shall be of the same force and effect as if granted by the person aforesaid.

LXIV. When a judgment is given for the delivery of a Muchilka, if the person required by the decree to execute such Muchilka shall refuse to execute the same, the judgment shall be evidence of the amount of rent claimable from such person, and a copy of the judgment under the hand and seal of the Collector shall be of the same force and effect as a Muchilka executed by the said person.

Delivery of Muchilka how enforced.

LXV. If the judgment be for the reinstatement of any tenant in the occupancy of land from which he has been ejected, the judgment shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the judgment to such possession or occupancy. If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy by the party against whom the order is made, or by others, the Magistrate shall, on application, give effect to the same.

Delivery of possession.

LXVI. The provisions of Chapter VI (relative to arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to summary suits preferred to Collectors under this Act. When a Collector refers a suit to arbitration under this Section, he shall be empowered to execute the decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators as if it had been passed by himself.

LXVII. In accordance with the provisions of Act X of 1862, summary suits brought before Collectors under this Act will continue to be exempt from Stamp duties.

LXVIII. No judgment of a Collector or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector, and no order passed by them in any suit, and relating to the trial thereof, or after decree and relating to execution thereof, shall be open to revision otherwise than by an appeal to the Zillah Court, except as allowed in Section L.

LXIX. Collectors shall keep a Register of the summary suits heard and decided by them in the following form:—

No. of suit.	Date of plaint.	Abstract of plaint.	Abstract of defence.	Date and Abstract of judgment.

LXX. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to debar any person from proceeding in the ordinary tribunals to recover money paid, or to obtain damages in respect of any thing professedly done under the authority of this Act, provided that Civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit

shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose. Provided also, that no action shall lie against any revenue authority for issuing such warrants as are mentioned in Sections XXXIII and XXXVII, where the necessary statement has previously been made, even though such statement should prove to be false; nor in any case against a Police Officer who executes any warrant, or assists in any process permitted by this Act, when directed to do so by an authority whom he is bound to obey.

LXXI. Land-holders are authorized to delegate to their agents or assignees all the powers given to them by this Act, and any persons injured by such agents or assignees shall be allowed to sue either them, or their principal or both; provided always, that the principal shall in no case be liable to imprisonment, nor to any greater damages than the plaintiff has actually suffered, where the act complained of was committed by his agent or assignee and was not sanctioned by him.

LXXII. The heirs or legal representatives of persons who are authorized by this Act to proceed summarily for arrears of rent shall have the same authority to institute or continue such proceedings, as was possessed by those whom they represent, whether the arrears in question accrued while they were legally entitled to the land or previously; and notice shall be given to the Collector, or other Officers empowered in that behalf, of the first step taken by them under this Section.

LXXIII. Tenants shall be entitled to receipts from land-holders for all discharges made in money or in kind; and where they may have paid the whole rent, they shall be entitled to receipts in full. Persons to whom receipts are refused may, on proving such refusal in a summary suit before the Collector, recover damages not exceeding twice the sum paid with costs.

LXXIV. On an application being received from any land-holders the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Col-

lector in that behalf, shall be authorised, provided he sees due cause for such a measure, to order the tenant to furnish security for the amount payable by him before he cuts and removes the crops or produce; and if the tenant fails to furnish such security, the Collector, or Officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, shall be authorised to make over to applicant such a portion of the crops or produce as is equal to the amount of his demand.

LXXV. When any land-holder who is entitled to receive a portion of the crop as rent complains that the crop was cut without his knowledge or presence, and that the portion tendered to or left for him is insufficient, it shall be lawful for the Collector, on a summary suit being filed, to investigate the case and pass a judgment directing the tenant to pay to him such an additional quantity of grain or produce, or its equivalent value, as may appear equitable. Such an award shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the tenant has made himself subject by law for cutting the crop without the landlord's knowledge and assent.

LXXVI. Land-holders shall be empowered to proceed under this Act against a tenant, or his security, or against both, so nevertheless that no more than the total sum in arrears and interest with costs and charges shall be realised from both.

LXXVII. Managers of estates of disqualified land-holders, and Public Officers holding lands in attachment for arrears of Government Revenue, or under the order of a Civil Court, shall have authority to proceed against tenants for arrears of rent in the same manner as the land-holders, to whom the estates or lands under their charge belong, might themselves have proceeded under the provisions of this Act, and may exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on land-holders, and shall be subject to the same restrictions so long as the estates and lands remain under their management.

LXXVIII. All farmers of public revenue are authorised to proceed against their sub-renters for arrears of

rent under the provisions of this Act, if they shall have taken written engagements from such sub-renters specifying the amount of rent to be paid by them.

LXXIX. Except as hereinbefore provided to the contrary land-holders and others shall be at liberty to file suits in the Civil Courts for arrears of rent or revenue.

Act not to prevent land-holders or others from filing suits in Civil Courts for arrears of rent or revenue.

LXXX. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the collection of rent or revenue within the limits of the Town of Madras as defined by Section 12, Regulation II of 1802, of the Madras Code.

LXXXI. The following Regulations are hereby repealed except in so far as they rescind other Acts and Regulations, and except as to any proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Act comes into force.

Regulation 28 of 1802.

30 of 1802.

2 of 1806, Sections 4 & 6.

5 of 1822.

1 of 1826.

LXXXII. This Act shall take effect from such date as the Local Government shall fix by an order to be published in the official Gazette.

Date at which Act is to come into operation.

Rev = 99/65.

Government of Fort Saint George.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A

BILL

TO

Consolidate and improve the laws which define
the process to be taken for the recovery of
Rent.

(As amended by the 2nd Select Committee.)

TO
THE HONORABLE THE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT SAINT GEORGE,
FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Select Committee re-appointed to report on the Bill "to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of Rent," have the honor to make the following Report, after very carefully considering the Petitions relating to this Bill which were referred to them by the Council assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under dates the 19th November and 3rd December last.

2. All these Petitions emanate from parties interested in increasing or upholding the rights, privileges and powers of landholders; and the most important point mooted in them is the asserted right of Zemindars and the other landholders specified in Section 3 of the Bill, to raise rents and eject tenants at pleasure. These Petitions are more particularly connected with the Zemindary Estates in the Northern Circars.

3. This question has brought Section XI of the Bill under prominent discussion, and the Committee find that its provisions require to be made more precise and full. In considering the subject, the Committee have been much aided by a valuable paper* of the Board of Revenue which they append to this Report, and by references to the fifth Report from the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, which was made to the House of Commons in 1812. This Report describes with great perspicuity and fulness the introduction of the Permanent or Zemindary Settlement into Bengal, and also into the Northern Circars of this Presidency.

4. The Committee deem it unnecessary to enter into the discussions to which that important measure has led. They will shortly observe that without going so far as to hold that Zemindars are only Farmers or Assignees of the Public Revenue and not Proprietors of their Estates, they unanimously concur with the Board that the Regulations of 1802 were intended to protect the rights of occupants of land under Zemindars by fixing the maximum rent demandable from them and forbidding their ejection as long as that rent was paid. The Committee further hold that Regulations IV and V of 1822 were passed for the increased protection of such occupants of land, in consequence of passages in the Regulations of 1802 which spoke of a proprietary right being conferred on Zemindars having led to doubt and misapprehension.

5. No alteration is, therefore, necessary in the principle of this Bill which was framed on the above view of the rights of occupants of land under Zemindars; but as experience has shown that Regulations IV and V of 1822 have not removed all doubt regarding the Regulations of 1802, and as time has effected changes since those Regulations were passed, the Committee deem it essential that Section XI should be amplified and show, in more detail, the course which is to be pursued when disputes regarding rates of rent have to be settled.

6. The Committee consider that the three main principles to be kept in view are these:—

1st.—That Ryots who hold land in their own right hereditarily or by the custom of the country, at a fixed or long established rent, are to be protected in their occupancy.

2nd.—That a division of the crop between landholder and tenant formed the ancient basis of rent, and that the local rate of this division is to be referred to in cases of dispute when other means of settling the rate of rent to the satisfaction of both parties prove unsuccessful.

3rd.—That landholders may arrange their own terms of rent in the case of unoccupied lands.

The Committee would furthermore not interfere with any voluntary engagements regarding rent which have been made between landholder and tenant, and it is, therefore, proposed to declare that engagements are to be respected. The Committee feel that any other course would lead to great confusion and wrong. As respects the third principle, the Committee would remark that while it is essential to protect the rights of old tenants, it would injure the due rights of the landholder and oppose the advancement of the country to declare that he cannot let out unoccupied land to the best advantage. By the introduction of valuable new products, such as Indigo, Silk, Coffee, Oilseeds, &c., and by improved means of communication in some

parts of the country lands have attained an enhanced value, and as a landholder can, refuse applications made to him for waste lands, it would be anomalous and injurious to declare that he can only arrange for their cultivation by cultivating them himself, or leasing them out on an inadequate rent founded upon an ordinary and obsolete grain crop.

7. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Section XI should be put into the following amended form. This more distinct declaration of the law will be found, they trust, to satisfy the just rights of landholders and tenants, to diminish that jealousy which has impeded the exchange of written engagements, and to facilitate the cultivation of unoccupied lands by removing causes of doubt and dispute.

Section XI. In the decision of suits involving disputes regarding rates of rent which may be brought before Collectors, under Sections 8, 9, and 10, the following Rules shall be observed:—

- i. All contracts for rent, express or implied, shall be respected.
- ii. Where no express contract exists the payment of rent continuously at the same rate for twelve years is to be considered to be an implied contract.
- iii. In Districts or villages which have been surveyed by the British Government and in which a money assessment has been fixed on the fields such assessment is to be considered the proper rent when no contract for rent, express or implied, exists.
- iv. Where no express or implied contract has been made between the landholder and the tenant, and where no money assessment has been so fixed on the fields, the rates of rent shall be determined according to local usage, and where such usage is not clearly ascertainable, then according to the rates established, or paid for neighbouring lands of similar description and quality. Provided that if either party be dissatisfied with the rates so determined, he may claim that the rent be discharged in kind according to the Warum, that is according to the established rate of the village for dividing the crop between the Government or the Landlord and the cultivator.
- v. In the case of immemorial waste land, and of lands left unoccupied, either through default or voluntary resignation, it shall be lawful for landholders to arrange their own terms of rent.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any such landholder with the sanction of the Collector to raise the rent upon any lands in consequence of additional value imparted to them by works of irrigation or other improvements executed at his own expense, or constructed at the expense of Government, and for which an additional revenue is levied from him. Provided also that no Puttahs which may have been granted by any such landholder at rates lower than the rates payable upon such lands or upon neighbouring lands of similar quality and description shall be binding upon his successor, unless such Puttah shall have been *bona fide* granted for the erection of dwelling houses, factories or other permanent buildings, or for the purpose of clearing and bringing waste land into cultivation, or for the purpose of making any permanent improvement thereon, and unless the tenant shall have substantially performed the conditions upon which such lower rates of assessment were allowed.

8. With regard to the ejectment of tenants, the Committee consider that the Bill should not be altered for the purpose of giving to Zemindars and other similar landholders the power of ejectment asked for in these Petitions. Section 13 was framed to enable Collectors to protect Ryots who hold land in their own right hereditarily or by the custom of the country against sudden ejectment, and the Committee adhere to the reasons given for this course in paragraph 4 of their Report, under date 18th May last. The case of temporary tenants who refuse to vacate land, or who resist the landholder's entry when the term of their tenancy has expired, does not belong to this Bill. Such disputes come before the Civil Courts or the Magistracy, and landholders will doubtlessly soon lose an unfounded apprehension, which is apparent in these Petitions, that titles in land are weakened by the want of power to eject an occupant without resorting to legal process.

9. In Section 19 of the Bill, the Committee propose that the words "*from the date of such distraint*" be added after the word "days" in the fourth line to remove the doubt expressed by one of the Petitioners as to the manner in which the time allowed for an appeal

is to be calculated. It is further recommended that the final word of this Section be changed from "attachment" to "distraint" to render the language of the Bill uniform.

10. To supply an omission which has been pointed out in the Bill, and to continue to landlords that lien on the crop which they now hold by Regulation XXVIII of 1802, Section 17, and Act XXXIX of 1858, Section 12, the Committee recommend that Section 24 of the Bill be amplified and stand as follows:—

"Section 24. Claims to crops upon the ground and gathered products of the ground attached in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage, or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of rent due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown. But if before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Collector, or officer empowered by the Collector in that behalf, and claim a right or interest in any of the other moveable property under distraint, the Collector shall hold or cause to be held an immediate inquiry, and if he sees sufficient cause for doing so may postpone the sale of such property. The Collector shall adjudicate upon the claim and pass such order between the claimant and distrainer as shall seem fit. If the claimant fails to establish his right an order shall be issued for proceeding with the sale. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Collector under this Section, but the party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a Suit in the Civil Court to establish his right; provided that if the Collector's order be for the sale of the property, the Suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for damages against the person by whom the property was brought to sale."

11. In Petition No. 6 it is complained that real property is not made as directly responsible for rent as it has been made for arrears of Public revenue. The Committee see grave objections to allowing real property to be attached by summary process, except any saleable interest which the defaulter may possess in the land on which the arrear of rent is due, and consider that no alteration should be made on this point in the Bill which has been framed in accordance with Sections 3 and 34 of Regulation XXVIII of 1802. The real property of a defaulting tenant can always be reached by a Suit in the Civil Courts, but as Section 37 of the Bill authorizes his imprisonment if the arrear is not recovered by the sale of his moveable property and his interest in the land, the necessity of a Civil action would rarely if ever occur. While considering this subject the Committee have observed that the wording of Section 30 needs amendment, in order that its provisions may be clearly limited to a saleable interest in the land on which the arrear is due and thus correspond with the subsequent 37th Section. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Section be made to stand as follows:—

"Section XXX.— Where arrears due to any of the landholders specified in Section 3 may not be liquidated within the current revenue year, and where by express contract or by the usage of the country the defaulter may have a saleable interest in the land on which the arrear is due, it shall be lawful for such landholder to sell such interest in satisfaction of the arrears and of interest thereon at the prescribed rate and of costs of attachment where any such has taken place."

12. It being important that disputes regarding rates of rent shall be decided in an uniform manner, the Committee recommend that the following words be added to Section 79, "But in the decision of suits regarding rates of rent the Courts shall be guided by the provisions of this Act."

13. The Committee recommend a small verbal amendment in Section 10 of the Bill, by making it commence thus:—"In adjudicating the suits specified in the preceding Section, as the present term, 'such Suits' might be supposed to have a wider range than is intended."

14. The Committee are also led to recommend an amendment of importance in the wording of Section 61. Its first sentence which was taken from Regulation V of 1822, Section 16, stands thus—"An appeal shall be open to the Zillah Judge by *Regular Suit* from all judgments passed by a Collector or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector under this Act." The Committee find that the proceeding on these occasions has been treated, under the instructions

of the High Court, as an appeal, (See C. O. Sudder Udawlat, 23rd April 1838, and Proceedings of Sudder Udawlat, 11th June 1846), and such a course has great and obvious advantages. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the first part of this section be amended as follows:—

“A Regular Appeal shall be open to the Zillah Judge from all judgments passed by a Collector or Revenue Officer having the powers of a Collector under this Act.”

15. Having thus described the amendments which have appeared advisable in the Bill on a further perusal of it and on a consideration of these Petitions, the Committee will briefly summarise, for the information of the Council, the most important of the additional points which have been urged by the Petitioners but which have been deemed open to objection—unnecessary—or founded upon either oversight or a mistaken conception of the Bill.

16. Under the first head the Committee are strongly opposed to the representations that landholders should be authorized to compel the personal attendance of their Ryots—to take possession of crops in anticipation of rent—and to prohibit tenants from cutting their crops without permission. The first of these points was noticed in paragraph 4 of the Committee's first Report, and the others are inconsistent with a cultivator's independence and have found no place in the recent Act for securing the Land Revenue. The Committee have been also unable to concur in the further suggestions that landholders should be empowered to recover alleged loans or advances to their tenants by summary process; that Collectors should be obliged to order tenants to give security whenever application is made by a landholder to this effect, instead of only when due cause is shown for the measure as provided in Section 74 of the Bill, or that longer time should be allowed to landholders for furnishing a tenant with a copy of the demand for rent and list of distrained property, and for reporting the distraint to the Collector. The periods assigned for these purposes in the Bill appear sufficient, and it is obviously inadvisable that any undue length of time should be allowed.

17. The following are the principal among those suggestions which have not sufficient practicability or importance, in the opinion of the Committee, to lead to changes in the Bill:—

1st.—That detailed forms for Puttahs should be given. Section 10 empowers Collectors to see that a proper Puttah is given when disputes arise. The precise form of the Puttah is immaterial, and could not be prepared for all the various cases.

2nd.—That the Bill should define what constitutes the tender of a Puttah by a landholder. This expression which comes from the existing Regulations is sufficiently clear, and has been understood without difficulty up to this time.

3rd.—That “rent” should be described. Section 4 appears to do so sufficiently, and shows that fees and charges payable with rent, “according to established usage or law,” have not been overlooked.

4th.—That Puttahs and receipts for rent should be declared free from Stamps. The Stamp Laws do this.

5th.—That landlords should be able to send Notices of distraint to the Collectors through Tahsildars. Section 17 empowers Collectors to make this arrangement.

6th.—That resistance to distraint, and the forcible removal of distrained property, should be punishable. The Penal Code provides for all such cases.

7th.—That Suits for Rent in the Courts should be declared to have precedence of hearing in accordance with Regulation XXVIII of 1802, Section 41. The Revenue Officers have since been empowered to receive summary Suits for rent and this seems sufficient.

8th.—That by Sections 7 and 8 of the Bill a landholder can sue his tenant to enforce acceptance of a Puttah one month after demand, while a tenant must wait three months before suing the landholder for the grant of a Puttah. On this point the Bill follows the existing law, and it is to be borne in mind that it is important to a landholder to have arrangements for the cultivation of his lands settled early in the season, but that the immediate renewal of a Puttah is of less consequence to the tenant since the former one meantime continues in force. See Section 12 of the Bill which is founded on Regulation XXX of 1802, Section 12.

18. Suggestions founded upon oversight or a mistaken conception of the Bill form the last class which has to be noticed. An imperfect perusal of the Bill is shown in the following complaints:—

1st.—That the expenses of distraint are not sufficiently provided for, although Sections 23 and 25 provide for all items.

2nd.—That authority is wanting to attach crops, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 22.

3rd.—That no mode is laid down for settling claims to distrained property made by a third party, Section 24 having been overlooked.

4th.—That the property of a security has not been made liable to distraint, although Section 76 declares that it may be proceeded against.

5th.—Rules to ensure the due care of distrained cattle, to forbid excessive distraint, and the distraint of property during the night are asked for in similar ignorance that Section 23 provides for all these points.

But some uneasiness regarding the Bill, which is shown in these Petitions, arises from a failure to observe that while the Bill lays down Rules under which rent may be recovered by summary process, it does not take away a landholder's power to proceed against a defaulting tenant by Civil suit if he sees fit. As this point becomes more known, and those parts of the Bill which apply respectively to Zemindary and Ryotwary lands are better understood, many of the doubts expressed by Petitioners will disappear.

19. The Committee will only further allude to Petitions 10 and 11 which emanate from holders of Inam lands, under a mistaken idea that the Bill is prejudicial to their interests. The only change which the Bill makes in the existing law is to their advantage by giving them the privilege of recovering their rents by summary process, as pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Where Inamdars hold their rent-free lands in proprietary right the Bill leaves to them a full and unfettered enjoyment. When Inamdars are Assignees of public revenue assessed on lands in the occupancy of others, the Bill follows the present laws in upholding the rights of those occupants.

20. With these remarks the Committee recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

(„) T. PYCROFT.

(„) JOHN BRUCE NORTON.

(„) C. PELLY.

(„) G. LUTCHMENARASU CHETTY.

21st December 1864.

Rev 299/65

Government of Fort Saint George.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of Rent.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Legislative Department,
4th January 1865.

No. 1. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd December 1864, No. 7743.

Read again letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 17th September 1864, in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,381, dated 29th September 1864, forwarding Copy of

- a. A Petition from the Proprietrix of the Mulagapaka Estate, praying for the ejectment of certain Ryots who have refused to receive Cowles stipulating for an increased rate of rent.
- b. Order thereon by the Collector, under Regulation V of 1822, rejecting the Petition for reasons stated.
- c. Judgment of the Civil Court in appeal from the Collector's decision, reversing the said decision.

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted for the consideration of Government, with the following remarks.

2. The papers raise a most important question as to the relative rights of Zemindars and Ryots, which question may be briefly stated as follows:—

Is there any, and if so, what legal limit to the demands of a Zemindar on the Ryots holding land in his Zemindary? and, (as involved in that question,) what is the nature of the Zemindar's demand? and what is the nature of the Ryot's tenure?

The Board will state their views on these questions before noticing the decisions of Messrs. Collett and Carmichael on the individual case submitted.

And first, as to the nature of the Ryot's tenure.

3. Much stress has been laid upon the statement made in the preambles to Regulations XXV and XXXI of 1802, that from the earliest times the ruling power of the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George had, in conformity to the ancient usages of the country, reserved to itself and actually exercised the proprietary right (Regulation XXXI), or the proprietary possession (Regulation XXV) of all lands whatever; but irrespective of the fact that Regulation IV of 1822 declares that the provisions of Regulations XXV, XXVIII, and XXX of 1802, were not meant to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the rights of any description of landholders or tenants, the context of the preambles in question shows that the facts on which this asserted proprietary right is based, amount to no more than that the Government demand on the land in past times had fluctuated, without any security to the Zemindars or other persons for the continuance of a moderate land tax; that in view to obtaining an increased revenue, the Governments in times past, had not hesitated to remove Zemindars at their pleasure, and to appoint others in their place for the management of the Zemindaries; and that without the sanction of Government no one was competent to grant or hold land exempt from the payment of public revenue.

The Board consider that in these statements there is nothing inconsistent with the admission that the right of the Ryot in his land is that of a land-owner, and not of a mere tenant.

4. To obtain some more exact definition of this right, it will be well to ascertain the nature of the right claimed by the ruling power, as this is described in ancient records and in the earlier records of the British Government.

5. The Institutes of Menu form the earliest Code of Indian law of which we are in possession. In these Institutes, while we find the king's right asserted to one-half of buried treasure and precious minerals, because "he is the

"lord paramount of the soil," the king is declared entitled to only "an eighth part, a sixth, or a twelfth" of grain, "according to the difference of the soil, and the labor necessary to cultivate it," a maximum of a fourth being fixed for times of urgent necessity, as war or invasion.

Verses 130, Chapter 7.
Verses 118 and 120, Chapter 10.

6. Here we have at once a limit put to the State demand against both the cultivator of land the finder of buried treasure, and the miner, involving an admission of the universal theorem that individual property in an article is created by labor devoted to its improvement or production; and also a recognition of the superior right of the cultivator over that derived from the more temporary and intermittent exertions of the treasure hunter, or miner.

7. Manu elsewhere makes elaborate provision for determining disputes regarding boundaries and rights in relation to the land (as rights of possession), which are inconsistent with the hypothesis that individual property in occupied land was not recognized in these remote times; and so also as regards theft of produce.

Verses 140, and 245 to 265, Chapter 9.

Verses 339, 341, Chapter 8.

The same may also be deduced from the rules relating to inheritance, and the modes of obtaining a livelihood, inasmuch as the existence of individual property in land is repeatedly mentioned as a matter of ordinary course.

8. These brief quotations may suffice to prove the early existence in India of an individual right of property in land, and of a limit to the Government right to revenue.

9. To come to more recent times, we find in the records of the Mussulman Rulers of India, when they asserted the rights of conquerors over a people whom they deemed as "infidels" deserving of little consideration, that certain fixed limits to the Government demand on the land were still maintained, and that rules were prescribed recognizing and protecting individual property in the land.

10. In the Institutes of Timur, the following occurs, as quoted by Mr. Shore in a Minute, dated 2nd April 1788 and printed in Harington's Analysis, Volume 3:—

"Waste lands of which there is no owner, shall be brought into cultivation by the Kholsa or exchequer; and if there should be an owner, and he be distressed, the due means of holding possession shall be furnished to him that he may cultivate his own lands.

