

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
17th April 1875.*

No. 446. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 24th February 1875, No. 295:—

ABSTRACT.—*Revision of the Settlement of the Principal Division of Chingleput.*—Accepting the proposals made for the —, and issuing orders for carrying them out.

No. 447. ORDER THEREON, 17th April 1875, No. 1,075.

IRRIGATION, No. 53.

COMMUNICATED to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and to the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput. The

latter officer will ascertain from the Collector what portions of the district are particularly in need of a supply of water for the purpose of converting rain-fed paddy lands into regularly irrigated fields.

2. For the tract of country between the Cortiliar and the Naranaveram river, it is probable that water from both sources will be obtainable. As to the supply in the former the necessary particulars are available from the records kept at the Thamarapaukum and Vulliyur anicuts, and Mr. Bell's investigation of the Naranaveram river will afford a general idea of its capabilities.

3. As soon as may be possible the Superintending Engineer should submit a preliminary report showing the extent of country the improvement of which is desired, the probable means as regards water-supply available, and the general scope of the works which would be required to take the water to the lands, or to the tanks which may need better and more reliable supplies. He should also show what further investigations are necessary, and what these would approximately cost. Upon the receipt of this report such instructions as may be necessary will be given.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput.

„ Collector of Chingleput.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Revenue Board.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Spare Copies

3-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th February 1875.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 288. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th October 1874
No. 2,880 :—

Read the following Report from G. BANBURY, Esq., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 13th April 1874 :—

ABSTRACT.—Submitting proposals for the settlement of the taluqs forming the principal division of the Chingleput District.

This report contains Mr. Banbury's proposals for the revision of the settlement of the three northern taluqs of Chingleput, forming the principal division of the district. The area of these taluqs is 1,197 square miles, of which 869 square miles are comprised in purely so-called Government villages, *i. e.*, villages which are held upon the Ryotwary or Inam system of tenure. This area represents 556,272 acres by the new survey, which is 14 per cent. above the old recorded area. More than a-third of it, or 204,649 acres, has been classed as "Poramboke," or land unfit for cultivation; 26,287 acres are "Inam," or held permanently rent-free or at favorable rates; and of the remainder (325,336 acres), about half is artificially irrigated and half unirrigated.

2. Mr. Banbury in the earlier paragraphs of his report gives full details as to the character of the locality and the systems of revenue administration which have been in force from 1750, the date of the cession of this part of the country by the Nāwab of the Carnatic, up to the present time. He shows that, though numerous Collectors have from time to time been engaged upon the delicate task of making a careful settlement of the land revenue of the district, no single scheme which has been brought into operation has been found free from objections.

3. The evil effects of these incomplete, and in some ways objectionable, operations have long since been recognized, and it has been felt that the unprogressive state of the district was in a great measure to be ascribed to over-assessment of the lands. Accordingly, in 1859, a considerable reduction of the rates was effected, which was extended still further in 1861.

4. Mr. Banbury then proceeds to give some particulars of the roads and communications of the locality under consideration, and of its trade and manufactures, and specially alludes to the facility given for disposal of every description of produce owing to the close vicinity of the large market of Madras. His inquiries have led him to the deliberate opinion that poverty and poor cultivation are the general characteristics of the agricultural class, a state of things which he ascribes (1) to the absenteeism of the Mirassidars, or superior holders of land, who mostly reside in Madras, leaving the cultivation of their lands to under-tenants; (2) to these Mirassidars taking up more land than they can cultivate properly in order to keep outsiders off the waste lands of their villages; (3) to the proximity of Madras which leads to increased wants on the part of the people, and does not, he thinks, conduce to that healthy exertion on the part of the agriculturalist which is so conspicuous in Cuddapah and other districts.

5. The average rainfall then comes under consideration, and is stated to be about 46 inches per annum, being thus considerably in excess of that of any district except South Canara and Malabar. This is evidently one of the causes of the existence of the so-called Manavari lands.

6. These low-lying rain-fed paddy lands have been a source of constant anxiety. They are often water-logged, and thus unfit to produce dry grains. Having for the most part no artificial irrigation, they cannot grow the superior kinds of paddy, and when rain fails, as it often does at the critical time, the crop of coarse paddy which is grown withers away. The abundance of the rainfall suggests the possibility of irrigating those low-lying lands, which with irrigation and drainage would be found equal to other rice lands.

