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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 372-73 Press
Date 7-2 No.

Dated 22 April 1857

Not to be folded or roughly handled

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு-1

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள்

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும்
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கையொப்பம்

மூராய்ச்சி
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 17 OF 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT FORT SAINT GEORGE.

1. With your letter dated the 11th October (No. 44) 1855, you have submitted to us a Minute of Consultation dated the 14th August 1855, showing the final result of the consideration which has been given during the last ten years, to the question of a general survey and revision of assessment in the Districts subordinate to your Presidency.

2. You on the same date referred the whole matter for the orders of the Government of India. The vast importance of the subject and the necessity for dealing with it only with the fullest information, and after the most mature consideration, compelled us to await the communication of the views of that Government before issuing the instructions which you solicit.

3. The Minutes of the several Members of the Supreme Council have been forwarded to us, with a letter dated the 15th May last (No. 14) in which they give their "strong and "unanimous recommendation that the measures proposed by the Madras Government should be "generally sanctioned, and that authority should be given to carry them into effect."

4. The urgent necessity of a survey, with a view to the re-assessment of the Land Revenue in the greater portion of the Districts under your Presidency is, we consider, established beyond the possibility of doubt. We now proceed to review the several recommendations in the order in which we find them stated in your Minute of Consultation of the 14th August 1855.

Paras. 6 and 7.

5. We approve entirely of your proposal that the opportunity of the survey should be embraced for the purpose of instituting an investigation into the tenures on which land is now held rent-free. "It "is notorious," you observe, "that in every District enams to a large amount are held without, any "valid title whatever;" and although we can scarcely join in your anticipation that an investigation of titles if "undertaken in a fair spirit, and with proper consideration for the presumptive interest which has grown out of a permissive enjoyment of above half a century, will not "be objected to," yet we are not on that account disposed to withhold our assent to a measure which is called for by a due regard to the interests and claims of the tax paying portion of the agricultural community, and of the general mass of our subjects.

Para. 34.

6. With respect to the mode of dealing with persons holding enam lands on titles found to be invalid, we agree with you that "after the long possession which "has been tacitly permitted, it would be only fair to deal liberally with "these cases, and to forbear to resume immediately, the proceedings "should rather be of the nature of those at Bombay under Act XI. of 1852. "Thus" you observe "the *immediate* recovery of revenue from this source would not be great, but ultimately "it would be very considerable."

Para. 8.

7. We approve your decision that, for the purpose of obtaining greater accuracy, the Revenue survey should be connected by minor triangulations with the great Trigonometrical survey, a point to which we referred in para. 7 of our Despatch of the 18th July (No. 11) 1855.

Para 9.

8. We have already expressed our approval of the proposed manner of mapping very small fields in paras. 4 and 5 of the above quoted Despatch. We shall hereafter have occasion to recur to the point of the size of the fields when discussing the question of the expediency of discouraging small holdings, and the consequent increase of pauper ryots. We shall only remark in this place as we have already stated in para. 6 of the Despatch before referred to, that we believe you are under a misapprehension in supposing that by the Bombay system, any limitation was placed on the size of fields actually occupied, or any interference practical with existing rights. Neither is it, we believe, a correct statement of the Bombay rule that "if a field were held in partnership, and

"one of the co-partners died or gave up his part, the other co-partner must take it, or abandon "his part also, unless he could find some one to take the vacant share". By the Bombay practice several small fields held on the same tenure by different occupants, are clubbed together to form a larger field, bearing a separate number, and approaching in size as nearly as can conveniently be accomplished to the minimum size permitted for unoccupied land. These small fields continue to be held by their occupants, who, although designated sharers, are not under any joint responsibility, nor are their previous rights in any way interfered with. No further sub-division is permitted; and in the event of one of the small fields or shares becoming vacant by death, default, or otherwise, the ryots holding the other shares or portions constituting the survey field, are required to arrange among themselves to take up the unoccupied portion, or to vacate their own shares so as to leave the whole field to be engaged for by one individual. The obvious and intentional tendency of this rule is to lead to the consolidation of the small holdings into larger ones; and although it may appear somewhat arbitrary, no difficulty has been found, so far as we are aware, in carrying it into practice under the reduced and equalized assessment.

Para. 10. 9. The extension of the survey to enam as well as Government lands is highly proper. The detailed survey of the Jungle and unreclaimed waste appears to be, at least for the present, unnecessary. The establishment and preservation of boundary marks, and the preparation of field maps, village maps, and talook maps, are essential to the permanency of the work.

Para. 11. 10. We agree with you that the best mode of settlement is that commonly termed ryotwar, although it may more correctly be designated Khetwar; that the assessment on each field should be defined and fixed, so that the cultivator should know precisely the amount of the Government demand on the land occupied by him. Whether the collection of the revenue from the individual ryots should be made directly by the stipendiary officers of Government, or by some intermediate Agency is a question which we propose to notice in a subsequent part of this Despatch. With a moderate assessment, it is to be hoped that remissions, except under rare and exceptional circumstances, will cease to be granted. We have observed with much satisfaction that in the recently surveyed Districts of the Bombay Presidency remissions have already almost disappeared from the accounts.

Para. 12. 11. The discontinuance of the practice of granting remissions will render unnecessary all interference with, or enquiry into the agricultural operations of the ryot. He will be held liable for the assessment of all the land, whether actually cultivated, or not, for which he may have engaged, until he shall have formally relinquished it, and entire freedom will be given to him either to relinquish or to take up fresh land, as his inclination or means of cultivation may dictate to him.

Paras. 13 *and* 14. 12. In the classification of the soils, we agree with you in the opinion that exact accuracy is unattainable and that provided the assessment be sufficiently moderate, the want of it will not for a time be of much practical importance. We therefore concur with you in thinking that the classes should be few, and based on real and distinguishable differences of soil. The officers engaged in the duty of fixing the assessment should always bear in mind that, as you have expressed it "the "right of the Government is not a rent; which consists of all the surplus produce, after paying "the costs of cultivation and the profits of the agricultural stocks; but a land revenue only, which "ought, if possible, to be so lightly assessed as to leave a surplus or rent to the occupier, whether "he in fact let the land to others, or retain it in his own hands."

Para. 15. 13. The suggestion that the distinctive classification of lands according as they are or are not capable of irrigation from a Government source should be abolished, and that all land should be classified simply with reference to its soil, and its productiveness without irrigation, a water rate being charged when Government water is used or is permanently available, is one well worthy of mature consideration. This practice prevails in the North West Provinces, and although the universal practice under your Presidency is different the change might, you think, be made without inconvenience on the occasion of a survey if on the whole deemed expedient.

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Para. 16. 14. The classification of the soils having been completed the next process to be undertaken is the valuation of the land. In the former operation, the inherent qualities of the land only are considered, while in the latter such accidental circumstances as the nearness of the village, facility of commutation, and whatever else may affect either the quantity or quality of the produce have to be taken into account. This may you consider, be most conveniently affected, as in Bombay, by placing the field or village, as the case may be, in a higher or lower class of assessment according to the aggregate of such circumstances.

Paras. 17 *to* 19. 15. The next and final process is the determination of the assessment. You are of opinion that, with certain exceptions, the proportion of the crop actually taken by Government at the present time, except when there have been recent reductions, is not less than 50 per cent. on irrigated, and 35 per cent. on unirrigated land. Under the revised assessment, you propose that 30 per cent. of the gross produce should be taken, as the maximum of the Government demand under the most favorable circumstances, but subject to reduction in the event of the absence or lower degree of any of the accidental advantages referred to in the preceding para. These reductions would, you apprehend, bring down the share taken by Government to about 25 per cent., or one fourth of the gross produce.

16. We consider that this part of your scheme, is the one most open to objection, and moreover that it is inconsistent with the principle laid down in para. 13 of your Resolution that the right of Government is not even to the whole rent, but only to a share of the rent. In lands of a high degree of fertility, possessing every means of communication and in the neighbourhood of good markets, 30 per cent. of the gross produce may fall considerably within the limit of the rent or net produce; in lands less fertile, and less favorably situated, a much smaller share of the gross produce might considerably exceed it. The natural and inevitable consequence, as it appears to us, of apportioning the assessment to the gross produce, is to favor the most fertile lands, and to press with increasing severity on the poorer lands, in an inverse ratio to their fertility.

17. In a natural state of things when the demand for agricultural produce is such as to render it necessary to bring all the available land under the plough, the least fertile land in cultivation would be that the gross produce of which would merely furnish the wages of labor and the profits of the stock employed in cultivating it, leaving no surplus out of which any rent or assesment could be paid. If, as under our revenue system, an assesment however small, is imposed such land must of necessity, all other circumstances remaining the same be abandoned, and cultivation will recede until it reaches the point at which the gross produce is just sufficient to provide for the payment of the assessment, in addition to the wages of labor and the profits of stock.

18. The fact that the holdings are generally of very small extent, that the labour is performed in most cases by the ryot and his family, and that the agricultural capital employed is of exceedingly small amount, does not, we apprehend, interfere with the operation of the principles to which we have adverted. The produce of the land must at least be sufficient to feed and clothe the laborer and his family, and to replace the cattle and agricultural implements as they become worn out; and, besides this, a surplus must remain for the payment of the assessment imposed by the State.

19. We are therefore of opinion that the assessment should be proportioned to the net and not to the gross produce. This course was followed in the North Western Provinces of Bengal when the proportion demanded by

Directions to Settlement Officers, N. W. P. para. 52. the Government as its land revenue wa taken at two thirds of the net produce.

