M.R.O. 14—15,000—27-9-34

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1258 Press ~~Mis.~~

186-188

Dated 9—6—1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
9th June 1865.

No. 186. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March 1865, No. 1,752.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Palamcottah, 15th February 1865, No. 93 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 2nd ultimo, I have the honor to forward the report called for regarding the arrangements I would suggest for carrying out the settlement operations in this District.

2. The demarcation will shortly be completed, and I find that there are several of the present employés in this branch who will prove useful in the Settlement Department; amongst these, are several who were under me when Deputy Director in South Arcot, their services will now come in very opportunely.

3. As regards the survey eighty villages have been completed, the Classifiers work so much faster than the Surveyors that this is not enough to commence upon, unless we adopt other measures, which I will endeavour to explain. In order to classify, the Taramdars must have with them the field map of the village; it would doubtless be best if they could be furnished with the lithographed copies from Colonel Priestley's office; the Classifiers could thus explain the details to the Ryots on the spot, and sell off many of the copies of these village maps then and there.. By this course likewise the original map would remain an uninjured and valuable record. I fear, however, this plan is impracticable; the delay in the lithographing will prevent it, months and even years must elapse, I imagine, before the [illegible] could be delivered to us; and I am afraid upon this account we must abandon the idea. We could, it is true, classify upon the demarcation sketches, although it is far preferable to carry out this work upon the more correct and reliable data of the Survey Maps; thus ascertaining as we proceed the exact survey areas* of each village, and tract of country dealt with. The following arrangement might, however, be made. That the classification, wherever practicable, should be carried out upon the survey original maps, and where these are not to be had, upon the demarcation sketches. If this course be sanctioned work could be at once commenced, as we should be to a certain extent independent of the survey, except as regards the true areas.

4. As to the Establishment necessary, I beg to purpose that the following servants, with the salaries respectively annexed, be retained for this work. The reasons for thus recommending will be subsequently stated :—

		RS.
1	Office Manager	200
1	Head Gumastah	50
1	2nd do.	30
1	3rd do.	20
1	4th do.	20
1	Writer	25
1	Head Moochy	10
3	Assistant Moochies, at 8 Rupees each	24
1	Duffadar	10
6	Peons, at 7 Rupees each	42
1	Masalchee	5
1	Supervisor	150
1	Gumastah	20
2	Peons	12

		RS.
1	Masalchee	5
2	Head Classifiers, at 30 Rupees each	60
6	Classifiers, at 24 „ „	144
6	Classifiers, at 20 „ „	120
14	Peons, at 6 „ „	84
	Saderwarid...	50
	Extra Gumastahs ...	75
	Monthly expenditure ...	1,156
	Per annum... ...	13,871
	Say four years...	55,488

---

* Note.—Moreover the topographical details, such as tanks and nullahs are not shewn in the Demarcation sketches.

|| ordinate classes in eac

In addition to this, Rupees 300 would be required for office furniture; this sum would only be necessary for the 1st year.

5. The Board will see that I have proposed the lowest rates of salary, and the fewest number of servants consistent with the important requirements of the work to be undertaken; and the following point must be carefully borne in mind. Were there a Deputy Director or additional Sub-Collector as under the old regimé, his monthly salary alone would swallow up a larger sum than I have asked for to maintain the entire party. All will now be done by the Collector himself, so that a liberal establishment should certainly be conceded to him.

6. I will now add a few remarks upon some of the items in the above list. The Manager will have a resposible office to fulfil, he must collect all kinds of information, check returns, see that the daily amount of work is done by each Classifier, distribute work to the office, superintend the preparation of the Registers, and watch carefully the financial results of the work as it progresses; his salary should certainly be not less than Rupees 200, which is a sum between the salaries of the Hoozoor and Sub-Sherishtadar, and equal to a third-class Tahsildar. It may appear that I have suggested too many Moochies, but ruling the lines for the numerous forms, looking after the stationery, distributing and receiving back the maps, stitching field Registers; and other necessary books, will furnish more than ample work for these four employés.

7. I have fixed the Supervisor's pay at Rupees 150 per month, equivalent to that of the last class of Tahsildar; he will have many important investigations to carry out; numerous appeals to settle; many chances of unfair gains; and much travelling and consequent expense without any extra batta; he should certainly not receive less than Rupees 150.

8. With regard [illegible]he Classifiers I have recommended only twelve, under the impression that the villages a[illegible]e classified in tracts or "taks" not field by field; if the latter method is resorted to, we shall require more. I would certainly advocate the "Takwar" system, it is simple to understand; its results are at once apparent, it affords less room for favoritism, and under-hand dealings, reduces the number of rates in a village, does away with intricate and often unfair distinctions between adjoining fields, and expedites the conduct of the work materially. I annex a sketch map of an imaginary village marked out in the way proposed, and with notes explaining the method I would advocate. I may here remark that although I have always found Ryots fully prepared to exaggerate the expenses of cultivation, and to diminish the out-turn, I have ever found them willing to point out directly which tract in the village contained the universally admitted best land, so that by ascertaining this at once the Classifiers would have something tangible to commence their "Takwar" system upon.

9. The expenditure of 50 Rupees per month for Saderwarid is the lowest I could suggest; paper will be used in large quantities, and ink of course in similar ratio; pens, pencils and dufter cloths will also be in great requisition. If not wholly spent in one month, the surplus should be subsequently available.

10. I have allotted Rupees 75 as the monthly allowance for extra Gumastahs; these the Collector must be allowed to retain or abolish at his discretion; it may sometimes happen that he is inundated with work necessary to be at once performed, at other times he will be able to dispense with the services of these extra hands.

11. The two following necessary concessions should be granted with reference to the management of the establishment:—

First.—The Collector should have authority to retain as many of the sanctioned employés as occasion requires, and to distribute to them such rate of pay within the specified limits as he may deem proper. This course at first starting will be imperatively necessary; the strength of the staff must be proportionate to the work available.

Second—The Collector must be permitted to appropriate in subsequent months the unexpended balances of the preceding ones This will be an actual necessity, when the Village Registers or "A." forms come to be prepared, as then numerous extra hands and copyists must be retained. Under the impression that this arrangement will be permitted, I have proposed that Rupees 75 per mensem should be allotted for the salaries of these additional Gumastahs, whose services will not be needed at the commencement of the work.