"I ordained that the duties should be determined in proportion to the produce of the cultivated lands; and that the taxes on the produce of those lands should be affixed and ascertained. Thus, first, that the cultivated grounds of the subject, which should be made fertile by the water of canals, or by springs, or rivulets, or rivers, (if those waters flowed perpetually and continually,) should be superintended by the officers of the Crown; and that of the amount of the produce of those grounds, two-thirds should be allowed to the possessor thereof, and one-third be paid into the Royal Treasury. If the subject should consent to pay the tax for the restricted lands in specie, that for the grain due to the Treasury, the sum should be fixed on the subject according to the current price of the grain; and that, corresponding to the current price of the grain, the money should be paid to the soldiers. If the subject should not be satisfied with this mode of collection, and with the partition of the general produce into three parts, that the restricted lands should be divided into first, and second and third *Jurreeb*; that the produce of the first

"*Jurreeb* should be estimated at three loads, and the produce of the second *Jurreeb* at two loads, and the produce of the third *Jurreeb* at one load; and half thereof should be estimated as wheat, and half thereof as barley; and that of the total amount, one-half of the produce should be collected. If the subject, notwithstanding this, should be unwilling to pay the tax in kind, that the value of a load of wheat should be fixed at five *Miskauls* of silver, and the value of a load of barley at two-and-a-half *Miskauls* of silver, and that the duty of the *Killah* should be exacted over and above, but that nought else should be demanded of the subject under any pretext or denomination whatever. That the rest of the lands of the husbandman, those which produced in the autumn, and in the spring, and in the summer, and in the winter, and the lands which depended on the rain for fertility, should be divided into *Jurreeb*s, and that of the produce of those which were numbered, a third or a fourth should be collected."

11. The "*Ayeen Akbery*," or Institutes of the Emperor Akbar, who reigned from 1556 to 1605, thus records the principles of the settlement made in the fifteenth year of his reign:—

"When His Majesty had settled the measurement he next divided the lands into different kinds, and fixed a different revenue to be paid by each.

"*Poolej* is that land which is cultivated for every harvest, being never allowed to lie fallow.

"*Perowty* is that which is kept out of cultivation for a short time in order that it may recover its strength.

These two kinds of land are of three sorts, viz., best, middling, and bad. They add together the produce of a *Begah* of each sort, and a third of that aggregate sum is the medium produce of one *Begah* of *Poolej* land, one-third part of which is the revenue settled by His Majesty. *Perowthy* land when cultivated pays the same revenue as *Poolej*."

Certain crops were assessed at money rates. Others might be paid for in money or kind. Easy terms were provided to induce the cultivation of land which had lain waste for longer or shorter periods (*Bunjer* and *Checher*).

"From the extent of the empire it was difficult to procure returns of prices, and the settlement was consequently often delayed, and the husbandmen would cry out against the exorbitancy of the demand, while those who had *Tunkas* to collect complained of balances.

"His Majesty, to remedy these evils, directed that a settlement should be concluded for ten years, by which resolution giving ease to the people, he procured for himself their daily blessings.

"For the above purpose, having formed an aggregate of the rates of collection from the 15th year of the reign to the 24th inclusive, they took a tenth part of that total as the annual rate for ten years to come."

12. It may be observed that there is no mention of *Zemindars* by name in the *Ayeen Akbery*; that the instructions relating to the husbandmen indicate direct relations between them and the Government officers; and that the "*Amil Guzar*," who appears to occupy the position of collector from the *Ryots*, was merely a servant of the Crown.

13. A *Firman* of Aurungzeeb's declares that the sovereign's share of the produce shall never exceed one-half on any account, though the *Ryots* may be capable of paying a greater portion. This was the rule for the "*Khira* *Mocasimah*," or *rateable* revenue.

Where the land was charged with the "*Khira* *Mowuzzaf*" or *fixed* revenue, that amount only was to be collected.

The *fixed* revenue might be converted into the *rateable* revenue with the consent of the Ryots, but not without.

Should calamity occur to land charged on the "Mowuzzuf" or fixed system, remission was to be allowed proportionate to the loss, in order that the Ryot might certainly obtain a complete half of the produce.

14. The Board do not see how it can be disputed, in face of the foregoing facts, that the custom of this country from time immemorial has been, to recognize limits in the State or public demand against the cultivators of the land, and (as a necessary consequence) the existence in the Ryot of a property in the land occupied by him.

15. This recognition of individual proprietary right in reclaimed and improved land is not opposed to the fullest recognition of the original common or natural right of all in unenclosed unreclaimed land; a common right which may be, and often is vested in the Crown as the representative of the community, but can only be exercised by the Crown for the benefit of all.

This theory underlies all property laws the whole world over, and is traceable in India as clearly is in any other country. The village system is not irreconcilable with it.

16. The origin of the Zemindar class dates from a far more recent period, and may be briefly traced.

17. It will not really admit of question that originally Zemindars as such were merely officers of Government or Farmers of revenue under the provincial lieutenants of the Mahomedan empire.

18. In Grant's Political Survey of the Northern Circars, dated 1784, in which he has sketched the Revenue system of the Empire generally, and of those provinces in detail, the author designates Zemindars as "Farmers-general," "Officers of Government," "necessary servile links between the Prince and Ryot" who were entrusted with the collection of the "settled revenue of the Subah collected from the Ryots," and were remunerated for their services by the allowance of "Russooms and Nankar Saverums," or a *per centage* on the net receipts of the Treasury from their collections and small freehold possessions in land for family subsistence.

19. These men were doubtless selected from the more substantial Ryots in many instances, while in others they may have been the representatives of the former Hindoo princes, or their ministers, whose local influence was still considerable, though their power had succumbed to the Mussulman sway.

20. Grant shows how, as the central authority of the Mahomedan Government grew weak, the position of the provincial lieutenants or Amildars was subverted, and how the Hindoo official Zemindars attained an ascendancy over them, "lords became vassals, renters were called proprietors," and the revenue farmer's remittances of collections made on behalf of Government, were dignified with the term of *tribute*.

He insists strongly on the principle that "the proprietary right of the soil is *constitutional*," (meaning an element in the governmental system of the country,) "and is solely vested in the sovereign ruler," and that the Government is "the sole legal known territorial proprietor." He defines the Indian Land Revenue to be "not a tax of one-fifth as in England on the proprietary income of freehold estates; far less a *feu duty*, or fixed perpetual quit-rent on such as are in vassalage, and by the ancient military tenures known in other parts of Europe; but in form and fact the landlord's proportion settled on a medium at one-fourth; the *Rebba*, or chout of the original produce of the land shared with the tenantry; or rather a yearly rent variable according to the circumstances of the country at the period of adjustment, paid to

"Government as the sole legal known territorial proprietor, as generally understood by the Ryots or immediate cultivators of the soil, through the agency for the most part of a certain class of Hindoos nominated on behalf of the State with suitable appointment in land and money, to the office of Zemindar or Superintendent of a local provincial sub-division; and who collectively, to the greater satisfaction of the people, as native guardians of the public peace and private rights, as well as receivers or rather farmers-general of the revenue, relieved their ignorant voluptuous Mussulman rulers from the intricate troublesome detail of internal police, and the management of Mofussil collections."

21. The Board are willing to accept this statement of the case, without quarrelling with some of its terms, although, in the more advanced state of the science of political economy at the present day, the correct use of the term "rent," to designate the *revenue* described, might justly be questioned. It is sufficient for their purpose to show that there was an acknowledged limit to the *maximum* demand of the State on the Ryots; that it was so fixed as to leave in theory an ample margin for the growth of proprietary rights in the cultivating occupant; that it could never have been for the interest of the State to rack rent the Ryot, or to disturb his possession, as such policy, though possible towards an individual, would be suicidal towards a class, and destructive of the very sources of public revenue; and that the Zemindars were merely middlemen, farmers-general of the revenue, links between princes and peasant, entitled to certain service emoluments in the form of a *per centage* on their net collections after deducting costs of collection, and of freehold landed tenures, but in no way viewed as other than officials in their capacity of Zemindar.

22. Grant's information was so full and from so unquestionable an authority, his experience so wide and varied, and his freedom from bias in the question now at issue between Zemindar and Ryot under a system which did not exist when he wrote, is so indubitable, that the Board deem it unnecessary to adduce further evidence on this point.

23. They proceed to consider the views and intentions of the Government when the present Zemindary system of Land Revenue administration was established, as expressed in the Minutes recorded by Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore in 1789-90.

24. Mr. Shore thus sketches the origin of the exactions which had converted the Zemindary system under the Mussulman Government into an intolerable instrument of oppression, in his Minute, dated 18th June 1789, printed in the Appendix to the "Fifth Report" of the Parliamentary Committee in 1812:—

"The principles of Mogul taxation, as far as we can collect from the institutes of Timor and Acbar, from the ordinations of the Emperors, and the conduct of their delegates, however limited in practice, were calculated to give the Sovereign a proportion of the advantages arising from extended cultivation and increased population. As these were discovered, the Tumar* or standard assessment was augmented; and whatever the justice or policy of the principle might be, the practice in detail has this merit, that it was founded upon a knowledge of real and existing resources."

"An increase of revenue exacted from a Zemindar under these circumstances affected his profits, but made no alteration in the rates upon the Ryots. He paid a portion of the rents arising from discovered improvements in his lands, but the cultivators of the soil were not by this demand exposed to an enhancement of their rates."

"But the Ahwabs Subahdary, or *vice-royal* imposts, had a contrary tendency, for they enhanced the rates. They were in general levied upon the standard assessment in certain proportions to its amount, and the Zemindars who paid them were authorized to collect them from the Ryots in the same proportions to their respective quotas of rents;—and he goes on to explain that what suggested this innovation to the lieutenants of the Empire was the known fact that for a long time "impositions under various denomination, and to a very considerable amount, had been levied from the Ryots, beyond the Tumar or standard assessment. In many places they had been consolidated into the *Assul*, and a new standard had been assumed as the basis of

"succeeding impositions. Hence an idea was naturally entertained that the actual receipts from the country exceeded in a very great degree the demands of the State, and the Nazims, considering the impositions levied upon the Ryots as a fund of emolument enjoyed by the Zemindar and inferior agents, determined that they were entitled to exact a proportion for themselves."

25. It must be remembered that Mr. Shore was one of those who strongly advocated the theory of the proprietary right of Zemindars as opposed to that which maintained that this right belonged to the Crown; and it must, the Board think, be admitted, that in the above statement there is an admission, implied throughout if not expressed, that *of right* by law and custom, there was a recognised limit to the demands of the Zemindars on the Ryots.

26. But more distinct evidence to the same point can be derived from the same paper, where Mr. Shore thus sketches the position of the Ryot in Bengal as existing prior to the Permanent Settlement:—

"When Acbar ordered a settlement of the Government demand on the land to be commenced by a measurement of the lands, and by fixing the rates of them, the proportion he claimed for the State was one-third of the medium produce."

"The Assal Jummah for Bengal fixed by Turymul under this ordinance nowhere now exists. No uniformity whatever is observed in the demands on the Ryots, the rates vary not only in the different Collectorates, but in the Pergunnahs composing them, in the villages, and in the lands of the same village, and the total exacted far exceeds the rates of Turymul."

"There are two fundamental distinctions in the tenures of the Ryots into which almost all the variations may be resolved."

"The first, when the rents are calculated upon an Assal or original rate with an addition of the cesses subsequently imposed."

"The second, when a fixed sum is paid for a specific quantity of land at so much, per *bega* without any other distinction."

"There are two other distinctions of importance also with respect to the right of the Ryots."

"Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others and may in some measure be considered as hereditary tenants, and they generally pay the highest rents."

"The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside. They are considered as tenants-at-will, and having only a temporary accidental interest in the soil which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class, and when oppressed easily abandon the land to which they have no attachment."

"In general throughout Bengal the rents are paid by the Ryots in money. In some places the produce is divided."

"A Ryot pays his rent either by a formal or implied agreement."

"The first is a deed called a Puttah, which ought to express the nature and terms of his tenure, and the amount of his rent. It often however refers some of the conditions to indefinite rules, as the custom of the village or Pergunnah, the rates of an elapsed year, or the rent of his predecessor."

"The terms of an implied agreement are sometimes specific, as in Chittagong where the rents are paid from year to year according to the rates established upon a measurement of the lands in the year 1767."

"Or indefinite as having a reference to the rates of the last and preceding year as in Nuldea."

"In some places as in the northern parts of the Dacca District, the collections are made by a measurement of the lands held by each renter immediately previous to the harvest, agreeably to which the lands are valued and rents received."

NOTE.—The "Tamar Jummah" is the settlement made on the Zemindars of Bengal by Turymul (Acbar's Dewan) in 1582, and was based on the "Assal Jummah," or the gross revenue due to the State from the land.

"The above distinctions have reference to some rule, but the abuses that subsist are great. Among them are the following on the part of the Zemindars:—

"The arbitrary exactions of the Zemindars."

"The wants of formal engagements with the Ryots, rendering it almost impossible to detect exactions."

"The inequality of the assessment, to the advantage of the superior and the great injury of the inferior Ryots."

"The indefinite terms of the Puttah in places, which specify neither quantity nor quality of land, nor rate of payment."

"The arbitrary levy of deficiencies due by some Ryots from the other Ryots."

"The want of regular discharges to the Ryots for payment made."

"The continual breach of engagements with the Ryots."

"And on the part of the Ryots' artifice is opposed to exaction."

"They cultivate lands of which there is no account and to a greater extent than their engagements exhibit."

"They hold lands at reduced rates by collusion."

"They obtain land fit for immediate cultivation at the reduced rates for waste land."

"They procure the fabrication of fictitious Puttahs and accounts in view to defraud."

27. Mr. Shore then proceeds to review the measures necessary for preventing oppression on the part of the Zemindars, and collusion and fraud on that of the Ryot; and the following extracts briefly sketch their relative rights:—

"I consider the Zemindars as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by right of inheritance. The sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of the succession, nor of altering it when there are any legal heirs."

"The origin of these proprietary and hereditary rights is uncertain. They probably existed before the Mahomedan conquest, and have acquired stability by prescription, and exist independent of the Sunnud which the Zemindars sometimes receive, though they may acquire confirmation from it."

"The revenues of the land belong to the ruling power, which being absolute claimed and exercised the rights of determining the proportion to be taken for the State."

"The rights of the Zemindars are limited and conditional. They cannot alienate lands from the public assessment without the permission of the supreme authority. They are bound to make good their stipulated payments of revenue under the penalty of the loss of all their property if necessary to supply the deficiency. It is their duty to preserve the peace of the country, and to protect it from floods by maintaining the embankments of the rivers."

"The Government in virtue of its claim to a portion of the rents is entitled to the fullest information regarding the land, its produce, the rents paid by the Ryots, or employed."

"The Government sometimes interfered to regulate the rents paid by the Ryot, or employed their own officers to collect them. In such cases the Zemindar is entitled to subsistence and lowance."

"The institutes of Acbar show that the relative proportions of the produce were settled between the cultivator and the Government."

"Rights depending upon the discretion of the ruling power must be deemed precarious; despotism might subvert the rights of the Zemindars without avowedly infringing them."

"A property in the soil must not be understood to convey the same rights in India as in England; the difference is as great as between a free constitution and arbitrary power."

"The rights of the Ryots appear very uncertain and indefinite; whilst the demands of Government on the Zemindars were regulated by some standard, the latter had little temptation or necessity to oppress their Ryots."

"The rates of the land were probably fixed formerly according to the nature of the soil and its produce; the cesses imposed by the Zemindars were an enhancement of these rates, and arbitrary without being at first oppressive."

"It is generally understood that the Ryots by long occupancy acquire a right of possession in the soil, and are not subject to be removed."

"The Zemindars when an increase has been forced upon them have exercised the right of demanding it from their Ryots."

"In every District throughout Bengal, where the license of exaction has not superseded all rule, the rents of the land are regulated by known rates called *Nirk*, and in some Districts each village has its own."

"These rates are formed with respect to the produce of the land at so much per *begz*. These rates must have been fixed upon a measurement of the land. The settlement of Turrymul may have furnished the basis of them. In course of time cesses were superadded. A Ryot when the burthen is not too heavy will rather submit than resist or complain."

"When the rates of the land are specific and known, a Ryot has a considerable security against exaction, provided the officer of Government attends to his complaint and affords him redress."

"The additional sanction derived from a *Puttah* is that it specifies, without reference to any other account, the terms upon which he holds the land."

"*Puttahs* to *Khodekosht* Ryots, or those who cultivate the lands of the village where they reside, are generally given without any limitation of period, and express that they are to hold the lands paying the rents from year to year. Hence the right of occupancy originates, which is admitted to extend to the heirs of those who enjoy it."

"*Puttahs* to *Pykosht* Ryots, or those who cultivate the land of villages where they do not reside, are generally granted with a limitation in point of time. When they deem the terms unfavorable, they repair to some other spot."

"Mr. Francis proposed that it should be made an indispensable condition with the Zemindar that in the course of a stated time he shall grant new *Puttahs* to his tenants, either on the same footing with his own quit-rents, that is, as long as the Zemindar's quit-rent remains the same, or for a term of years as they may agree." The former is the custom of the country. This will become a new *Assul Jumrah* for each Ryot, and ought to be as sacred as the Zemindar's quit-rent. The *Puttah* should be expressed in the simplest terms possible without a single *Abwab* or *Mulhote*, so much per *bega* of land which he cultivates, varying only according to the articles of produce or the quality of the soil."

"By some it has been proposed that the *Collectors* should grant *Puttahs* to the Ryots, and we have, I believe, on some occasions authorized this measure, but of late the applications on the subject have been postponed for general consideration."

The peculiar position of each District shows "the objection to the immediate establishment of general rules, and the necessity of adopting them to the local circumstances of each district."

"When Mr. Francis proposed that the Zemindars should be compelled to grant *Puttahs* to the Ryots within a limited time, he was not aware perhaps of the little intercourse subsisting between the more considerable Zemindars and the Ryots, nor that *Puttahs* are generally granted by the farmers (*sub-renters*), *Gumastahs*, and *Munduls* (headmen) of the villages. To require that the *Puttahs* should be given for a definite time, would diminish the force of that prescription which established a right of occupancy in favor of the Ryots. In some places the issuing of *Puttahs* at present would tend to the confirmation of existing abuses by which the Zemindar is more defrauded than the Ryots oppressed."

"In authorizing the *Collectors* to grant *Puttahs* to the Ryots, we certainly deviate in some degree from the established principle which I always assume, that the Zemindars are the proprietors of the soil. I have admitted, it is true, on the grounds of precedent, the right of the

"Government to interfere in regulating the assessment on the Ryots; but I object to the policy and propriety of this interference without evident necessity. Where a Zemindar has refused, or evaded the execution of the orders prescribed to him for the security of his tenants, or is unable to execute them, the interference of the Collector may be expedient."

28. After noticing some of the exactions and abuses which had been brought to light, and the measures that had been adopted for checking them, Mr. Shore proceeds thus:—

"The leading principles upon which I shall ground my proposition for the ensuing Settlement are two:—

"The security of Government with respect to its revenues."

"The security and protection of its subjects."

"The former will be best established by concluding a permanent settlement with the Zemindars or proprietors of the soil; the land, their property, is the security to Government."

"The second must be ensured by carrying into practice as far as possible an acknowledged maxim of taxation, that the tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary. The time of payment, the manner of payment, the quantity to be paid, ought all to be clear and plain to the contributor and every other person."

"It is essential to the success of these principles that the settlement be made upon such fair and moderate terms, that the Zemindars may derive advantage from their engagements, after a due performance of the stipulations contained in them."

"With respect to Ryots, their security requires that the settlement made with them should become matter of record. In every Zemindary where the established laws of collections have not been infringed, this is the case at present." * * * "We learn that the Zemindars continually impose new cesses on their Ryots, and having subverted the fundamental rules of collection, measure their exactions by the abilities of their Ryots. This is a very serious evil; for exclusive of the injury which the unprotected subjects of Government sustain from it, a necessity follows for our interference to regulate the assessment on them."

To eradicate these habits must be a work of time. The stability of our measures must promote self-interest. Government begins by setting an example of good faith. But in relying on the operation of the principle, "we must not during the process abandon the Ryots to caprice or injustice, the result of ignorance or inability. With knowledge, or the means of obtaining it, we may correct the consequences of both, and at present we must give every possible security to the Ryots as well as to the Zemindars."

29. From this, Mr. Shore proceeds to state the general rules, records and accounts which he deemed indispensable for the permanent settlement, and concluded by submitting to his colleagues in the Supreme Government a series of thirty-four propositions for discussion.

30. These propositions formed the basis of the measures which were introduced for the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue—see Bengal Regulation 8 of 1793, Section 54 *et seq.*—and those immediately applicable to the point now under consideration are quoted *in extenso* below:—

"That whereas from the ignorance, inattention, and oppression of the Zemindars, the greatest abuses have been practised in the collections, and the Ryots have been exposed to exactions, the following rules are now prescribed to all Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons entrusted with the revenue for their immediate guidance and direction."

"That the rents to be paid by the Ryots, by whatever rule or custom they may be demanded, shall be specific as to their amount."

"If by a *Puttah* containing the *asul* and *abwab*, the amount of both shall be inserted in it, and the Ryot shall not be bound to pay anything beyond the amount specified, on account of *Kirchar*, *Salamy*, or any other article."

"If by a *Ticka* *Puttah*, the whole amount payable by the Ryots is to be inserted in it; it by any rule and custom such as the payment of the last and preceding year, the rate of the village *Purgannah*, or any other place, an account

NOTE.—"A *Ticka* *Puttah* generally expresses a fixed rate for the land at so much per *Bega* without any other article."

"is to be drawn out in the beginning of the year showing what the Ryots are to pay by such rule or rate, and a copy of it be given to them; when the rents are adjusted by a measurement of the lands after cultivation, the rate and terms of payment shall be expressed in the Puttah."

"If by any established and recorded Jummalbund, that is to be the rule for demanding the rents,"

"If the rents are paid in kind, the proportion which the Ryot is to pay shall be specified either in account or written agreement."

"In every Mofussil Cutcherry the Nirkbund or rates of land shall be publicly recorded."

"Where no Nirkbund of the land exists, the Zemindar shall be bound to form the same, either for his whole Zemindary or such parts thereof where it may be wanted, within a prescribed period to be determined by the Collector."

"No Zemindar, farmer, or person acting under their authority, shall be allowed to cancel the Puttahs of the Khodkasht Ryots, except upon proof that they have been obtained by collusion, or that the rents paid by them within the last three years have been reduced below the rates of the Nirkbund of the Purgunnah, or that they have obtained collusive deductions, or upon a general measurement of the Purgunnah for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the assessment."

"That when the Jumma of a Ryot has been ascertained and settled, he shall be authorized to demand a Puttah from the Zemindar or person acting under his authority, and any refusal to deliver the Puttah shall be punished by fine."

"That the Zemindar be not authorized to impose any new Abwab or Muthote upon the Ryots or any pretence whatever."

"That as the impositions upon the Ryots from their number and uncertainty have become intricate to adjust, and a source of oppression to the Ryots, the Zemindars shall be compelled to make a revision of the same, and to simplify them by a gradual progressive operation as follows."

"They shall begin with those Purgunnahs where the impositions are most numerous, and having obtained an account of them, shall in concert with the Ryots consolidate the whole, but so that in no case shall the sums demanded from the Ryots exceed three articles, viz., *asul*, *abwab* and *kurcha*. Having prepared this account they shall submit it to the Collector for his inspection, after which it is to be enforced by the authority of Government and any enhancement of the *abwab* or *kurcha* to be punished as an extortion."

"That when by mutual consent of the Ryots and Zemindars the *abwab* can be wholly reduced and constituted, it be done accordingly, and the rates of the land, according to the nature of the soil and the produce, to be the rule for fixing the rent."

"That the rents of each Purgunnah in the Zemindary be annually adjusted in the same manner until the whole be completed, and that the exact proportion which the *abwab* and *kurcha* bear to the *asul* Jumma be precisely determined. The Zemindar is to be positively enjoined, to regulate a certain proportion of his Zemindary annually, so that the whole be completely performed within — years from the date of his agreement."

31. It will be remembered that Mr. Shore was in favor of ten years' settlement instead of a permanent one. Lord Cornwallis combating this view observes, in his Minute dated 18th September 1789, "I understand the word *permanency* to extend to the Jumma only, and not to the details of the Settlement, for many regulations will certainly be hereafter necessary for the further security of the Ryots in particular." * * * "I cannot however admit that such regulations can in any degree affect the rights which it is now proposed to confirm to the Zemindars; for I never will allow that in any country Government can be said to invade the rights of subject when they only require for the benefit of the State that he shall accept of a reasonable equivalent for the surrender of a real or supposed right, which in his hands is detrimental to the general interest of the public, or when they prevent his committing cruel oppressions upon his neighbours or upon his own dependants."

In a further Minute recorded by Mr. Shore, dated 8th December 1789, after adducing the want of exact information as to the respective rights of Zemindars, Talukdars, and Ryots, as an argument in favor of a temporary settlement rather than a permanent one, he continues thus:—

"The necessity of some interposition between the Zemindars and their Ryots is absolute, and the Government interferes by establishing regulations for the conduct of the Zemindars which they are to execute, and by delegating authority to the Collectors to enforce their execution. If the assessment of the Zemindar were unalterably fixed, and the proprietors were left to make their own arrangements with the Ryots, without any restrictions, limitations, or injunctions, which indeed is a result of the fundamental principle, the present confusion would never be adjusted."