You observe that, although this share of the net produce would bear various proportions to the gross produce, according to circumstances, on the whole, it may be assumed to be equal to about 30 per cent. on the grosss produce. Admitting this assumption to be sufficiently correct for practical purposes, we must observe that the question is in no respect one of averages. It may be true that 30 per cent. of the gross produce of a whole district may be equivalent to two thirds of the net produce; but the object of your proposed operations is to apportion the assessment fairly on the individual fields composing the district according to their varying degrees of value, and this object will not be attained by making the gross and not the net produce of each field the basis of assessment.

Revenue

20. It may be argued that the net produce cannot be ascertained, or even estimated, with-any near approach to accurary. No attempt to estimate the net produce has been made in the revised settlements of Bombay or of the North West Provinces, in the latter of which it is declared that the operation of determining the assessment is "not one of arithmetical calculation, but of judg-"ment and sound discretion." We are well satisfied that absolute accuracy cannot be attained; but in endeavouring to fix the assessment on the basis of the net produce, or rent, we apprehend that you would be pursuing a course founded on correct principles, although but imperfectly attainable in practice. For the attainment of this object, as of many others contemplated in the revised settlement; it is probable that much useful information may be gathered by consulting the most intelligent and influential inhabitants of the villages in course of assessment. The main point to be regarded is that the assessment should be fixed at a rate sufficiently moderate to allow for errors of judgment on the part of the settling officer. If this be attended to, the effect of any irregularities which may occur, will only be to render the lower assessed fields more valuable than those on which a higher assessment is imposed; but, in all cases, the share of the net produce left to the cultivator after defraying the assessment, and the expenses of cultivation will still be sufficient to render his land a desirable property.

Directions to Settlement Officers, para 51.

Directions to Settlement Officers N. W. P. paras 53. 54.

21. The proportion of the produce to be taken as revenue being determined, the next step you observe, is to decide the principle on which to convert it into money. You propose that the assessment of each field should be fixed in terms of so much grain, and that the grain should be converted into money at the average price of the preceding seven or ten years (according to the period that it may be thought advisable to take) and that the prices so fixed should endure for a term of the same length, at the expiration of which they would again become liable to re-adjustment on the same principle. You are also of opinion that the grain assessment should not be fixed in perpetuity but declared unalterable for a period of fifty years.

Paras. 20 *to* 23.

22. We entertain great doubts of the expediency of these proceedings. We think that the rates, as we propose them to be assessed should be sufficiently moderate to allow for all ordinary fluctuations in the prices of grain, and that all needlessly frequent alterations in the amount of the ryots' payments should be avoided. The grain assessment having been determined and converted into money at a fair and moderate rate, we should prefer that the assessment so fixed should be declared unalterable for a term of thirty years (as in Bombay and the North West Provinces) at the expiration of which period both the amount of the grain assessment and the rate of its conversion into money, would be subject to re-adjustment according to existing circumstances.

23. In these paras., you have discussed the means which it may be possible to adopt to diminish the evils arising from the existence of very small holdings and consequently of a class of ryots scarcely if at all, above the grade of paupers. The economical disadvantages of a minute sub-division of holdings are very generally admitted, both under your Presidency and that of Bombay. The two main causes of minute holdings you state to be; first, the practice of equal partitions of property among heirs; and secondly, the facility with which men, without any capital or any interest in the soil have been allowed to obtain land.

Paras. 24 *to* 27.

24. From a Statement appended to the Board's Report on the Land Revenue administration for 1853-54, it appears that, out of a total number of Puttahs (excluding Joint Puttahs) of 1,409,729 no less than 834,190 were for sums below 10 Rupees, and give an average assessment of 3½ Rupees for each holding.

25. You observe that "under the new settlement in Bombay an attempt has been made "to check the evil by positive restrictions on the size of holdings, and similar measures have been proposed for your Presidency." We have already called your attention to the Bombay rules, and to the effect which, without interfering with existing interests, it is hoped they may exercise eventually in the size of holdings. The small fields which now constitute separate and distinct occupancies may ultimately become consolidated into one survey field, and no land now uncultivated will be allowed to be taken up in a smaller quantity than a survey field. No further sub-division will be permitted, and although under the law of equal partition the interest in the land may be divided among the members of the family of a deceased occupant, the integral field will be held liable for the revenue assessed on it, in the event of default on the part of any or all of the joint tenants.

26. Although the Bombay rules may not be applicable in all respects to the circumstances of your presidency, we conceive that it will not be impracticable to establish regulations which while differing in form, may still tend to the same end. It is easy to conceive that, under the Hindoo law of inheritance, holdings (we do not under this term refer to single fields, but to all the fields in the occupation of one individual) may be so split up into minute portions that the produce of each shall be barely sufficient to maintain the cultivator and his family leaving, no surplus out of which to pay any assessment. We consider that the Government has a clear right to take measures to prevent the occurrence of a state of things which will ultimately dry up the source from which the revenue on which it mainly depends is derived. In the exercise of this right, they may justly declare that the fields actually occupied and cultivated at the time of the survey falling within a certain defined limit, shall not be further sub-divided, but that, whatever division of interests may hereafter arise under the law of equal partition, the whole field will continue liable for the whole revenue fixed upon it, that persons desirous of engaging for fresh land will not be permitted to take it except in fields of a definite size, unless together with that of the fields which they may already occupy, the assessment of the whole holding shall not fall below any amount which you shall hereafter determine. You might also declare that the holder of any small portion of land falling into arrear (a circumstance which will probably occur not unfrequently when the grant of remissions except under a general calamity of season, ceases to form a part of the revenue system) shall not be allowed to have a fresh puttah, but that it shall be added to the holding of any person willing to engage for it, provided the whole holding does not fall below the prescribed size. We would also suggest that no ryot desirous of contracting his cultivation should be allowed to do so by giving up land which would reduce his holding below the prescribed limit.

27. We cannot doubt that rules framed in accordance with the principles indicated in the preceding para. would have the beneficial effect of preventing further sub-division of holdings and ultimately of getting rid of a large proportion of the very small ones which now exist, and further, that they might be carried into effect without any objectionable interference with private rights.

28. In para. 27 you have referred to the rights of Meerassidars over the waste lands of their villages, and you observe that "under moderate assessment" land "will become valuable, "the rightful holders will occupy it themselves sub-letting it, or part of it, and will no longer "quietly submit to its being given away to those who have no rightful interest in it." The question involved in this para. is one of very considerable importance, and it would appear that you now propose to deal with it in a manner at variance with the practice which has hitherto prevailed. We desire that, in the disposal of waste land you will be guided by the principles laid down in para. 55 of our Despatch of the 28th July (No. 8) 1841, and paras. 31 and 32 of Despatch dated 3d July (No. 17) 1844, and which are more fully enunciated in your Minutes of Consultation of the 1st March and 24th July 1849.

Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, para. 321.

29. We see no reason to change the opinions respecting the rights of Meerassidars which we entertained when those paras. were written. Wherever, as in Tanjore any remains of Meerassy right have survived to the present time, and have on actual existence, we do not desire that it should be interfered with; but where, as in the greater portion of your Presidency it has fallen into desuetude, and has only been known in name ever since we have obtained possession of the country, we think that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any attempt for its revival.

N. B.—*It is also suggested that the mode practised in this country for the commutation of tithe into a rent charge might perhaps be beneficially adopted, viz., to take the conversion price of each year at the average price of the preceding seven years.*

30. When applications for waste land are made by strangers, they should be communicated to the resident cultivators of the village, whether claiming to be Meerassidars or not, and the option should be given to them of engaging for it, finding security for the payment of the assessment. Should they, or any of them think fit to do so, they would of course be at liberty either to cultivate the land themselves or to sublet it, but the payment should be strictly enforced, in order, on the one hand to prevent transactions in the nature of land jobbing, and, on the other, to deter the villagers from engaging for land merely for the purpose of excluding others who might be desirous of holding it direct from Government, but who objected to take it as their sub-tenant. In cases where the resident ryots should refuse to engage for the waste lands of their village, Government may exercise the right of granting them to the persons applying, who would then hold the same position and possess the same rights in all respects as the other ryots of the village.

Minutes Consultation 24th July 1849.

31. In these paras. you refer to the practice of yearly holdings, and you state that "it seems desirable to adopt measures to introduce a more permanent occupancy." "Under the present system," you observe "a ryot is "held to be entitled to hold his land so long as he pays the demand on it. The Govern- "ment cannot oust him to give the land to another; but he is free to throw up the lands when- "ever he pleases practically, under this system many fields are held permanently, although the "ostensible title is only the annual puttah."

Paras. 28 *and* 29.

32. The means by which you propose to give this greater permanency appear to be first, by converting the annual puttah into a perpetual one, or, at least for so long as the ryot shall not desire to contract, or to increase his holding; and secondly, by allowing ryots occupying holdings "of some considerable size" to compound for a fixed annual payment either for a term of years, or otherwise making certain allowances for waste, for fallow, for bad seasons, &c.

33. The objection to the latter of these plans appears to be that, although ryots would probably be willing to engage for their holdings for a sum somewhat below the aggregate amount of the assessment on the fields composing it, and would continue to pay it so long as the seasons were favorable, yet, in a year of failure, when scanty crops might be combined with low prices there would be no means of keeping them to their engagement. The contract in short, would be altogether and solely for the advantage of the ryot, and, under a moderate assessment, such an arrangement seems unnecessary either to induce extended cultivation, or to secure permanency of occupancy.