12. Finally, with regard to the salaries apportioned to each individual, I earnestly trust they may not in any case be reduced. I should only be too happy to see them raised at the recommendation of the Board or Government. The prices of every thing in the Tinnevelly District are enormous, and are, I conjecture, not likely to fall for years to come, if ever; a kottah of paddy, which was ten years ago sold for 4 Rupees, now fetches 10; in fact day by day money is becoming of less value; so taking into consideration the very important saving to Government by the non-employment of any extra-European supervision in the shape of an additional Sub-Collector, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, or any of the present English Staff, I trust the respective salaries now advocated may rather be augmented than diminished. I am very anxious that some of the posts should be filled by persons now in substantive employment, whose situations would thus be available for them on the close of their settlement work; by this arrangement we should have more trustworthy and reliable persons to deal with, than if the whole Settlement Office were composed of extra hands tempted "to make hay while the sun shines;" in order, however, thus to attract present employés from their substantive appointments, the remuneration of the temporary posts must certainly be tolerably good.

13. Should the Board wish some of the present Demarcation party to be employed by me at once as their work closes I might find employment for such as are fit to be retained, even supposing the classification is postponed until the survey operations are fu[illegible] advanced; and I would propose that the following tasks be assigned to those selected:—

(1.) Making examination of the out-turn of various crops upon areas not less than half an acre. Fortunately I found many old measuring chains in the Cutcherry, which I have had altered and assimilated to the sixty-six link chains now in use by the survey, so that testing has already commenced.

(2) Collating the selling prices, and Oloongon commutation rates for a long series of years.

(3.) Ascertaining the extent of land usually under two crop cultivation; this will be necessary to arriving at any thing like a reliable financial result.

(4.) Ascertaining the amount of "Chaturbagam" and "Vara Reyayet," personal concessions like the old Minaha and Teazgary remissions formerly existing in other Districts, and which will similarly be swept away when the settlement operations come into force.

(5.) Finding out the localities where the assessment is now unduly high.

(6.) Inquiring into the causes of the enormous excess in area as exhibited by the reliable Survey measurements, over the extent as entered in the less reliable Kurnum's accounts, the following example of one village shews that the present system is in some instances most faulty, and most unduly favorabl to the villagers:—

Tinnevelly Talook.

No.	Name of Village	Area by Traverse.		Area by Land Register.		Difference.		Per cent.	
		Acres.	Dls.	Acres.	Dls.	Acres.	Dls.	Acres.	Dls.
1	Nellandarkolum … …	375	81	124	27	251	54	66	93

14. I much regret I have not had an opportunity of meeting Mr. Puckle. I could have gathered much information from him, have renewed my acquaintance with the details of the work, and ascertained what had provied faulty in our procedure of former days. I thought of proposing that we might be allowed to meet, and discuss matters, but as my acting appointment in Tinnevelly, and consequent conduct of the settlement work is likely to be but of short duration, I have refrained from doing so.

15. I must apologize for the somewhat hasty and incomplete manner in which this report has been drawn up; but as no answer had been sent to the first Government Proceedings calling for the information "without delay," I was naturally anxious to reply at once when the second requisition appeared

P S.—Since writing this letter, Mr. Puckle has informed me that he can supply me with better settlement hands than are to be found in the Demarcation Department, many of whom he will be able to provide for as their work here closes; by this means an advantageous arrangement could be made for all parties.

G. B.

ENCLOSURE No. 1— Plan.

1. The Board have delayed submitting the foregoing letter to Government at once in hopes of receiving from the Collectors of Nellore and Vizagapatam their proposals for carrying out the revision of the assessment of their respective Districts.

2. They deem it very desirable that the establishment to be entertained in each District should be decided upon after due consideration, and for this purpose they desired to have before them the proposals of all these Officers.

3. As however, the Government have stated in their Order, dated 26th January 1865, No. 123, that they await Mr. Banbury's report, the Board will no longer delay submitting it though, before taking the establishment proposed by him into final consideration, they will await the proposals of the other Officers. The Board have considerable doubts whether Mr. Banbury will find it compatible with the transaction of his current duties to carry out the settlement of the District with the establishment proposed, for it will be observed that he proposes to retain Officers of the subordinate grades only who on small salaries will have to perform very responsible duties without adequate supervision.

4. It is doubtless very desirable that the settlement operations should be personally superintended by Mr. Banbury, and if it were possible for him to devote a considerable portion of his time to this purpose, the establishment proposed would probably be quite sufficient; to enable Mr. Banbury to do this, however, it seems to the Board that it will be necessary to supply him with some special assistance in the transaction of the ordinary current duties of this office.

5. As observed by Mr. Banbury it would be decidedly advantageous if the classification could be made upon the Lithographed Maps; but there is, the Board fear, little probability of their being available for this purpose, and the alternative suggested by Mr. Banbury that the classification, wherever practicable, should be carried out upon the Survey original maps, and where these are not to be had, upon the demarcation sketches, is approved. The Board, however, are very strongly of opinion that no propositions for final settlement should be submitted until the correct Survey areas are obtained. Though such a condition may involve very considerable delay, the advantages which will be obtained as to actual results are obvious. It appears that at present the survey of eighty villages have been completed, and doubtless the survey of one whole Talook will be finished before Mr. Banbury is in a position to make propositions for the imposition of the new rates.

6. In paragraph 8 of his letter Mr. Banbury proposes that the villages of the District should be classified by tracts and not field by field, and he explains the advantages of such an arrangement. If the nature of the soil admits of it, a point on which the Board are not satisfied, the Board agree with Mr. Banbury that a suitable arrangement under which all the lands of a village can be classed under a few general heads with well marked divisions, is advisable, but they apprehend that many more than these classes for dry land, which Mr. Banbury seems to contemplate as sufficient, will be required, and the instructions in paragraph 8 of the Government Order, dated 12th Decemper 1864, No. 2,243, should be observed in making the classification.

7. From the postscript to Mr. Banbury's letter the Board presume that most of the present demarcation party in Tinnevelly will be provided for by Mr. Puckle, as their work is brought to a close, and that Mr. Puckle proposes to transfer to Mr. Banbury some of his own Classifiers and Settlement Clerks. The Board see no objection to this arrangement, and would recommend that Mr. Banbury be permitted to entertain such portion of the establishment proposed by him as may be necessary to make the inquiries proposed in paragraph 13 of his letter. It is observed, however, that the period during which the out-turn of crops can be examined has already passed the harvest being over. Mr. Banbury should address the Board again on this point, leaving the establishment to be permanently entertained for the settlement of the District to be decided upon hereafter.

8. The Board deem it very desirable that Mr. Banbury should have an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Puckle regarding the settlement of Tinnevelly, and they would be glad to see the settlement of the District completed by the former officer, who has had a large experience of settlement operations in several Districts.