"This interference though so much modified is in fact an invasion of proprietary right, and an assumption of the character of landlord, which belongs to the Zemindar; for it is equally a contradiction in terms to say that the property in the soil is vested in the Zemindar, and that we have a right to regulate the terms by which he is to let his lands to the Ryots, as it is to connect that avowal with his discretionary and arbitrary claims. If the land is the Zemindar's, it will only be partially his property while we prescribe the *quantum* that he is to collect, or the mode by which the adjustment of it is to take place between the parties concerned."

"The most cursory observation shows the position of things in this country to be singularly confused. The relation of a Zemindar to Government, and of a Ryot to a Zemindar, is neither that of a proprietor nor a vassal, but a compound of both. The former performs acts of authority unconnected with proprietary right; the latter has right without real property; and the property of the one and the rights of the other are in a great measure held at discretion. * * * Much time will I fear elapse before we can establish a system perfectly consistent in all its parts, and before, can reduce the compound relation of a Zemindar to Government, and of a Ryot to a Zemindar, to the simple principles of landlord and tenant. * * * Notwithstanding repeated prohibitions against the introduction of new taxes by a landlord on his tenant implies an inconsistency; years. The idea of the imposition of taxes upon proprietary right; for it is saying to the landlord You shall not raise the rent of your estate."

32. To these remarks Lord Cornwallis rejoined as follows, in a Minute dated 3rd February 1790:—

"In order to simplify the demand of the landholder on the Ryots or cultivator of the soil, we must begin with fixing the demand of Government upon the former: this done, I have little doubt but that the landholders will without difficulty be made to grant Puttahs to the Ryots upon the principles proposed by Mr. Shore in his propositions for the Bengal Settlement."

"Mr. Shore's propositions that the rent of the Ryots, by whatever rule or custom they may be demanded, shall be specific as to their amount; that the landholders shall be obliged within a certain time to grant Puttahs or writings to their Ryots in which this amount shall be inserted; and that no Ryot shall be liable to pay more than the sum actually specified in his Puttah; if duly enforced by the Collectors will soon obviate the objection to a fixed assessment, founded upon the undefined state of the demands of the landholders upon the Ryots." * * * *

"I agree with Mr. Shore that some interference on the part of Government is undoubtedly necessary for effecting an adjustment of the demands of the Zemindars upon the Ryots. * * * Mr. Shore observes that this interference is inconsistent with proprietary right; that it is an encroachment upon it to prohibit a landlord from imposing taxes upon his tenant; for it is saying to him that he shall not raise the rents of his estates; and that if the land is the Zemindar's, it will only be partially his property, whilst we prescribe the *quantum* that he is to collect, or the mode by which the adjustment is to take place between the parties concerned."

"If Mr. Shore means that after having declared the Zemindar proprietor of the soil, in order to be consistent we have no right to prevent his imposing new *abwabs* or taxes on the lands in cultivation, I must differ with him in opinion, unless we suppose the Ryots to be absolute slaves."

"of the Zemindars. Every *begah* of land possessed by them, must have been cultivated under an express or implied agreement; that a certain sum should be paid for each *begah* of produce, and no more. Every *abwab* or tax imposed by the Zemindar over and above that sum, is not only a breach of that agreement, but a direct violation of the established laws of the country. The cultivator therefore has in such case an undoubted right to apply to Government for the protection of his property, and Government is at all times bound to afford him redress. I do not hesitate therefore to give it as my opinion that the Zemindar neither now nor ever could possess a right to impose taxes or *abwabs* upon the Ryots; and if from the confusion that prevailed towards the close of the Mogul Government or neglect, or want of information since we have had the possession of the country, new *abwabs* have been imposed by the Zemindars or farmers, that Government has an undoubted right to abolish such as are oppressive and have never been confirmed by a competent authority, and to establish such regulations as may prevent the practice of like abuses in future."

“Neither is the privilege which the Ryots in many parts of Bengal enjoy of holding possession of the spots of land which they cultivate so long as they pay the revenue assessed upon them, by any means incompatible with the proprietary rights of the Zemindars. *Whichever cultivates the land, the Zemindars can receive no more than the established rent, which in most places is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving his land to another, would be vesting him with a power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he could derive no benefit.*” • • •

"Neither is prohibiting the landholder to impose new *abwabs* or taxes on the lands in cultivation, tantamount to saying to him that he shall not raise the rent of his estate. The rents of an estate are not to be raised by the imposition of new *abwabs* or taxes on every *begah* of land in cultivation; on the contrary they will in the end be lowered by such impositions; for when the rate of assessment becomes so oppressive as not to leave the Ryot a sufficient share of the produce for the maintenance of his family and the expenses of cultivation, he must at length desert the land. No Zemindar *claims* a right to impose new taxes on the land in cultivation, although it is obvious that they have clandestinely levied them, when pressed to answer demands upon themselves, and that these taxes have from various causes been perpetuated, to the ultimate detriment of the proprietor who imposed them."

"The rent of an estate can only be raised by inducing the Ryots to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce, and clear the extensive tracts of waste land which are to be found in almost every Zemindry in Bengal."

"With regard to the rates at which landed property transferred by public sale in liquidation of arrears (and it may be added by private sale or gift) are to be assessed; I conceive that the new proprietor has a right to collect no more than what his predecessor was legally entitled to; for the act of transfer certainly gives no sanction to illegal imposition. I trust however that the due enforcement of the regulation for obliging the Zemindars to grant Puttahs to their Ryots as proposed by Mr. Shore, will soon remove this objection to a Permanent Settlement. For whoever becomes a proprietor of land after these Puttahs have been issued, will succeed to the tenure under the condition and with the knowledge that these Puttahs are to be the rules by which the rents are to be collected from the Ryots."

"The question that has been so much agitated in this country, whether the Zemindars and Ta'ukdars are the actual proprietors of the soil or only officers of Government, has always appeared to me to be very uninteresting to them, whilst their claim to a certain *per centage* upon the rents of their lands has been admitted, and the right of Government to fix the amount of these rents at its own discretion has never been denied or disputed."

33. The Board submit that the above statements of opinion are incompatible with any other view than that the framers of the Permanent Settlement and the advocates of the Zemindar's proprietary claims, fully recognized the existence of an established limit by law and custom to his demands on the Ryots, and the legality and equity of the Government determining the rates on the land in Zemindaries at fixed amounts, when the Government put an express and unalterable limit to its own demands on the Zemindar, and that they expressly contemplated means to this end.

34. The Bengal Regulations of 1793 show how far they proceeded at that time on this course; but as pointed out by the framers of the Fifth Report in 1812, the rights and customs of the Ryots varied so much in different parts of the country, and appeared to the Government to involve so much intricacy, that the regulations enacted only provide generally for engagements being entered into and Puttahs being granted by the Zemindars, leaving the terms to be such as shall appear to have been customary, or as shall be particularly adjusted between the parties; but it is to be observed that Mr. Shore's proposed provision prohibiting the Zemindar from cancelling Puttahs once granted to Khood-kusht Ryots, except under special specified cases, was maintained in the law (Clause 2, Section 60, Regulation VIII of 1793.)

35. As further elucidating the intentions of the original framers of the Permanent Settlement, the Board quote below, Sections 6 and 7 of the Bengal Regulation IV of 1794.

Section 6. "The approbation of the Collector required to be obtained to Regulation VIII of 1793, is to be considered to extend to the form only.

"If a dispute shall arise between the Ryots and the persons from whom they may be entitled to demand Puttahs, regarding the rates of the Puttahs (whether the rent be payable in money or kind) it shall be determined in the Dewany Adawlut of the Zillah in which the lands may be situated, according to the rates established in the Purgannah for lands of the same description, and in the absence of those respecting which the dispute may arise."

"Section 7. "The rules in the preceding Section are to be considered applicable not only to the Puttahs which the Ryots are entitled to demand in the first instance under Regulation VIII of 1793, but also to the renewal of Puttahs which may expire or become cancelled under Regulation XLIV of 1793. And to remove all doubt regarding the rates at which the Ryots shall be entitled to have such Puttahs renewed, it is declared that no Proprietor or Farmer of land or any other person shall require Ryots whose Puttahs may expire or become cancelled under the last mentioned Regulation, to take out new Puttahs at higher rates than the established rates of the Pergannah for land of the same quality and description, but that Ryots shall be entitled to have such Puttahs renewed at the established rates, upon making application for that purpose to the person by whom their Puttahs are to be granted, in the same manner as they are entitled to have them renewed in the first instance by Regulation VIII of 1793."

36. The Bengal Regulation XLIV of 1793 quoted in the above Sections, had for its object to give stability to temporary leases on specially favorable terms for the encouragement of improvements, and to provide for the apportionment of the Jummah on portions of estates divided after the permanent Settlement, and also for the renewal of Puttahs by the purchasers, &c., of such portions of estates.

37. It may be well to recall to mind here that the rate of assessment demandable from a Pykasht Ryot was always *less* than the established rate payable by the Khoodkasht Ryot, or cultivator of land in the village to which whether by present residence or ancient connection he belonged ; because the latter enjoyed additional privileges in the way of permanency of tenure, which the former could not claim.

38. The Board proceed to consider how on the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in this Presidency it was attempted to secure the same object, viz., the security of the Ryots from exactions by the Zemindars.

39. In the Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd September 1799, on the proposed introduction of the Permanent Settlement, the following remarks occur :—

“The Revenue General Report to Government, dated 25th September 1780, upon the subject
“of the Zemindary tenure observed as follows, viz.,
“Though the Circars have now been subject to the Company twenty years, we cannot trace
“upon the records any satisfactory definition of the rights of the Zemindars. In the year 1771,
“the Chief and Council at Masulipatam speaking in one of their letters to this point observe that
“the Zemindaries are no other than feudal Districts for which the Rajahs, who are the proprietors
“of them pay a tribute to Government in proportion to their value, and if called upon ought to

"attend in time of war, with a certain number of their troops." They remark likewise that the principal Zemindars are the descendants of those families who enjoyed the same Districts under the first Mahomedan Conquerors, and were afterwards confirmed by Aurungzebe.

"The Chief and Council do not explain upon what authority their assertions are made or produce any proofs or documents whatever to support them; yet this construction of the Zemindary tenure seems, without further scruple, to have been admitted in all our subsequent intercourse with the Circars, and to have produced those high notions of power and consequence, and that combining and refractory spirit, which has of late appeared among the Zemindars, and rendered it so difficult to collect the revenues, and sometimes even to make any settlement with them at all.

"That the Zemindars at the time they came under our Government were in a very irregular state of subjection, and had assumed to themselves an extensive power, and jurisdiction, are facts not to be disputed; but that they ever were acknowledged, or treated by the Moorish Government as tributary Rajahs is nowhere proved, or even ascertained upon any probable grounds; on the contrary, it would appear from the process which that Government (when capable of vigour) observed in realizing the revenues of these Districts, and the constitutional checks established through every part of them, that Zemindaries were Offices of trust, and that the possessors of them were considered as accountable managers and collectors, and not as lords and proprietors of the lands allotted to them. The money they paid to Government was not in the nature of a tribute, or mere acknowledgment of subjection; but a Jummah or Revenue annually calculated upon the produce of the several Zemindaries, for which purpose, the Fousdar or Deputy of the Soobah having at the proper season obtained accounts from the Government Officers of the past and present state of the Districts, formed the Jummahbundy (or Revenue Settlement) of the year. A tribute supposes a small and fixed sum; but the Jummahbundy constantly varied, and was in general proportioned to the estimated value of the harvests, and that there might be no frauds or deceptions committed to the injury of Government or the inhabitants, Revenue Officers and Accountants of all descriptions were kept in the several Districts, and paid as Government servants out of the revenue."

"In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Circuit upon the Zemindary of Noozed, there are translations of a Zemindary Sannud and two Purwannahs, one from Silabut Jung, and one from Monsieur Dery, formerly French chief of Masulipatam, by which it would appear that the rights of the Zemindar consisted of certain fees or emoluments drawn from the Land Revenues, Customs and Quit-rent. The Sannud grants the Zemindary as an inheritance, and the Purwannahs of confirmation say, that it is to be enjoyed so long as the Zemindar shall continue attached to Government. None of these papers seem to give the Zemindar the least property in the soil, or any power to administer the affairs of the District or to dispense justice independent of his superior; the practice indeed of settling with the Zemindars in our own time has been so far regulated by the Moorish customs as to destroy, we conceive, every idea of a mere tributary dependence. The Company have claimed a very considerable proportion of the produce of the country; and the first chief of Masulipatam, who opened our immediate intercourse with the Zemindars, expressly recommends that their Jummah be fixed according to the produce of the harvests *one year with another*. It appears also, that the Honorable Court of Directors in their letter of the 12th April 1775, strongly enforce the idea of compelling the Zemindars to pay in proportion to the value of their Zemindaries, and of keeping them under the fullest subjection to the Company's power; yet in opposition to these claims and opinions, there has been in almost every point a very close adherence to the tributary system; the payment made by the Zemindars is distinguished in various parts of the records, and the despatches of the Company by the appellation of a tribute. The lands they hold are almost termed their hereditary estates. The inhabitants are entirely subject to their oppressions (which appears by the Committee's Reports to be variously and—
"previously exercised), and the rights and privileges to which the Zemindars are said to be

See orig.

"entitled by the letter from Masulipatam of September 1771, are still exercised in the fullest force."

"The Honorable Court of Directors in their general letter of the 19th September 1792 upon this subject, stated as follows, viz:—

"One of the earliest of these (points) was the landed rights of the Zemindars. In former despatches we have on different occasions conveyed to you our sentiments on that point, though we have also stated that we felt the materials before us to be insufficient for forming a decisive opinion. On the fullest consideration we are inclined to think that whatever doubt may exist with respect to their original character, whether as proprietors of land or collectors of revenue, or with respect to the changes which may, in process of time, have taken place in their situation, there can at least be little difference of opinion, as to the actual condition of the Zemindars under the Mogul Government. Custom generally gave them a certain species of hereditary occupancy, but the sovereign nowhere appears to have bound himself by any law or compact not to deprive them of it; and the rents to be paid by them remained always to be fixed by his arbitrary will and pleasure, which were constantly exercised upon this object. If considered therefore as a right of property it was very imperfect and very precarious, having not at all, or but in a very small degree those qualities that confer independence and value upon the landed property of Europe. Though such be our ultimate view of this question, our originating a system of fixed equitable taxation will sufficiently show that our intention has not been to act upon the high claims of Asiatic despotism; we are on the contrary for establishing real permanent valuable landed rights in our Provinces, and for conferring that right upon the Zemindars, but it is just that the motive of this concession should be known, and that our subjects should see they receive from the enlightened principles of a British Government what they never enjoyed under the happiest of their own."

"The orders of the Honorable Court of Directors to this Government in April 1795, relative to the introduction of the Bengal systems on this coast when circumstances might admit, have been already noticed, and the following extract therefrom relates particularly to the conclusion of a Permanent Settlement with the Zemindars.

"In order to prepare the minds of the inhabitants for the new arrangements, should you resolve upon the expediency and propriety of its adoption, we suggest to your consideration, whether it would not be proper to issue a Proclamation in the different languages of the country, in explanation of the principles upon which it is founded, and that it is intended thereby to ascertain and secure the just rights, and to promote the security and happiness of every description of persons to whom it may extend. The different Zemindars and other landholders should also be given to understand that it is the determination of Government to maintain its authority over their several dependants, and that it is expected they will immediately disband their Military force, otherwise they will be treated as disaffected persons, and deprived of their possessions. At the same time they must be assured that the views of the Company extend no further than to procure, instead of a nominal and precarious revenue, a just and moderate tribute for the protection afforded them, and that it is our intention to make a Permanent Settlement with them similar to that lately formed with landholders of Bengal; to convert the precarious and discouraging tenure under which they now hold their lands, into one absolute and invariable; and to leave them to the full enjoyment of the profit and advantages resulting from the subsequent improvement of their lands."

40. In October 1799, when considerable experience had been obtained of the working of the Bengal Regulations on this subject, instructions were issued to the Collectors by the Board of Revenue under the orders of the Madras Government to prepare materials for forming a Permanent Settlement with the Zemindars. Mr. Petrie, the then President of the Board (ex-officio), and Member of the Government, was one of the Special Commissioners appointed by Government in 1802 to carry out the measure.

41. It was observed in these instructions that "the landholders and cultivators on this coast have not been accustomed to the more regular form of Government, which has been gradually established in Bengal," and that "at present Zemindars hold their Zemindaries by a tenure so precarious as scarcely to convey the least idea of property in the soil," and among the objects in view were declared to be, "to constitute the Zemindars proprietors of their respective Zemindaries as estates," and "to secure the rights of Talukdars, and of all other description of inhabitants against any infringement by, or in consequence of, the confirmation of the Zemindars, or others in the proprietary right in the soil."

42. The Board quoted for the information of the Collectors, a Despatch of the Home Government on the Permanent Settlement in Bengal in which the following observation occurs:—"With respect to the objections drawn from the disorder and confusion in the collections; the uncertainty of their amount; the variable indefinite rules by which they are levied; the exactions and collusions thence too prevalent; the intricacies in the detail of revenue business; and the ignorance and incapacity of the Zemindars; Lord Cornwallis charges these evils (so far as they exist) upon the old system, as a system defective in its principle, and carrying through all the gradations of the people with multiplied ill-effects that character of uncertain, arbitrary imposition which originated at the head. He therefore very properly contends, that reform must begin there; and that in order to simplify and regulate the demands of the landholders upon their tenants, the first step must be to fix the demand of Government itself."

43. The Board then proceed to detail the measures that were contemplated in this Presidency, and thus notice the particular subject now under consideration.

"Rules will be established to enable the proprietors and farmers of land to realize with promptness what is justly due from their under-tenants and Ryots; at the same time they will be subject to prosecution and damages for the abuse of this authority."

"These rules will be substituted for the undefined power now exercised by the Zemindars and farmers in the collection of their rents from their Ryots, and will be enforced by the regular Courts."

And after referring to the case of Talukdars and Leaseholders (the Mocurrerydars of Bengal) they proceed thus:—"Distinct from these claims are the rights and privileges of the cultivating Ryots, who though they have no positive property in the soil, have a right of occupancy as long as they cultivate to the extent of their usual means, and give to the Circar or Proprietor, whether in money or in kind, the accustomed portion of the produce."

"To ensure the dues of the Circar or proprietor of the Estate, it has been already observed that rules will be prescribed and administered by the Judicial Courts, and that the same rules will also extend protection to the Ryots and under-tenants. But in order that there may be some standard of judgment between these parties, the proprietor or under-farmer will be obliged to enter into specific agreements or Puttahs with the Ryots and under-tenants. The rents to be paid, by whatever rule or custom they may be regulated, to be specifically stated in the Puttah, which in every possible case shall contain the exact sum to be paid. In cases where the rate only can be specified, such as when the rents are adjusted upon a measurement of the lands after cultivation, or on a survey of the crop, or when they are made payable in kind, the rate and terms of payments, and proportion of the crop to be delivered, with every condition shall be clearly specified."

"Every Zemindar, independant Talukdar, and other actual proprietor of land, will be required to prepare a form of Puttah or Puttahs conformably to the rules above prescribed, and adapted to the circumstances and usages of his Estate or Taluk, and after obtaining the Collector's approbation of it (to be signed by such Officer, superscribing the form with his name and official appellation), to register a copy thereof in the Adawlut of the District, and to deposit a copy also in each of the principal Cutcheries in his Estate or Taluk. Every Ryot will be entitled to receive corresponding Puttahs on application, and no Puttahs of any other than the prescribed form will be held valid."

"A Ryot whose rent has been ascertained and settled, may demand a Puttah from the actual proprietor of land, dependant Talukdar or farmer, of whom he holds his lands, or from the person acting for him; and any refusal to deliver the Puttahs upon being proved in the Court of Adawlut of the District, will be punished by the Court, by a fine proportioned to the expense and trouble of the Ryot in consequence of such refusal. On the other hand, it will be required of the Zemindar or farmer to cause a Puttah for the adjusted rent to be prepared according to the form prescribed and tendered to the Ryots, either granting the same themselves, or instructing their agents to grant them under their special authority, and the necessary rules will be enacted to afford redress to the party acting in conformity hereto, in all cases of resistance on the part of the Ryot."

"It is to be hoped that in time the proprietary landholders, talukdars, and farmers, and the Ryots, will find it to their mutual advantage to enter into agreements in every instance for a specific sum for a certain quantity of land, leaving it to the option of the latter to cultivate whatever species of produce may appear to them likely to yield the largest profit; and in the interim, to protect them against any new taxes under any pretence whatever, the person discovered to have imposed them will be liable to a very heavy penalty for the same. Indeed we wish to direct your attention to the impositions they are already subject to, which from their number, and uncertainty, we apprehend to have become intricate to adjust and a source of oppression. It would be desirable that the Zemindars should revise the same in concert with the Ryots, and consolidate the whole into one specific sum; by which the rents would be much simplified, and much inconvenience to both parties be thereby obviated in future."

44. Appended to these instructions were extracts from the Bengal Regulation VIII of 1793, relating to Talukdars, Mocurrerydars, and the appointment of Putwaris (or Kurnums) in every village, and it is deserving of remark that the quotations did not include the very indefinite provisions made in the Bengal Regulation for the maintenance of the rights of the Ryots, on the ground, it is reasonable to suppose that these provisions were deemed inadequate.

45. There was also appended copy of Bengal Regulations I of 1793, which embodies Lord Cornwallis's Proclamation of the Permanent Settlement of the Government demand on the land, and from which Section 10 (Article 9.) may be quoted as having an important bearing on the present question.

"From the limitation of the public demand upon the lands, the net income and consequently the value (independent of increase of rent attainable by improvements) of any landed property for the assessment on which a distinct engagement has been, or may be entered into between Government and the Proprietor, or that may be separately assessed although included in one engagement with other estates belonging to the same Proprietor, and which may be offered for public or private sale entire, will always be ascertainable by a comparison of the amount of the fixed Jummah assessed upon it (which agreeably to the foregoing declarations is to remain unalterable for ever, to whomsoever the property may be transferred) with the whole of its produce allowing for charges of management."

The Regulation goes on to describe how on a division of an estate the Jummah or fixed Government demand is to be apportioned on the shares of the original estate, for which purpose the rules in the Madras Regulations are more defined than are those originally prescribed in Bengal. But with reference to the above quotation it may be remarked that the assumption on which it proceeds is only compatible with the view on the part of the framer of the proclamation, that "independant of increase of rent attainable by improvements," the Zemindar's income from his estate after paying the fixed Government demand and the charges of management, would be permanent in amount, and always ascertainable by calculation from the Jummah, the amount of which was to bear a fixed proportion to the gross income from the lands included in the estate.

46. The Regulations enacted in this Presidency in connection with the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, are exactly conformable to the above views and instructions, and in some respects go beyond the Bengal Regulations.

There is no hesitation as to the "proprietary right." It is claimed (Regulation XXV of 1802) unreservedly as appertaining to the Government, and is then ceded of grace to the Zemindar.

One of the evils of the previous absence of permanency in the Government demand on the land is, as "must be obvious to the Zemindars, Mirasidars, Ryots and cultivators of land," that it was "destructive of the comfort of individual persons by diminishing the security of personal freedom, and of private property."

Therefore the Government resolves to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, and to give the Zemindars a Deed of permanent property in the land; to resume from the Zemindars the administration of the extra sources of Revenue, Silt, Sayer, Abkarry, Moturpha, and the duty of maintaining the peace of the country, with all lands, &c., assigned for Police expenses; to hold the Zemindars liable in their personal property, and in the real property now conferred on, or confirmed to them, for payment of the fixed demand; to require them to furnish the account necessary for the apportionment of the Government demand in cases of divisions of estates, and for this end to maintain the regular and established village Kurnums; to prohibit Zemindars from exempting lands from payment of assessment to the injury of the Government security for its revenue, or to charge assessment on lands already exempted by competent authority; and also to require Zemindars to "enter into engagements with their Ryots for a rent either in money or kind," and "within a reasonable period of time to grant to each Ryot a Puttah or Cowle, defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagements." (Section 14, Regulation XXV of 1802).

47. Regulation XXVI of 1802, provides for the sale and sub-division of the estates so created and for the apportionment of the Government demand on each share.

Regulation XXVII enforces on Zemindars by summary process their liability to Government.