7. A careful survey of the country between the Cortelliar and the Naranaveram River was made in 1868-69, in order to see if the numerous tanks in that tract of country could be replenished from the Naranaveram. It was reported at the time that the flow of water was insufficient.

but there were no old registers of the flow, and the Board think the scheme might be reconsidered with reference to the unusually large rainfall of the district.

8. Even if some of the Manavari lands are irrigated in this way, there will still be a large extent unirrigated, and the possibility of draining it should be considered. Sub-soil drainage would be of great use.

9. Mr. Banbury details the difficulties which have been felt in properly assessing these lands to the revenue.

10. In the present settlement he has, as the Board think rightly, invariably classed them as "wet" whenever they are in any way assisted by artificial irrigation from a Government source, but has entered them under the head "dry" in all other cases.

11. In paragraph 58, Mr. Banbury remarks on the effect of the Mirassi system in Chingleput, and describes it thus:—"The cultivation is worse, the ryots poorer, the people less contented, and the revenues realized with far greater difficulty than anywhere else in the Presidency." The Board consider that this is a fair and accurate statement of the case, though the evil of the Mirassi system is aggravated by the "absenteeism" and rack-renting. The Mirassi system may have been suited to the times in which it originated and flourished. So long as the Mirassidars at most extent, but the institution, like many other Hindu institutions, has become antiquated after long years of Mahomedan and British rule, and but little remains to show what it really meant in ancient times. The state of things now is that the Mirassidar believes the village to belong to him, but cannot enforce the claim, which Government deny. All that a Mirassidar can do at present is to get waste land before a non-Mirassidar, and use his influence to keep as much as possible of the waste, he believes to be his own property, unappropriated by others. The order to which Mr. Banbury refers in paragraph 58 has often been evaded. Mirassidars have still influence enough to get much more remission for waste than they ought to get, and whenever a stranger thinks of taking up land in a Mirassi village, he knows that he will have to encounter opposition which may be ruinous from the Mirassidars. It is the interest of the Mirassidars to keep all lands putta they cease to have any claim to it. Whilst it is waste they can use it for pasture, and vate it as their sub-tenant in future years. The interests of the Mirassidars are directly antagonistic to those of Government and of the general community.

12. The Collector, Mr. Barlow, is inquiring into the subject and preparing a special report on it, but the Board fear that an inquiry to be effective will demand more time than the Collector can afford, and must be made with an establishment more independent of local influences than the Collector's. The Director of Revenue Settlement is still at work in the district and might possibly be able to undertake the duty.

13. The next part of the report is devoted to much useful information as to the products of the district and the principles on which the large casuarina plantations, which are springing up along the coast to the north and south of the Presidency Town, have come into existence. Mr. Banbury anticipates that at the end of the rent-free term (ten years) on which these plantations are held, some of the 7,694 acres which are devoted to firewood will be resigned by the holders, as the casuarina trees are cut before the tenth year, and it will often not be worthwhile to replant.

14. The classification of the land was carried out by the Settlement Department on the usual system, except that each class of land was divided into five instead of three "sorts." Mr. Banbury doubts whether this additional number is an advantage, and the Board agree with him. The old divisions should be maintained in all future revisions. The greater portion of the lands dealt with are found to fall into the Red series, only 12 per cent. being classed as "Regala."

15. The grouping of villages has been carefully done, chiefly with reference to their means of irrigation in the wet groups, though character of soil and vicinity of markets has also been taken into account. There is no first wet group in this part of the district, but it will be applied to certain

villages under the Palar Irrigation, which are superior to any in the tract of country now under consideration, and will be dealt with when the report on the sub-division of the district is received.

16. The standard crop for wet lands has of course been white paddy, and for dry lands raggy and varagoo, as has already been approved when Mr. Banbury's tentative schemes for the tract of country under the Red Hill and Chembrambaukum Tanks were reviewed by the Board.

17. Though raggy is a somewhat expensive grain to select, it represents the valuable products indigo and paddy, the latter (Manavari) occupying 20ths per cent. of the dry cultivated area, and the former 13ths per cent. Similarly under Varagoo are represented cumboo, cholam, oil-seeds, topes, etc., all of which are much more valuable crops.

18. The grain-values are arrived at in the usual way, though the experiments as to produce in the dry lands are not apparently very reliable. The values assigned for raggy are on the whole decidedly below those adopted in the Trichinopoly, Salem and South Arcot Settlements, and those assigned for varagoo are considerably lower than the valuation for the same grain in Trichinopoly, though both are a good deal in excess of the Ryots' and Tahsildars' estimates. Their values will be still further reduced in the lower groups of villages, but the Board think they are not lower than the circumstances of the district require.