No. 187. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th April 1865, No. 1,864.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, to R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichendoor, 15th March 1865, No. 137:—

SIR,

1. With reference to my letter dated 15th ultimo, No. 93, I have the honor to state that I have this day received a letter from Mr. Puckle, in answer to one I wrote enclosing list of the establishment I had proposed for conducting the settlement in the Tinnevelly District. The Board will see from Mr. Puckle's Statement, herewith forwarded, that he deems my scale too moderate, and too weak in numbers. If not now too late, I would beg that this scheme of Mr. Puckle may be taken into consideration when disposing of my application. Mr. Puckle's experience and knowledge of the whole requirements of this important undertaking naturally entitle his views to much weight. I would certainly advocate that the increased establishment, as recommended by Mr. Puckle, might be given to the Supervisor. Also that the pay of the Classifiers, both head and ordinary, be raised to Mr. Puckle's standard, although I would retain my present number. These employés would then stand thus:—

2	Head Classifiers	50 each.
6	Classifiers	30 „
6	do.	25 „

At the time of making my provision for these two portions of the establishment, I was afraid it was insufficient, but I did not wish to make the scale larger than I could possibly avoid.

2. With regard to Mr. Puckle's proposal for the Deputy Collector and his establishment in place of the one manager and office servants that I have recommended, I feel considerable difficulty, as I am of course totally unaware what Mr. Wedderburn's views and course of procedure may be. It strikes me I could manage with the employés I have selected, as I should make the regular servants help considerably, and thus enable them to gain a thorough insight into all that was going on; but Mr. Wedderburn's *modus operandi* may be different.

ENCLOSURE No. 1

MEMORANDUM of Establishment required for the assessment of a District by the Collector.

SCALE PROPOSED BY MR. BANBURY.			SCALE PROPOSED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR.		
Number.	Name.	Salary.	Number.	Name.	Salary.
1	Office Manager	200	1	Deputy Collector	(a) 250
			1	Javabnevis	30
			1	Gumastah	20
			1	Deloyet...	8
			3	Peons at 7 Rupees	21
			1	Masalchee	6
					335
				Fixed batta for the Depy. Colr.	60
				Travelling batta for Establishment for twenty days in the month	14
					409
1	Head Gumastah... ...	50	1	Head Gumastah	50
1	Deputy Gumastah ...	30	1	Deputy Gumastah	30
1	Do.	20	1	Do.	20
1	Do.	20	1	Do.	20
1	Writer	25	1	Writer	25
			1	Assistant do. and Draughtsman.	(b) 20
			1	Record-keeper	25
			1	Assistant do.	(c) 15
1	Head Mu[illegible]	10	1	Head Mutchi	10
3	Assistant do. at 8 Rupees..	24	3	Assistant do.	24
1	Duffadar	10			
6	Peons 7 Rupees	42	3	Peons at 7 Rupees	21
1	Masalchee...	6	1	Masalchee	6
		238			266
1	Supervisor...	150	1	Supervisor	150
1	Gumastah...	20	1	Gumastah	20
			1	Do...	(d) 15
2	Peons at 6 Rupees ...	12	4	Peons at 6 Rupees	(e) 24
1	Masalchee...	6	1	Masalchee	6
2	Head Classifiers at 30 Rs.	60	2	Head Classifiers at 50 Rupees...	(f) 100
			2	Do. at 40 Rupees...	80
6	Classifiers at 24 Rupees ...	144	10	Classifiers at 30 Rupees ...	(g) 300
6	Do. at 20 „ ...	120	10	Do. at 25 Rupees ...	250
14	Peons at 6 Rupees ...	84	24	Peons at 6 Rupees	144
		596			1,089
	Saderwarid	50		Saderwarid including batta to Office Establishment ...	(h) 150
	Extra Gumastah	75		Extra Gumastahs	150
	Monthly cost	1,147		Monthly cost	2,064
	Annual cost	13,764		Annual cost	24,768
	Cost for four years ...	55,056		Cost for four years	99,072

REMARKS.

(*a.*) It will be better to have an experienced man for this special work, and one who will be satisfied to remain in the same position until the District is completed. The work is arduous and a man of the grade of Tahsildar would be better off in his Talook than as Manager, the,

---

Native Head, whether Manager or Deputy Collector, will require a separate Establishment, as he will be frequently away from Collector.

(*b.*) An additional Writer is absolutely necessary, and he should be able to sketch an outline map of a village, and know something about plotting.

(*c.*) A trained Record-keeper for this special work will be indispensable, and as he should always remain at head quarters, the Collector will require a Deputy to accompany him in camp. There are seven hands thus employed with the Deputy Director, as the Collector will have his ordinary Establishment, he will not perhaps require an extra Duffadar; and three additional Peons to guard the records, &c., will perhaps be sufficient.

(*d.*) A second Gumastah is required.

(*e.*) Two Peons are not sufficient for a Supervisor, who has to collect villagers, send messages, and continually move about.

(*f.*) The Head Classifiers should be well paid, as their work is most responsible, and good men will not enter the field party without some chance of promotion to look forward to.

(*g.*) The Classifiers on 24 and 20 Rupees are not sufficiently paid for the work they are called on to perform, and as they are always moving about, they must be dishonest to live.

(*h.*) The Deputy Director's Saderwarid, including batta to office establishment, is about 250 Rupees a month.

TRICHINOPOLY,
10*th March* 1865,

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Acting Collector.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings dated 30th March 1865, No. 1,752. The Board will defer taking into consideration the subject of the establishment to be given to Mr. Banbury for the reasons given in those Proceedings.

No. ~~188A~~. 187A Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May 1865, No. 2,298.

Read again letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 15th February and 15th March 1865, Nos. 93 and 137, recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th November and 5th April, 1865, Nos. 1752 and 1,864.

Read also the following letter from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd April 1865, No. 175.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd December last, No. 8,200, and with reference to paragraph 15, to state that I have been in communication with the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement and with the Principal Assistant, who is in charge of the Government Talooks of Golgonda and Survasiddhi, on the subject of the Survey and Assessment.

2. The Director of Revenue Settlement is of opinion that the general classification of the land should be deferred until the Survey Department takes up the Talooks; but in the meantime, recommends that a small, trustworthy establishment should be entertained to take as many Kyles or measurements as possible of the staple crops during the next harvest season commencing in September and closing with December.

3. The Principal Assistant proposes to entertain ten Gumashtahs for this purpose for his two Talooks, and would wish the men, if possible, to be obtained from the Settlement Department, which I beg to recommend may be done.