Regulation XXVIII confers on them powers for the prompt realization of their dues from the Ryots, and at the same time endeavours to protect the Ryots from the oppressive exercise of such powers. The Zemindars may distrain and sell crops and products of the land, cattle, and personal property of defaulters, but not "lands, houses, or other real property of their underfarmers, tenants, and Ryots," but if it be made to appear on trial that "no arrears was due" the distrainer was liable to damages. No mortgage, &c., could bar the prior claim against crops or gathered products of the land on account of the rent or revenue due from the ground, "it being the undoubted right of the owner of the land, or his representative to consider the produce of it mortgaged to him in the first instance for the rent of the land, and in default of his rent being paid as engaged for (or determinable by local rates and usage where there may not be specific engagement) to distrain and sell such crops, &c." The Zemindar was also empowered to arrest defaulters through the agency of the Courts, to attach and manage the defaulter's holding, and when the arrear was not recovered within the current revenue year by these means, then further to proceed either to sell the tenure of the defaulter if saleable, or to eject leaseholders or tenants whose right of occupancy depended on payment of certain rents.

48. Regulation XXIX provides for the establishment of village Kurnums, who, among other things, are required to register the gross produce of all lands when shared between the proprietors and the cultivators, the quantity of grain so divided and the rates of division, and where lands are liable to pay money rents, the extent of the land cultivated and the rates and amount of the money rent, and so in regard to the garden lands and to quit-rents.

49. Regulation XXX prescribes "Puttahs to be used between landholders and their underfarmers, tenants and Ryots," and needs to be more thoroughly analyzed.

* NOTE.—The only remedy given by this Regulation to the Ryots against the abuse of these powers of summary distress was by regular suit, which defect was remedied by Regulation V of 1822.

In Campbell's Code of Regulations is printed as a Note to this Regulation a "Memorandum" by Mr. Webbe, who as Chief Secretary to the Government of this Presidency, had been appointed a Member of the Special Commissioner for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement. This Memorandum was sent by him when resident at Poona to Messrs. Hodgson and Greenaway, then high in office here, who had insisted on the insertion in that Regulation of certain Sections to secure to the possessors the rights of "Mirassi," regarding which rights it may be briefly observed that, as defined by Mr. Hodgson, he held them to be equally applicable to all cultivators "from the most Northern parts of India to Cape Comorin;" the definition being that "no Zemindar, proprietor (or whatever name be given to these persons), was entitled by law, custom, or usage, to make his demands for rent according to his convenience, or in other words, that the cultivators of the soil had the solid right from time immemorial of paying a defined rent and no more for the land they cultivated." And he argued, as do the Board now, "that the first principal of the permanent system was to confirm and secure these rights," as proved by "the discussions between Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Shore, the Bengal Regulations and the Proceedings of the Board at Madras"; and that the "proprietary right of the Zemindars is no more than the right to collect from the cultivators that rent which custom has established as the right of Government; and the benefit arising from this right is confined, first, to an extension of the amount, not of the rate, of the customary rent, by an increase of cultivation; secondly, to a profit in dealings in grain where the rent may be rendered in kind; thirdly, to a change from an inferior to a superior kind of culture, arising out of a mutual understanding of their interest, between the cultivator and the proprietor."—(See Mr. Hodgson's Report on Dindigul, appendix to Fifth Report.)

50. Mr. Webbe wrote the preamble to Regulation XXX of 1802, and was a strong upholder of the rights of the Zemindar under the permanent Settlement; and in the Memorandum in question he argues that the rights of the Ryots would best be developed in the Courts, then for the first time to be established, and that to suppose knowledge of them would be suppressed by the acts of the Zemindars was "contrary to the whole course of human experience."

He did not however argue that that development might not be almost indefinitely postponed as the Board fear has been the case almost universally up to the present time.

51. Messrs. Hodgson and Greenaway, however, secured some modifications in the Draft. And the Regulation as it now stands, as the law of the land, and which the Court are bound to administer has now to be considered, the Board noting in the first place that all these Regulations were enacted on the same day, viz., 13th July 1802.

52. Regulation XXX begins in its preamble by declaring the necessity of abolishing "the existing indefinite mode of dividing the produce of the earth and of accounting for the customary ready money revenue" (alluding to the state of things existing at that time) "to the end that cultivators and under-tenants of land may have the benefit and protection of determinate agreements in their dealings with superior landholders and farmers of land," and it goes on to prescribe that with this object written engagements (Puttahs and Muchilkas) shall be executed within six months from the time of the permanent assessment being fixed, on any estate, which engagements may be of four kinds:—

1st.—For the rent of villages in gross sums of money.

2nd.—For a division of the produce of lands.

3rd.—For lands on which a money rent is assessed.

4th.—For lands charged with a grain rent.

The first kind are to specify among other things the amount of the rent, the dates for payment, and the coin in which payment is to be made.

The second is similarly to specify among other particulars the rate of the cultivator's share.

The third is similarly to specify "the rate of assessment according to the land measure in use, and the rents on each description of land or grain, as the usage may be."

The fourth, in addition to the particulars which are required for all alike, is to state the "specific quantity of grain to be rendered, and the species of grain."

Section 5 provides for the registration of Puttahs.

Section 6, for the consolidation of all items of demand "into one specific sum of money or quantity of grain."

Section 7 strictly prohibits the "proprietor from levying any new assessment or tax on the Ryots under any name or under any pretence," which provision as observed by Mr. Hodgson necessarily involves the recognition as established of an old and known tax, and contains internal evidence of a right having been confirmed to the Ryots.

Section 8 declares the right of under-farmers and cultivators of land to demand Puttahs, and the liability to damages of all "proprietors and farmers of land" who shall be proved in the Courts to have refused or delayed to grant such Puttahs on demand beyond the period of six months calculating from the settlement of the permanent land Revenue on their estates.

Section 9 provides that when disputes may arise as to rates of assessment in money, or of division in kind, the rates shall be determined, "according to the rates prevailing in the cultivated lands in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent Jummah on such land, or where those rates may not be ascertainable, according to the rates established for lands of the same quality and description as those respecting which such disputes may arise."

Section 10 vests proprietors and farmers of land with power to grant to others "the lands of the under-farmers or Ryots refusing to exchange written engagements defining the terms on which such under-farmers or Ryots are to hold their lands."

Section 11 prescribes penalties for receiving any amount in excess of the terms of the written engagements.

Section 12 provides that "Puttahs executed for one year" shall be renewable at its close, and shall be in force till renewed, and must be renewed within two months from the commencement of the new Fasli.

Section 13 enforces on purchasers of estates the liability to grant Puttahs in their own names in lieu of those held by the Ryots from the former proprietors.

Section 14 provides for the grant of receipts for payments, and

Section 15 and last makes binding on future proprietors building leases, and Puttahs for clearing and bringing waste lands into cultivation.

53. The Board maintain that the whole tenor of this Regulation is consonant with the expressed intention of the framers of the Permanent Settlement to put a fixed limit to the demands of the Zemindar on the Ryots, and to preclude the Zemindar from arbitrarily determining his demands, or modifying them at pleasure, except to relax them for a specific purpose which was equally to his and his successor's advantage, and to the benefit of the Ryots without infringing their rights, viz., to improve his estate, or to extend cultivation, the two sources indicated by the framers of the Permanent Settlement for the improvement of the Zemindar's income.

54. How these Regulations were interpreted by the highest Court in the country in the years immediately following their enactment, and when those who had part in framing them presided in those Courts, may here be fitly exemplified from the early decisions of the Madras Court of Sudder Udalt.

55. In Special Appeal Suit No. 15 of 1812 (Mr. Greenaway above-mentioned being one of the Judges), a Ryot in Chingleput sued a Zemindar for recovery of certain land, and for a Puttah.

The Zillah Court awarded possession of the lands on payment of a money rent at an expressed rate as "fixed by the Kurnum."

The Provincial Court upheld the original decree, on the ground that the "annual fixed Beriz" decreed, "it was stated to have been proved was assessed on the lands in question, and was paid to Government by the Respondent (the Ryot) in the year Rouhri" (A. D. 1800.).

In the special appeal decree it was declared that "on the contrary, all the evidence taken regarding the assessment of the lands showed that it was not fixed, but derived from a division of the produce, which must fluctuate with the season, and the commutation price of which must be influenced by its plenty or scarcity."

"It was not for the Court to interfere in determining the rate at which the share in grain shall be commuted for a payment in money. This was a point clearly left to be settled by the parties themselves, and in adjusting the rate each party would consult his own interest." * * * "When the rate shall be settled by a written agreement, the Courts may be called upon to enforce it." * * *

"It was therefore adjudged that the Respondent was entitled to hold possession of the land in question on a Puttah defining the rate of division of the produce; which rate as prescribed by Section 9, Regulation XXX of 1802, was to be determined according to the rates prevailing in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent Jummah on those lands, or if those rates were not ascertainable, according to the rates established for lands of the same description and quality."

"And that no dispute may arise hereafter regarding the rates of division of the land in question, the Court adjudged that the said rates should be determined by the Zillah Judge, who should take the evidence of the Kurnums in open Court before the parties of their Vakeels."

The Zemindar to pay damages to the Ryot for the time he had been kept out of possession of the land.

56. In Special Appeal Suits No. 18 of 1812, and No. 10 of 1814 (Mr. Greenaway among the Judges) certain firewood merchants of Masulipatam sued to establish their right to cut firewood in the Divi jungles without paying any consideration to the Zemindar.

The Zillah and Provincial Court thus stated its judgment:

On special appeal, the Sudder Court thus stated its judgment: "The determination of the present question rested upon very simple grounds, and must follow the usage which prevailed before the introduction of the permanent assessment."

"By the Act of permanent Settlement the Government transferred to Zemindars (with certain specified exceptions) the proprietary right exercised by itself. It could not do more without infringing the rights of others. All usages which are not specially abrogated by the regulation must be held to be confirmed; and if previously to the introduction of the permanent assessment, no payment was exacted by the Government for firewood cut in the jungles of Divi, none could be exacted by the Zemindar."

57. In Special Appeal Suit No. 8 of 1813 (Mr. Greenaway, one of the Judges) Plaintiff sued to establish his right to hold certain lands as Lakhiraz, or tax free, on which the Zemindar had levied a certain amount. "The Zillah Judge held it to be immaterial whether the collection made by the Zemindar was or was not justified by the common usage of the country; but in the opinion of the Sudder Court this was a point very material to the issue of the case; for if the collection in question were an ordinary collection, the Plaintiff's claim on that head fell at once to the ground; but if it were a new tax it was illegal."

58. There are two other Regulations which need to be briefly noticed, viz., Nos. IV and V of 1822. The first is entitled "a Regulation declaring the true intent and meaning of Regulations XXV, XXVIII, and XXX of 1802, so far as they relate to the rights of the actual cultivators of the soil," and it states that "doubts having occurred regarding the meaning and construction of the Regulations enacted for ensuring the prompt realisation of the rents due and payable by the actual cultivators of the soil, either to the Officers of Government on the public account, or to Zemindars or others, entitled to receive the same by inheritance, or purchase, or in virtue of special grants issued by the ruling authority on terms of a permanent or temporary Settlement of the Land Revenue." * * * "It is hereby declared that the provisions of Regulations XXV, XXVIII, and XXX of 1802, were not meant to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the actual rights of any description of landholders or tenants."

59. The preamble of Regulation V of 1822, states that "the provisions of Regulations XXVIII and XXX of 1802, have been found insufficient for the due protection of the Ryots," the powers conferred on landholders being prompt and summary, the defence of Ryots only by regular suit, the cost of which is beyond their means. Therefore the summary jurisdiction of the Courts ought to be transferred to the Collectors in such cases, and in those of sudden and violent disputes regarding the occupancy, cultivation, and irrigation of land, referred to in Regulation XXXII of 1802, and that provision should be made for deciding by Panchayet disputes regarding arrears of rent and rates of assessment, and the occupancy and cultivation of land.

The Regulation proceeded to confer on Collectors the summary powers which the Courts could exercise under Regulations XXVIII and XXX of 1802 ("with the exception of the cases referred to in Sections 35 and 40" "Regulation XXVIII of 1802," which it may be observed, conferred no summary jurisdiction whatever on the Courts.)

It goes on to declare that property attached for arrears under Regulation XXVIII of 1802, shall not be sold unless Puttahs shall have been granted, or tendered and refused, and leave obtained for the sale, and to prescribe rules for distraint and sale, and for summary disposal of appeals against the distraint. "If it shall appear that the amount is justly due," the Collector shall order the sale. If a less amount shall appear on inquiry to be due, the Collector shall order accordingly.

Then Section 8 prescribes that the lands of under-farmers and Ryots shall not be granted to other persons by proprietors or farmers under Section 10, Regulation XXX of 1802, without the Collector's leave. "If the Collector on examination find the rates of the Puttah tendered by the proprietor or farmer to be just and correct, the under-farmer or Ryot shall be rejected under the Collector's order unless he assent to the terms. But if the rate shall exceed the just rate prescribed, an order shall be issued by the Collector to the proprietor or farmer prohibiting the ejectment, and requiring the issue of a Puttah within one month from the delivery of the order to him, under penalty for delay as provided in Section 8, Regulation XXX of 1802."

Section 15 provides among other things for decision by Panchayet of disputes regarding "arrears of rent" or "revenue or rates of assessment in money or kind or of division in kind, as well as all questions of the right of occupancy or possession of lands or crops."

60. The foregoing complete the materials which the Board deem sufficient for a decision on the question under consideration. From the evidence these materials furnish they draw the following conclusions, bearing in mind that the earliest system of society of which we have any trace in this country is the village community, the boundaries of the village lands being perfectly known, and the whole of the country being in the eyes of the people parcelled out into villages.

61. The Board then consider it to be clearly shown.

That in the earliest times of which we have record the right of the State to a share in the produce of the land was limited, and that this limit was such as to leave a sufficient margin for the growth of a valuable property in the land appertaining to the occupant, whose right to retain possession on payment of the limited share was inviolable and hereditary.

That a fixed limit was equally maintained by the Mahomedan conquerors.

That the origin of the Zemindars' office was comparatively a modern one, and that whatever its origin, the Zemindars derived their rights from the State, which could not confer more than it had possessed and exercised.

That the State asserted and often in later times exercised the power of resuming the exercise of its rights from the Zemindars without thereby altering the terms and conditions of the Ryot's tenure.

That any increase in the rate of the Zemindar's demand on the Ryots was only justified by the Zemindar on the plea that the State had raised its demand on him, although this ground was by no means a sufficient foundation for any increase in the rate; inasmuch as the State

share collected by the Zemindar could be legally increased by extension of cultivation, and its value enhanced by improvements in the cultivation, and when the superior kind of crops were grown, and as the State demand on the Zemindar was not fixed, though his per centage of the State share of the produce might have been so.

That the notorious prevalence of excessive receipts by the Zemindars from the Ryots induced the Nazims of the Empire to raise the State demands on the Zemindars, which measure again excited the Zemindars still further to exact from the Ryots, till the latter were ground down to penury, or exasperated to resistance. Hence the Zemindars were themselves impoverished, so long as, and where the officers of the Empire were able to maintain their authority over them, or they fattened on extortion where the influence and authority of the Empire or its lieutenants had grown weak. In neither case was the State benefitted.

That the object steadily kept in view by the framers of the Permanent Settlement was to remedy these crying evils by re-adjusting matters; in order to which they proposed to relinquish to the Zemindars an ample allowance for their personal benefit, out of the average State demand in past years on the Zemindary, and to fix the Zemindar's payment unalterably for ever, leaving to him all the benefits derivable from extension of cultivation and improvements in the culture of the lands, but to restrict his demands on the Ryot to the rate or share established for Government by prescription, which rate was to be registered in the village by officers appointed for the purpose; while the actual demand on the individual Ryot was to be recorded in a Puttah or written engagement in accordance with this established rate or share, which Puttahs when granted not "without limit of time," but "for one year" should be renewable at its close, or in force till renewed.

That a limited time (6 months) was allowed to each Zemindar after the Permanent Settlement of the State demand on his Zemindary, for the necessary arrangements with the Ryots, after which time he became liable to fine if he failed to grant Puttahs to Ryots on demand.

That when disputes arose regarding the rates to be specified in those Puttahs, whether of assessment in specific quantities of grain or sums of money for a specified extent of land, or of shares in the produce, they were to be determined with reference to the rates in force in the particular case in the year preceding the Permanent Settlement of the State demand, or where that was not ascertainable then according to the rates in force in the case of neighbouring land of similar quality.

That no Ryot can be ejected from his holding, so long as he pays, or is willing to pay, this established rate.

That the Collector has summary powers to give decisions in such cases in a quasi judicial capacity, and may refer them for the decision of Panchayet when the parties agree.

That appeals lie by regular suit to the Courts from the Collector's decisions, but that the Panchayet's decision is final where unimpeachable on the ground of corruption.

62. The Board maintain that the above positions can be clearly established from the foregoing evidence, and that they are utterly incompatible with the claim now asserted by the Zemindars to raise their demands at pleasure on the Ryots.

Even in the cases where the rate which ought to have been recorded at the time of the Permanent Settlement was that of a share in the produce, if for the last sixty years the money rate paid in commutation has remained unchanged, the Board question whether the Zemindars can now equitably raise that commutation rate on the Ryot, while the State demand remains unchanged on themselves.

63. It will be necessary for the Board to discuss at much length the particular case which has led to the present discussion, or the views enunciated by the Collector and Judge.

The estate in regard to which the application was made to the Collector was one of the Havellies in Vizagapatam. These estates were sold in or about 1802, with a permanent Jummah assessed on them.

The proprietrix, through her Vakeel, asserted that "there is nothing in the Regulations to restrict Zamindars or Proprietors to a certain definite rate of rent in entering into engagements with their tenants or to debar their taking advantage of the increased value of land in proportion to the enhanced value of produce;" and she drew attention to "the fact that the expired Cows were for a limited term of years."

The Collector rejected the claim on the general grounds that the Zemindar's demands on Ryots were absolutely limited by the Puttah Regulation, and that the fact that Puttahs and Muchil-kals were for mutual convenience exchanged once in three years instead of annually, could not destroy the mutual rights and privileges of the parties as settled at the time of the "Permanent Settlement."

64. The Board are not able to judge how far the facts of the case would, according to their view, support the Collector's decision, as he did not go into the merits.

65. On appeal, the Zillah Judge being of opinion that the Collector's decision on the preliminary question was erroneous, remanded the case for investigation and decision upon the merits. No further steps were, however, taken, as the parties appear to have compromised the matter.

66. Mr. Collett recorded in an elaborate judgment the grounds for his opinion that the Collector's decision was erroneous. These grounds are briefly, that Sections 8 and 9, Regulation XXX of 1802, which provide a limit of time for the issue of a Puttah on demand, and the mode of adjusting disputes regarding rates of assessment, were intended to apply only to the first occasion of issuing a Puttah after the Permanent Settlement of an estate, and that there is nothing in the Regulation to preclude an enhancement of the demand in future years; while changes in the rate were clearly contemplated by the provision made for the renewal of Puttahs for one year.

He was further of opinion that the terms "just and correct rate," and "the just rate prescribed," used in Regulation V of 1822 are equivalent to *fair and equitable*; and that to suppose that rents were intended to be limited by the Regulations of 1802 is incompatible with the declaration in Regulation IV of 1822, that those Regulations were in no way intended to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the rights of any parties.

67. The Board need scarcely say that they entirely dissent from this view as regards both the intended operation of Sections 8 and 9, Regulation XXX of 1802, and also the interpretation of the terms "just and correct" and "just rate prescribed" used in Regulation V of 1822. They hold that these terms refer to the well known established rate, which was to be recorded on evidence, and to form the unalterable limit to the Zemindar's demand, although when the land was assessed at grain rates, or with a share in the crop, any commutation into money was a matter for mutual agreement, the fact and force of the agreement being fit subject for decision by the Courts.

68. The Board readily admit that the Regulations of 1802 did not define, or limit, or destroy rights, but they contend that the relative rights of the State as represented by the Zemindar, and of the Ryot, were already absolutely defined by long established custom, and that it was expressly intended, as a fundamental principle of the permanent Settlement of the State's demand on the Zemindar for its dues less the portion relinquished to the Zemindar for his maintenance in the position which the Government desired him to occupy, that the rates to be levied from the Ryots should be unalterably maintained, and should (as already quoted from Mr. Shore's Minutes) be held, as to the proportion they bore to the produce of the land "as sacred as the Zemindar's quit-rent."

69. The Board also consider that although Mr. Collett has laid much stress on the declaration in Regulation IV of 1822, that no rights were defined or limited by the Regulations of 1802, he has unconsciously allowed his view of the Zemindar's position and rights to be defined by the language of those Regulations, and has throughout considered the Zemindars and Ryots as *landlords and tenants*, on which point the Board consider his decision to be entirely erroneous.

70. He, however, indicates at the close of his judgment an inclination to the opinion that Regulation XXX of 1802 very probably *did* intend to limit the Zemindar's demand to a fixed share in the crop, and to customary fees in money, an opinion so rectly consistent with the views

expressed in the earlier part of the judgment, but one that is nearly in accordance with the Board's views on the subject.

71. The course which in the Board's opinion the Collector ought to have followed in this case was, to ascertain by full inquiry in each case the terms of the Ryot's tenure at the Permanent Settlement, or if that were not ascertainable, then the terms on which similar adjacent land was held. Then, to enquire how, if at all, those terms had been subsequently modified, and how far the Zemindar's present demand was justified either by the original terms of the Ryot's tenure, or by the conditions of any subsequent mutual agreement, whether expressed or fairly inferrible from long proved practice, and to have admitted or rejected the Zemindar's claim according as it was found to be within or beyond the terms either of the original tenure, or of the subsequent mutual agreement expressed or implied.

72. The Board have learnt with much regret from several Petitions addressed to them by Ryots holding land in the Kassimcottah estate, that subsequently to the proceedings in the case which has led to this review of principles, the Principal Assistant in Vizagapatam has upheld the proprietor's claim to raise his rents twenty-five per cent. all round, and to eject those Ryots who may not agree to this enhancement, solely on the grounds that the Permanent Settlement accounts show on the average of fourteen years that the value of the renters' aggregate receipts from this Havelly was estimated at somewhat less than two-thirds of the estimated value of the whole produce of the estate then formed, and the Ryots' aggregate share at somewhat more than one-third of that value; that the (Defendants') Ryots' lands have benefited from certain improvements executed in former years by the ancestors of the present Zemindar and maintained at his expense; that they are assessed at a lower amount than adjoining land of equally good quality; that third parties have offered to take the lands at the enhanced rate; and that prices of produce have increased in late years; but without making any inquiry whatever (so far as the judgment shows) into the nature and conditions of the Ryots' tenure at the time of the Permanent Settlement, or as to any subsequent modifications in the terms with reference to the alleged improvements by the Zemindar, or as to the force of the admitted long occupation of the land by the present Ryots at the rate which it is now sought to enhance.

73. The Board are of course powerless to interfere in these cases, but they none the less regret to see such disregard of principles which they consider of the highest importance. The very fact alleged as one reason for permitting the enhancement, viz., that the Ryots had long held the land at a lower rate than that paid for adjoining land of similar quality, should of itself have been viewed as *prima facie* evidence that the Zemindar had *not* the right which he claimed; as, had he possessed such a right, it is reasonable to suppose that the rates would have been equalised at an earlier period.

74. There is not one reason assigned in the judgment which necessarily justifies the Zemindar's claim; for the estimate of the proportionate value of the Renters' and Ryots' receipts on the aggregate of the whole estate proves nothing whatever as to individual rights. The fact of the improvements may (for any thing that is shown to the contrary) have been already considered in fixing the Ryot's payment as its present amount. The increase in the value of produce is no proof whatever *by itself* that the Zemindar is justified in raising his demand. The fact that the lands are comparatively favorably rated is *prima facie* adverse to his claim. And the willingness of third parties to pay the enhanced rate merely shows that if permitted to rob the Ryot of his lands, they are willing to relinquish a portion of the plunder to the Zemindar.

75. In conclusion, the Board desire to record here some remarks on the very lax assumption that Ryots pay *rent* to the Zemindar as *landlord*, and not a *tax* due to the State and to the Zemindar as the person entitled by law to receive the State dues. The Board view this assumption as one of the fundamental errors in which these mistaken views of the relation of Zemindar and Ryot originate.

76. No one who has studied the subject disputes that the original right of the State was to a proportional share in the produce of all cultivated land, that is, to a *tax* on produce. *Rent* on the other hand, according to the most approved definition, is a payment made for the use of land, which, owing to its natural advantages of fertility or position, will yield to its

owner larger returns than are derivable from the most inferior class of land which the circumstances of the time and of the locality will allow of being cultivated without actual loss to the cultivator. The worst kind of land in cultivation cannot possibly pay a *rent* according to this definition, although it may be able to pay the actual expenses of cultivation.