34. The first plan however appears highly desirable, and we observe with satisfaction that it has already been partially brought into operation. In their Report on the Revenue administration for 1853-54, the Board of Revenue say that they propose "establishing the rule that each ryot is answerable for his holding of the preceding year, unless "within a fixed time he presents a writing detailing any fields which he wishes to resign, or any "new land which he wishes to occupy. All these representations" they state "are to be "promptly settled, and on their completion the cultivation returns of the year showing the land "under occupancy will be drawn out. The Board have already sanctioned this change of "system in Nellore and South Arcot, and now that the assessment is in process of being placed "on a modified and sounder basis, they hope that the ryotwary system will gradually receive its "intended development and display a series of estates held by substantial proprietors with little "annual change." Under this arrangement, the interference of the native revenue officers will be reduced to the lowest possible amount, and in fact no interference will be called for except at the cultivator's own request.

Letter dated 4th July 1855, *para.* 21.

35. The extent to which it is proposed in this para. that the revenue survey and assessment should be carried, seems to be judicious. It will include all land usually cultivated, and all that has been cultivated within memory, or according to the village accounts, as well as such as may seem likely to be brought under the plough under the operation of an improved revenue system. Jungle and utterly unreclaimed waste will not be surveyed in detail, the total area only being determined.

Para. 30.

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36. These paras. are devoted to the consideration of the probable effects of the proposed measures on the revenue of your Presidency. You are of opinion that they will be followed gradually but surely, by a great extension of cultivation, and you anticipate with confidence that the result "instead of "a falling off, will be an accession to the revenue, while, as respects the payers and the public, "the gain will be enormous, the revenue will be derived from resources double or treble those "upon which it is levied now, and will be paid with corresponding ease, and absence of "privation."

Paras. 31 *to* 35.

37. We are disposed to concur in these expectations, and the probability of their realization is borne out by the actual results of the revisions of assessment under the Presidency of Bombay, as well as by the effects of the introduction of reduced rates into the District of South Arcot.

Madras Selections, No. 22, papers relating to the revision of assessment in South Arcot.

Note ad finem.

38. It must however be borne in mind that the large augmentation of agricultural produce, which may be expected to ensue on the reduction of the assessment, will, if confined to grain for local consumption and especially if ready means for transporting it to distant markets are not simultaneously provided, probably lead to a considerable decrease in the price, and that the ability of the ryot to pay the lower assessment may be in reality no greater than that which he now possesses under a higher one. It is therefore of the utmost importance that encouragement should be given to the production of sugar, cotton, and other articles suited for exportation; and that, as we have already remarked in our despatch of the 8th November (No. 23) 1854, when referring to the expected increase of produce consequent on the construction of extensive works of irrigation, ready means of intercommunication between the several districts should be afforded. Although not specifically stated in the resolution which we have been reviewing, we presume that provision will be made in the new arrangement for the formation of District Road Funds, on a principle similar to that established in South Arcot, which was approved in para. 20 of our despatch dated 18th July (11) 1855.

39. The agency proper for effecting the survey and assessment and the cost of both operations, have next to be considered.

Paras. 36 *to* 44.

40. You propose that the survey should be conducted under the superintendence of a Surveyor General, who should be an officer of scientific acquirements, and who should receive a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, in addition to the ordinary pay and allowances of his rank Under this officer you would place at least four Deputy Surveyors General, with staff pay at the rate of Rupees 650 per mensem, each in charge of a separate geographical division of the operations. The total cost of the Survey, assuming the area to be subjected to it, at thirty eight million acres, or sixty thousand square miles, you estimate at Rupees 38,40,000, and the time that it would occupy at twenty two years.

41. You are of opinion that the assessment and settlement, including the classification and valuation of the land should be entrusted to a different agency. You accordingly propose that a Revenue Officer of experience should be constituted Superintendent of settlement, with a salary (to avoid frequent changes of incumbency) not less than that of a Member of the Board of Revenue, with Deputies under him at Rupees 1,000 per mensem, one of whom it would probably be found expedient to have following each Deputy Surveyor General. Estimating the extent of land to be brought under settlement as thirty eight million acres, and the cost at ten rupees per hundred acres, the total amount will be Rupees 38,00,000, which added to the cost of the Survey will give an aggregate sum of Rupees 76,40,000.

42. You observe that the amount is large, but that as it will be spread pretty equally over a period of fifteen or twenty years, it will amount to no more than a charge of from one to one and a half per cent. on the annual revenue. The information which you have requested from the Government of India, as to the salaries and establishments of the Settlement Officers in the North West Provinces, and the nature of their duties, will, when received, probably lead you

Paras. 44 *and* 45.

to modify in some respects the scheme of establishments which you have suggested, when this shall have been finally settled you propose to submit detailed statements for the sanction of the Government of India. We will here remind you that much information is possessed by the Bombay Government regarding Establishments, both of Survey and Assessment, and amongst other competent authorities, we refer you especially to the Reports of Major Wingate, and Mr. Goldsmid on this subject.

43. We fully concur in your opinion that the cost about to be incurred is not more than commensurate with the importance of the objects sought to be attained by it, and we therefore give our sanction to the expenditure required. We would only remind you that the work should be pushed on as fast as efficient Establishments can be organized, not only that the people and the Government may the sooner benefit by the projected measures executed with caution and judgment, but also from motives of economy, as it is obvious that the expense of superintendence need not be increased in a ratio proportionate to the increase of the work whether of survey or assessment which must be performed in the field.

44. In his Minute dated the 13th March 1856, Mr. J. P. Grant has pointed out that from the circumstance of the settlement being ryotwar, it does not necessarily follow that each individual ryot should pay his dues direct into the public treasury. In our Despatch dated the 31st January (No. 1) 1849, we suggested the expediency of your requesting information from the Government of Bengal, as to the mode in which the settlement of Cuttack had been conducted with the view of ascertaining whether any of the principles there adopted would be made applicable to the Northern Circars. This system was examined by Mr. Walter Elliot, who appears to have arrived at the conclusion that a system similar at least in some respects to that of Cuttack might be introduced with advantage into those districts. Mr. J. P. Grant also expresses a similar opinion, observing that "nothing could have worked better than the last settlement of Cuttack," we do not wish to issue any positive instructions on this point; but we think that the recommendation of Mr. Elliot together with some other suggestions offered by Mr. Grant in his Minute before referred to, should receive your careful and deliberate consideration.

Minute 8th June 1854.

Minute 13th March 1856, *para.* 9.

45. In conclusion, we have to express our entire satisfaction at the liberal and enlightened spirit in which this important subject has been discussed, and at the lucid and able manner in which your conclusions and recommendations have been placed before us in your Minutes of Consultation of the 14th August 1855. As you will now be in possession of our general sanction to the expenditure involved in the execution of this great measure, and of our view of the principles on which it should be conducted, we have only to state, in full concurrence with the sentiments recorded by your Government that we should "deeply regret if any further delay were permitted to intervene in entering on a work which has been accomplished, or is in course of execution in all the "other divisions of the British Indian Empire; which is universally admitted to be urgently required," in the Madras Presidency, "and which is, indeed, absolutely necessary wherever a "land tax constitutes the chief part of the Public Revenue, because it affords the only sound "data for judging of the value of the land."

Para. 43.

LONDON,
17*th December* 1856.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. SYKES.
(„) R. D. MANGLES.
&c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 28th April 1857.

No. 372.

No. 7. *Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 22d April* 1857.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter, in this department, from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 17th December 1856, No. 17, communicating their observations and instructions on the course of proceeding proposed in Extract Minutes Consultation 14th August 1855, No. 951, to be adopted by this Government, for a general revenue survey and re-assessment of the lands of the several Districts in this Presidency.

2. A copy of this despatch will be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information, with reference to the resolution of the 14th August 1855; and their attention will be directed generally to the views expressed by the Honorable Court.

3. In the paras. of the despatch quoted in the margin, the Honorable Court admit the necessity of a survey and revision of the assessment, and the advantages likely to result from these proceedings. They approve of the extent to which it is proposed to carry out the survey, and of its extension to enam lands, and agree as to the advisability of taking advantage of the opportunity offered by it, of instituting an investigation into rent free tenures. They concur moreover in the proposals made by this Government for dealing with enams held on invalid titles; for connecting the revenue survey by minor triangulations with the great Trigonometrical survey; and for the classification and valuation of land.

Paras. 1 *to* 14 *and* 35 *to* 38.

4. The only points which call for notice in this place, are those contained in para. 38, wherein the Court desire encouragement to be given to the production of sugar, cotton, and other articles suited for exportation; and in connection with it, advert to the importance of affording ready means of inter-communication between the several Districts.

5. As regards the formation of Road funds for the last mentioned purpose, similar to that established in South Arcot; which the Honorable Court presume will be made in the new arrangement, the Governor in Council observes it intimated in para. 5 of the letter to the Honorable Court, dated 11th October 1855, No. 44, that, besides the per centage of the gross produce which the Government propose to take in fixing the assessment of the land to serve for the general purposes of the State, it is in contemplation to establish cesses for local objects; one of which it was stated, would be the maintenance and improvement of District roads; the period at which this fund was to be created was pointed out in a later letter to the Honorable Court dated 27th May 1856, No. 7, para. 11, viz. "when the survey and the revision of the assessment" (which have been approved) "shall be fully carried out." This part of the subject will therefore be kept in view during the progress of the above measures.