4. I would also propose that similar experiments be made by additional Gumashtahs in Palconda, on rent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

5. Accompanying is a detailed Statement of the number and emoluments, &c., of the establishments proposed as above for this District, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 465, or Rupees 1,900 for the whole four months, inclusive of batta.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement shewing in detail the establishment proposed to be entertained in the District of Vizagapatam in reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd December 1864, No. 8,200.

No.	Talooks.	Establishment.	Salary proposed per month.			Batta per month.	Total per month.		
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Golgondah... ...	1 Head Gumashtah... ...	30	0	0	15	45	0	0
		4 Assistants at 20 Rupees.	80	0	0	30	110	0	0
2	Survasiddhi ...	As above	110	0	0	45	155	0	0
3	Palconda	Do.	110	0	0	45	155	0	0
			Total for one month ...				465	0	0
			Do. for four do. ...				1.860	0	0
			Contingencies...				40	0	0
			Grand Total				1,900	0	0

Vizagapatam,
3rd April 1865.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Collector.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to R. A DALYELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kota, 28th March 1865, No. 1.

1. In accordance to the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd December last, I have the honor to submit for consideration a Statement of the Establishment for fixing the assessment of this District as directed in paragraph 6 of the order of Government of the 12th idem.

2. The strength of a Deputy Director's party, as sanctioned by the Government of India in 1862, and communicated to me by Mr. R. E. Master, may be divided into three heads; (1) the field establishment, Rupees 3,500 monthly, (2) the office establishment; and (3) the provision made for the pay of the Deputy Director and his two Assistants. But no provision is apparently made for the Establishments required for making in detail the requisite calculations and writing out the Registers, when the rates have been fixed, or again for translating these Registers preparatory to their being printed in English; and on the other hand the Field Establishment provides for demarcation which has been completed in this District, and has no longer therefore to be considered.

3. As regards classification, the principle pursued seems to be three series of checks, exclusive of the operations of the Deputy Director and his Assistants; the first being the examination made by Head Classifiers, the second that made by Deputy Inspectors, and the third the supervision exercised in each party by the Supervisor and Inspector himself, the men, whose labors are thus scrutinized, being again divided into two classes, and paid at the rates respectively of 20 and 21 Rupees a month.

4. Whilst for the purpose of classification, there are altogether in a Duputy Director's party sixty Classifiers, eight Head Classifiers, six Deputy Inspectors, and two Supervisiors and Inspectors with fixed office establishments.

5. Instead of having so many checks, I would prefer to raise the pay of the men supervised, increase the proportion of Head Classifiers, (Mr. Rundall thinks one to every five Classifiers, necessary,) and doing away with the distinction of Deputy Inspectors, bring the whole party under the more direct supervision of Mr. Rundall and his Assistant Mr. Embley, and thus arranged, the Board will see that the field Establishment I would propose for classification consists of forty Classifiers at 25 and 30 Rupees, eight Head Classifiers at 40 Rupees, and two Inspectors at Rupees 150 and Rupees 100 each, with which Establishment the work could be carried out efficiently and the requisite uniformity maintained.

6. Under the present arrangements, each Supervisor and Inspector requires an Office establishment of four Clerks. He manages the affairs of the whole party, pays them, registers their works, &c. When we are working in one Talook this will no longer be required. These duties can be carried on in Mr. Rundall's office, and confining the duties of an Inspector during the working season to inspecting operations in the field and checking returns of work done, for such duties one Clerk would, I think, be enough for each Inspector, and is all I have allowed.

7. When moving from Talook to Talook, or obliged to go back to examine work in which an error has been detected, further provision would be required for inspection; and as at first going off, errors must be expected, and it is very desirable that Mr. Rundall should have some one to depute to rectify such errors with disturbing current arrangements, as well as to assist him in measuring crops, whatever may be ultimately decided upon as the additional assistance to be given, it would, I think, for the present be very desirable that Mr. Embley should remain.

8. And taking the field establishment as thus fixed, the next point to be considered is, what would be the establishment Mr. Rundall requires as an office for carrying on the current work of the party, and what is the provision that must be made for registering the results of that work, &c., as each Talook is completed.

9 In a Deputy Director's Office there is a Native Assistant on 200 Rupees a month, a Head Gumashtah on 50 Rs., and some eight other Gumashtahs, in addition to the Office Establishment allowed to the Inspectors in the field. For the current Vernacular work in the Office now to be established, it will, I think, be enough if Mr. Rundall has the services of a head Vernacular Clerk on Rupees 50, a Javabneis or 2nd Vernacular Clerk, on Rupees 35, a 3rd Clerk on on Rupees 25, five Clerks on Rupees 15, and two Clerks on Rupees 12 a month. Mr. Rundall will also require the services of an English writer on Rupees 45 a month, and Mr. Embley will require a Clerk for his office who can write English as well, and might be entered as a 2nd English Clerk in Mr. Rundall's office on Rupees 30 a month; and this is all the permanent office I have provided for current work. It may however be necessary occasionally to employ some additional Vernacular Clerks in the lower grade, and for this I would request to be furnished with the requisite authority, instead of putting a large number permanently on the list.

10. And this is the course I would recommend should be pursued as regards the other work that now remains to be provided for.

11. We shall require a head Vernacular Clerk, on the same pay as in the Current Department, for what may be called the Registers and Assessment Department, and I would appoint him at once to assist the head Vernacular Clerk in the Current Department, in preparing the commutation tables, and putting together the information we have gained in the general classification now in progress, and by the measurements of crops, &c. But as regards the establishment we shall require in addition under him, when the assessment has to be fixed in detail on a Talook, that is a point upon which neither Mr. Rundall or myself can give any decided opinion, and that had better I think be met by a temporary establishment, as the Talooks are disposed of, and the requisite orders received.

12. A temporary establishment is also what I would propose to employ when the time, comes for translating the Registers for each Talook preparatory to their being printed; and for both these final and detailed operations the provision made for classification would be available as this work is completed, and the party reduced to the proportions contemplated by Government for fixing the assessment.

13. Peons are much required in work where the Ryots have to be daily called together, and an efficient check exercised by frequent communications over a large body of subordinates working in a number of different villages at the same time. I have therefore, made a liberal allowance on this account, and believe that affording the ready means of securing attendance, without which work must stop, is in the end economy, and the scale I propose is taken, I may add, from the statement received from Mr. Master.

14. The total monthly cost of the establishment I thus propose, would, therefore, be Rupees 2,575, exclusive of Mr. Rundall and Mr. Embley's pay and travelling allowances, and Rupees 3,500, including the former of these items. And trusting that this establishment may meet the Board's approval and be allowed till the classification is completed, I have only further to add that I have waited till Mr. Rundall had acquired some experience of classification before consulting him on the subject, and am still engaged with general classification and measurements of crops, and if possible would prefer to complete the general classification with the establishment as it at present stands before introducing the scale of pay now applied for.