19. The grain-values of the wet lands are comparatively higher, but they are justified by the large number of experiments which were undertaken both by the Settlement Department and by the ordinary Revenue Department. They are as usual considerably higher than the estimates of the people themselves and the Tahsildars, but the Board think that on the whole Mr. Banbury justifies their adoption in paragraphs 89 and 90 of his report. As observed by him they will be practically reduced by the allowance for variations of seasons of 1/4th in dry lands and 1/4th in wet, but say they are somewhat in excess of the figures arrived at by experiment, Mr. Banbury is hardly justified in saying that this allowance has already been made by taking into account the results of experiments on very poor crops.

20. These grain-values have been commuted at the rates noted in the margin, which have been arrived at from the quoted prices of the whole district for the prescribed period of years (from 1845-46 to 1864-65) with a deduction of 12 1/2 per cent. for cost of cartage and merchant's profits.

Paddy, Rupees 105 per garce.	
Raggy " 143 "	
Varagoo " 89 "	

Mr. Banbury considers this latter to be a gratuitous allowance, as the price lists are supposed to represent the rates obtained by the ryot in the village, and he also points out that if the last nine years were included in the calculation, the rate would be increased as regards paddy by nearly 20 per cent. As observed by him, however, the only result of admitting such considerations would be a serious rise in the rates to be ultimately imposed, and the Board would object to any change in the scheme which would result in a rise in the rates of tax to be eventually imposed.

21. On the whole the Board think the commutation rates may be accepted. That for white paddy is moderate as compared with the rate in other districts; and as the rates for raggy and varagoo, though somewhat high, result when combined with the liberal allowance for cost of cultivation in a considerable reduction in the general dry rates, they need not be interfered with.

22. The cultivator's expenses have been very carefully estimated. They are decidedly liberal; those for dry lands being higher than have been allowed in the settlement of any other district for land of similar quality. This is in part, however, explained by the quantity of the description of land which is devoted to rice-cultivation, and by the fact that the proximity to Madras causes the price of labor to be abnormally high.

23. Though in his tentative schemes, Mr. Banbury took the straw into account in estimating the outturn of the lands, he has in the general scheme reverted to the usual plan of setting it off against the keep of the stock, but has taken it into consideration in the grouping of the Red Hill and Cholaveram Villages.

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24. The money-rates deduced from the several processes of settlement above described range from Rupees 7-8-0 to Rupees 2 per acre for wet land, and from Rupees 4 to 4 Annas per acre for dry land. These rates very nearly correspond to the value of half the net produce, and though the dry rates are somewhat above those adopted for adjoining districts where paddy is never grown upon dry land, the wet rates are generally below the figures fixed for similar lands in those districts.

25. In the tract under consideration, there are 102,572 acres of dry land under occupation, and 56,431 acres of waste. Upwards of 80 per cent. of the former will pay assessment at Rupees 1-8-0 to 8 Annas per acre, and only 5 per cent. of the latter is assessed above Rupees 1-4-0 per acre. Then of 145,000 acres of wet land under occupation, 84 per cent. will be charged for at rates from Rupees 5 to Rupees 2 per acre, and of 54,614 acres of wet waste, 84 per cent. is assessed at Rupees 3 and under per acre. The explanation of so large a breadth of wet cultivation coming under such low rates of assessment is that much of the irrigation is very uncertain.

26. The financial results of the application of these rates to the land under cultivation in the year of comparison (1872-73) is an increase of Rupees 18,818 or 3 per cent., i. e., the lands if the new rates had then been in operation. This result is arrived at from a gross increase of Rupees 31,006 in wet land, and a gross decrease of Rupees 12,187 in dry land. As there is an increase by survey of 10 per cent. on the total area under occupation, the increase in assessment may be said to be practically nil. In only two or three isolated cases, comprising a very insignificant area, is the increase of assessment above the increase in area ascertained by survey. The decrease in assessment amounts to 12 per cent. in the dry land, though here also there is an increase of area, also amounting to 12 per cent.; but Mr. Banbury considers that this reduction was really necessary, and the Board agree with him.

27. The second-crop assessment is estimated to be likely to amount to Rupees 45,796 on 20,899 acres of land. Mr. Banbury thinks that in the case of lands where the water-supply is assured, it would be best to compel a composition for second crop at one-half the usual rate, but this is inadmissible under G. O., dated 14th July 1874, No. 880, which has settled the question.