6. In the paragraphs noted in the margin, the Honorable Court have entered largely on the discussion of the measures suggested by this Government, respecting the share of the produce to be taken as the Government demand, the mode of converting that demand into a money assessment, the means to be taken for checking the sub-division of small holdings, and the rights of Merassidars over the waste lands of their villages.

Paras. 15 *to* 34.

7. The Honorable Court regard the principle advocated by this Government of taking a certain share of the gross produce as the basis of the Government demand to be open to objection, and think that an assessment so obtained will prove unequal in its operation, favoring the most fertile lands, and pressing heavily on the poorer lands. They are of opinion that an assessment proportioned to the net, and not to the gross produce, though attended with difficulties in its attainment, would be found more equitable. The Honorable Court at the same time admit* that the operation of determining the assessment is not one of arithmetical calculation, but of judgment and sound discretion.

**Para.* 20.

8. The remarks of the Honorable Court on this and the other points indicated above, will receive consideration in due course, and need not interfere with the preliminary operations of the survey, for the commencement of which application will be made to the Government of India. But the Government desire to direct the attention of the Board to the Honorable Court's obser-

vations in the paras. previously quoted, as well as in para. 44, in order to their considering the subjects therein discussed in connection with the Honorable Mr. Grant's Minute, a copy of which will now be furnished to the Board of Revenue together with the letter* from the Government of India forwarding it.

*16th Oct. 1856 No. 1306.

9. On the subject of Meerassy rights, the orders communicated in paras. 28 to 30 are positive.

39 *to* 45. 10. The Honorable Court, having generally approved and sanctioned the arrangements proposed for the survey operations, and for the revision of the assessment, as well as the expenditure of 76,40,000 Rupees on that account, and having further desired that the work should be pushed on as fast as efficient establishments can be organized, and without any needless delay, the Governor in Council resolves to address the Government of India with the view of obtaining their sanction to the nomination of a settlement officer and a Surveyor General, in communication with whom the Government will prepare a further list of detailed establishments that may be needed. The Government remark that the services of the settlement officer may be made immediately available in assessing those talooks of South Arcot which Captain Priestley has lately surveyed.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 8. *Minute by the Honorable Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.*

It appears to me that the Court's Despatch disposes of all but one of the suggestions of Mr. Grant to which the Government of India direct attention, and that further discussions of subjects so disposed of would only lead to indefinite delay.

The Home Government, after full consideration of the proceedings of the Government of India, have declared the mode in which the difficult subject of small holdings shall be dealt with.

They do not concur in Mr. Grant's views on the treatment of waste lands and have signified their instructions on this head.

In expressing their expectation that the assessment will be fixed on the net and not on the gross produce, the Honorable Court got over the difficulty, if not impracticability, of obtaining accurate data for this purpose, or arriving at reliable results by declaring "that the operation of determining the assessment is not one of arithmetical calculation but of judgment and sound discretion." This matter therefore is left in the hands of the settling officers, and we should only embarrass their proceedings by further discussing this very fertile point.

Mr. Grant thinks that the principle of consulting the ryots in fixing the assessment has not been sufficiently inculcated in the Proceedings of this Government. If it is so, it has occurred from the necessity being so fully admitted that it was deemed a matter of course that it would be an essential element in the process. There can however be no harm in more pointedly noticing it now.

The Court after due discussion have given their directions regarding commutation rates.

The only subject, as it seems to me, that is left for settlement is the Cuttack system, the introduction of which into the Northern Districts was advocated by Mr. Walter Elliot. My own impression is not favorable to a plan which, as far as I can judge from the imperfect information I possess, approaches so nearly to a village rent, and which leaves the ryot so much in the power of a few leading men of his village. I am quite ready however to give my best consideration to any thing that may be adduced in favor of the Cuttack system. But there is no need on account of this to delay application to the Government of India for sanction for making the appointments which the Honorable Court have approved of, or making the Board of Revenue acquainted with the views and orders of the Honorable Court as given in their despatch; and the Board should, at the same time, be called on for an early opinion as to what establishments will be required and what arrangements should be made to ensure a speedy commencement of this great work, and be invited to make any general observations in furtherance of the measures proposed that they may desire to offer.

3*d March* 1857. (Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

No. 9. *Minute by the Honorable WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.*

1. I do not see the use of going into the details of Mr. Grant's Minute which brings forward no new views. The chief points embraced in it have all been discussed, and to raise argument on them anew will only serve to swell an already very voluminous record.

2. The great point now is to begin the work, and I therefore think that application should be made at once for a Surveyor General or Commissioner of Survey to organize the establishment for the first stage in the process—that of the measurement of the area.

3. The papers should at the same time be referred to the Board of Revenue and that body in communication with the Superintendent of Survey should prepare and draw up a sketch of the establishment required, the points at which operations should commence, &c.

4. Simultaneously with the Survey, provision should be made for the investigation of enams and settlement of boundaries.

5. A separate officer is required for this duty with a fitting establishment; but if more than one district is brought under survey at the same time, there should be a separate officer for each district.

6. I consider it of the greatest importance that these investigations should proceed *pari passu* with the admeasurement of the surface, because the two operations will mutually aid each other, and the early settlement of such claims can alone ensure the construction of correct maps (whether of field or village boundaries) which must be drawn by the surveyors as they proceed. It would cause much additional delay and expense to prepare a *corrected* series at a subsequent period, and the encroachments and fictitious alienations of land are so numerous that it would be hardly possible to *correct* the original sketch of the village area if once laid down for the existing condition of fields.

7. A settling officer need not be appointed till the topographical Establishment has been fully organized and has commenced operations.

8. It will be quite time enough to take into consideration the best mode of realizing the revised assessment, whether as now by means of a Tahsildari Establishment, or through the people themselves as in Cuttack, when the revision of one district has been completed.

9. I will only observe here, that the Cuttack plan has nothing to do with individual rights which are fully secured by the survey arrangements, but merely refers to the plan of getting in the revenue through the villagers themselves, without the intervention of a ministerial collecting Establishment.

10. This with most of the other points raised in Mr. Grant's Minute may safely and indeed advantageously, be postponed for the present.

11. The first point to be taken up by the Board and Superintendent will be the system of mensuration to be adopted in laying down the area.

I do not concur altogether in the scheme which has received the approbation of the Board and is now in progress under Capt. Priestley.

I have always urged that the greatest amount of accuracy attainable should be secured at this survey should be made once for all, and should serve as a standard for all future purposes whether fiscal or judicial, whether for the determination of public or private rights.

14. For this purpose I am decidedly of opinion, that a more accurate system of measurement and more in accordance with the best surveys now in progress at home, should be adopted here. This however can be considered on receipt of the Board's Report.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT.

15*th April*, 1857.

No. 10. *Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*

I am so little acquainted with this subject that I do not venture upon a consideration of the numerous important details connected with it, they have been already fully discussed, and further argument on them will only serve to delay the commencing of the survey, which it is all important to begin at once; and I think that immediate application should be made for authority to organize a thoroughly efficient establishment of surveyors for this purpose.

17*th April* 1857. (Signed) P. GRANT.

Ordered in consequence that the following letter be despatched.

No. 11. *From H. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; to the Secretary to the Government of India; dated 22d April* 1857, *No.* 373.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to forward a copy of a Despatch from the Honorable Court, dated the 17th December 1856, No. 17, and to request that it may be laid before the Governor General in Council.

2. The Government of India are well aware of the length of time during which the important work of a survey and re-assessment of this Presidency have been under consideration, have had before them the views recorded upon the subject by successive Governments, and have placed on record their own sense of the pressing necessity for the work, and their general approval of the mode in which it has been proposed to carry it out.

3. The Government of Madras therefore persuade themselves that his Lordship in Council will participate in the strong feelings of satisfaction which they have experienced on receiving so ready and cordial an approval from the Honorable Court, of a work on which the well being of this Presidency so eminently depends, and they confidently rely on the assistance of the Government of India in carrying into early execution the wish which the Honorable Court have expressed, that the work should be pushed on as fast as efficient establishments can be organized, and in obviating the deep regret which the Honorable Court have declared that they should experience, if further delay were permitted.

Para. 20. 4. The Government of India will observe that although the Honorable Court have left for eventual decision the question of whether, in fixing the assessment, it should be proportioned to the gross or the net produce of the land, they have fully admitted that the operation of determining the assessment is not one of arithmetical calculation but of judgment and sound discretion.

5. A copy of the Honorable Court's despatch will now be sent to the Board of Revenue, and their attentive consideration of it will be requested, and although it is obvious from the opinion above referred to, that the Court do not intend that action upon their present orders should be stayed, this Government will give every attention to the question which has been raised, when the views of the Board are before them. With the Court's Despatch the Honorable Mr. Grant's Minute of the 13th March 1856, received with your letter of the 16th October 1856, will be transmitted to the Board and their particular attention requested to it.

6. The Government of India will be prepared to find that this Government, having now brought the great question of a survey and re-assessment of the land, to the very verge of commencement, are most desirous of seeing that commencement made.

7. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the detailed Establishments that will be wanted and the many questions that will arise, in respect to both the survey and assessment, can be satisfactorily arranged and settled, only in communication with the officers who may be entrusted with the direction of the operations, and the Governmemt are desirous of at once obtaining the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the nomination of a settlement officer, and

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a Surveyor General, on the salaries named in the Extract Minutes Consultation of the 14th of August 1855, and now approved by the Honorable Court, the appointment of the subordinate Establishment being left, until the Government have had an opportunity of discussing with the chief of each Department, the detailed plan of operation he may propose, and of consulting him as to the Establishment he may require.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels that it is quite unnecessary to press upon the Government of India the great importance of an immediate commencement of a work, for which this Presidency has been waiting for so many years, argument has been exhausted in discussing it, the Government of India and the Honorable Court have alike admitted its urgent necessity, and economy will be best consulted by immediate and vigorous action.

9. I am instructed to point out that if additional proof were needed of the necessity of the immediate sanction now solicited, it would be found in the present condition of the district of South Arcot, where, with the approval of the Government of India the survey of three large and highly cultivated talooks has been completed, in which the settlement officer will find immediate occupation for his Establishment. An additional Sub-Collector has lately been appointed to the District, and it has been proposed to confide to him a work for which the Collector has no time; there is however no Establishment for this officer, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that his proceedings should be stayed, and that the re-assessment of the three talooks should be undertaken by the settlement officer for whose appointment I am now to apply. It is obvious to this Government that the work in South Arcot should be conducted on precisely the same principles that are to obtain, and in precisely the same manner, that is to be followed, in other Districts of the Presidency, and that as the survey has been completed, the ryots should no longer be kept in uncertainty as to the terms on which they are to hold their land.

10. I am to enclose an application in the usual form for the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the appointment of the two officers whose services are needed to organize the two Departments, of survey and assessment, and to state that further application will be made for the subordinate Establishments, as soon as their details have been decided on, in communication with the heads of each.

Revenue

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Statement of Temporary Establishment

Year.	Charges.		
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....

No.	Date.	Extract from Home Department of Government of India.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of charge.	Present scale. Rs.	A	P	Proposed scale. Rs.	A	P.
			General Survey of the Madras Presidency.	1 Superintendent of Settlement				3,016	10	8
				1 Surveyor General.....				1,000	...	...
								Total...	4,016	10	8

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22d April 1857.

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

Proposition.				Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Govt. of India.		
Permanent.		Temporary.					Home Dept.	Financial Dept.	
Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.				Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P / Period.	Rs. A P / Period.						
.....	.....	3016 10 8 / Until the completion of the General Survey and Settlement.	.....		Vide letter to the Secretary to the Government of India dated 22d April 1857, No. 373.	Favorable.			
.....	.....	1000 ... ... / Until the completion of the General Survey and Settlement.	.....						
.....	.....	4016 10 8	.....						

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Revenue

Revenue Dep.t

10/372 573

No 373

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 22.d April 1857.

The Right Honble

the Governor in Council

proceeds to pass orders

on the letter, in this de-

-partment, from the Hon.ble

Court of Directors dated

17. December 1856, No 17,

communicating their

observations and instruc-

-tions on the course of

proceeding proposed in

Ex Revn Cons.n 14.th Aug.t 1856

No 951, to be adopted by

this Govt, for a general

Revenue

Revenue Survey and re-
-assessment of the lands
of the several District
in this Presidency.

A copy of this
dispatch will be furnished
to the Board of Revenue
for their information;
with reference to the
resolution of the 14th Augt
1855; and their attention
will be directed gene-
-rally to the views ex-
-pressed by the Honorable
Court.

In the paras of
the Despatch quoted in
the margin, the Hon'ble
Court admit the necessity
of a Survey and revision
of the assessment, and

the

para 1 & 14 and
35 & 38

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the advantages likely to
12/3/73 result from these pro-
-ceedings. They approve
of the extent to which
it is proposed to carry
out the Survey, and of
its extension to Enam
lands, and agree as to
the advisability of
taking advantage of
the opportunity offered
by it, of instituting
an investigation into
rent free tenures. They
concur moreover in the
proposals made by the
Govt for dealing with
Enams held on invalid
titles; for connecting
the Revenue Survey
by minor triangulations

with

with the great Trigonometrical
Survey; and for the Classi-
-fication and valuation
of land.

The only points
which call for notice
in this place, are those
contained in para 38,
wherein the Court de-
-sire encouragement
to be given to the produce-
-tion of Sugar, Cotton,
and other articles suited
for exportation; and in
connection with it, advert
to the importance of
affording ready means
of intercommunication
between the several
Districts.

As regards the
formation

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formation of Road funds
for the last mentioned
purpose, similar to
that established in
South Arcot, which the
Hon'ble Court presume
will be made in the
new arrangement, the
Governor in Council ob-
-serves it intimated in
para 5 of the letter to the
Hon'ble Court, dated 11th October
1855, No 44, that, besides
the percentage of the gross
produce which the Govt
propose to take in fixing
the assessment of the land
to serve for the general
purposes of the State, it
is in contemplation to
establish Cesses for local
objects; one of which it
was stated, would be the
maintenance and improve
-ment of District roads
the period at which this
fund

fund was to be created was
pointed out in a later
letter to the Honble Court
dated 27th May 1856, No 7
para 11, viz "when the sur-
-vey and the revision of the
assessment which have
been approved" shall be
fully carried out". This
part of the subject will
therefore be kept in view
during the progress of the
above measures.

In the paragraphs noted in the margin, the Honorable Court have entered largely in the discussion of the measures suggested by this Govt, respecting the share of the produce to be taken as the Govt demand, the mode of converting that demand into a money assessment, the means to be taken for checking the subdivision of small holdings, and the rights of

para 15 & 54

Merasidars over the waste lands of their Villages.

The Honorable Court regard the principle advocated by this Government of taking a certain share of the gross produce as the basis of the Government demand to be open to objection, and think that an assessment so obtained will prove unequal in its operation, favoring the most fertile lands, and pressing heavily on the poorer lands. They are of opinion that an Assessment proportioned to the net, and not to the gross produce, though attended with difficulties in its attainment, would be found more equitable. The Honorable Court at the same time admit that the

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Para 20.

operation

fund pro-

[illegible] question of determining the
[illegible] proposal is not one of
[illegible] calculation, but
[illegible] judgment and sound
[illegible] discretion.

The remarks of
the Honorable Court on
this and the other points
indicated above, will receive
consideration in due course,
and need not interfere
with the preliminary operations
of the Survey, for the com-
mencement of which ap-
plication will be made to
the Government of India.
But the Government desire
to direct the attention of
the Board to the Honorable
Court's observations in the
paras previously quoted, as
well as in para 44, in order
that they considering the
subjects therein discussed

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the Hon'ble
in connection with the Min-
ute, a copy of which
will now be furnished to
the Board of Revenue toge-
with the letter from the Gover-
-ment of India forwarding
it.

On the subject of
Inferior rights, the orders
communicated in paras
28 & 30 are positive, and
~~will not admit of any~~
~~doubt~~

The Honorable Court
having generally approved
and sanctioned the arrange
-ments proposed for the Survey
operations, and for the revision
of the Assessment, as well as
the expenditure of 7,40,000
Rupees on that account,
and having further desired
that the work should be
pushed on as fast as
efficient

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overnor in Council resolves
address the Government
l India with the view
l obtaining their sanction
be nomination of a
ttlement officer and a
urveyor General, in com-
unication with whom
he Government will pre-
are a further list of the
etailed establishments that
may be needed. The Govern-
ment remark that the
services of the Settlement Offic
may be made immediately
available in effecting those
Talooks of South Arcot
which Captain Priestley
has lately surveyed.

Ordered that the

Ordered that the following
Minute by the Hon. Sir
H. C. Montgomery Bart.
Here enter March 3. 1857
Min. by the Hon. W. Ellis Esq
Here enter April 15 1857
Min. by H.E. the C.in Chief
Here enter April 17 1857.

the following letter be
dispatched.

Abm Scott

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To
C. Beadon Esqr.
Secy to the Govt of India

Here enter 22d April/57 No 372.

Copy of the Revn. Genl. Letter
& the letters referred to
in P.C. to the Bd. of Rev.

Disp. 24.

1817

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Memorandum

I would ask the Govern-
-ment for an expression of their
views as to the disposal of the
Honorable Courts late despatch
on the survey and Assessment
question.- When the papers
connected with this question were
forwarded to the Government of
India, their assistance and
advice were solicited [para 444]
as to the details of Establish-
-ments, both for the Survey and
the settlement, a general ex-
-pression of concurrence with
the views entertained here was
made in Mr Beadon's reply

of

of the 16th of October 1856, and it was
said that a report on the details
of the proposed survey had been
called for from Captain Thuillier,
but this had not been received,
nor was any remark made
on the question of Establishments,
on which advice had been solici-
ted. A minute by the Honorable
Mr Grant was sent down, which
raised some points of discussion.
No proceedings have been held
on this minute, nor has it been
referred for the consideration
of the Board of Revenue, and
although, in transmitting it,
Mr Beadon said that the
object of the Government of
India was to promote dis-
cussion, and not to control the
judgment of this Government,
it

it will probably be expected that
it should receive some special
notice.

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Mr Grant agrees fully

para 4 in the necessity of a survey
and re-assessment, and in

para 5 the plan sketched out by Govern-
-ment. He agrees to a Ryot-

para 7 -wari settlement, and then
discusses the question of whe-
-ther the revenue should be

paras 8 to 14. paid direct to the Government
Officers by the Ryots, or through
a middleman. Much may
perhaps be said against the
middleman between the
Government and the Ryot,
but as Mr Grant finally
says "we are told however

para 14. "that this system cannot be
"adopted in any shape" at

Madras

Madras, and yield the point,
it need not be very fully dis-
-cussed. Mr Grant then
goes on to question whether
the evils he considers to be
inherent in the Ryotwar
system, as here administered,
may not be obviated by the
adoption of some other plan -
the evils he refers to are.