77. If then the Government or the person to whom the Government has delegated its rights, is entitled to only a share in the produce in the form of a tax, or to its equivalent in money, the Government or the Zemindar as the case may be, cannot claim a *landlord's* right in the soil.

The Government might possibly have the right to increase, for reasons of State, the share which it takes as public revenue, or it might possess a right in individual cases to increase the equivalent money payment if the price of produce should at any time advance; but a right to a share in agricultural produce, though laid on the land as a fixed charge, is essentially distinct from a landlord's interest in his land as the owner of the soil.

78. The landlord's interest in the soil in any country consists of the entire *surplus* produce which all the land in it may yield in excess of the produce which the worst land under cultivation may yield.

The least fertile land under cultivation must yield sufficient produce to cover at current market prices, the necessary cost of cultivation *plus* the tax, if that is a fixed money charge on the land.

As the demand for agricultural produce increases, the people are compelled by circumstances to take up fresh land inferior in quality to the land previously cultivated, and the price of produce raised on this land must be equal to the cost of cultivation, or such land could not be cultivated; the necessary price of produce therefore must have increased, and with this increase of price, the value of the surplus produce derived from land of a superior quality to the lowest quality cultivated advances also.

79. The owners of such land are therefore able to claim and obtain higher payments in the way of rent for the use of their land; or, when selling their lands, a proportionately higher price; but this increase in the rent value of land, or in its sale value, does not give the Government any right to increase the tax on that land by claiming for the State revenue an increased proportional share in the produce; nor does the necessary value of the *landlord's* interests in the land in any way interfere with the productiveness of the land as valued for revenue purposes; or, in other words, with the productiveness of the land Revenue as an item of the State income. The Government still has its usual share, and has, at the same time, the means of increasing its revenue by collecting its dues (rates or shares) from the fresh land brought under cultivation.

80. In those portions of the country in which the Land Revenue has been "permanently settled" (so far as the State receipts are in question), the Government have transferred their right to an increase of revenue through the enlargement of the cultivated area to the Zemindars, who now, as to this point, stand in the place of the Government, and have the same kind of right to the public revenue, as the Government previously possessed.

81. When land (or a landed tenure*) is offered for sale in the market, its sale value is founded on the fact that the land is capable of yielding that kind of surplus referred to above. This surplus is that portion of the produce which remains after defraying the cost of cultivation, inclusive, as a necessary item, of the amount of any tax to which the produce is liable. It is obvious therefore that the kind of returns which invests land with a sale value, cannot from any point of view be described as the share which belongs to the State as Land Revenue; nor can the Zemindar as seized of the State right, assert a claim to raise his demand on the Ryot on the same grounds and principles as would justify a landlord in requiring an increased rent from his tenants.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

* P. S.—The Board have annexed for facility of reference some extracts from the documents referred to in the remarks.

W. H.

APPENDIX.

I.

A Purwanah granted by the Nabob Salabut Jung in A. D. 1758 for the Char Mahal Zemindary in the Masulipatam District.

"To the Aumills for the time being and in future, the Dessmooks, Despondiahs, Souderies, the principal persons and Conacopolies of the Vinnacottah Purganah in the Char Mahal District in the Circar of Mustafanagur under the Soubah of Hyderabad. It is now written that the Russooms or fees, Mahall or Land Revenue, Sayer or Land Customs, Moturpha or quit rent, Savarums and four villages allotted in lieu of the Savarums in the villages belonging to the Purganah is now confirmed and ratified as usual to Cundenah Paupiah, brother to Iyanah and Soorah, Zemindars of the abovementioned Char Mahall. You are therefore to give up to him the Russooms, Mahall, Land Customs, Quit-rent fees, lands in lieu of the Village Savarums according to the under recited list, as usual and customary as long as they shall continue attached to Government. They are to enjoy the benefits and perquisites thereof, and to remain faithful to Government interest; this is to be strictly observed: Dated the 1st day of the moon Savai in the year 1172 of the Hegirah."

(Signed) with an initial letter.

List above alluded to.
The Purganah of Vinnacottah.
Do. do. Goodevaudah.
Do. do. Bittargzullee.
Do. do. Culdindee.

II.

Extract of a letter to the Bengal Government from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 19th September 1792.

Paragraph 45. "From the materials which have been transmitted we are led to believe that the situation of the Ryots varies in different Districts according to local manners, customs, or particular agreements, and it appears as if in some instances the right of Ryots of different descriptions though in the same Districts was considered more or less permanent and secure. The application therefore of any general principles must be guided by minute local investigation, and we shall expect particular regulations adapted to all the different circumstances to be prepared, and finally submitted to our consideration. In looking to the ultimate situation of the Provinces under our Government, we cannot indeed but hope that under the system which we now propose, the possessors of lands will gradually learn from experience that their own interests are permanently connected with the security and comfort of the cultivators of the soil, and that the time will come when the advantage of every class of the community will be best promoted by leaving to every man the care and management of his own property."

46. "But as so great a change in habits and situation can only be gradual, the interference of Government may for a considerable period be necessary to prevent the landholders from making use of their own permanent possession for the purposes of exaction and oppression. We therefore wish to have it distinctly understood, that while we confirm to the landholders the possession of the Districts which they now hold, and subject only to the rent now settled and while we disclaim any interference with respect to the situation of the Ryots, or the sums paid by them with any view to any addition of revenue to ourselves, we expressly reserve the right, which clearly belongs to us as Sovereigns, of interposing our authority, in making from time to time all such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the Ryots being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. A power exercised for the purposes we have mentioned, and which has no view to our interests except as they are con-

"connected with the general industry and prosperity of the country, can be no object of jealousy to the landholders, and instead of diminishing, will ultimately enhance the value of their proprietary rights. Our interposition where it is necessary seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Mogul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil duly paying his rent should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the Zemindar, for otherwise such a rule would be nugatory, and in point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the act of the Sovereign."

III.

Bengal Regulation I, A. D. 1793.

VIII. Article VII. To prevent any mis-construction of the foregoing Articles, the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the Zemindars, independent Talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land:—

First.—It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people, and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent Talukdars, Ryots, and other cultivators of the soil; and no Zemindar, independent Talukdar, or other actual proprietor of land, shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay.

X. Article IX. From the limitation of the public demand upon the lands, the net income, and consequently the value (independent of increase of rent obtainable by improvements) of any landed property, for the assessment on which a distinct engagement has been, or may be entered into between Government and the proprietor, or that may be separately assessed, although included in one engagement with other estates belonging to the same proprietor, and which may be offered for public or private sale entire, will always be ascertainable by a comparison of the amount of the fixed Jumrah assessed upon it (which agreeably to the foregoing declarations, is to remain unalterable for ever, to whomsoever the property may be transferred), with the whole of its produce, allowing for the charges of management.

Bengal Regulation VIII, A. D. 1793.

LIV. The impositions upon the Ryots, under the denomination of Abwab, Mhatoot, and other appellations, from their number and uncertainty having become intricate to adjust, and a source of oppression to the Ryots, all proprietors of land and dependent Talukdars shall revise the same in concert with the Ryots, and consolidate the whole with the *assal* into one specific sum. In large Zemindaries or estates, the proprietors are to commence this simplification of the rents of their Ryots in the Pergunnahs where the impositions are most numerous, and to proceed in it gradually till completed, but so that it be effected for the whole of their lands by the end of the Bengal year 1198 in the Bengal Districts, and of the Fussyly and Willaity year 1195 in the Behar and Orissa Districts, these being the periods fixed for the delivery of Pottahs, as hereafter specified.

LV. No actual proprietor of land, or dependent Talukdar, or farmer of land of whatever description, shall impose any new Abwab or Mhatoot upon the Ryots, under any pretence whatever. Every exaction of this nature shall be punished by a penalty equal to three times the amount imposed; and if at any future period it be discovered that new Abwab or Mhatoot have been im-

posed, the person imposing the same shall be liable to this penalty for the entire period of such impositions.

LVI. It is expected, that in time, the proprietors of land, dependent Talukdars and farmers of land, and the Ryots, will find it for their mutual advantage to enter into agreements, in every instance, for a specific sum for a certain quantity of land, leaving it to the opinion of the latter to cultivate whatever species of produce may appear to them likely to yield the largest profit. Where, however, it is the established custom to vary the Pottah for lands according to the articles produced thereon, and while the actual proprietors of land, dependent Talukdars or farmers of land, and Ryots in such places, shall prefer an adherence to this custom, the engagements entered into between them are to specify the quantity of land, species of produce, rate of rent, and amount thereof, with the term of the lease, and a stipulation that, in the event of the species of produce being changed, a new engagement shall be executed for the remaining term of the first lease, or for a longer period if agreed on; and in the event of any new species being cultivated, a new engagement, with the like specification and clause, is to be executed accordingly.

LVII. First.—The rents to be paid by the Ryots, by whatever rule or custom they may be regulated, shall be specifically stated in the Pottah, which, in every possible case, shall contain the exact sum to be paid by them.

Second.—In cases where the rate only can be specified, such as where the rents are adjusted upon a measurement of the lands after cultivation, or on a survey of the crop, or where they are made payable in kind, the rate and terms of payment and proportion of the crop to be delivered, with every condition, shall be clearly specified.

LIX. A Ryot, when his rent has been ascertained and settled, may demand a Pottah from the actual proprietor of land, dependent Talukdar or farmer, of whom he holds his lands, or from the person acting for him: and any refusal to deliver the Pottahs, upon being proved in the Court of Dewany Adalat of the Zillah, shall be punished by the Court, by a fine proportioned to the expense and trouble of the Ryot in consequence of such refusal. Actual proprietors of land, dependent Talukdars, and farmers, are also required to cause a Pottah for the adjusted rent to be prepared and tendered to the Ryot, either granting the same themselves, or entrusting their agents to grant the same. No farmer, however, without special permission from the proprietor of the lands, or (if the lands form part of a dependent Taluk) the dependent Talukdar shall grant a Pottah extending beyond the period of his own lease, nor shall any agent grant a Pottah without authority from the proprietor or dependent Talukdar or the manager of disqualified proprietors.

LX. First.—All leases to under-farmers and Ryots made previous to the conclusion of the settlement, and not contrary to any Regulation, are to remain in force until the period of their expiration, unless proved to have been obtained by collusion, or from persons not authorized to grant them.

Second.—No actual proprietor of land or farmer, or persons acting under their authority, shall cancel the Pottahs of the Khodkusht Ryots, except upon proof that they have been obtained by collusion, or that the rents paid by them within the last three years have been reduced below the rate of the Nirkbund of the Pergunnah, or that they have obtained collusive deductions, or upon a general measurement of the Pergunnah for the purpose of equalizing and correcting the assessment. The rule contained in this clause is not to be considered applicable to Behar.*

LXI. The proprietors of estates, and the dependent Talukdars and farmers of land in Bengal, are allowed until the end of the Bengal year 1198, and those in Behar and Orissa until the end of the Fussyly and Willaity year 1195, to prepare and deliver Pottahs to the Ryots, in conformity to the preceding rules, but after the expiration of the year 1198, no engagements for rent, contrary to those ordered, are to be held valid; and in the event of any claims being preferred by proprietors of estates, or dependent Talukdars, farmers or Ryots on engagements wherein the consoli-

* For Behar there are distinct provisions in the Bengal Regulations.

dation of the assul, abwab, &c. shall appear not to have been made, they are to be non-suited with costs.

Bengal Regulation XLIV, A. D. 1793.

I. The public demand upon the estates of the proprietors of lands with whom a settlement has been, or may be concluded under the original regulations for the decennial settlement, having been declared fixed for ever, it is to be apprehended that many proprietors, either from improvidence, ignorance, or with a view to raise money, or from other causes or motives, may be induced to dispose of dependent Taluks to be held at a reduced Jummah, or fix the Jummah of the dependent Taluks now existing in their respective estates at an under-rate, or let lands in farm, or grant Puttahs for the cultivation of land at a reduced rent for a long term, or in perpetuity. Such engagements, if held valid, would have it in the power of weak, improvident, or ill-disposed proprietors, to render their property of little or no value to their heirs; promote vice and injustice; occasion a permanent diminution of the resources of Government arising from the lands, in the event of the rent or revenue reserved by such proprietors being insufficient for the discharge of the amount of the public demand upon their estates; be an abuse of the great and lasting benefit which has been conferred upon the landholders by the possession of their lands being secured to them in perpetuity at a fixed assessment; and, moreover, be repugnant to the ancient and established usages of the country, according to which the dues of Government from the lands (which consist of a certain proportion of the annual produce of every begah of land, demandable according to the local custom in money or kind), unless Government has transferred its right to such proportion to individuals for a term or in perpetuity, or fixed the public demand upon the whole estate of a proprietor of land, leaving him to appropriate to his own use the difference between the value of such proportion of the produce and the sum payable to the public so long as he continues to discharge the latter, are unalienable without its express sanction.

Bengal Regulation IV, A. D. 1794.

V. The Ryots in the different parts of the country frequently omitting or refusing to take out or receive Puttahs, although the persons from whom they are entitled to demand them or ready to grant them in the form and on the terms prescribed by the Regulations, it is declared, that if a proprietor or farmer of land, or a dependent Talukdar, after the approbation of the Collector to the form of the Puttah or Puttahs for the lands in his estate or farm shall have been obtained, as prescribed in Section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793, shall fix up in the principal Cutcherry or Cutcherries of his estate or farm a notification in writing, under his seal and signature specifying that Puttahs according to the form approved and at the established rates, will be immediately granted to all Ryots who may apply for them, and stating where, and when, and by whom the Puttahs will be delivered, the notification shall be considered as a legal tender of a Puttah, and the proprietor of land, the farmer, or the dependent Talukdar, shall be deemed to have complied with the orders in Section 59, Regulation VIII of 1793, and the persons so tendering Puttahs shall be entitled to recover the rents due to them from such Ryots, either by the process of distraint laid down in Regulation XVII of 1793, or by suit in the Dewany Adalat.

VI. The approbation of the Collector required to be obtained to Puttahs by Section 58, Regulation VIII of 1793, is to be considered to extend to the form only. If a dispute shall arise between the Ryots and the persons from whom they may be entitled to demand Puttahs, regarding the rates of the Puttahs (whether the rent be payable in money or kind), it shall be determined in the Dewany Adalat of the Zillah in which the lands may be situated, according to the rates established in the Pergunnah for lands of the same description and quality, as those respecting which the dispute may arise.

VII. The rules in the preceding Section are to be considered applicable not only to the Pottahs which the Ryots are entitled to demand in the first instance, under Regulation VIII of 1793, but also to the renewal of Pottahs which may expire or become cancelled under Regulation XLIV of 1793. And to remove all doubts regarding the rates at which the Ryots shall be entitled to have such Pottahs renewed, it is declared, that no proprietor or farmer of land, or any other person, shall require Ryots whose Pottahs may expire or become cancelled under the last mentioned Regulation, to take out new Pottahs at higher rates than the established rates of the Pergunnah for lands of the same quality and description, but that Ryots shall be entitled to have such Pottahs renewed at the established rates, upon making application for that purpose to the person by whom their Pottahs are to be granted, in the same manner as they are entitled to demand Pottahs in the first instance, by Regulation VIII of 1793.

Bengal Regulation I, A. D. 1801.

VIII. Section 10, Regulation I of 1793, prescribes the general rule and principle for the allotment of the fixed assessment upon all divisions of estates, whether publicly sold or transferred by the private act of the proprietors, viz., that the assessment upon the portion of the estate to be separated shall bear the same proportion to its actual produce, as the fixed assessment upon the whole estate may bear to its actual produce. This rule is to be strictly observed in all cases, whether of public sale or private transfer, or of division between sharers, heirs, or joint proprietors of whatever description; and it is hereby explained, that by the term "actual produce" is to be understood the neat annual rent, or other neat produce receivable by the proprietor, after deducting from the gross rent, or other gross produce, the actual expense of collection and other usual charges of management.

IV.

Extract from the Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istmarar.

"You shall enter into engagements with your Ryots either for a rent in money or in kind; and shall, within a reasonable time, grant to each Ryot, a Pottah, or Cowle, clearly defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement: and you shall grant, or cause to be granted, regular receipts to the Ryots for all discharges in money, or in kind, made by them to you, or for your account. Be it at the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of your Caboolat, you shall neglect, or shall refuse to comply with the demand of your under-farmers, or Ryots, for the Pottahs and receipts above-mentioned, you shall be liable to be sued in the Adalat of the Zillah; and you shall also be liable to such damages as may be decreed by the Adalat to the complainant."

V.

Madras Regulation XXV, A. D. 1802.

XIV. Zemindars or landholders shall enter into engagements with their Ryots for a rent, either in money or in kind, and shall within a reasonable period of time grant to each Ryot a Pottah or Cowle, defining the amount to be paid by him, and explaining every condition of the engagement. And the said Zemindars or landholders shall grant regular receipts to the Ryots for discharges in money or in kind made by the Ryots on account of the Zemindars. Where a Zemindar after the expiration of a reasonable period of time from the execution of his Caboolat

may neglect or refuse to comply with the demand of his under-farmers or Ryots for the Pottahs or receipts above-mentioned, such Zemindar shall be liable to be sued in the Adalat of the Zillah and shall pay such damages as may be decreed by the Adalat to the complainant.

Madras Regulation XXV, A. D. 1802.

III. Pottahs and Muchilkas shall be exchanged within six months, calculating from the time of the permanent assessment being fixed.

IV. First.—Pottahs and Muchilkas may be of four kinds, first, for the rent of villages in gross sums of money; secondly, for a division of the produce of land; thirdly, for lands on which a money rent is assessed; fourthly, for lands charged with a grain rent.

Second.—Pottahs and Muchilkas shall state the date of the month, and the year in which they may be executed; the names and signatures of the contracting parties.

Third.—Pottahs in village rent shall state the name of the village, the extent of the lands therein, the amount of the rent, the period of the kists, which proprietors or farmers of land shall be compellible to pay according to the time of reaping, or of selling the produce of the land, and the coin in which the rent is to be paid.

Fourth.—Pottahs for the division of the produce of land shall be drawn according to the form prescribed in clause the third; but in lieu of the money rent, such Pottahs shall specify the extent of the land, which the under-tenant, or farmer, or Ryot may engage to cultivate, and the rate of the cultivator's share of the different kinds of grain cultivated and produced.

Fifth.—Pottahs for lands on which a money rent is assessed shall, in addition to the items described in clause third, specify the rates of assessment on such lands, according to the land measure in use, and the rents on each description of land or grain, as the usage may be.

Sixth.—Pottahs for lands charged with a grain rent shall, in addition to the items prescribed by clause third, state the specific quantity of land occupied under this description of rent, the specific quantity of grain to be rendered, and the species of grain.

V. Pottahs and Muchilkas shall be regularly signed and registered by the Kurnum of the village in which the lands engaged for are situated.

VI. Where the rents or revenues of land, payable either in money or kind to the proprietor, may have been collected under various denominations, in addition to that of the proprietor's share, such as Canongoi and Cavetty ruzams or other charges, they shall be consolidated in the Pottahs into one specific sum of money, and the quantity of grain; and in the event of claims being instituted by proprietors of land on engagements in which the rents or revenues may not be so consolidated, such claimants shall be not allowed, with costs before the Adalat of the Zillah, from and after the expiration of two years, reckoning from the time when the permanent assessment of the land revenue may have been fixed.

VII. Proprietors or farmers of land shall not levy any new assessment or tax on the Ryots, under any name or under any pretence; exactions other than those consolidated in the Pottah, or otherwise authorized by the Government, shall, upon proof, subject the proprietor or farmer, to a penalty equal to three times the amount of each exaction.

VIII. Under-farmers and cultivators of land shall be free to demand of proprietors or farmers of land Pottahs for the description of land they may respectively occupy; and where proprietors or farmers of land may refuse to execute or cause to be executed, Pottahs so demanded, such proprietors or farmers of land shall, after the expiration of six months (calculating from the settlement of the permanent land revenue on their estates), be liable to prosecution in the Court; and shall, on proof of such refusal or delay, be liable to pay such damages as the Court shall adjudge to be equal to the trouble and expense incurred by the under-farmers or cultivators, in consequence of such refusal or delay.

IX. Where disputes may arise respecting rates of assessment in money or of division in kind, the rates shall be determined according to the rates prevailing in the cultivated lands in the year preceding the assessment of the permanent Jummah on such lands; or, where those rates may not be ascertainable, according to the rates established for lands of the same description and quality as those respecting which the dispute may arise.

Extract from the Madras General Conditions of Sale of the Estates in the Jaghire formed at the time of the Permanent Settlement in May 1802.

18. "All purchasers of land succeed to the seigniorial right which Government exercised in their capacity of general landlord; but in order to prevent abuse of the exercise of the right, Government will frame Regulations for the protection of the rights, prescriptions, immunities, and customary advantages of the lower class of people. In order, however, to prevent litigations on the part of the inhabitants, it is declared to all purchasers of land that the inhabitants of the Jaghire are not considered entitled to a higher rate of Warum than that inserted in the Dowle of Fusly 1210, nor is the purchaser entitled to a higher division of produce as succeeding to the rights of Government than the rate therein specified as the Government share.

19. "It is hereby declared to all purchasers of land that their rights in regard to Punjab Teerwah and to backyards are defined in the Dowle of Fusly 1210, and that they are entitled to collect the revenue of Government as the substituted possessors of the land at the rates inserted in that Dowle.

20. "All purchasers of land are entitled to collect the Rockadayem or ready-money collections at the rate inserted in the Dowle of Fusly 1210, with the exception of the ready-money payment fixed at the rate of 1 Pagoda per cawney on topes of fruit trees. This rate Government has been pleased to abolish, and to recur to the usual mode of a division of the produce. It is therefore hereby declared to all purchasers of land that they are entitled to divide with the inhabitants the produce of all fruit trees heretofore paying a revenue to Government equally, or share and share alike. From this general rate of equal division, however, the fruit of Tamarind trees is excepted. The purchasers of land shall be entitled to receive, as the constituted proprietor of the land, three-quarters of the produce of all Tamarind trees heretofore paying a revenue to Government, and shall be at liberty to make such agreement or compromise with the inhabitants as may best suit their mutual interests."

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 4th January 1865, No. 2.

Resolved that a copy of the second Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of Rent," and a copy of the revised Bill, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, for information.

2. The acknowledgments of the Government are due to the Board for the valuable information and suggestions submitted in their Proceedings of the 2nd Decemler 1864, and which, the Government observe, have materially aided the Select Committee in framing their Report.
(True Extract).

Assistant Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.

IX. Where disputes may arise respecting the rate, the rate shall be determined according to the year preceding the assessment of the land, if it may not be ascertainable, according to the quality as those respecting which the dispute arises.

of assessment in money or of division in rates prevailing in the cultivated lands in the munnah on such lands; or, where those rates are established for lands of the same description and arise.

Extract from the Madras General Conditions of the Permanent Settlement in May 1802.

of the Estates in the Jaghire formed at the settlement in May 1802.

18. "All purchasers of land succeeded to in their capacity of general landlord; but in Government will frame Regulations for the and customary advantages of the lower class of tions on the part of the inhabitants, it is declared of the Jaghire are not considered entitled to Dowle of Fusly 1210, nor is the purchaser owing to the rights of Government than the r

seignioral right which Government exercised to prevent abuse of the exercise of the right, the rights, prescriptions, immunities, in order, however, to prevent litigation, all purchasers of land that the inhabitants rate of Warum than that inserted in the a higher division of produce as succeeded specified as the Government share.

19. "It is hereby declared to all purchasers that Teerwah and to backyards are defined to collect the revenue of Government as in that Dowle.

that their rights in regard to Punjab Fusly 1210, and that they are entitled to assessors of the land at the rates inserted

20. "All purchasers of land are entitled to tions at the rate inserted in the Dowle of Fusly payment fixed at the rate of 1 Pagoda per acre. Government has been pleased to abolish, and to recede. It is therefore hereby declared to all purchasers that the inhabitants the produce of all fruit trees equally, or share and share alike. From this of Tamarind trees is excepted. The purchaser constituted proprietor of the land, three-quarters fore paying a revenue to Government, and share mutation with the inhabitants as may best.

the Rockadayem or ready-money collection with the exception of the ready-money crops of fruit trees. This rate Government usual mode of a division of the produce. and that they are entitled to divide with fore paying a revenue to Government at rate of equal division, however, the fruit land shall be entitled to receive, as the the produce of all Tamarind trees heretofore liberty to make such agreement or compromise mutual interests."

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 4th J. Resolved that a copy of the second to consolidate and improve the Laws with recovery of Rent," and a copy of the Revenue, for information.

1865, No. 2. of the Select Committee on the "Bill for the process to be taken for the forwarded to the Board of

2. The acknowledgments of the valuable information and suggestions received December 1864.

ent are due to the Board for the presented in their Proceedings of the 2nd observe, have materially aided the

st). *Wm. D. Magpie*
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department.
Care of the

For page 112

*Proceedings of the Madras
Legislative Council*

*Volume 112
1865*

W. 444

RECORDED.