15. Should it, however, be considered advisable to introduce the new establishment from the commencement of the official year, I shall be prepared to make the requisite arrangements so far as suitable men are forthcoming, for Mr. Rundall informs me that of those now employed many are only fit to be entrusted with the preliminary operations of a general classification, and these men I would so employ at their present rates of pay till others could be found better fitted for the final operations in detail, and the establishment completed to its full strength.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Establishment proposed for the Classification and Assessment of the District of Nellore.

	RS.	RS.
1 Assistant to the Collector in the Settlement Department	600	
1 2nd do. do.	325	
		925
OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.		
Current Department		
1 Head Vernacular Clerk ...	50	
1 2nd do. do. ...	35	
1 3rd do. do. ...	25	
5 Vernacular Clerks on Rupees 15 each ...	75	
2 Do. do. on „ 12 each ...	24	
1 English Clerk ...	45	
1 2nd do. ...	30	
1 Muchi ...	7	
1 Attender ...	7	
1 Massalji and Sweeper ...	5	
* *Registers and Assessment Department.*		
1 Head Vernacular Clerk ...	50	
1 Attender ...	7	
1 Duffadar ...	10	
4 Peons at Rupees 7 each ...	28	
4 Peons at „ 6 „ ...	24	
4 Peons at „ 6 for 2nd Assistant ...	24	
		446
FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.		
1 Inspector ...	150	
1 2nd Inspector ...	100	
2 Clerks at Rupees 15 each ...	30	
8 Head Classifiers at Rupees 40 each ...	320	
20 Classifiers at 30 Rupees each ...	600	
20 Classifiers at Rupees 25 each ...	500	
16 Peons at Rupees 6 each ...	96	
16 Peons at Rupees 5 „ ...	80	
		1,876
1 Dresser ...	35	
Extra Establishment when required, Paper, &c. ...	219	
		254
Estimated monthly cost, till Classification is completed...	3,500	
Do. annual do.	42,000	

* No provision made for Massalji and Sweeper, as this Department will be stationary in Nellore.

KOTA,
March 1865.

(Signed) J. W. B. DYKES,
Collector.

---

1. The foregoing papers, relating to the establishments to be entertained for the purpose of revising the assessments of the Nellore, Tinnevelly, and Vizagapatam Districts, will be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. The Collector of Vizagapatam does not propose to take any active measures in the matter until the survey operations are further advanced, but he requests sanction for a small temporary establishment for the purpose of ascertaining the productive powers of different classes of land. As the experiments he proposes to make are similar to those which have to be made in several other Districts in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 16 of the Order of Government, dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, for which no special establishments have been sanctioned, the Board see no reason for complying with Mr. Carmichael's application, or to deal with the Vizagapatam District, as to this point, in an exceptional manner. The Collector will accordingly be requested to make the necessary enquiries and experiments in the Government portions of the District by means of his ordinary Revenue establishment, and to report when he is in a position to commence the other preliminary measures of a new settlement.

3. The Collectors of Tinnevelly and Nellore have, in the Board's opinion, lost sight of a material principle, when reporting on the extra establishments they will require. In paragraph 3 of the Order of Government, dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, it is laid down that the chief respect in which the present Revenue Settlement Department was defective, was its organization as a separate Department from the Revenue Department, in consequence of which defect the Department lost the local knowledge and experience of the District Officers from the Collector downwards. The Board understand from these remarks that the settlement operations now to be undertaken, under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, are not to be carried out by special temporary establishments entertained in each District for the purpose, but are to be supervised entirely by the District officers, and in some measure to be performed by them with the aid of some subsidiary additions to the ordinary establishment.

4. The establishments proposed by Messrs. Dykes and Banbury are not, therefore, of the nature contemplated by Government, for, though they differ from each other in many important respects, they are so far similar that each is an establishment complete in itself, and quite distinct from the District Revenue establishment. Mr. Dykes proposes to entertain an establishment at a monthly cost of Rupees 3,500 exclusive of travelling allowance to the Assistants, the strength and cost of such an establishment being very little inferior to that now allowed to a Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. Mr. Banbury, on the other hand, originally proposed a much smaller establishment, but at Mr. Puckle's suggestion, has now recommended the employment of one on a somewhat more extended scale, at a monthly cost of Rupees 2,064. Neither Mr. Dykes nor Mr. Banbury has made any estimate of the quantity of work to be performed by the Establishments proposed by them; but if the Board may judge from the quantity of work annually expected from the classifiers in the Special Department, Mr. Dykes' establishment would work too rapidly, while Mr. Banbury's would not be expeditious enough.

5. From the concluding remarks on Government in paragraph 3 of the Order referred to, the Board understand that if one Talook be classified and reported upon each year, it will be, as a rule, sufficient. The revision of the settlement of each District would thus be extended over several years, and ample opportunity would be afforded for making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the productive powers of the soil.

* 6. The Board consider that a Classification party, of the strength noted in the margin, should, without difficulty, be able to complete the classification of a single Talook within a year, supposing the party to work only during fine weather, and on working days. If the party worked up to the estimate of work in force in the Settlement Department, it would complete a Talook in a considerably shorter time, but the Board do not desire to reduce the number of hands, as such a course would necessarily augment, in a very great degree, the cost of superintendence.

	Per mensem. RS.	A.	P.
Supervisor ...	150	0	0
Personal Clerk ...	20	0	0
4 Peons at 6 ...	24	0	0
2 Head Classifiers at 80 ...	160	0	0
2 Do. do. at 65 ...	130	0	0
10 Classifiers at 30 ...	300	0	0
10 Do. at 25 ...	250	0	0
24 Peons at 6 ...	144	0	0
Total..	1,178	0	0

7. The Board would propose that the Supervisor should work under the orders of the Tahsildar of the Talook, and that the accounts should be prepared in the Talook Cutcherry, two additional Gumashtas on Rupees 20 and Rupees 15 per mensem being entertained for the purpose.

ordinate classes in land

8. The Boarhad ve proposed higher rates of pay than usual for the Head Classifiers, but in consideration of the very responsible duties which devolve upon these officers, the Board are of opinion that the salaries are not higher than it is proper to give for the services of competent and respectable persons.

9. The accounts, when prepared in the Talooks, should be sent under the joint signature of the Supervisor and the Tahsildar to the Hoozoor Cutcherry, in which the office work of the Settlement Department should be carried on under the immediate superintendence of the Collector's Sheristadar. For this purpose the Board would propose that the Collector's Department should be increased to the extent shewn in the margin.