1st Official interference, op-
-pression, and extortion. para 11

+2nd the discouragement of
the reclaiming of uncul-
-tivated land - and the
remedy he proposes is, that
the Ryots, or any number
of them who may choose
to make themselves res-
-ponsible for a term of
years for the aggregate amount
of

para 16.

of revenue now paid by the
Village, should be allowed, during
all that term, to cultivate as
much, or as little, of the whole
land of the Village, as they
please, under a promise that,
so long as the aggregate reve-
-nue is duly paid, they should
never see the face of a peon.

It is however perhaps
questionable whether Mr Grant
is correct in supposing that
the evils he refers to are ne-
-cessarily inherent in the Ryot-
-war system, whether they
have not had their rise, and
acquired their force entirely
in a too high assessment,
and whether they will not at
once disappear when the
assessment is reduced. The

interference

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Ryot

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interference of the public Servants
in either with the cultivation,
or the collection - to extend
the one; or to realize the other -
in future all land is to be
paid for that is not resigned
within a certain date, so that
interference with cultivation
will cease; and when land
becomes a valuable possession,
and the sale laws are rigidly
enforced, it will be so much
the interest of the Ryot to
avoid falling into arrears,
that he will give no cause
for the Tahsildars interference
with the collections by dela-
-ying to pay his kist. If
it be said that long habit has
so accustomed the people to
unpunctuality in this respect

that

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that their customs of not paying till
they are forced to pay, will be as
binding on them under a low, as
under a high assessment; it must
be remembered that precisely the
same argument will apply to
them under such a rent as is pro-
posed by Mr Grant, or under a
strictly Ryotwar system; and
that therefore the plan he proposes
will not, in this respect, have
any beneficial result.

On the other hand I do not
think that it is at all generally
admitted that under such a
joint rent as he proposes, the right
and the claims of the poorer class
of Ryots are recognized and attended
to by those who are rich and influen-
-tial - and down under the impres-
-sion that more complaints of
oppression, trespass encroachment
&c &c, are made by Ryots against
their Neighbours, than against
the public Officers of Government.

this is certainly the case in
Tanjore, where land is valuable

and

avid saleable, and it must be remem-
-bered that the object of the Survey
and reassessment is to make other
Districts, in these respects, as Tanjore now
is. All revenue systems by what-
name soever they [illegible], must, in the end,
come to be pure Ryotwar; whether
it be a Zemin dar, or Mootahdar,
a middleman; or a Community that
is settled with in the first instance,
the last ask must be, a settlement,
by some one or other, with each indi-
-vidual Ryot- the greater the num-
-ber of these middlemen perhaps
the greater the evil, and if so, the
joint rent of a large Village, in
which there must be poor as well
as rich, increases the prospect of in-
-justice to the former, and increases
also the power of the latter, by their
numbers, to prevent the attainment
of redress.

It is perhaps questionable
if there is any tyranny now prac-
-tised equal to that which the
poor Ryot suffers at the hand
of the rich one, and if so, the less
he is left to the mercies of the latter,
and the more nearly he is brought into
contact with the Govt Officer, the better is his chance

of redress.

As regards the second
point adverted to by Mr. Grant,
the evil he supposes to be pres-
-ent in a Ryotwar settlement
of the obstruction it offers to the
spread of cultivation, and the re-
-medy he proposes, viz, that the
whole waste of each Village
shall be given up unconditionally
to the Village community for a
term of years, these two remarks
suggest themselves. The first in
their tendency proving the propo-
-sition admit that generally the
share of the gross produce taken
hitherto from the land has been
5 per Cent on Wet land, and 10
per Cent on dry land, and it is
proposed

proposed that, hence forth, such a para
proportion shall be taken as
will, on an average, equal 25
per cent; it is admitted that
this will cause a large decrease
of the land revenue, and the
extension of cultivation that will
follow is looked to in compensa-
tion. but Mr Grant's proposal
to leave all waste to the Ryots
for a term of years, will, during
that term, and he does not say
how long it should be, deprive
the Govt. of all increase to their
resources, and the State will
have to bear the entire loss re-
sulting from a reduced assessment.

But besides this,
there seems no necessity for the
measure,

V/
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X
am itself sufficient to shew that
it was too high
a payment

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measure, and the immense
increase of cultivation which
followed in South Arcot, immed-
-iately on a reduction of the as-
-sessment X and not to a Ryotwar
settlement, that keeps land waste,
and that a reduction of the Govt.
demand will at once remedy
the evil, without the enormous
sacrifice which Mr Grant's
proposition would involve.

Para 18 Mr Goupe concurs in
the views expressed by Govt: regard
-ing the Classification of soils, but
thinks that sufficient stress had
not been laid upon Sir Thomas
Para 19 Munro's principle of consulting
the Ryots on the matter, when-
-ever doubts arise.

Mr

Mr Grant next refers to the assessment, and he is not satisfied that it should be fixed at any proportion of the value of the produce, and would prefer that, every Ryot, whatever the nature and quality of his land, should pay the same per centage of the value thereof — in the next clause the annual value of land is spoken of as synonymous with rent — the proposition therefore apparently is, that the rent of all lands should be ascertained, and the assessment be an equal per centage upon all — this in a country where, with few exceptions, there has never been any landlord's rent,

Para 20

Para 21.

rent, would be a matter of so much difficulty, as would probably lead to an unequal settlement of the assessment.

Mr Grant, would prefer a commutation part being fixed, to one that varied according to current prices every seven or ten years, and he finds concurrence in all that has been said by Govt. upon small holdings, Annual settlements, and the exclusion of jungle from the survey.

The Hon'ble Court's Despatch was received on the 29 January — they admit that the necessity of a survey and assessment has been shewn beyond the possibility of doubt, and approve of

Para 4

Paras 5-6-7

of the proposal to institute
enquiry into rent free holdings.

As regards the
question of limiting small
holdings, the Court prefer to what
the Govt: had said in Para 9. of the
Ex: Minit: Corr: of the 14th Augt: 1855,
upon the plan followed in Bombay,
which had been thus described,
if a field were held in partner=
ship, and one of the Copartners
died, or gone up his part, the
other Copartner must take it,
or abandon his part also, unless
he could find some one to take
the vacant share." This account
of the Bombay system the Court
say is incorrect, and they proceed
to describe it as actually in action,
as

Para 8

22
3 Rds 13

as follows. "Several small fields
"are clubbed together to form a
"larger field, x x x — no further
"subdivision is permitted, and in the
"event of one of the small fields or
"shares becoming vacant by death,
"default, or otherwise, the Ryot to
"holding the other shares or portions,
"are required to arrange among
"themselves to take up the unoc=
="cupied portion, or to vacate their
"own shares," and it is really very
difficult to see in what this
account of the system by the
Hon'ble Court, differs from the des=
=cription of it given by this Govt:—

The Court approve of
a Ryotwar settlement, but say
that it should be more properly
carried

called Khetwar- that is, that it Para 10
is a settlement made on each
field, more than with each
Ryot, they approve also of a too Para 12
minute classification of
soil not being insisted on-

Here the Court dis- Paras 16 & 19
-cuss the question of assessment,
and they appear to have very
closely adopted the views of Mr.
Grant. they say that the assessment
should be fixed, not on the
crops, but on the net produce-
but while they affirm this
to be the correct principle, they
admit that it is "imperfectly
attainable in practice."

Para 20
see W. I. Elliot's
minute. 8 June
1854 para 7.

There are some
statements in the Despatch
here

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here which are not quite
reconcilable. in Para 19 it is
said, "this course, i.e. apportion-
-ing the assessment to the net
produce- "was followed in the
"North West Provinces" and in
Para 20 it is said "no attempt
"has been made to estimate the
"net produce, in the revised
"settlements of Bombay, or of the
"North West Provinces, where it
"was held that the operation of
"determining the assessment, is
"not a question of arithmetical
"calculation, but of sound dis-
-cretion."

This is true, and it is
therefore a grave question, whe-
-ther, in so very practical a matter
as

cult[illegible] fixing the assessment of
is a[illegible] the land, it would be well
fici[illegible] to adopt as a principle which,
Ryo[illegible] starting, its advocates admit
mi[illegible] to be but imperfectly
ob[illegible]ttainable—

Paras 17–18

These paragraphs
cas[illegible]re apparently written
mi[illegible]s giving the ground of
cl[illegible] the court's opinion, for
Fo[illegible] Para 19 begins with
th[illegible] We are therefore of
op[illegible]inion &c. but I have
gr[illegible] not been able to see their
be[illegible] relevance ~~in reasoning~~ their argu-
to[illegible]ment seems to shew
[illegible] that there is land so
[illegible]poor that it will but
just

just repay the expense of cultiva-
tion, and will yield no rent at
all, but if so, where is the net
produce on which the assessment
is to be apportioned?

B/32-33

Paras 21. 22

The Court do not approve
the proposal to fix a commutation
rate every 7 or 10 years, on the average
of the past 7 or 10 years, or that the
grain assessment should be declared
unalterable for fifty years. They
prefer that the grain assessment
and the commutation rate, should
be declared unalterable for 30 years,
and be then open to revision.

Paras 23. 24. 25. 26.