8 Feb 1865

*Forwarding copy
to second Report of
the Select Committee on
the Bill to consolidate &
improve the Laws for the
recovery of Rent, & of the
revised Bill for the same*

23 Dec 1864

No. 144.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th January 1865.

Read the following letter from W. H. KERR, Esq., Superintendent of Coorg, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 16th December 1864, No. 1,143:—

1. I have the honor to report in reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, communicated with your docket of the 22nd August last, that I have now received applications for a supply of Tea seeds from a number of Planters in this District, and that I have no doubt that any quantity of seed that may be available out of the four maunds applied for by the Madras Government, or even a much larger quantity, will be well bestowed if sent for distribution in Coorg.
2. The liberal offer of the Government to distribute these seeds gratis was communicated by me to the Planters' Association at once, and I much regret that the great delay which has been allowed to occur in the submission of any applications whether in answer to that, or subsequent references made by me, has delayed my reply so long, that the application may, I fear, be now too late.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to their orders, dated 19th August 1864, No. 1,504.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. H. Kerr
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to W. H. Kerr, Esq., Superintendent of Coorg.

Exd. J. Wright.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
14th January 1865.*

No. 275. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th December 1864, No. 8,149.

Read the following letter from J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 10th November 1864, No. 177:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward Registers of lands taken up for irrigation and canal purposes in this District, for the third quarter ending 30th September 1864.

2. The actual extent of land taken up, and the exact amount of compensation paid thereon, are as follow:—

Class.	Extent of land paid for.			Amount paid.			Tract for which equivalent land was granted.			Total extent taken up during the quarter.		
	A.	G.	16ths.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	G.	16ths.	A.	G.	16ths.
A.....	12	20	5	*5,288	14	1	16	8	15½	28	29	4½
B.....	0	32	15½	5	12	2	10	28	2½	11	21	2
D.....	1	22	10	20	11	8	...	...	...	1	22	10

* The amount paid for house, &c., is included in this item.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 3.—Registers.

1. Ordered that the foregoing papers be submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation that the compensation, amounting to Rupees 5,315-5-11, paid by the Collector of Kurnool for the lands, &c., taken up in his District, in the third quarter of 1864, on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company, be sanctioned.

2. The assessment upon the total extent of land taken, and which extent is shewn in the last column of the abstract in the Collector's letter, amounted to Rupees 43-0-4.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Secretary.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Under Secretary to Government.

4th January 1865.

No. 276.

ORDER THEREON, 14th January 1865, No. 131.

Sanctioned.

(True Extract)

Colonel R. E.

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

- „ Accountant General.
- „ Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company.
- „ Manager for do. do.
- „ Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 144.

Dated 11th January 1865.

28th Feb 1865

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 106.

Dec: 1865.

Department

28th Feb 1865

Submitting for information letter from the Superintendent of Coorg reporting that applications have been received for a supply of Tea Seeds, and stating that any quantity of Seed that may be available will be well bestowed, if sent for distribution in Coorg.

RECORDED.

28th Feb 1865

24 mins 29

25 inch 529.

Revenue 1865 Rep^r
1/1/38
of the 11th
of the 11th
of the 11th
of the 11th

duration of the
configuration of the
of the 11th
of the 11th
of the 11th
of the 11th



28th Feb 1865
29th Feb 1865
29th Feb 1865

No. 130.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th January 1865.

Read the following letters showing the number of irrigation works, the revenue dependant thereon, and the number requiring repair:—

From E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, 17th December 1864, No. 278.

With reference to the Board's Standing Circular, No. XXIII, Board No. 1,590 of the 15th March last, I have the honor to forward herewith an Abstract Statement showing the number of irrigation works in each of the Government Taluks, the revenue dependant thereon, the number requiring repair, and the amount proposed to be laid out during the ensuing official year as therein directed.

ENCLOSURE No 1.

Abstract Statement showing the number of Irrigation works in each Taluk, the revenue dependant thereon, the number requiring repair, and the amount proposed to be laid out during the official year 1865-66.

Taluks.	Number of irrigation works.	Amount of revenue thereon dependant.	Number of irrigation works requiring repair.	Amount proposed to be laid out.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Berhampore ...	1,259	1,60,483	167	9,351	No detailed Statement has as yet been received from this Taluk; but when received, should there appear any necessity for alteration in the amount, it will be duly communicated to the Board.
Goomsur ...	683	77,064	70	8,194	
Chicacole ...	833	1,59,193	164	13,250	
Total...	2,780	3,96,740	401	30,795	

CHATTERPORE,
17th December 1864.

(Signed) E. B. FOORD,
Acting Collector.

ABSTRACT Statement, from A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to W. HUMBLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th December 1864, showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, the revenue dependant thereon, the number requiring repair, and the amount proposed by the Collector to be laid out during the ensuing official year 1865, as called for in the Standing Circular No. XXIII, dated 26th March 1864, and the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th March 1864, No. 1,590.

Taluk.	Names of villages.	Description of works.	Number of works.	REVENUE IN FASLI 1273.			Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.
				Assessment including Fasaljast.	Total of quit-rent, &c.	Total.		
BELLARY.	<i>Total number of irrigation works in the Taluk, viz:—</i>							
		Tanks...	...	6	345	10	355	
		Channels ...	...	51	32,983	3,036	36,019	
		Total...		57	33,328	3,046	36,374	
		<i>Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—</i>						
	Colegal...	...	Tank ...	1	250	6	256	167
	Sirguppah...	...	Toombadra River channel.	1	16,765	1,300	18,065	2,000
	Dasanoor ...	...	Do.	1	9,203	1,000	10,203	1,200
		Total..		3	26,218	2,306	28,524	3,367
HOSPETT.	<i>Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—</i>							
		Tanks...	...	25	18,738	2,278	21,016	
		Channels ...	...	21	75,703	17,990	93,693	
		Total...		46	94,441	20,268	1,14,709	

Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—				
Arinmadogoo ...	Tank ...	...	...	...
Total number of Irrigation Works in the Tutak, viz:—				
Tanks...	...	...	...	...
Channels ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	100	25,280	2,247	27,527
Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—				
Casbah Coodligbi ...	Large tank...	...	202	1,056
Belludaroo ...	Dadia and Davada Chervu tanks ...	3	210	569
Hosaterri ...	Warimundva tank ...	1	155	919
Wooppuragutti ...	Do. ...	1	30	510
Jangumsorainhulli ...	Do. ...	1	77	347
Hunsi... ..	Do. ...	1	596	3,121
Timmalapuram ...	Do. ...	1	45	653
Mallapuram...	Do. ...	1	8	299
Soraiwhulli...	Small do. ...	1	60	60
Agraharum...	Tank ...	1	31	32
Bundri...	Large do. ...	1	61	316
Karaginahully ...	Tank ...	1	30	131
Kanakummanahall ...	Do. ...	1	63	67
Kapatrahah...	Do. ...	1	144	145
Kalungeri ...	Do. ...	1	87	117
Herahab ...	Do. ...	1	13	292
Herahagdabal ...	Settikara tank ...	1	14	14
	Tank ...	1	240	1,584
		20	1,763	10,232
				3,447

ABSTRACT statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c.—(Continued.)									
Taluka.	Names of villages.	Description of works.	Number of works.	REVENUE IN FASLI 1973			Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.	
				Assessment including Fasal-jasthi.	Modi or quit-rent, &c.	Total.			
HURPUNHULLI.	Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—								
		Tanks...	46	15,304	1,934	17,238	...		
		Channels ...	13	108	.....	108	...		
		Total...	59	15,412	1,934	17,346	...		
	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—								
	Salaragol ...	Tank ...	1	134	.....	134	12	Re-building the bund and wing walls adjoining the north Calingulah.	
	Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—								
		Tanks...	41	9,924	600	10,684	...		
		Channels ...	50	7,972	1,014	8,986	...		
		Total...	91	17,906	1,704	19,670	...		
ADONI.	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—								
	Chirtapulli...	Woorimundra tank ...	1	80	1	81	114	For repairing sluice.	
	Rampuram...	Toombudra river channel ...	1	5,280	888	6,168	404	Do. Mudag, &c.	
	Total...		2	5,360	889	6,249	518		

GOOTY.		Total number of works requiring repair in the Taluk, viz:—							
Tanks...	...	52	14,855	1,048	15,903	...	100	Repairing the stone facing of the bund where necessary.	
Channels ...	...	271	25,182	2,362	27,244	...	100	The high level sluice requires to be lowered.	
Total...		323	40,037	3,410	43,147	...	1,000	For repairing supply channel and the stone facing of the tank bund.	
Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—							210	For repairing the inner slope facing to the extent of 144 yards.	
Obeldavacandah ...	Papiseti Coontah ...	1	19	...	19	...	250	The exterior bund requires to be revetted with new stone.	
Zukkulchervu ...	Wurichervu tank ...	1	309	3	312	...	200	The Calingulah and the bund of the tank require repair.	
Telki ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	100	Requires repair.	
Nalagonda ...	Razue Tank ...	1	107	3	110	...	1,000	Repairing the inner facing and raising the bund of the tank, and repairing the supply channel.	
Anampulli ...	Large do. ...	1	447	12	459	...	300	For constructing a sluice to the head of the channel, and for completing the other unfinished channel.	
Woodabarda ...	Wurichervu do. ...	1	225	3	228	...	800	The present channel being washed away a new one is required.	
Agraharum ...	Channel ...	1	162	10	172	...	250	For repairing the fissures of the channel.	
Yerragoutah...	Wurichervu tank ...	1	333	25	358	...	50	Do. aqueduct.	
Illoor...	Penakini river channel.	1	839	10	849	...	4,390		
Koppalcondah ...	Do. do.	1	768	100	868	...			
Moontinadgoe ...	Do. do.	1	409	25	434	...			
	Do. another do.	1	320	10	330	...			
Total...		12	3,878	201	4,079	...			
Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—									
Tanks...	...	10	4,389	224	4,613	...			
Channels.....	...	46	31,939	3,073	35,112	...			
Total...		56	36,328	3,297	39,625	...			

Abstract Statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Pella, &c.—(Continued)

TADPUTRI.—(Continued).									
Taluk.	Names of villages.		Description of works.	Number of works.	REVENUE IN FASLI 1273.			Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.
					Assessment including Fasali jasi.	Food or quit-rent, &c.	Total.		
Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—									
	Cusba Tadputri...	...	Penakini river channel.	1	1,255	74	1,329	400	The stone pavement, &c., constructed from the town to the river side having been damaged requires repair.
	Sujjaldinna...	...	Spring channel ...	1	633	51	686	300	This requires repair.
		...	Do... ..	1	1,615	187	1,812	120	The bridge constructed on the high road having been damaged requires repair.
	Veerapuram...	...	Penakini river do... ..	1	876	26	902	100	The stone pavements constructed at the junction of the jungle stream requires repair.
	Chinnapolanadee...	...	Do.	1	784	41	825	150	The construction of a head sluice to the channel is urgently required.
	Alur	...	Do.	1	900	120	1,020	200	The pavements constructed at the junction of the jungle stream require to be repaired and pointed with ciunam.
	Yellanur	...	Chitravati river do. ...	1	1,718	319	2,037	500	A sufficient supply of water not having been obtained for irrigating the lands dependent on this channel since its repair in May 1831, the Ryoa propose to have another channel (on the south side of the existing spring head) to the extent of 100 yards with a new spring head.
	Chilamacoor...	...	Do.	1	612	110	722	150	A sluice has to be constructed at the head of the channel, and a stone pavement at the junction of a jungle stream.
	Chintacayamandu ...	...	Do.	1	957	109	1,066	100	For repairing the existing stone pavements and for constructing a new one at the junction of a jungle stream.

ANANTAPPOOR.									
Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—									
Tanks... ..									
Channels									
Total...									
Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—									
Cusbah Anantapur ... Tank									
Gondiredipulli... .. Coontah									
Pullatravoo tank... ..									
TADPUTRI.—(Concluded).									
Singavaram... .. Chitravaty river channel.									
Kallur... .. Do.									
Doditoia Do.									
Pullutla Tank									
Davanavoooppulpad ... Tank									
Penakini large channel.									
Peddupalamadu... .. Spring channel									
Penakini river do.									
Do.									
Igadoor... ..									
Jootoor... .. Do.									
Do. another do.									
Rayelchervu Kristayel Tank... ..									
Total...									
The masonry work constructed in the centre of the channel running along the bank of the river requires repair.									
The stone pavement requires repair.									
Do.									
Do.									
A new head is to be cut for the spring issuing from the breach of this tank.									
For repairing the tunnel and filling in the holes on the bund.									
Do. the stone pavement constructed at the head of this channel and an aqueduct constructed across the Chinna Yekkaloor Channel.									
A bridge has to be constructed where cattle, &c., ford this channel.									
A head sluice has to be built to prevent the channel being washed away during the freshes.									
For repairing the aqueduct and forming an earthen embankment to the extent of 200 yards to prevent its destruction from the freshes of the river.									
This requires repair.									
For repairing aqueduct, &c.									
For do. the bund and Calingulah.									
For repairing the inner and outer stone facing of the bund, as well as the masonry works of the Calingulah.									
For repairing the inner stone facing.									
For levelling the bund.									

1

ANANTAPUR.—(Conclude.)

PENGONDA,
DHARMAVERAM.

ABSTRACT Statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT Statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c.—(Continued.)									
Taluk.	Names of villages.	Description of works.	Number of works.	REVENUE IN FASLI 1273.			Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.	
				Assessment including Fasals.	Food or quit-rent.	Total.			
Of which works requiring repairs:— (Concluded.)									
Chalcoor	...	Tank	1	600	36	636	100	For repairing the sluices.	
Brammasamoodrui	...	Do.	1	332	19	351	50	For pointing the Calingulah with clunam.	
Kokalapulli Mazara of Mandli.	...	Do.	1	330	27	357	200	The Department Public Works have prepared an Estimate for re-building the bund.	
Roddum	...	Mooddapa Coontah	1	404	11	415	200	Bund requires to be re-built.	
	...	Do.	1	1,227	49	1,276	2,500	Sluices do. and a new supply channel has to be cut from the Pennar river owing to the tank not receiving its full supply of water.	
Locheila	...	Small Tank	1	1,670	13	1,683	50	For re-building the bund to the extent of 20 yards, adjoining the Calingulah.	
Kogera	...	Hissa Roddam, large tank	1	...	...	...	50	Sluice requires repair.	
	...	Large tank	1	245	20	265	120	Bund requires to be re-built and the Calingulah raised.	
Cholamarri	...	Do.	1	706	81	787	50	The east Calingulah to be re-built.	
	...	Gobbaranpulli do.	1	163	...	163	1,000	The bund and sluice require to be repaired which if carried into execution an increase of cultivation to Rupees 200 will be effected.	
Nullur	...	Channel	1	369	...	369	200	The present channel being situated close to the Pennar river is constantly injured by the sand brought in by the wind and by the freshes of the river, consequently the 2nd crop cannot be raised. The Ryots propose to have another Channel cut on the south side of the present one.	
PENGONDA—(Concluded.)									

PENGOUDA—(Concluded.)

Mavatoor	...	Tank	1	365	...	365	500	Stone facing is required to the breach in the supply channel.
Boocherla	...	Do.	1	162	6	168	400	Bund requires re-building.
Chercoor	...	Do.	1	344	26	370	1,000	Do. in some places, and earth work is also required.
Bandlapulli	...	Pennaraz Channel	1	256	1	257	100	For repairing the dam.
	...	Bundaculvah do.	1	117	10	127	120	The stone facing requires to be re-built with stone in Chunan, as otherwise cultivation will be impeded.
Guttoor	...	Tank	1	629	...	629	100	For cutting a Channel to conduct the rain water which falls on high ground into the tank.
Yenumalapulli	...	Do.	1	291	26	317	200	For repairing breach.
Vengulumachervoo	...	Do.	1	643	48	691	150	Do.
Potulcontu	...	Channel	1	263	4	267	61	Stone pavements are required to these Channels at the Vangapur river.
	...	Gunta do.	1	91	3	94	44	For stopping the escape of water through the interstices of the Calingulah, and for closing the breaches of the supply Channel.
	...	Chinta do.	1	124	2	126	45	The present Calingulah having been washed away a new one is required.
Millasamudram	...	Tank	1	228	2	230	150	An estimate is prepared by the Department Public Works for the repair of these channels, and the repairs are in course of execution.
Mulucota	...	Do.	1	51	1	52	60	For repairing the supply Channel.
Pedapulli	...	Yegavaculvah Channel	1	257	10	267	...	The Calingulah requires re-building and raising.
	...	Digavahi do.	1	191	6	197	...	The bund requires re-building.
Pandurti	...	Tank	1	49	4	53	450	The Calingulah, do.
Agaharum	...	Kumkulchervu do.	1	117	5	122	100	
Kristnapur	...	Tank	1	1,111	159	1,270	1,500	
	...	Large do.	1	56	...	56	150	
Total.				12,053	519	12,572	9,850	
<i>Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—</i>								
Tanks...				68,904	...	...	...	
Channels				4,755	...	...	...	
Total...				73,659	5,072	78,731	...	

HINDUPUR.

ABSTRACT Statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c.—(Continued.)

Taluka.	Names of villages.	Description of works.	Number of works.	REVENUE IN FASLI 1273.			Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.
				Assessment included in the revenue.	Food or quit-rent.	Total.		
HINDUPUR. (Continued)	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—							
	Hindupoor	Songoor tank	1	5001	312	5316	1,002	For cutting a new supply channel, and uniting it with the existing one.
	Kirikera	Tank	1	1,617	50	1,667	960	For widening the old supply channel.
			2	6,618	362	6,980	2,182	
MUDGASIRAH.	Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—							
		Tanks	113	18,110	2,577	50,717	...	
		Channels	1	89.8	...	8,928	...	
		Total...	1	57,008	2,577	5,967	...	
	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—							
	Manur... ..	Tank	1	1,172	33	1,207	43	For repairing the stone facing of the bund which was injured by the water of the supply Channel running close by, and for cutting a new channel to divert water so as to make it fall in the midst of the tank.
	Tandihulli... ..	Tank and Wudducutta.	1	957	134	1,071	855	For raising the bund, and constructing a new Channel.

RAIDROOG.		Tallucara Mazara Merelugul.	1	1358	3	161	374	The new stone revetment is required where the bank is very weak.
HOOVINHUBGALL.	Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—	Tanks ...	1	1,330	185	1,515	467	For repairing the old supply channel.
		Channels ...	1	310	30	340	421	A sluice has to be constructed where the bund is one yard wide, and the water escapes.
		Total ...	2	3,480	351	3,831	828	For raising the dam constructed in the supply channel.
	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—	Tanks ...	43	7,387	738	8,125	2,988	
		Channels ...	1	4,431	901	5,332	...	
		Total ...	44	8,934	1,198	10,132	...	
RAIDROOG.	Total number of Irrigation Works in the Taluk, viz:—	Tanks ...	1	981	388	1,369	308	Requiring repair.
		Channels ...	1	55	...	55	206	
		Total ...	2	1,036	388	1,424	514	
	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—	Tanks ...	37	15,563	1,241	16,807	...	
		Channels ...	107	17,937	2,379	20,316	...	
		Total ...	144	33,503	3,620	37,123	...	
	Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—	Tanks ...	1	120	18	138	174	Constructing a dam across jungle stream which destroys the channel.
		Channels ...	1	102	...	102	40	Repairing bund.
		Total ...	2	222	18	240	214	

Abstract Statement showing the number of irrigation works in the District of Bellary, &c. — (Concluded.)

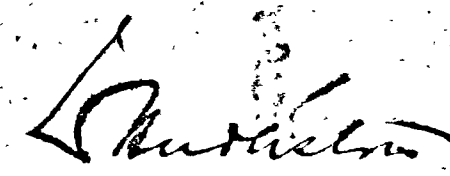
RAIDROOG.—(Concluded.)									
Taluka.	Names of villages.	Description of works.	Number of works.	Assessment including Fasaljahi.	Food or quit-rent, &c.	Total.	Amount proposed to be expended on repairs during ensuing official year.	Remarks.	
Of which works requiring repairs, viz:—									
(Concluded.)									
Harasamoodrum	...	Hugry river channel ...	1	418	123	546	100	Constructing a dam across a stream which destroys the channel	
Nagalapuram	...	Deepal Nagamma tank.	1	109	209	318	475	Re-building the tank bund, and repairing the supply channel.	
Mullikuti	...	Spring channel ...	1	53	3	61	50	Repairing the dam constructed across the channel.	
Wontakul	...	Large tank ...	1	9	...	9	150	Repairing the breach and sluice.	
Kanakul	...	Tank ...	1	6,782	333	7,115	428	Repairing bund, &c.	
Seerpi	...	Do. ...	1	195	...	195	20	Do. sluice.	
			4	7,793	751	8,544	1,437		
			14	1,46,423	11,355	1,57,778	42,339		

CAMP ADONI,
20th December 1864.

(Signed) A. HATHAWAY,
Collector.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's letter, dated 9th December 1864,
No. 7,911.

(True Copies and Extract.)


Secretary.

To Colonel C. A. Orr, R. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.,
with copies of Statements.

„ J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
„ E. B. Ford, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam.
„ A. Hathaway, Esq., Collector of Bellary

Exd. R. H. Lee.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
25th January 1865.*

No. 496. Read the following letter from C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Chengum, 11th January 1865, No. 1:—

SIR,

1. In forwarding the accompanying estimate for the repairs to the Salt road between Merkanum and Chunampett, received from Colonel Wilkieson, with his covering letter of the 6th instant, I may observe that the road and the bridges mentioned in the estimate are already much in use by the general public, and I consider that quite irrespective of salt, some repairs were essential, but I had not contemplated their cost would be so heavy.

2. As the Government will observe from the previous correspondence, the original project was to construct a new road in a direct line between the two Salt Depôts of Merkanum and Chunampett, but on re-consideration this was abandoned on account of the great expense, and it was resolved to put the existing old coast road connecting the two places into thorough repair. The present estimate is the result.

3. Colonel Wilkieson states that the work has not found a place in the present Budget of 1865-66, and that he is unable to point out a source from whence the cost is to be met. I do not know that there would result any very serious inconvenience by allowing the work to stand over for a while, provided the necessary repairs to the bridges be at once completed, for, from my knowledge of their condition, I do not think at present that one at least of them is secure, and timely repairs may probably save Government the serious expense of erecting new ones, which would be almost imperative in view of the great use and convenience of these bridges to the local public.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. WILKIESON, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 5th Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Salem, 6th January 1865, No. 1,802.

SIR,

1. I have the honor, with reference to paragraph 4 of G. O. No. 1,930, dated 2nd July 1864 and reminder No. 57, dated 15th December 1864, to forward for submission to Government, an estimate amounting to Rupees 7,700 for "thoroughly repairing, tunnelling, and metalling throughout, the road between the Merkanum and Chunampett Salt Pans" in the South Arcot District.

* No. 97, dated 14th June 1864.

† G. O. No. 1,930, dated 2nd July 1864.

2. The necessity for this work was urged* on the Board of Revenue by Mr. Reade, the Collector of South Arcot, and Government recognizing its importance called† upon the late Superintending Engineer for the necessary estimates, which is now forwarded. The estimate has been examined in this Office and found correct. The rates inserted in it are moderate, yet sufficient.

3. The work has not found a place in the Budget of 1865-66 of the South Arcot District, and I am unable to point out a source whence its cost may be met.

No. 497. ORDER THEREON 25th January 1865, No. 238.

1. As it will not be practicable to find room in the Budget of 1865-66 for the estimate for the improvement of the Salt road between Merkanum and Chunampett, and as it appears that no serious inconvenience will be felt from the postponement of the work, the Government request that the estimate herewith returned* may be submitted at some future time.

* Rupees 7,700.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

No. 209.

Rev. 1865.

Department.

Dated 10th January 1865.

Despatched 21st Jan.

Received 24th Jan.

No. 130.

Submitting letters from the Collectors of Ganjam and Bellary, showing the number of irrigation works, the revenue dependant thereon, and the number requiring repair. Rs 444

RECORDED.

28th Feb 1865

22

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
25th January 1865.*

2. It is observed, however, that repairs are urgently required to the bridges on the road, and
as the cost of these repairs is trifling, the Super-
intending Engineer will be requested to carry
them out from the repair allotment at his disposal.

Rupees 125 as shown in estimate.

(True Extract.)



Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 5th Division.
„ Collector of South Arcot.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th August 1864.