1 Clerk	Rupees	70
1 „	„	35
3 Clerks at Rupees 25	„	75
2 Moochees at Rupees 10	„	20
1 Attender at	„	8
	Rupees	208 per mensem.

10. The Board think it desirable, besides these additions to the present establishment, that each Collector in whose District settlement operations are going on, should be provided with a Personal Assistant in the Settlement Department who would be in special charge under the Collector's orders both of the field and office work. They consider that the time of such an Officer could be fully employed even when settlement operations are going on in one Talook only, in ascertaining the productive powers of the soil in different parts of the District, in inquiries regarding the commutation rate, the necessity for allowing fallows to certain description of soils, the system of rotation of crops in vogue, the cost of cultivation and other farming expenses, the grouping of villages and other similar matters. It would be necessary to provide him with a good Clerk and three Peons. The Tahsildar and the Collector's Sheristadar should be under his orders in matters relating to Settlement to such extent as the Collector may think proper.

Assistant's Establishment

Clerk	Rupees	35
3 Peons at 7 each	„	21
		56

11. The success of the proposed settlements must, in a considerable measure, depend upon the energy, ability, and aptitude of the officers appointed to be Personal Assistants to the Collectors, and probably the services of some gentlemen at present employed in the Settlement Department, who have special qualifications for the office, might be obtained. So far as Nellore is concerned, the services of Mr. Rundall seem to be available, and if any other competent officer could be spared by the Director, he might be employed in Tinnevelly. The salary of the Special Assistant should, the Board think, be limited to Rupees 600 per mensem, but in many cases probably Rupees 350 to Rupees 450, with a prospective increase, would be found sufficient. If the services of specially trained person are not available, the Board see no objection to the employment of a Covenanted Assistant of some experience in the duty, but, if possible, arrangements should be made in such cases to prevent the officer being transferred to other duty as soon as he had made himself master of the settlement work.

12. Instead, therefore, of employing separate establishments, as Messrs. Dykes and Banbury have in a manner proposed, the Board's suggestion is that the Revenue Establishments of Tinnevelly and Nellore be increased, as proposed above, by the employment (1) of a classification party at a cost of Rupees 1,178 per mensem ; (2) of two additional Clerks in the Talook Establishment at a cost of Rupees 35 per mensem ; (3) of five additional Clerks, two additional Moochies, and one additional Attender in the Hoozoor Office, at a cost of Rupees 208 per mensem ; and (4) of a Personal Assistant to the Collector, with a Clerk and three Peons at a maximum cost of Rupees 657 per mensem. The total cost of the Establishment, exclusive of travelling allowance and Saderwarid, may thus be entered at Rupees 2,078 per mensem.

13. The Board see no reason for granting the special powers applied for by Mr. Banbury in regard to entertaining the establishment and apportioning the rates of pay, nor do they see any advantage in Mr. Dykes continuing the general classification with the present establishment. They would recommend that each gentlemen should be permitted to entertain so much of the establishment now proposed as he may require, for it will not be necessary to entertain it to the full strength at once, and that operations be commenced as early as possible. Estimates of the additional and temporary establishments, which both officers refer to as necessary for special purposes, can be submitted hereafter, and disposed of in due course, but distinct information must then be submitted as to how the establishments are to be employed, and for what period it will be necessary to retain them.

No. 187B. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

1. It appears to me that the Board has misinterpreted my meaning, and has assumed that the only change proposed in the system at present in operation, is the substitution of the Collector for the Head of the Revenue Settlement ; but this was decidedly not my wish or intention. I contemplated not only the dissolution of the Department as a separate body, but also a complete change of system. I wished to get rid of much of the trashy part of the classification system, and to simplify matters in every way. The object is to get, first, a relative classification of the lands in each village, then an absolute determination of their value with reference to certain standard crops, and then a general relation between the land in one village and that in another. The first may be done by the aid of the Curnum of the village and the Ryots themselves ; they will be quite able to say which land is the best, which second best, and so on ; and in a little time the fact might be established, and each field might have a mark made against it, indicating its position with relation to all other fields in the same village ; and this process might go on day after day, so that one or two intelligent Deputy Collectors would probably classify the whole of the villages in a Talook in the course of a few months. The next question would be the absolute value of the different fields, and this must be done by a careful examination of the actual crops at reaping time ; here, as it would be desirable to get as many facts as possible, several men might be employed in the actual process of measuring crops ; they would only be temporarily employed, and might probably be spared for this special duty from other parts of the District. A comparison between the yield of fields of the first class, in different parts of the District, would shew the relation between these classes in different soils and situations, and in a little time the actual gross yield of each field in different kinds of grain will be well known.

2. The Revenue Board or the Collector will then have before them ample *data* for a general classification of fields, with the produce (in grain) of each, and the after process of determining the money value will be easy enough.

3. I may observe that the expression, Talook by Talook, was intended merely as indicating generally that one portion of a District might be completed sooner than another. The best plan would probably be to employ two or three men in each District, who would be always employed in settling matters with the villagers as to the quality of the land ; during the harvest more might be sent in for the short time this lasts. I feel certain that such a scheme as this would reduce very much the cost of the establishment to be added to that of the Collector and very much facilitate the work.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 187C. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE T. PYCROFT.

1. The Establishments proposed by the Board of Revenue for the settlement of the Nellore and Tinnevelly Districts seems to me moderate and reasonable. I observe from the Secretary's Memorandum that they have been approved by the Director of Revenue Settlement, Mr. Master. I do not think that the work can be efficiently done with smaller Establishments, or on a different system than that now recommended.

2. I remark, in respect to classification, that in the instructions given by Government in their Order of 12th December last, Revenue Department, No. 2,243, paragraphs 7 and 8, it was expressly laid down that the Settlement operations are "to comprise the classification of the land in a few well marked divisions." The classification was to be "according to the usual division into clay, sand, loam, &c., "with as many subordinate classes in each division as may be rendered necessary "by material differences of fertility."

3. In this I may remark the Settlement would follow all the *field* assessments which have been carried out in the Madras Presidency or in any part of India. It would conform to the course adopted by Sir T. Munro, in whose establishments provision is made for a large staff of Taramdars and Sur Taramdars, Classifiers, and Superintendents of classification or Head Classifiers. It would be according to the Bombay system; that pursued by Mr. Bayley in his partial assessment of Kurnool, and the more recent operations under Messrs. Newill and Master. In all these the examination of soils and their arrangements into certain classes constitute the first step in the process.