These paragraphs of the
despatch relate to limitation of
holdings. the Court approve that
no fresh land, less than a [illegible]
field, shall be given to any ryott, and
say that, altho under the Hindu
law of equal inheritance, holdings
may be minutely split up, the
whole

which field will always be answerable for the default of any share. It may be questionable whether it is wise to attempt to limit the size of holdings by refusing to acknowledge, or to register them. They cannot be prevented, for although the Government may say that not less than a survey field shall be given, this will not prevent one man taking the field, and then sharing it with five others - there will in fact be just as many small holdings as ever, altho' we shall know nothing about them, and it is doubtful whether there will be an improvement on the present plan under which all holdings are registered. Small holdings are, an unquestionable evil but if they cannot be prevented, is it better that they should be acknowledged and registered, or ignored - the latter plan

plan will not in the smallest degree diminish their number.

28-29-30. These parts treat of the question of Tenancy right, and are apparently precisely the same as the view taken by Government. The Court do not approve the plan of contracting with Ryotts for their entire holding at something less than the actual rent their opinion being that the advantage would be all on one side - para 33 - Perpetual instead of yearly pattahs are approved, as is also the proposal to omit jungle from the Survey.

para 33

34

35

Paras 36-37-38 The Court concur in the anticipation of Government that the revenue will eventually rise from the proposed re-assessment, but remark that, as produce will infinitely increase from extended cultivation, it is

/s

of the greatest importance that increased means of intercommunication should be afforded. The Court remark that no intention has been expressed to establish a road cess - but this is an oversight, as in para 19 of the Extract Minutes of Consultation of 14th August 1835, the intention is declared.

Establishments are here referred to, and the proposals of Government are sanctioned. Paras 34

Mr Grant's minute, and Mr Elliot's, i e reference to the Cuttack system, are commended to the attention of Government, although no instructions on the points will be given. Para 44

The question of the survey

27/3720 33

Authority for plan

Draw plan

survey and assessment, having, after years of discussion, been brought so near a settlement, the Government will be most desirous that the measures should now be completed. It has appeared to me that the next step is to obtain the sanctions of the Government of India to the appointment of a Surveyor General, and a settlement Officer, as, until the head of such Department is appointed, no establishment can be trained, nor

can

can the Government satisfactorily arrange many minor points, without consultation with the officers who are to be their chief instruments in carrying out their views.

I have therefore made the above brief abstract of Mr Grant's minute, and the Court's Despatches, and it seems that there are three courses now open to adoption - First, that these papers should be referred to the Board of Revenue for consideration, while

Quite true

while immediate application is made for the appointment of a Surveyor General and a Settlement Officer, after consulting with whom, a detailed establishment will be demanded, the Government of India being told that the points raised by Mr Grant are under consideration -

I am entirely in favour of what I think should be adopted at once.

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28/3723

Second that the application for a Surveyor General and Settlement Officer should be delayed until the Board's report has been received, or third that the Government should themselves at once dispose of the two papers, and then apply for the establishment.

The first course is perhaps the best - The Governor General in Council in sending down Mr Grant's minute expressed his conviction that it would receive the most careful attention here, and his wish that it should promote discussion. The Court's despatch should not receive less attention, and the Government will perhaps not have obtained

obtained for either paper the consideration it deserves if a decision become to without first taking the opinion of the Board, whose duty it expressly is to advise on all Revenue matters.

But in doing this the Government of India may be very strongly prepsed not to delay sanction to the two appointments of Surveyor General and Settlement officer. it is of very great importance that at last a commencement of the great work should be made and there can be no doubt that the discussion and settlement of the points raised by Mr Grant and the Court, will be expedited by a knowledge of the fact, that the establishment is in course of organization, and that a decision on the points at issue will lead to immediate action.

In addressing the Court on the proposed work the Government of India gave their strong and

28

and unanimous recommendation that the measures proposed should be sanctioned, and that authority should be given to carry them into effect.

Para 25. Mr Grant in his minute said that he did not see that there would be advantage in entering on the details of establishments until the General sanction of the Court had been received — implying that when that general sanction had been received, the establishment might be given.

29 / 372 270

The Court have admitted

Para 4 the urgent necessity for the work.

They say, with regard to ascertaining the net produce of the land, and attaining many other objects, much information may be gained by consulting the Ryots in the course of the settlement — implying that it is not their wish that a commencement should be delayed until all minor points are settled.

They

They desire that the work should be finished as fast as efficient establishments can be organized, and finally they say that they should deeply regret if any further delay were permitted. para 43 para 43

The original resolution of Government, Mr. Beadon's letter enclosing Mr. Grant's minute, and the Court's despatch, are circulated with this memorandum, and if it be the pleasure of Government that the points raised for discussion be immediately disposed of, without reference to the Board, they will perhaps be so good as to record their views upon them.

J. R.

Rec 1857 Sept

Mem. by the Actg Secy. to Govt on the Court's Dis. of 17 Dec 56. & 17 Regarding the Govt Survey & Appointment of the Madras Residency

to be kept with G.O. No 372 of 22 April

372 377

28 April 57

31
3 Feb 57

22 Absents to one that the Court's despatch dispose of all but one of the suggestions of Mr. Grant to which the Govt: of India direct attention, and that further discussions of subjects so disposed of would only lead to indefinite delay —

The Home Govt, after full consideration of the proceedings of the Govt of India, have declined the mode in which the difficulty in dealing with holdings shall be dealt with —

They do not concur in Mr. Grant's views on the treatment of waste lands & have signified their instructions on this head.

In effecting this explanation that the appointment

vote be fixed on the 1st of
May on the 2nd to produce the
Honble Court at once the diffi-
culty of making accurate data
for this purpose or arriving at
reliable results by declaring
"that the operation of determining
"the appointment is not one of
"arithmetical calculation
"but of judgement & sound dis-
"cretion" — This matter there-
fore is left in the hands of the
Settling Officers, and we should
only venture to think proceedings
by further discussing this very
subtle point —

Mr Grant thinks that the
principle of counting the Days
in fixing the Appointment has
not been sufficiently inculi-
cated in the Proceedings of
this Court — If it is so, it

has occurred from the results
this so fully admitted that it was
deemed a matter of course that it
would be an essential ele-
ment in the process - How
ever however be no harm in
more pointedly noticing it now.

The Court after due discussion
have given their directions regarding
commutation rates -

The only subject, as it seems to
me, that is left for settlement
is the attack to return the in-
troduction of Rice into the
Northern districts was advo-
cated by Mr Colin Elliot -
My own impression is not
favorable to a plan which
as far as I can judge from
the imperfect information
before us, otherwise so nearly to
a cultivation of Rice leaves
the Ryot so much in the power

Clarence 1857 Feb 28
Dft from Lt Genl C.
Dft Rec'd Feb 28 1857 Ans

No 433

Claims by the Montgomerys
for Off Clothing &c

Dated 3rd March 1857

Rec'd March 1857

108

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33
33

Application of the late
Proclamation of the Governor of Canada
(as administrator by reason of the absence
into the U.S. Colonists) advertising
that applications will be made
to the Court of Claims for compensation
to such of the Loyalists who suffered
the Rebellion of 1837-38 and have not received
Grand Carriage Service the Board
of Claims for such Claims
to which Claims are required to be
are required for the Consideration

If a few Loyalists men of his
Release - I am quite ready
however to give my best consid-
eration to any thing that may
be addressed in favor of the
Petitioners - But
there is no need on account
of this to delay Application
to the Govt of India for sanction
for making the Allowances to which
the two Companies would have
I, on making the Req of Pensions
applicable to the two cases
and orders of the Hon: Court as
given in their despatch of the
Req should at the same time
be called on for amends
opinion as to what is to be:
Rules ought to be issued and
what arrangements should be
made to commence Payments con-
sequent of this Grant would,
I be invited to make any further
observations in pursuance
that Req may desire to offer

3/3/57 -

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I should like the use of going into the details of Mr Grant's minute which brings forward no new views. The chief points embraced in it have all been discussed and various arguments on them, and I only know of one argument in favour of the measure which is not contained in the papers. The papers the attention of the Govt. to the subject at the same time last year and the Govt. of Bombay in communication with

Superintendent of Survey
shd. prepare and draw
up a Sketch of the Estate
required, the points at
wh. operations shd com
mence, &c

Simultaneously with
the Survey, provision shd
be made for the investigation
of Claims & settlement of
boundaries.

A Separate Officer
is required for this Duty
with a fitting Establishment
but if more than one District
is brought under Survey
at the same time, there
shd be a separate Officer
in each District.

Besides the
foregoing important Matters
these investigations shd pro
ceed pari passu with
the admeasurement of the
Estate because the
two Operations will mu-

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372-373

tually assist each other
and the early settlement of
such Claims can alone
secure the construction
of correct maps (whether
of field or village boundaries)
wh. must be the
Surveyors as they
proceed
but cause much
expense & delay
correct
a
and the
numerous & fractional
alienations of land are
to numerous & complicated
to be possible to
the original sketch of
the village area
laid down for the guidance
& direction of Settlement Officers and
not be appointed until
the topographical sketch
ment has been fully organ
ized & has commenced
operations.
It will be
time enough to take into consideration

3d

tion the best mode of valuing the Revised Cultivation whether it is now by means of a Tahseeldari Establishment or thro the proper Canoongoes as in Cuttack, when the Revision of the district has been completed

I shall only observe here that the Cuttack Plan has nothing to do with individual rights as are fully secured by the Survey Arrangements but merely refers to the Plan of Taking in the Income thro the Village Canoongoes without the intervention of a Ministerial collecting establishment

This with most of the other points raised in Mr Smith's Minute may I hope be satisfactorily explained by facts to be produced for the Information

The first point to be taken up by the Board & Superintendants will be the system of measuration

36
3 72 873

adopted in laying down the area.