28. The final results now arrived at by Mr. Banbury have to some extent corrected his tentative schemes for the lands situated under the Red Hill, Cholavaram and Chembrambankum Tanks; but, as explained by him in paragraph 128 of the report, under the arrangement he now proposes, a return of 5½ths per cent. on the outlay on the Red Hill and Cholavaram Tanks, and of 4½ths per cent. on that on the Chembrambankum Tank will be obtained.

29. The rates as finally arrived at will, as in other districts, be increased by 12½ per cent. for Local and Village Service Cess, but these cesses will not be a new charge upon the people in Chingleput.

30. The Local Cess has been collected since 1871, and the Village Service Cess, which will amount to Rupees 38,627, calculated upon the new rates as applied to the land in occupation, will take the place of fees, amounting to Rs. 77,103, now paid by the ryots for Village Service. Thus in point of fact, on the whole, the ryots will be gainers by 6½ per cent. on the introduction of the Village Cess Act, though the relief will be large in some villages and little or nothing in others, and the final result of the revision of assessment will in the gross be a relief to the extent of a little more than 3½ per cent., i. e., an increase of 3 per cent. on the assessment with a decrease of 6½ per cent. by reduction of Village Service Fees.

31. The part of Mr. Banbury's report which refers to the Village Service Cess suggests grave difficulties.

32. The village servants' fees now amount to Rupees 1,24,229. There are 693 Curnams paid on the average Rupees 81* each per annum, but some of them get as much as Rs. 40 a-month (one gets Rupees 48) whilst others get only a few Annas. The consequence is that

* Speaking roughly ½th in land and ½th in money.

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the Curnams are less under the Collector's control than in any other district. The rich ones are independent and the poor ones indifferent. The Headmen are paid nothing, except in the case of a few villages in Sattaved transferred to Chingleput from North Arcot. As might be expected, they are almost useless, and collections are made with greater difficulty in Chingleput than in any other district, as is shown in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st April 1874, No. 754.

33. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that if Chingleput is to be raised from the low position into which it has sunk, it must have thoroughly efficient village establishments, free from the influence of intriguing Mirassidars and rack-renting absentee landlords.

34. There is no district in the Presidency in which a revision of village establishments is so necessary, and unfortunately there is none in which the assets of the fund, which can be raised for the purpose under Act IV. of 1864, are so inadequate.

35. Mr. Banbury states the assets at:—

	Rs.
Enfranchisement	18,429
Cess at 6½ per cent.	38,627
Now paid by the State	11,111
Total	68,167

To this must be added the cess on Inams, which Mr. Banbury has not taken into account, so that the assets may be taken to be Rupees 69,000.

36. There are 592 villages. At the utmost they cannot be reduced by amalgamation farther than 400. The lowest average pay which can be given to Curnams is Rupees 7. Then supposing that as Mr. Banbury proposes the Headmen are paid Rupees 3-8-0 each, that Taliaries and Toties are paid Rupees 3 each, and that there are three of these menials to a village, the amount required will be:—

	Rs.
Headmen	400 × 3½ × 12 = 16,800
Curnams	400 × 7 × 12 = 33,600
Taliaries and Toties	400 × 3 × 3 × 12 = 43,200
Total	93,600

so that at the lowest computation the assets will be insufficient by Rupees 24,600.

37. There is another difficulty. In other districts where the village establishments have been revised, large numbers of Curnams, drawing a few Rupees a-month, have been disbanded; but it is a different thing when men enjoying large stipends, as for instance from Rupees 20 to Rs. 40 a-month, as an hereditary property, have to be dealt with. It seems to the Board that it will be absolutely necessary to show some consideration, and that the high salaries must be allowed during the life-time of the present incumbents. When a lapse occurs, the salary may fairly be reduced to the rate allowed in the scale which will be authorized hereafter.

38. It may be assumed that if the Board's views with regard to the existing Curnams are adopted, the sum required for the village establishment at first will certainly not be less than Rupees 1,15,000, and the cess would then have to be 13½ per cent. This is of course inadmissible under the Act, and would be impolitic in the extreme even if it were not inadmissible.

39. After considering every possible way in which the object can be achieved, either with or without recourse to legislation, the Board have come to the conclusion that the deficit must be provided for by Government either by means of an assignment of land, of revenue, or in some other way. They are aware that this is contrary to existing orders, but the circumstances of the district are very peculiar and require peculiar treatment. Chingleput must have thoroughly efficient village establishments or it will never cease to be the seeming opprobrium of the Ryotwary system.