No. 379. Read the following letter from Colonel R. STRACHEY, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 14th July 1864, No. $\frac{282}{3206}$ A:—

SIR,

1. I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1,525, dated 25th May 1864, affording explanation regarding certain items of the Budget for 1864-65, and with reference to paragraph 4 thereof, to communicate the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to a transfer of Rupees 46,884, from the items noted in the margin* to be thus applied:—

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Constructing first Class Lock at Doogerallah to connect the | rs. |
| • Nizampett Canal with the Cummamoor Canal | 16,884 |
| 2. Extending the Cummamoor Canal | 30,000 |

2. As regards the information furnished in respect to the propriety of debiting the Imperial Funds with the cost of repairs to roads in Madras, I am to observe that the allowance for such repairs was, it is believed, sanctioned before the new Municipal Act came into existence. It is understood that when a power of special taxation was given to the Commissioners under this Act, it was intended that all expenditure for roads, drainage, and the like objects, should be met by the funds thus raised, I am therefore to request that the subject may again receive the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, and that a further expression of opinion may be forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, accompanied by a sketch map, showing the extent of the Municipal limits, and the position of the roads for which the Government is now called on, to give grants for repairs.

3. As regards the Barrack Master, Fort Saint George, it is understood to be meant that he draws 185 Rupees monthly in the Public Works Department, as a portion of his regular salary. If it be so, there appears to be no necessity to disturb the arrangement, so far as the present incumbent is concerned. But such a system appears to be anomalous, I am therefore desired to ask whether there is any objection on the part of the Government of Madras, to doing away with it on the next change in the office, and adjusting the salary of the Barrack Master with sole reference to his Military duties, leaving the charge of the Civil Buildings to be arranged under the Public Works Department or the Civil Departments concerned. Meanwhile, it appears necessary that the charge should be classified in the Budget Estimate for Establishments, under head "Construction" instead of under "Direction."

No. 380. ORDER THEREON, 19th August 1864, No. 2,373.

1. Paragraph 1 of this letter will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, and to the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, with reference to the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,400, dated 13th May 1864.

2. Paragraph 2 will receive consideration in the Public Department. The sum annually placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioners for the repair of public roads and roads

Received 27 Aug 64 2731-32

Revenue 1865 (Q. 11)
No. 2731-32-250.

Proceedings of the
General Council
No. 2731-32-250.

(Printed 25-3-64)
Munro 2731-32-250

27-238

directing the
Department of
the road the
between the
thoroughly in
road at road
the the 2731-32-250
to the the
the the the
the the the

No. 2731-32-250

RECORDED.

27 Aug 64
2731-32-250

of the
the the the
the the the
the the the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th August 1864.*

over Government bridges and in Government compounds, is Rupees 35,897, as detailed below:—

Order of Government authorizing the transfer.	Roads.	Maintenance grant.
Public Department, Order No. 368, dated 24th February 1852, on Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 1 of 1852.	Mount Road, Poonamallee Road, South Beach Road, Powder Mills Road, Esplanade Roads.	Rs. . 8,000
Do. No. 710, dated 1st June 1855, on Government of India's letter, No. 191, dated 7th May 1855. Do. No. 1,783, dated 10th December 1860.	For particulars see Statement recorded in Public Works Proceedings, No. 1,565, dated 11th August 1857. Original grant, Rupees 9,006-13-1. Subsequently increased to Extra Establishments and Contingencies ...	12,007 2,010
Public Works Order No. 766, dated 23rd April 1857. No. 1,026, dated 30th May 1857.	Road from Marshall's Road to St. Andrew's Bridge Congerency of the river bank along which the road runs ...	600 250
Public Works Order No. 1,400, dated 19th July 1858.	Road along the east face of the fortress ...	2,500
Public Works Order No. 2,211, dated 16th September 1862.	Road along the east and north walls of the Railway Terminus ... Roads over Government bridges and compounds within the Presidency ...	2,030 8,560
	Total ...	35,897

Paragraph 3 will be referred to the Military Department for consideration. There is no objection in the Public Works Department to the discontinuance, on the next change in the office, of the allowance, Rupees 185 per mensem, drawn by the Barrack Master for the charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency, under the sanction conveyed in Military Proceedings, dated 16th August 1823. The duties now devolving upon the Barrack Master and for which this allowance was granted, will then be performed by the Officers of the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.
" Military Department.
" Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.
" Do. do. 2nd Division.
" Accountant General.
" Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S.T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Madras Government,
Public Works Department.

Referring for consideration, paragraph 3 of letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, relative to the allowance, Rupees 185 per mensem, drawn by the Barrack Master for the charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency.

Here enter 19th August 1864, No. 2373

With Report from the Acting Controller of Military Accounts, 23rd December 1864, D.

ORDER, No. 350, 26th January 1865.

The existing arrangements for the charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency, will remain undisturbed for the present.

2. On the Barrack Mastership becoming vacant, the subject will be taken into consideration, with reference to paragraph 3 of the foregoing Order in the Department of Public Works.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department.

" Controller of Military Accounts.

" Barrack Master.

" Public Department, } for information.

" Revenue Department }

With 10 copies

Exd. T. Stubbs.

28/10/05/29

28 Feb / 65. *Chlor*

RECORDED

directing that
the societies arrange
-ments for the placing
of the Bird Building
at the residence of the
Baronet so that they
will be able to see the
meditation for the
present—

Received 1865 (1/15/65)
 of \$208.
 Proceeding of the
 British Columbia
 the British Columbia
 (1/15/65)
 Received 1865.
 \$208.

- 1877

3rd December 1864

Referred to the Municipal Commissioners, for remark.

From the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, 10th December 1864;
to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

2. We agree with the Superintending Engineer, that the opening of a road across the Esplanade from the General Hospital road straight to the North Beach, near Messrs. Parry and Co.'s Office, marked A'B C, in the Sketch, with the short line from B to D, and of a road from Saint George's Gate of the Fort to the Even-

2. We agree with the Superintending Engineer, that the opening of a road across the Esplanade from the General Hospital road straight to the North Beach, near Messrs. Parry and Co.'s Office, marked A'B C, in the Sketch, with the short line from B to D, and of a road from Saint George's Gate of the Fort to the Even-

ing Bazar, marked E F, will be a great benefit to the Public; but we cannot support Colonel Boileau's proposal to render permanent the foot-path across the Glacis of the Fort. It is a great eye-sore, and a very trifling saving of distance, if the rise in the ground is taken into account.

3. With regard to Colonel Boileau's suggestion that, if Government consent to make the above mentioned roads, the portion of the present road marked N in the Plan, 1,200 feet long, might without inconvenience be closed. We think that not only that, but also the Eastern portion of the same road as far as the entrance to the North Gate of the Fort, might be shut up; as when the proposed new lines are opened, the traffic over the said road will be of very trifling importance.

4. These several alterations, if sanctioned, will necessitate a considerable change in the arrangements made for enclosing the Esplanades, as the new lines of road will, of course, have to be fenced on both sides, and this will require a larger quantity of fencing than we have imported, probably to the amount of Rupees 2,500, but we will defer submitting a Supplementary Estimate until Government shall have passed orders on the Superintending Engineer's proposal.

Referred, with Public Works docket, 3rd December 1864, to the Commander-in-Chief, (Quarter Master General's Department) for remark, as early as convenient.
13th December 1864.

From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Secunderabad, 22nd December 1864, No. 11,661 A; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to offer the following remarks on the propositions by the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, relating to Presidency Roads, referred to the Commander-in-Chief for observations, in Order dated 13th instant.

2. The Commander-in-Chief thinks the roads projected in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Colonel Boileau's letter, would prove a vast convenience to the community. Indeed A, B, C and E, F are now largely used.

3. He thinks that G, H should be closed altogether.

4. But the Commander-in-Chief would not close N, nor the present road from B, east to the north Gate, as suggested by the Municipal Commissioners. That both are required is seen by the free use that is made of them, notwithstanding that all the other cross-ways are available. There ought to be communication between the north Gate and the west of the town nearer than would be found if the road B, C only were open, and Troops often encamp on the N Glacis and require the present road to move off into the main one leading to the Mount.

Referred to the Commissioner of Police for remark, with letters, dated 1st and 10th December 1864.

6th January 1865.

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, 12th January 1865, No. 4; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to return the correspondence noted in the margin, referred to me on the 6th instant, for remark.

Letter from Superintending Engr. 4th Division, No. 4422
Municipal Commissioners, No. 6523
Quarter Master General, No. 1161 A
Plan of Esplanades.

2. The diagonal road across the Esplanades from the General Hospital to the Beach at the Premises of Messrs. Parry and Co., as proposed by Colonel Boileau, would somewhat shorten the communication between those points, but I am of opinion that the convenience thereby attained would be more than counter-balanced by the disadvantages attendant on the scheme.

3. The length of the proposed road is 4,600 feet, while that of the present one is 5,300 feet or thereabouts, being a difference of 700 feet. An ordinary Horse will take a Palankeen Carriage by the existing road in seven, or at most in eight minutes, so that the advantage gained by the new road in point of time would be very small. On the other hand, it appears to me that the objections are weighty. The Esplanades will be cut up in their entire length by a road 60 feet broad, the Light house Esplanade will be disfigured by the separation of an angle; and the proposed laying out of the Monument Esplanade, as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of the Town, which was approved of by Government, will be seriously interfered with.

4. If it should be determined to have the diagonal roads, it will be necessary to consider whether the road now running between the Evening Bazar and the North Gate of the Fort may be altogether or partially closed, as it is an object not to maintain more roads than are actually required. The one in question, although not much used by Carriages or Carts, is the nearest and most direct communication between the West of the Town and the Beach, and is frequented by numbers of pedestrians in the evenings, so that a certain amount of inconvenience would necessarily follow from its being closed, but notwithstanding this, I would not maintain it in event of the plan of the diagonal roads being carried out, as the Esplanades would then be too much intersected. A Gate at the angle D, or at any other point in the fencing, which may be considered more convenient, would probably be sufficient to enable Troops to march off the Encamping ground on the North Glacis.

5. The road F E, from the Evening Bazaar to Saint George's Gate will be a decided improvement. It ought to be a Carriage-way if it is determined to close the central road F O, otherwise, a railed foot-path will be preferable and quite sufficient. This foot-path, with the addition of a similar one from the corner A, at the Memorial Hall to the opposite corner of the same Esplanade; is the only alteration in the present state of things which I can recommend—If those two paths are made, the convenience gained at a small expense will be considerable, while the Esplanades will be comparatively little interfered with.

6. The proposed path-way across the Glacis between G and H, appears to me objectionable.

ORDER, No. 402, 28th January 1865.

The correspondence above recorded, relate to certain propositions submitted by the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, for opening new roads and path-ways across the Esplanades South of Black Town.

2. The proposed communications are as follow:—

1st. A Carriage road from the General Hospital road at the S. W. corner of the Esplanade in front of the Memorial Hall, straight to the North Beach at the N. E. corner of the Light House Esplanade.

A, B, C, in Plan.

B, D, in Plan.

2nd. A Carriage road to connect the above with the road along the west of the Fort.

E. F. in Plan.

3rd. A path-way or a narrow Carriage way from Saint George's Gate to the Evening Bazar.

G. H. in Plan.

4th. A pathway across the Glacis of the Fort from near the Wallajah Gate to Saint George's Gate.

3. The Superintending Engineer also proposes, in the event of the above roads being approved, to close the road from the Evening Bazar to the present

F. O. in Plan.

road from Saint George's Gate to the Town. The Municipal Commissioners think that the eastern portion of the same road, as far as the North Gate, might also, in that case, be closed.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Municipal Commissioners are in favor of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, but disapprove of No. 4. The Commissioner of Police objects to the first, for the reason that, while it will shorten by only 700 feet, the distance between the General Hospital and the North Beach by the present road, it will cut up and disfigure the Esplanade by a road 60 feet broad, and interfere with the proposed laying out of the Monument Esplanade as a place of recreation. No. 3 he considers would be a decided improvement and should be a Carriage road, if the direct road from the Evening Bazar to the North Beach be closed.

5. The Government agree with Colonel Wilson as regards No. 1. The proposed road would not save much in distance—would greatly disfigure the Esplanades and would make the proposition to enclose them a dead letter. This road being disapproved, neither No. 2 nor the proposal to close the road from the Evening Bazar to the North Gate need be considered. No. 3, the Governor in Council thinks, should be a path-way of ordinary width, railed on both sides, and sanctions the same accordingly.

6. No. 4, path-way across the Western Glacis is disapproved by all parties. The Government think it would be decidedly objectionable to make that or any other portion of the Glacis a thoroughfare.

7. The Commissioner of Police proposes a railed path-way from the S. W. corner to the N. E. corner of the Esplanade before the Memorial Hall, the Government sanction this also—the width to be same as the path-way from the S. E. corner of the same Esplanade to the Evening Bazar.

(True Extract.)

Marchant
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department,
" Municipal Commrs. for the Town of Madras.
" Quarter Master General.
" Commissioner of Police.
" Brigade Major, Fort Saint George.
" Barrack Master, do.
" Adjutant General,
" Public Department,
" Revenue Department,

for information. *With 5 plans Officer.*

Ed. J. E. Cashart.

29 wickos 29.

Reading online
on certain nodes; =
bonded with by the
upper layer, 4th and 5th
of being also bonded
with - bond across the
hydroxide mouth of
alkali down -

(Included 2880 specimens
 from 1st February
 to 1863
 28.4001

According to the
Statute of 1840
the validity of the

Dr. J. G. Foster 1863. (1914)
Dr. J. G. Foster 1864. (1914)

10/12

No.

Statement of Charges Incurred by the Officiating Directors of Piquette Settlement
under the Authority conveyed in Extract Minutes of General Session 11th September 1858 No. 1238, during
the year 1856.

Order
received

Description of Charge.

Immunus

Remedy-

Trickins and Settlement Party

R. a. p.

May 24th Cost of printing certain tables for the calculation of
agreements No 2

9.3 12.4

Ernest Seligman & Parry.

June. 23. Cost of 10 Carpets is 3 Rupees each

30

Do. of 10 Record boxes of Country wood at Rates 8-2-4 each 81.4.

7. 18

Revenue Settlement Office,
Madras.

2^d. February 1875

To The Honble A. J. Subbutnoot

Chief Secretary to Government

Robert G.

Off. Director of Benevolence

Calla

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla, 18th August 1864, No. 235; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

The attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been lately drawn, to the voluminous nature of the Official Advertisements and other Notifications of the Military Departments, which appear in the Gazettes published by the different Governments of India, and amongst others in that of the Government of Fort Saint George.

1. I am accordingly directed to request, that you will move the Honorable the Governor in Council, to take the matter into his early consideration, in view to devising such measures as may check the practice which is productive of some inconvenience and must entail considerable expense.

2. In illustration of these remarks, I am to draw the attention of your Government to the Supplement to the Fort Saint George Gazette, for June 7th, 1864, which contains an advertisement for tenders by the Medical Department, extending over 21 pages.

3. On the general subject of the length of advertisements for tenders, I am to forward a copy of Office Memorandum, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1060, dated 28th June 1864, and to request that the opinion of your Government thereon may be furnished for the information of the Governor General in Council.

4. His Excellency in Council observes that, under any circumstances, the issue of these lengthy advertisements might be restricted to those Departments which are directly concerned, and that it must surely be practicable to print and despatch only the number of copies required by them.

5. The Governor General in Council also desires me to draw the attention of your Government, to the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief which swell the bulk of the Fort Saint George Gazette, and which it is not found necessary to publish in Bengal or Bombay. In the absence of any re-publication of the Military Orders of the Government in a separate Form, as is the practice in Bengal, their re-publication in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief is advisable,—but the publication of the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in the Government Gazette does not appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary.

6. Many of these Orders, I am to observe, appear to His Excellency in Council to be unnecessary, such, for instance, as the names of men sent to the General Hospital for treatment or to Sanitaria for change of air, Orders directing the assembly of Medical Boards on Officers at Madras, Orders directing that Moonshce allowance to be disbursed to Officers who pass, and so on.

7. The necessity also for publishing in the Government Gazette a List of the letters, regarding Estates received by the Secretary to Government, the Abstract of Remittances sent to England, publication of Notifications of Officers obtaining privilege leave, and the Pensions granted to widows, is not apparent to His Excellency in Council.

No. 1060.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the lengthy advertisements which appear in the Gazette, of proposed Contracts, for which tenders are invited by the Commissariat, the undersigned is directed to communicate to the Military Department, for consideration, the following observations.

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

RECORDED

Recd 1865. 3/10/65
From
The Secy to Govt of India
Military Department
Simla
1864.

The publication of the detailed Notices was pressed on the Commissariat by the Military Finance Department, in the hope of attracting thereby the competition of a better class of Contractors.

If the expectation has been disappointed, the causes of failure might perhaps be investigated; but, if it has been realized, and Contractors have come forward, perhaps the next step might be to assimilate our practice to the English system, whereby the public advertisement must needs be very brief, inasmuch as under the latter system, the Head of the Department keeps a List of respectable Contractors, and, when Contracts are invited, all persons on this List get printed details of the particulars.

Under the above system, also, all who tender have to produce samples of the articles which they propose to supply, and to indicate the Store-house where their supplies are deposited. The assimilation of the two systems, therefore, might be a good security against subletting of Contracts and other abuses.

FINANCIAL DEPT., SIMLA,
28th June 1864.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla,
24th August 1864, No. 343; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

With reference to my letter of the 18th instant, No. 235, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to beg you to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, to the Notifications granting or cancelling privilege leave in three cases in the Commissariat Department, at page 238 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 5th instant.

2. Such notifications, I am to point out, are not found necessary in any of the branches of the Military Administration under the Government of India. They swell the Gazette, thereby rendering reference to Orders of importance inconvenient and burdening the Post, while the cost of printing copies of such notifications in a year must be considerable.

Referred to the Controller of Military Accounts for his opinion.

2. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter from the Government of India, dated 18th August 1864, are referred to the Commissary General, Principal Inspector General Medical Department and Inspector General of Ordnance for their views, their replies being transmitted through the Controller of Military Accounts.

3. Paragraphs 6 to 8 of that letter are referred for the views of the Commander-in-Chief, so far as regards Orders and Notifications issued by His Excellency.

4. Paragraph 8 of the same letter is referred to the Military Estate Department for remark.

5. It is requested that the several replies to this reference may be forwarded as early as practicable.

20th September 1864.

From the Officiating Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 21st September 1864, No. 312; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

With reference to your docket, dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to state, that details will be omitted in future advertisements for Tenders on account of the Medical Department, and intending Contractors directed to call at the Office for information.

From the Commissary General, Madras, 23rd September 1864, No. 5346; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

In reference to Extract from a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, forwarded under your docket of the 20th instant, for

report, I have the honor to state, that I fully concur in considering the present lengthy and voluminous advertisement unnecessary and objectionable.

With regard to the advertisements appertaining specially to this Department, I would recommend the adoption of the Forms in use with the Bengal and Bombay Commissariats which are short, petty and to the purpose. All particulars of information can invariably be obtained at the Office of Executive Officers.

Copies of the Bengal and Bombay Forms of Advertisement are attached for information.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Fort Saint George, 30th September 1864, No. 156; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

1. Adverting to your docket, dated 20th September 1864, referring for the views of this Department, Extract from a letter from the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Military Department, on the subject of the publication of lengthy advertisements, and the expediency of restricting their issue only to Departments concerned, I have the honor to state, that advertisements which this Department has occasion to publish, are inserted only in the Fort Saint George Gazette, and are generally drawn up in as concise a manner as the details which are necessarily comprized therein, will admit.

2. With regard to the expediency of restricting the issue of such advertisements, I beg to observe, that in respect to "Notifications" which, of the Subordinate Branches of the Ordnance Department, the Stationery Depôt, has occasion most frequently to put forth, it is necessary

that every Public Department under Government, both in the Presidency and the Mofussil should be made acquainted with them, as they comprize information, on Departmental matters, and serve as a guide to those Departments, in indenting for Supplies according to the authorized form and method.

3. The advertisements for tenders, should have as wide a circulation as possible, especially within the precincts of the Presidency, with a view to invite the largest competition possible, and securing to the Department tenders on the most advantageous terms.

From the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 3rd October 1864, No. 776; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of Extract from a letter from the

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated 18th ultimo, No. 235, forwarded under docket of the 20th instant; and to state, that His Excellency proposes to adopt the practice obtaining in Bengal and Bombay, and publish his own General Orders separately.

2. The Orders referred in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the above Extract, will cease to be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

3. The publication of Orders for the assembly of Medical Boards on Officers has lately been discontinued.

MEMORANDUM.

Adverting to the Extract from a letter* as per margin, referred to the Military

* From the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 235 of the 18th August 1864.

Estate Department, the undersigned has the honor to report, that the publication in the Official Gazette of Lists of "letters received in the Military Estate Department," was adopted as conducive to permanency of record, and for easy reference by those concerned, as well as to a saving of scriptory labour in the Department, in which a Clerkship of Rupees 50 per mensem, is at present held in abeyance. If the publication of the Lists in question, be discontinued, every such acknowledgment must be made separately by letter, and a copy be also retained in the Office for record. By printing the Lists in the Gazette, as at present, the accumulation of trifling records, both in the Offices of Despatch and Receipt is saved, and clerical labour considerably lessened. Useful information is also afforded to the general public, in regard to Military Estates under adjustment.

2. It is submitted that under the foregoing explanation, the continuance of the existing practice, may be considered expedient.

MILY. ESTATE DEPT., FORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st November 1864.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Military Department.

From the Acting Controller of Military Accounts, Fort Saint George, 6th January 1865, D; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor to return the correspondence, relative to the voluminous nature

of the Official Advertisements and other Notifications of the Military Department, referred under the Under Secretary's docket of the 20th September 1864, and to forward the letters as per margin, conveying the views of the Heads of the Commissariat, Medical and Ordnance Departments on the subject.

2. The most important consideration, in connection with this matter, is the length of the Commissariat Advertisements inviting tenders, more especially as the local supplies for the Ordnance and Medical Departments, as far as the Military requirements are concerned, are obtained (Stationery excepted) by the Commissariat Department.

3. Colonel Hill is of opinion, that the present lengthy and voluminous Advertisements are unnecessary and objectionable, and forwards Advertisements issued in Bengal and Bombay, in illustration of the Forms which he considers it advisable to adopt in this Presidency.

4. From the tenor of the communications from the Government of India, however, the objection appears to be chiefly to the publication of the Schedules, which afford details of information in regard to the wants of the Commissariat Department, which form the great bulk of the Advertisements, but which are now published both in Bengal and Bombay.

5. The question, therefore, seems to be one of a change of system in this respect in the three Presidencies—the Advertisement itself in this Presidency might be made a little more concise, and the Government Solicitor could probably with advantage revise it, keeping this object specially in view; but as the Form now observed appears to be in accordance with that suggested by Mr. Boyson, in compliance with the Order of Government, dated 13th August 1863, No. 2611, I presume that the points noticed are requisite accurately to prescribe the conditions of the Contract, and necessary for the due enforcement of penalties of failure to execute the Contract Bond.

6. As such Advertisements are for the information of all whom they may concern, who are unknown at the period of issue, it does not seem to be compatible with the object in view to restrict the issue—the remark in paragraph 5 of Colonel Norman's letter of the 18th August, No. 235, refers apparently only to Advertisements issued for the information of Departments, and paragraph 3 of the Financial memorandum has reference, I presume, only to the Details of information now communicated in the Schedules subjoined to Advertisements.

7. As regards the publication of these Schedules, instead of circulating them, as in England, to Contractors in the Commissariat List, I would remark that the publication of the Schedules informs all parties, who may have a desire to tender, of the wants of the Commissariat Department—it is certainly an expensive mode of doing so, and the adoption of the system observed in England would much reduce the printing and postal charges in connection with these transactions, but to restrict the communications to the Commissariat List of Contractors, would be again to throw the provision of supplies into the hands of the Subordinates of the Commissariat Department; and practically, I fear, to revert the expensive Departmental purchase system under the semblance of Contracts.

8. Supposing the Gazette Notifications generally to inform parties inclined to tender, regarding the wants of the Department, they would be dependent for particulars of information necessary to enable them to tender on those who were interested in restricting the tenders as much as possible, and it is not difficult to foresee the result.

9. It must be admitted that, notwithstanding all the publicity that has been given in this way to the wants of the Departments, the Contract system has made but little progress in this Presidency, and the increased number of tenderers, which has resulted from the measures taken, has often been made up by tenderers to whom it was not for the interests of Government to give the Contract; but the system has had to contend with strong opposing interests, and success can only be secured by reducing the opportunities of obstruction to a minimum.

10. The circumstances of the Mercantile and Trading community in England, render the system there observed practicable and efficient; but in the Presidency, the Contract system, as a general measure, has only recently been introduced, and has to make its way against the long established practices of the Department, and the interests with which it interferes. A List of Contractors could, with advantage, be formed only after the system had been in operation long enough to call forth a respectable body of Contractors.