I do not concur altogether in the Scheme which has received the approbation of the Bd. & is now in progress under Capt. Pringle. I have also urged that the greatest attainable accuracy should be secured — that the Survey this be made once for all — & this serve as a Standard for all future purposes whether fiscal or judicial whether for the determination of public or private rights.

For this purpose I am decidedly of opinion that a more accurate system of measurement & more in accordance with the best Survey known in Europe & America should be adopted here.

This however can be considered on receipt of the Bd's report

15/4/57

Copy in a Letter to E
of 1st July 1857. No 23

1-3/57

Revenue 1857 Departt
Dt to Govt: 28th April

No 434.

Minute by the Honble
W. Elliot Esqr

Dated 15th April 1857.

Observing that an accurate system of measurement and the best surveys now in progress at home, should be adopted in this Presidency and directing the Bd of Revr to report upon the subject.

Mog.

I am so little acquainted with this subject that I do not venture upon a consideration of the numerous important details connected with it. they have been already fully discussed, and further argument on them will only serve to delay the commencing of the Survey which it is all important to begin at once. and I think that immediate application should be made for authority to organize a thorough efficient Establishment of Surveyors for this purpose.

14th April 1859

C. J. in L. Letter to G
dated 1st July 1857. No 23.

1-3/57

Revenue 1857 Departt
Dated Govt 28th April
No. 435
Minute by His Excellency
the Commander in Chief.
Dated 17th } April 1857
Received }

Observing that immediate application should be made for authority to organize or thoroughly efficient establishment of Surveyors for a General Survey of this Presidency.

No 10

Copy inc. Letter to England
Dft 1st July 1857 - No 43.

Revenue 1857 Depth.
Dt. to Govt 28th April
No. 372.

Extract Minute of Govt:
Dft 22d April 57.

Read Letter from the Pro: of the Bd of Rev:
D/ 16th May 57 C No 494 inclg Memo

From Govt of Jamaica D/ 5th June 57
C No 72 inclg C.R. Tilley

Ex from the Pro: of the Bd of Rev. D/ 15th
C No 813 - in Govt 18 Aug

From Govt of Bl: 23d June 57 C No 76 in Govt
Land the Temporary Establishment for the 21st July 57
General Survey.

Observing, that the Honorable
Court having sanctioned the arrange-
ments for Survey operations, this Govt
resolve to address the Govt of India
for sanction to the nomination of a
Settlement Officer Va Surveyor
General, and that the services of
a Settlement Officer may be
made immediately available, in
accepting the Talooks of S. Arcot.

Copy to the Revenue
No Aug 57 - Ca 815
Nos 6 to 11

C 18 Copies R 20

12 Copies Dispd 24

Mr Hamer

Rev Dept

No 373

To

The Secretary to the

Government of India

W
372 873

Sir

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to forward a copy of a Despatch from the Honorable Court dated the 17th December 1856 No 17 and to request that it may be laid before the Governor General in Council.

The Government of India are well aware of the length of time during which the important work of a survey and re. apeasment of this Presidency have been under consideration, have had before them the views recorded upon the subject by

by successive Governments, and have placed on record their own sense of the pressing necessity for the work, and their general approval of the mode in which it has been proposed to carry it out.

The Government of Madras therefore persuade themselves that Their Lordships in Council will participate in the strong feelings of satisfaction which they have experienced on receiving so ready and cordial an approval from the Honorable Court, of a work on which the well being of this Presidency so eminently depends, and they confidently rely on the assistance of the Government of India in carrying

42
372 877

carrying into early execution the wish which the Honorable Court have expressed that the work should be pushed on as fast as effective establishments can be organized, and in obviating the deep regret which the Honorable Court have declared that they should experience, if further delay were permitted.

The Government of India will observe that although the Honorable Court have left for eventual decision the question of whether, in fixing the assessment, it should be proportioned to the crop or the net produce of the land, they have fully admitted that the operation of determining the assessment is not one of arithmetical calculation

para

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tention requested to it.

The Government of India will be prepared to find that this Government, having now brought the great question of a survey and re-apeyment of the land, to the very verge of commencement, are most desirous of seeing that commencement made

His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the detailed Establishments that will be wanted, and the many questions that will arise, both in respect to the Survey and apeyment, can be satisfactorily arranged and settled, only in communication with the Officers who may be entrusted

calculation, but of judgment and sound discretion.

A copy of the Honorable Courts despatch will now be sent to the Board of Revenue, and their attentive consideration of it will be requested, and although it is obvious from the opinion alone referred to, that the Court do not intend that action upon their present orders should be stayed, this Government will give every attention to the question which has been raised, when the views of the Board are before them. With the Courts Despatch the Honble Mr Grants minute of the 13 March 1856, received with your letter of the 15th October 1856, will be transmitted to the Board and their particular at-

tention

44
3728 77

entrusted with the direction of the operations, and the Government are desirous of at once obtaining the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the nomination of a Settlement Officer, and a Surveyor General, on the salaries named in the Govt. Notn. of the 14th of August 1835, and now approved by the Honorable Court, the appointment of the subordinate Establishment being left, until the Government have had an opportunity of discussing with the Chief of each Department, the detailed plan of operation he may propose, and of consulting him as to the Establishment he may require.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council

43 18

feels that it is quite unnecessary to press upon the Government of India the great importance of an immediate commencement of a work, for which this Presidency has been waiting for many years, anxiously. The Government has determined, at the earliest

Government of India and the Honorable Court have already recorded its opinion that no time should be lost in carrying into effect by immediate and vigorous action

I am instructed to point out that if additional

additional proof were
needed of the necessity
of the immediate sanction
now solicited, it would
be found in the present
condition of the District
of South Arcot, where,
with the approval of
the Government of India
the Survey of three large
and highly cultivated
Taloots has been com-
pleted, in which the
Settlement Officer will
find immediate occu-
pation for his Estab-
lishment. An addi-
tional Asst Collector
has lately been ap-
pointed to the District
and it has been pro-
posed to confide the
charge of work for
which

which the Collector has
no time. There is however
no Establishment for
this Officer, and the Go-
vernor in Council is
of opinion that his pro-
ceedings should be stayed,
and that the respective
of the three Taloots should
be undertaken by the
Settlement Officer for
whose appointment
I am now to apply -
It is obvious to this
Govt that the work
in South Arcot should
be conducted on pre-
cisely the same prin-
ciples that are to obtain
and in precisely the
same manner, that is
to be followed, in other

Districts

Districts of the Presidency,
and that as the Survey
has been completed,
the Ryots should no
longer be kept in
uncertainty as to the
terms on which they
are to hold their land.

I am to enclose
an application on the
usual form for the
sanction of the Governor
General in Council
to the appointment
of the two Officers
whose services are
needed to organize
the two Departments
of Survey and Appt.
ment, and to state
that further applic.
ation will be made
for the Subordinate
Establishments

as soon
as their details have
been decided on, in com
munication with the Hds
heads of each.

46
372 & 77

Fort St. George
22d April 1857

Revenue Department. Statement of Temporary Establishment in this Department Recommended for the Sanction of the Govt of India

47 / 372-373

Charges

Year | Ordy. | Extray. | Total

" " " "

Proposition

Nature of Charge	Present Scale	Proposed Scale	Permanent Increase per Month	Permanent Decrease per Month	Temporary Increase per Month	Temporary Decrease per Month	Period	Grounds of Proposition
	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As	Rs As		
1 Superintendent of Settlement	3016 8				3016 8		Period dependent on Survey & Settlement	Canal or Extraordinary
1 Surveyor General	1000				1000			
Total	4016 8				4016 8			

General Survey of the Madras Presidency. Office to which the Proposition relates.

Extract from Home Department of Govt of India

Nos Date

Fort St George
22 April 1857

Sd/ J. Lushington
Actg Secy to Govt

Vide letter to the Secretary to the Government of India dated 22 April 57 No 373.

Favourable

Order of the Govt of India Home Financial Dept. Department

Govt Approvals & Remuneration. Letter. Remarks Remarks Order.

x The salary of the 3rd incumbent of the Writ of Rec:

1st incumbent 4000
2d incumbent 3408-5-6
3d incumbent 3016-10-6
3675
average

No provision to be made for the salary of the Writing Assistant to the Superintendent of Survey, as the Clerks to be entertained on the Establishment of 14th Dec 1855 will be sufficient for the purpose.

No provision to be made for the salary of the Writing Assistant to the Superintendent of Survey, as the Clerks to be entertained on the Establishment of 14th Dec 1855 will be sufficient for the purpose.

372 87

4784

Copy in a Letter to the
Govt. of India, dated 1st July 1857. No. 23.

1

Revenue 1857 Dept.
Dr. to Court 28th April
No. 373.

To
The Secretary to the
Govt. of India.
Dr. 22d April 1857.

Forwarding a copy of the
Honorable Court's Despatch on the
Survey and reassessment of the
Madras Presidency, and expressing
Confident reliance on the assis-
tance of the Government of India
in carrying into early execution
the wish which the Honorable
Court have expressed, that the
work should be pushed on as rap-
as efficient Establishments can
be organized.