40. As to future additions to the revenue, Mr. Banbury explains that from the character of the soil there must always be a probability of a considerable entry in the accounts under "wet waste", and he does not anticipate that more than 5,000 acres of the present recorded "wet waste" of

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21,333 acres will be permanently taken up, even at the low average assessment of Rupees 2-8-11 per acre. He considers that it would be well to introduce an exceptional wet rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for some of the very inferior wet lands of Ponnary, some of which are waste and some occupied, and he proposes that the settling officer should be allowed to adopt this rate in regard to these lands when introducing the settlement. The Board resolve to support this proposal. There are 56,431 acres of "dry waste" with an average assessment of 11 Annas 1 Pie per acre. Of this Mr. Banbury estimates that a little under $\frac{1}{4}$ th, or 10,000 acres, may eventually be taken up. He sums up the probable future assets at Rupees 37,869 as shown in paragraph 135 of the report, and the Board think this may be accepted as a reasonable estimate.

41. The Board would allow the usual latitude in introducing the settlement.

42. The report stands in no need whatever of the deprecatory remarks in the concluding paragraph. There is no shortcoming to suggest that the writer was engaged on other duties of a very arduous character whilst he was preparing it.

43. The Collector of Chingleput has informed the Board, that he will submit his views with regard to Mr. Banbury's proposals after his return to the district, from which he is now absent on privilege leave.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 289. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd January 1875,
No. 144:—

Read the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 7th January 1875, No. 2:—

In reply to Board's official memorandum No. 1,065, dated 15th July last, I have the honor to state that I agree with Mr. Banbury's proposals, and have no special remarks to make regarding them. The grouping of the villages and the commutation rates appear to have been most carefully considered, while the new rates of assessment are on the whole, in my opinion, sufficiently liberal. I should add that Mr. Banbury has been frequently in communication with me and my Revenue subordinates during the preparation of his report, and has from time to time visited me in camp in various parts of the district.

2. Anything further that may occur to me in the course of actual settlement, I shall be able to communicate personally to the present Director, with whom I have already been in consultation as regards Samudayen lands and Swatantrams.

3. I must apologise for the delay in replying to the reference. Though I did not apprehend that any important suggestions or remarks from me would be necessary, still I was anxious to take advantage of my recent leave to go carefully through all the papers, and consider the whole question in detail.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 5th October 1874, No. 2,880.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Nos. 290—292.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th February 1875.*

No. 293. ORDER THEREON, 24th February 1875, No. 295.

Land Revenue, No. 11.

THE settlement of the principal division of the Chingleput District, which is discussed in the papers recorded above,

appears to have been conducted in accordance with the principles and rules prescribed for such operations, and will apparently inflict no hardship or injustice.

2. It includes a careful and well-adjusted redistribution of the existing revenue demand over the three taluqs, with a slight increase (3 per cent.) of revenue on the whole. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to accept the proposals now made, and, in sanctioning the carrying them into effect, desires to thank Mr. Banbury for the care and ability which he has bestowed on the work.

3. In introducing the new arrangements, the settling officer will be permitted to reduce the wet rates in the poor salt-saturated soils in north Ponnery, as proposed in paragraph 146 of the report. It is understood that the deduction adverted to in paragraph 100 is an allowance not only for "unfavorable seasons," but for "unprofitable areas now included in fields," and this should be clearly explained to those interested.

4. The condition of the Chingleput District is a matter which requires very serious consideration.

5. It would seem, from the representations of Mr. Banbury and the Board of Revenue, that the exceptionally poor and unprogressive state of the cultivators in this district is or may be due mainly to the following causes, apart from its recognised poverty of soil:—

(1.) The Merasi system with its absentee landlords, rack-rents, and monopoly of waste land.

(2.) The inefficiency of the village service establishment.

(3.) The condition of the Manavari or rain-fed paddy lands.

6. The Board have given their views on the first question, but it may be contended, on the other hand, that there is nothing unfair in the joint-proprietor system which has existed for centuries in this and other parts of South India; and that any evils which arise out of it are due rather to the mode in which the existing administration deals with this state of society.