4. I cannot consider that in lieu of this it would be sufficient to have merely the statements of the village officers and villagers. That these men know practically the productive qualities of the lands in their villages, there can be no doubt, but any trustworthy information on this point is not to be expected from them. Their efforts would be directed towards the under-valuation of the fields held by the more influential Ryots at the cost of the smaller and poorer landholders. At present one of the most common modes of cheating* in field assessed Districts, when from the want of survey maps there is no certainty as to the position of the several fields, is to shift the higher classes and rates of assessment from the better soils held by the upper Ryots to those cultivated by their humbler brethren or to the waste land. With the check afforded by the inspection and classification of soils, the information to be had from the villagers would no doubt be of much use to the settling officer, but the latter cannot be taken in supersession of the former.

* Called in Cutcherry parlance *Taram tubdeel*, changing or shifting of *tarams*.

5. I must also question whether the assessment can be determined mainly in reference to the cutting, threshing, and measuring of these crops carried out on a large scale during the harvest by the Talook servants. Of late the local Revenue Establishments have been so much reduced that such special and additional work could not be obtained from them. Further, unless they are most carefully and closely superintended in the field and on the threshing floor, which would involve a large expenditure for superintendence, the results of their labors would be altogether untrustworthy. All Revenue Officers who have had any experience of Amanie settlements, or settlements by division of the crops, such as at one time was occasionally resorted to in the Tanjore District, in resumed and unassessed Jaghires, &c., know the vast amount of roguery there practiced, and that a Collector will in such cases rather submit to any not very excessive imposition than have recourse to a settlement by Amanie. Mr. Master in one of his reports has stated that easy and simple as it may *prima facie* seem to

ascertain the yield of a field by reaping and threshing the crop or a part of it, yet practically it is one of the most difficult things with which his Department has to deal.

6. Here again such experiments are a valuable auxiliary to the settling Officer, when checked by other *data* and due allowance made for all considerations which have to be taken into account, but such processes *per se* are not sufficient.

7. I have never served in a District in which Settlement operations have been carrying out, and have consequently no practical acquaintance with the subject. I must, therefore, accept the experience and advice of those who have made the subject their peculiar study on the spot. The Nellore and Tinnevelly Districts have as yet nothing approaching to a regular assessment, one fixed on any uniform and rational principle. Everything has to be done *de novo*. I perceive not how settlement operations can be conducted in these Provinces save by some such mode as has been followed in other Districts by the Director Revenue Settlement and his Assistants, but with less minuteness of classification, and by the direct agency of the Collector. This is the view taken by the Board of Revenue, all old Revenue Officers, and by the Collectors of the two Districts to be settled, one of them Mr. Banbury, a *quondam* Deputy Director Revenue Settlement. For my own part, as I have elsewhere stated, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the Nellore and Tinnevelly Districts, and to the nature and amount of the work to be done in them, I should have preferred their being left to the Settlement Department. But if the Settlement is to be made by the Collectors in addition to their own proper duties they cannot, I conceive, manage with other or smaller establishments than those now recommended. Any attempt to accomplish the task mainly by means of village and subordinate Talook servants, I feel convinced would fail.

Minute 4th November 1864, in Government Proceedings 12th December 1864.

8. The establishment with contingencies would, as shown in the Secretary's Memorandum, cost Rupees 25,000 per annum, but as two Talooks could be taken in hand at the same time and by the same staff, this would give for each District of nine Talooks a total charge of one lac and a quarter, which could not be deemed excessive. The establishments now submitted might however be sanctioned experimentally for the period of one year, and at the end of that term it would be for consideration, on reference to the amount and quality of the work executed, what, if any, changes should be made in them.

31st May 1865.
(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 187D.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE H. D. PHILLIPS.

1. In my consideration of the Board's proposals, I was mainly guided by the Resolution of Government, recorded in their Proceedings dated 12th December 1864, to which I had not been a party, as I took my seat in Council on the following 16th.

2. It had not, however, escaped my notice, that, in one of his Minutes written prior to the 12th December, His Excellency had observed that in respect of both Revenue Survey and Settlement, a total change of arrangement was a matter of

ordinate classes in eac

necessity. Nevertheless, the Order of Government, as in the form in which it left the Secretariat, does not seem to contemplate changes of a sweeping character. It merely adopts amendments suggested by experience, and as it is not the practice, I believe, to furnish to the different offices concerned, copies of the Minutes written by the Members of the Government during the discussion of any subject, the Board of Revenue can have had before them only the Government Resolution, and could not therefore have been in a position to do more than carry out the simple instructions which it prescribed.

3. The two principal orders contained on it, are (1) that the duties of demarcation shall for the future be discharged by the Survey Department, and (2) that henceforward the work of classification shall be mainly superintended by the Collector of the District, who is to be brought more intimately into connection with this part of the settlement than has hitherto been the rule. So far, then, as appears, the Board, in the absence of any orders addressed to them to introduce radical changes, have submitted for approval, only such arrangements as are calculated to give effect to the wishes of Government formally communicated to them.

4. These arrangements seem to me to be unobjectionable, and they are stated to have been approved by Mr. Master, the Acting Director of the Revenue Settlement. They are such, also, as, with slight modifications in regard to the strength of extra establishments, the responsible Collectors are themselves content to work with. Further, they are, in fact, establishments of the kind formerly employed in other districts of this Presidency which have been surveyed; and though it may, perhaps, be urged that the Survey of that time was of a somewhat primitive character, still it led to the rates which now prevail, and with which the Government have not as yet shown an intention to interfere.

5. There can be no question, I apprehend, as to the value of the opinions which village officers, Curnums, and the principal Ryots, are capable of giving in regard to the relative productive power of the fields in their villages, and as to the just mode in which they ought to be classified. But I cannot avoid feeling that to employ those men in classification work, would be seriously to jeopardize the future interests of the State. Their personal interests would nullify any little honesty they might possess. Taken away from their own prescriptive duties, they would be bound by no principle of honor to impart the information they would be known to possess; and, beyond mere dismissal from office, as village servants, we should have no means of punishing them for rating the worst fields as the best, and the best as the worst; and that they would most certainly adopt this course to oppress the poorer cultivators and benefit themselves, their relatives, and their friends, I quite agree with the Honorable Mr. Pycroft in thinking.