11. While, therefore, the large expenditure in Advertisements is unquestionable, it is worthy of consideration whether it would be true economy to restrict that

expenditure. It is believed that, even at present the loss through high Contracts would much exceed the savings in the items of printing and postage; but it is chiefly in view of the prospective advantages to be derived from the fair action of the Contract system on the interests of Government, that it appears to me important that detailed information should still be given in the Gazette.

12. As the Medical Department obtains local supplies for the Military Department, and the Ordnance Department receives its local supplies generally through the Commissariat Department, the question as regards these Departments is dealt with above—the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, it will be observed, is to restrict his Advertisements to general notifications of requirements, and the few Ordnance Advertisements which appear in the Gazette are for general information. It is believed that the Advertisements which are intended for the information of a limited number of Departments are very few, and I am in doubt as to the nature of those to which reference is made in paragraph 5 of Colonel Norman's letter.

13. Adverting to Colonel Norman's subsequent letter of the 24th August 1864, No. 343, I would remark, that it appears unnecessary to notify in the Gazette grants of privilege leave in the several Departments, but it would be necessary that grants of privilege leave to Commissioned Officers of Military Departments should be notified to the Examiner Pay Department, as these Officers are not in many cases borne on any Muster Roll; and, in case of their transfer from one Department to another, even Heads of Departments would have no record of leave granted in the earlier part of the year to such Officers in their former Department.

14. I have awaited the Report of the Inspector General of Ordnance to enable me to forward this communication to Government. That Officer stated that the Report was forwarded to this Office on the 30th September last. There is, however, no trace of its receipt in this Office—it may have been sent direct to Government—a copy has been received, and is attached.

Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, 21st January 1865; to the Controller of Military Accounts.

Referring to letters marginally noted, the Military Secretary to Government has the honor to request the Controller of Military Accounts to be good enough to inform Government, whether the publication of Notification of privilege leave granted by Heads of Departments, in the Official Gazette, in any way promotes the business or convenience of the Military Account Department, or whether, direct reports to that Department from Officers granting such leave, would suffice.

2. It is requested that the reply to this memorandum may be submitted in time for next Council.

From the Acting Controller of Military Accounts, Fort Saint George, 23rd January 1865, C; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor, in reply to your memorandum of the 21st January 1865, to state that, direct reports to the Military Account Department from Heads of Departments, granting privilege leave, would suffice; although indirectly the Notification in the Gazette of privilege leave to Commissioned Officers is a convenience, as it informs Heads of Departments, and so obviates irregular grants.

2. The cases of such, however, are rare, and are scarcely worthy of consideration, if any important end is to be attained by restricting the intimation to a direct Notification.

ORDER, No. 471, 2nd February 1865.

The Government of India having, in their two letters above recorded, drawn the attention of the Governor in Council to the voluminous nature of the Official Advertisements and other Notifications of the Military Departments, which appear in the Fort Saint George Gazette, and suggested the adoption of measures to check the practice, the Government deemed it expedient, before taking action in the matter, to obtain the views thereon of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the other Officers, whose departmental Orders and Advertisements were specially noticed by the Government of India. The opinion of the Controller of Military Accounts on the subject generally was also invited.

2. The replies of the Officers who had been referred to, being now before Government, His Excellency in Council proceeds to pass orders on the subject.

3. The practice of publishing in the Official Gazette, departmental Notifications which are intended for the guidance of Subordinates or of other Departments, appears to the Governor in Council to be unnecessary. In many cases, such Notifications concern but a few individuals and public Departments, and there seems no reason why documents not of general interest and of which a small number of copies would suffice, should be published in the Official Gazette.

4. The system has, in fact, converted the Government Gazette into the medium of publication of departmental Circulars, &c.; and the convenience and relief which it affords to Heads of Departments and their Office Establishments, are not an adequate set-off against the heavy charges for printing, paper and postage which the practice entails on Government. The necessary publicity, it is observed, can in every case be as effectively and much more economically secured by the separate distribution of Circulars, and the Government Press is available for the printing of Circulars of which a large number may be required.

5. His Excellency in Council resolves, therefore, to direct that the publications in the Fort Saint George Gazette of departmental Notifications of the description referred to, be immediately discontinued.

6. It seems, however, expedient, for the present, to exempt from this Order the List of "Letters received in the Military Estate Department," published by the Military Secretary to Government. Colonel Marshall shows that the insertion of this short List in the Gazette not only affords useful information to the general public, but also a useful record regarding Military Estates under adjustment. The Controller of Military Accounts having intimated that the publication of Notifications of privilege leave also, is a convenience and obviates irregular grants, their insertion in the Gazette will likewise be continued as heretofore.

7. The publication in the Gazette of the General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having already ceased, no remarks in reference to them are called for.

8. The Commissariat and other Departmental Advertisements inviting tenders for public Stores remain now to be considered. The Controller of Military Accounts has, in his letter above recorded, entered fully into the subject, and has, the Governor in Council considers, shown conclusively that it would be impolitic to disturb the existing practice,—at present at least.

9. The Government would be happy to see the English system referred to in the memorandum from the Financial Department of the Government of India, No. 1060, dated 28th June last, followed in this Presidency, but His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the time for its introduction, even tentatively, has not yet arrived.

10. Under these circumstances, the continuance of the present practice seems unavoidable; but, as suggested by the Controller, the Forms in use might advantageously be revised and made more concise. With this view, the present correspondence will be communicated to the Government Solicitor, who will, with reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 389 dated 27th January 1865, revise to the extent he may consider expedient, and in communication with the Heads of Departments concerned, the forms of Advertisement and Schedule now commonly adopted.

11. Ordered that the following letter be despatched.
To the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. | Here enter 2nd February 1865, No. 472.
(True Extract.)

Amichand
Secretary to Government.

To the Prin. Insp. General Medical Dept.
" Commissary General.
" Inspector General of Ordnance.
" Adjutant General.
" Estate Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.
" Government Solicitor.
" Public Department,
" Revenue Department,
" Public Works Department,
" Military Accountant,
" Examiner Pay Department,

for information. *With 5 spare Copies.*

Ed. J. E. Cashart.

RECORDED

*directing that
the publication of
the public notices
be done by the
office of the
Public Works
Department.*

*Ordered 22 Feb 1865
Received 23 Feb 1865*

*Proceedings of the
Financial Dept. in
the Ministry of the
Public Works*

*Revenue 1865. Dec 14th
No. 1060 for the
Financial Dept. No. 379.*

31 June 1865

28 Feb 1865

AM

No. 542.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 2nd February 1865.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 14th January 1865, No. 15:—

1. In reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 5th instant, No. 18, I have the honor to state, that the original calculation is correct at Rupees 64 for fifteen months. The Board's result would be right were the stipend 7 Rupees per mensem.

2. As regards the delay it arose mainly from our being under the impression that the grant was clearly not hereditary, and that no further action was consequently necessary. After the heirs petitioned the Board, the Deputy Collector who has charge of this Department took up the matter, found out all connected with the case, and reported thereon. After I joined the District the matter was laid before me, and favorable consideration recommended to the Board. The delay is thus also partly owing to the change of Collectors in interregnum.

22nd March 1864.

7th May 1864.

23rd September 1864, letter sent to Board upon which they called for Tabular Statement in Proceedings, dated 17th

1. Submitted for the information of Government with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 18, dated 5th January 1865.

2. The arrears from 1st August 1863 up to 31st October 1864, amount to Rupees 101-4-0 as originally stated by the Collector. The correction made in the Board's Proceedings was the result of a miscalculation.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

M. S. S. S.
Acting Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to J. D. Robinson, Esq., Collector of North Arcot.

Ed. R. H. Lee.

Office of the Director
of Public Instruction
Madras, 7th February 1865
No 256.

Memorandum

Referring to the order of
Government. Revenue Department
dated 2nd Instant No 196, the un-
dersigned has the honor to state
that the Nos. and Dates of the
Promissory Notes therein referred to
are as follows.

Morehead Law Scholarship—No 77030 of 1856/57 of 28 Feb 1857,
—do Vernacular Prize—No 4346 of do do
Maharajah of Travancore's Prize—No 27209 of 1854/55 of 30 June 1854.

J B Pail
Director of Public Instruction

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George.

No. 10 of 1865 in 1865.

Recd: 1865. Department.
o No. 10 of 1865 in 1865.

No. 341.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 2nd February 1865.

Despatched 9-8-

Received 8-8-

No. 542.

Submitting explanation of the Acting Col-
lector of North Arcot of the delay in reporting
certain lapses. Yeomish, and stating that it
amounts to Rupees 101-4-0, as original
stated by the Collector.

RECORDED.

28 Feb 1865

No. 765.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th February 1865.

Read the following letter from C. N. POCHIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th January 1865, No. 12 :—

1. With reference to Rule 11 of the Subsidiary Instructions relating to the sale of waste lands, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Board, that the land applied for by J. Manikum at Pattipadi on the Shevaroy Hills, was duly advertised for sale on the 23rd September last, and the sale was conducted by the Deputy Tahsildar of the Salem Town on the 10th instant, the date fixed for the purpose.

2. The land was purchased by J. Manikum for 51 Rupees, or Annas 12 above the upset price.

3. J. Manikum has paid the purchase money in full. The required title deed will be sent shortly.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	No. of lot.	Name (if any) and boundaries.	Extent.		Upset price.	Annual assessment.
					Acres	Ds.		
Salem.	Salem, Shevaroy Hills.	Pattipadi.	1	Bounded on the north, by Mr. Mrsquitta and J. David's estates; on the south, by Government land, and S. Martin's estate; on the east, by Mr. McFarlane's estate, and on the west, by Government land.	15	22	Rs. 50 4 0	Rs. 15 3 9

Submitted for the information of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. Hudleston
Acting Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to C. N. Pochin, Esq., Acting Collector of Salem.

Exd. J. Wright.

Received by 65 11-39-110

Recd. 1865. (C) 11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

11-39-110

RECORDED.

No 174

Tanjore Collector's Office

William 14th February 1865

From W. M. Sadell Esqrs

Collector of Tanjore

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to the order of Govern-
ment under date the 9th instant, directing
Ramaiah RAO to join his appointment
in the Salem District, I have the honor to
point out that it is absolutely indispensable
some one should be deputed to take charge
of the Mannargudi Division as soon as
possible; - owing to the failure of the monsoon
the losses in that part of the District are
very heavy and will require much labour
and personal investigation. I shall have
myself to proceed to the Mayavaram and
Shalli Taluqs to investigate the heavy
claims for losses which have occurred
there and my other Dy Collector is fully

Recd 1865. Department
of Government

No. 403.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 10th February 1865.
By J. B. B. B. B.
Secy. to Govt.

No. 765.

14/2/65

216/2/65

Submitting for information letter from the
Acting Collector of Salem reporting the sale of
certain land on the Siveroy Hills.
R. S. B. B. B. B.
1865 28/2/65

employed with his 2 large Taluqs and
the duties of District Registrar.

I therefore beg earnestly to
request the Government will afford me
some efficient assistance as early as
possible.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant


Collector

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 9th February 1865.

Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st February 1865, No. 31 :—

1. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 28th October last, No. 3,105, communicated with the Board's order of the 3rd November last, I have the honor to state that it never was my intention to recommend that the bed of so large a river as the Cauvery should be cleared from all the sand accumulations in its course.

2. It is the state of the Cauvery to the east of Combaconum especially to which I adverted, and from which place the Cauvery is comparatively a small stream, the width of the bridge over the river there being only 45 yards, and of that at Myaveram only 25; and it is this part of the river only to which I would almost earnestly recommend that attention should be directed. I would also request especial attention to the fact that since the construction of the coast canal in the years 1854 and 1855, and since the small embouchure (by which the small quantity of water that remained in the Cauvery proper was allowed to escape to the sea) was closed, the filling up of this part of the stream has been much accelerated. It is true a calingulah for the escape of the surplus water was constructed in the east bank of the canal; but in order that as much water as possible might be retained in the canal for the purposes of navigation, the calingulah was constructed on a high level, and the course of the stream was diverted; the consequence has been that for many years past no water from the Cauvery whatever has found its way to the sea, and in my humble opinion this must have had its effect in gradually raising its bed throughout the latter part of its course.

3. But further, I have caused search to be made in the old records of the District, and I find that between the years 1805 and 1807 the sum of nearly Rupees 23,000 has been spent in clearing the part of the Cauvery to the east of Combaconum only, and that in the years below, the expenditure was as follows:—

1809...	Rupees 5,970
1831...	3,269
1832...	4,642
1855...	2,239

Again, the expenditure incurred in clearing the accumulations of sand in the Cauvery and others rivers in Tanjore during the years 1805 and 1857 has been no less than 90,000 Rupees, and of this upwards of 14,000 Rupees was spent in the year 1824, while the whole expenditure on the river Cauvery only and from Trivayar eastward has been during the same time 33,000 Rupees.

4. From these facts, I submit that it has been established that the rivers of this District do, under the existing circumstances, require to be periodically cleared of the accumulations which take place, and I would very earnestly recommend that the labors of Lieutenant Meade should be directed to the Survey of the Cauvery eastward from Combaconum, and that an estimate should be framed at the earliest possible date, and before our short-working season is over for deepening and embanking this part of the Cauvery. As we are at present circumstanced, even could we procure all the water we require, the bed of the river is so silted up, and the embankments so weak and dilapidated, that the latter would be inevitably breached, and the water instead of being utilised for the purposes of irrigation would, by inundating the country, cause nothing but loss and devastation.

5. I have to apologise for the delay which has taken place in replying to this reference, but I had to refer to a number of old records, and I was specially anxious to place before Government at length the reasons which led me to submit the recommendation I formerly made. I beg in conclusion to append a Statement in detail of the amount annually spent in clearing rivers, so

910. 9th February 1865. H. H. H.

1865
1st February
H. H. H.

The Collector of
Tanjore

To the Secretary
to Government

1865

1865

1865

1865

1865

1865

1865

far as I have been able to complete the same, and earnestly trust that whatever arrangements may be determined on, I may be permitted to see them carried out before the close of our present short-working season.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement showing the expenditure made in past years in clearing the bed of the Cauvery, within the limits of the several Taluks.

Years.	Tiruvadi.	Combaconum.	Kuttalam.	Mayaveram.	Shialli.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1805...	...	1,059	...	183	...	1,242
1807...	...	...	...	649	...	649
1809...	...	2,722	...	3,248	...	5,970
1811...	...	...	...	254	...	254
1813...	...	...	...	700	...	700
1814...	7,056	...	...	199	...	7,255
1822...	3,920	...	...	...	...	3,920
1823...	2,217	147	...	...	...	2,364
1824...	351	...	...	72	...	423
1825...	...	...	...	710	...	710
1826...	...	...	...	1,161	...	1,161
1830...	...	...	...	331	...	331
1831...	...	793	1,756	635	85	3,269
1832...	...	838	223	3,424	157	4,642
1836...	...	...	...	1,775	...	1,775
1845...	...	...	...	153	...	153
1847...	...	...	...	960	...	960
1853...	134	...	...	...	...	134
1855...	2,249	...	...	...	...	2,249
1856...	312	...	...	...	...	312
1857...	388	...	...	...	...	388
	16,647	5,559	1,979	14,484	242	38,911

The Abstract Statement of Marramat expenditure, forthcoming in the records, shows that the sums, as shown below, have been expended during the six years from 1821 to 1826, under the general head of clearing river, the particulars of which, however, except so far as they are shown in this Statement are not ascertainable:—

	RS.
1821 ...	8,277
1822 ...	7,604
1823 ...	9,012
1824 ...	14,208
1825 ...	7,970
1826 ...	5,337

TANJORE,
1st February 1865.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Collector.

Submitted to Government through the Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works, with the Board's recommendation that measures be at once taken to carry out the work suggested by the Collector. The necessity of at any rate partially removing the accumulations from the bed of the river east of Combaconum seems to be undoubted, and though the means proposed

may be rude, they have at least been effectual in previous years, so far as the preservation of the revenue is concerned.

(True Copies and Extract.)

[Signature]
Acting Secretary.

To Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Orr, R. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.,
with enclosure.

Copy to W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of Tanjore.
to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Exd. R. H. Lee.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
15th February 1865.

No. 138. Read the following letter from C. DALE, Esq., Government Pleader, Madras, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 6th February 1865, No. 31.

With reference to the Order of Government, under the date and number 22nd November 1864, No. 1670, Judicial Department, noted in the margin, I do myself the honor of reporting, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Regular Appeal, No. 64 of 1864, came on for hearing on the 28th ultimo, when the appeal was dismissed with costs.

2. On perusing the copy of the written statement furnished by the High Court, or perhaps I should more properly style it a copy of the translation of the written statement, I observed that, although in substance much to the same effect as the written statement prepared by me, the language is different, and in some respects, if the translation be correct, may prove (in the event of future proceedings) prejudicial to Government. In preparing pleadings in which admissions are made, it generally requires great care and nicety of language, to prevent undue advantage being taken of the admission; and when a pleading has been prepared by a professional man, the Native Vakeels to Government should not be permitted to re-cast such pleading. If in settling a pleading any error may have been made by me consequent on a misunderstanding of the facts, an alteration may be permitted to render the pleading in strict accordance with the facts, but even that should be done with great care, and particularly so as to avoid any difference in expressions relating to the same act, in different portions of the pleading. A pleading must be put in the language of the Pleader signing it, but if the pleading be in a Vernacular, there is no objection to its being accompanied by an English translation. I, therefore, do myself the honor of suggesting that in all cases where a pleading may be prepared by the Government Pleader at Madras, for filing in the Mofussil Courts, the Government Vakeels in the Mofussil should be instructed, first, to satisfy themselves that the facts are correctly stated, and to attend to any Notes which may require attention when that is completed; then, to translate the written statement into the Vernacular, and to make a fair copy of the English written statement,—the Vernacular and such fair copy to be annexed together, and filed in the Court.

No. 139. ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1865, No. 254.

The Governor in Council directs that the remarks made in the foregoing letter be communicated to the Collector of Madura, who will explain why the substance of the written statement prepared by the Government Pleader, in the case referred to, was altered in the translation presented to the Court.

2. The Government approve of the course proposed by Mr. Dale, viz., that in all cases in which statements or pleadings are prepared by that officer for presentation in a Mofussil Court, a copy of the statement in English shall be submitted together with the Vernacular translation; any errors that may have been made in matters of fact being duly corrected in both papers, which moreover must be done with the greatest possible care.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura.
,, Government Pleader.
,, Collector of
Exd. J. H. Burns.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 9th February 1865.

Despatched 16th

Received 17th

No. 769.

Submitting letter from Collector of Tanjore, and recommending that measures be at once taken for removing the accumulations of sand in the bed of the Cauvery to the east of Combaconum.

RECORDED.

Proced. Madras Govt. 1865

Recd. 1865. Department. J. H. Burns for Mr. Dale.

No. 447.

36. 1529.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

15th February 1865.

No. 138. Read the following letter from C. DALE, Esq., Government Pleader, Madras, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 5th February 1865, No. 31.

With reference to the Order of Government, under the and number 22nd November 1864, No. 1670, Judicial Department. noted in the margin, I do myself the honor of reporting, for the information of

the Honorable the Governor, Council, that the case of 1864 came on for hearing on the 28th ultimo, when the appeal was dismissed.

2. On perusing the copy of the written statement furnished by the Court, or, perhaps I should more properly style it a copy of the translation written statement, I observed that, although in substance much to the same as the written statement prepared by me, the language is different, and in respects, if the translation be correct, may prove (in the event of future proceedings) prejudicial to Government. In preparing pleadings in which admissions are made, it generally requires great care and nicety of language, to prevent undue advantage being taken of the admission; and when a pleading has been prepared by a professional man, the Native Vakeels to Government should not be permitted to alter such pleading. If in settling a pleading any error may have been made by reason of a misunderstanding of the facts, an alteration may be permitted to the pleading in strict accordance with the facts, but even that should be done with great care, and particularly so as to avoid any difference in expressions relating to the same act, in different portions of the pleading. A pleading must be put in the language of the Pleader signing it, but if the pleading be in a Vernacular, there is no objection to its being accompanied by an English translation. I, therefore, myself the honor of suggesting that in all cases where a pleading may be presented by the Government Pleader at Madras, for filing in the Mofussil Courts, the Government Vakeels in the Mofussil should be instructed, first, to satisfy themselves that the facts are correctly stated, and to attend to any Notes which may require attention when that is completed; then, to translate the written statement into the Vernacular, and to make a fair copy of the English written statement,—the Vernacular and such fair copy to be annexed together, and filed in the Court.

No. 139. ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1865, No. 254.

The Governor in Council directs that the remarks made in the foregoing letter be communicated to the Collector of Madura, who will explain why the substance of the written statement prepared by the Government Pleader, in the case referred to, was altered in the translation presented to the Court.

2. The Government approve of the course proposed by Mr. Dale, viz., that in all cases in which statements or pleadings are prepared by that officer for presentation in a Mofussil Court, a copy of the statement in English shall be submitted together with the Vernacular translation; any errors that may have been made in matters of fact being duly corrected in both papers, which moreover must be done with the greatest possible care.

(True Extract).

A. J. Arbuthnot
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura:

" Government Pleader.

" Collector of

" *Revenue Department*

Ed. J. H. Burns.

No. 409.

Read the following:—

Report of Progress of Junction Canal between Negapatam and Teroopondy for the month of January 1865, called for in Government Order, No. 1,780 of 20th June 1865; Department Public Works.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	Amount of Estimate.	By whom sanctioned, number and date of sanction.	Date of commencement of works.	Net expenditure up to the end of previous year.	Recoveries in this year of expenditure appertaining to previous year.	Number of item in the Budget of the current year, and amount authorized in it.	EXPENDITURE IN THIS YEAR.		RECOVERIES OF EXPENDITURE IN THIS YEAR.		Net expenditure in this year.	Balance of expenditure in this year remaining unaccounted for.
							In this month.	Up to this month.	In this month.	Up to this month.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junction Canal from Negapatam to Teroopondy.	RS. 22,565	Government Order No. 3,511, dated 30th Nov. 1863.	30th Jan. 1864.	RS. A. P. 6,193 13 3	.....	FS. 150 8,065	RS. A. P. 97 4 5	6,090 6 9	1 8 7	1 8 7	6,088 14 2	RS. A. P. 6,088 14 2

REMARKS.—59,537 Cubic yards earth work.

23,025 Cubic feet brick work in chunam executed up to end of September 1864.

The work was re-commenced; moulding bricks, baling water, sloping canal banks, &c., in progress.

TAICHINOPOLY,
11th February 1865.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. F. BATEMAN,
Acting Sub-Engineer, D.P.W.

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Asst. Engineer in charge, 6th Division.

Director of Public Works
Madras
The undersigned
has the honor to
acknowledge the
receipt of the
above mentioned
report of progress
of the Junction
Canal from
Negapatam to
Teroopondy for
the month of
January 1865.

Order No. 1,780 of 20th June 1865.

Proceedings of the
Public Works Department
Madras
18th February 1865.

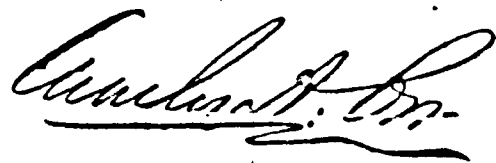
*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
18th February 1865.*

No. 410.

ORDER THEREON, 18th February 1865, No. 483.

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)



Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.
17th February 1865.

No. 107. Read the following letter from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., J
to the Government of India, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Secre-
tary to the Government of Fort Saint George; dated
February 1865, No. 125.

Secretary
Secretary
8th

Home Department.
Electric Telegraph.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your

adv

Telegraph in India.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Public Functionaries have the power of sending messages, with "clear
the line," by the Telegraph in India:—

- The Governor General of India.
- The Governor of Madras.
- The Governor of Bombay.
- The Governor of Ceylon.
- Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
- Secretaries to the Government of India.
- Chief Secretary to the Government of India.
- Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
- Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
- Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.
- Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
- Chief Commissioner of Oude.
- Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.
- Commissioner of Scind.
- Director General of Telegraphs in India.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,
8th February 1865.

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 108. ORDER THEREON, 17th February 1865, No. 191.
Communicated to the several Departments of the Secretariat.
(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works do.
" Military do.

Ed. J. H. Burns.

Communicated
to the Government of India
the function, and
between the
and the
January 1865.

Proceedings of the
Madras Government
No. 107.
Dated 18th Feb 1865.
Received 18th Feb 1865.
H. P. 1865.

RECORDED.

No. 444

28th Feb 1865

1865-1866
Proceedings of the
Public Works
Commission

Received of the
Public Works
Commission

for the purchase of
land for the
Public Works
Commission

RECORDED.

Revenue 1865-20th
No. of Govt for 1865

210444

P. H. Adams & Co.
210444/1865

1865