7. It is obviously very desirable that the Government should have before them a full, careful, and trustworthy report upon this question. They could not have a better selection than the present Director of Revenue Settlement for this particular purpose, and they accordingly resolve to instruct Mr. Puckle, after conference with the Collector (who, it appears, is preparing a report on the subject), to undertake the task.

8. When this report, with the remarks of the Board, comes before him, His Excellency in Council will be in a position to judge as to the remedial action which the case requires.

9. The inefficiency of the village service establishment may, the Board think, be removed by the introduction of the Act (IV. of 1864), provided the difficulty as to inadequate funds is met by means of a subsidy from the Government. The working of the village cess has attracted the attention of His Excellency in Council, and several proposals for the grouping of villages and re-arrangement of establishments in different

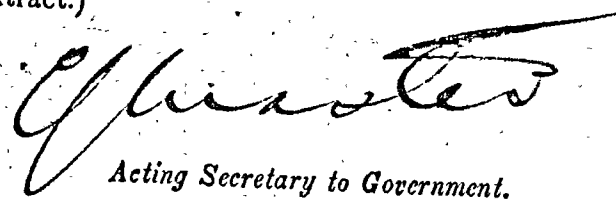
*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th February 1875.*

districts are under consideration. Until the Government have decided upon the policy which should guide their future proceedings on the general question, it does not appear desirable to impose the cess in Chingleput, so that no immediate orders on this part of the report are necessary.

10. But, in the mean time, it is desirable that a complete scheme should be prepared, showing how improvements can be best made without interfering more than is absolutely requisite with existing rights. To this Mr. Puckle's attention should at once be turned. The information which he gathers on Merasi affairs will materially aid him in forming an opinion here.

11. In regard to the Manavari or rain-fed paddy lands, the Board suggest, as a remedy, (1) that some of these lands might possibly be irrigated; and (2) as regards the remainder "the possibility of draining it should be considered," and that sub-soil drainage might be of great use. The former subject will be dealt with in the Public Works Department, where paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of the Board's Proceedings will be considered, and such action taken as may appear desirable. The experiment of sub-soil drainage might be tried on a small scale by Mr. Robertson in some locality conveniently near the Farm. The Collector should be instructed to aid in this matter, and to give every facility to the ryots that they may see the precise result of the experiment. The details should, of course, be reported for the information of Government.

(True Extract.)


Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.
„ the Public Works Department.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

P. W. 1875 Sept.

Govt. of {1875} Madras.
No. 1283.
REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

B. Hare

Dated February 21st.

Recd.

21st

Encl.

G. O., 21st February 1875, No. 295.

FEBRUARY.

Nos. 288—293.

Revision of the Settlement of the Principal
Division of Chingleput.—Accepting the proposals
made for the —, and issuing orders for carrying
them out.

12-11-16

G. O. No. 1075.17.4.75

23-3-75

S.H.B.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.
Read the following
Pro: of the Madras Govt.
in the Rev. Department. (H.E. No. 295 of 21 Feb/75)

1075

Communicated to the
Chief Engineer for Irrigation
and to the Superintending
Engineer Chingleput.
The latter Officer will
ascertain from the Collector
what portions of the Dis-
trict are particularly in
need of a supply of water
for the purpose of converting
rain fed & dry lands
into regularly irrigated
fields.

11/5/75
S.H.B.

2 For the tract of country between the Cortiliar and the Nara-
 naveram river it is pro-
 bable that water from
 both sources will be ob-
 tainable. As to the supply
 in the former the necessary
 particulars are available
 from the records kept
 at the Thamarapakum
 and Velligir Anicuts,
 and Mr. Bello's investiga-
 tion of the Naranaveram
 river will afford a general
 idea of its capabilities.

3 As soon as may be
 possible the Superintend-
 ing Engineer should sub-
 mit a preliminary report
 showing

showing the extent of
 country the improvement
 of which is desired, the
 probable means as regards
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He should also show
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For other Dept. sent

- 1 To the Dy. Supt. Chingleput
- 3 To the Collector do.
- 1 To the Chief Eng. for Irrigation
- 4 To the Revenue Dept.
- 3 To the Board

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 21-4-75

1283
Govt. of 1875 Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

to
Supt. Engineer
Chingleput.

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 17 April 1875, No.

10.75

No. 446-447.

Revision of the Settlement

of the Principal Division of

Chingleput. Pro in the

Rev. Dept. accepting pro-

posals for the - & issuing

orders for carrying them

out, Comd to the Ch. Engr.

for Mistr & to the Sub-

Engr, Chingleput; with

instructions.