6. In regard, too, of ascertaining the actual produce of fields, I am disposed to think that the less the village servants have to do with this work the better. A safe result in this respect can be secured only by the employment of different sets of men working independently of each other, and who would be sent unexpectedly to fields occupied by Ryots of whom they know nothing. If the villagers and village servants or the Curnums are allowed to do more than quietly look on, all sorts of means will be adopted to thwart and confuse those who are reaping, threshing, and

measuring. I speak from my own recollection of occupation of the kind in which I was engaged in the Tanjore District in 1858, when, although I had a goodly batch of Daloyets and Peons to aid me, I found extreme difficulty in preventing the village coolies from roughly handling the grain they were culling in order to lessen the out-turn of grain in ear, and from adopting many other deceptive means to make it appear that the produce of the field was small.

7. For these reasons, and also because Mr. Pelly's reductions have so diminished the strength of our fixed Talook Establishments that men from these cannot be spared for special duty, I think that the establishments which the Board propose to entertain should be approved and sanctioned.

8. I fully concur in the Honorable Mr. Pycroft's remarks, and were it not that a subject of the kind under notice calls for a separate opinion, I should have been content simply to record my concurrence.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS.

5th June 1865.

No. 187E. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

I still adhere to my opinion that the course sketched out by me, and which I think has been misapprehended by the Members of Council, would be the easiest, most correct, and most economical; but as these gentlemen differ with me in opinion, I do not wish to maintain my views in opposition to theirs; the recommendation of the Board can, therefore, be adopted as an experiment for a year.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 188. ORDER THEREON, 9th June 1865, No. 1,258.

Land Revenue.

1. In the above Proceedings the Board report the plan they propose for carrying out the Orders of Government, dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, Revenue Department, on the change in the method of revising the assessment in the Tinnevelly and Nellore Districts, the main objects of the change being to bring the operations more directly into connection with the ordinary revenue administration of the District, and to secure more complete and accurate *data* on which to estimate the productive powers of the different classes of soil.

2. The Board's proposed establishments, which it has been ascertained that the Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement approves, are shewn below :—

Field Establishment.

To work under the orders of the Tahsildar of the Talook.

				RS.	
1	Supervisor			150	Monthly.
1	Clerk for do.			20	
4	Peons for do. at Rupees 6			24	
2	Head Classifiers at Rupees 80			160	
2	Do.	at	,, 65	130	
10	Classifiers	at	,, 30	300	
10	Do.	at	,, 25	250	
24	Peons	at	,, 6	144	
			Total...	1,178	

For Talook Cutcherry.

1	Additional Gumashta	20
1	Do.	15
	Total...	35

For Collector's Office.
To work under the Sheristadar.

1 Clerk	70	
1 Do.	35	
3 Do. at Rupees 25	75	
2 Muchies at Rupees 10	20	
1 Attendor	8	
Total...	208	
1 Special Assistant and Collector	600	*Maximum.*
His Clerk	35	
3 Peons at Rupees 7	21	
Total...	656	
Grand total, monthly, Rupees ..	2,077	
Do. yearly...	24,924	

3. The charges are exclusive of Batta and Sadirwarid; but as neither of these items should be large, the Field Establishment pay being calculated with reference to their special duties, and the other establishments not being such as would need to take the field (the Special Assistant and his establishment excepted), it seems probable that Rupees 25,000 in round numbers would cover a year's expenditure when the whole of the establishments shall have been entertained, which will not be necessary for some time to come after the commencement of operations.

4. The Board assume that as the work is to proceed "Talook by Talook," as expressed in the Government Order, the rate of progress will, as a rule, be one Talook annually classified and reported on; but the Government did not intend to prescribe so strict a rule as this, which, moreover, would involve great delay and expense, there being nine Talooks in each of the two Districts under consideration.

5. The work of classifying and assessing one Talook will certainly need to occupy not less than one year, which period will afford only a single cycle of agricultural operations for the collection of *data*, but the Government see no reason why the work should not be carried on in two or more adjacent Talooks at one and the same time, and they consider that the means provided by the Board are sufficient or very nearly so for occupying a field of this extent.

6. The additional Gumashtas for the Talook Cutcherry would probably be needed in every Talook, and some slight addition to the strength of the Field Establishment might be necessary for classifying two or more Talooks at once, but with this modification of the scheme the Government are of opinion that the Collector might readily conduct the revision of at least two adjoining Talooks in a year.

7. It will evidently not be necessary to entertain the whole of the establishments at once as proposed. The field party must work for some time before any special department will be required in the Collector's Office, and the rate of pay provided for the Special Assistant Collector is probably larger than will be required at least at first, so that there will be room for some reduction of charge on the Board's estimate, which will allow for the necessary increase in the direction above indicated; and on the understanding that the special establishments are to be entertained only as required, that all the assistance that the ordinary Huzur, Talook, and Village Establishments are qualified and are able to afford without hindrance to their other duties, is to be given, and that the Collector is to carry on his operations in as extended a field, not less than two adjoining Talooks, as he finds he can occupy without material additional charge and without slurring the work, the Government sanction the establishments proposed by the Board as an experimental arrangement for the period of one year, at the end of which term a full report on its working will be submitted, and the necessity of material modification can be considered.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

10

6. In paragraph 8 of his letter Mr. Banbury proposes that the villages of the District should be classified by tracts and not field by field and he explains the advantages of such an arrangement. If the nature of the soil admits of it, a point on which the Board are not satisfied, the Board agree with Mr. Banbury that a suitable arrangement under which all the lands of a village can be classed under a few general heads with well marked divisions, is advisable, but they apprehend that many more than these classes for dry land, which Mr. Banbury seems to contemplate as sufficient, will be required, and the instructions in paragraph 8 of the Government Order, dated 12th December 1864, No. 2,243, should be observed in making the classification.

7. From the postscript to Mr. Banbury's letter, the Board presume that most of the present demarcation party in Tinnevelly will be provided for by Mr. Puckle, as their work is brought to a close, and that Mr. Puckle proposes to transfer to Mr. Banbury some of his own Classifiers and Settlement Clerks. The Board see no objection to this arrangement, and would recommend that Mr. Banbury be permitted to entertain such portion of the establishment proposed by him as may be necessary to make the inquiries proposed in paragraph 13 of his letter. It is observed, however, that the period during which the out-turn of crops can be examined has already passed, the harvest being over. Mr. Banbury should address the Board again on this point, leaving the establishment to be permanently entertained for the settlement of the District to be decided upon hereafter.

8. The Board deem it very desirable that Mr. Banbury should have an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Puckle regarding the settlement of Tinnevelly, and they would be glad to see the settlement of the District completed by the former officer, who has had a large experience of settlement operations in several Districts.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Dalyell
Acting Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., with Plan.

Copy to R. E. Master, Esq., Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement,
„ to G. Banbury, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. J. Wright.

11 ordinate classes in ear

28 January /15 No 255-277.

Reported to England
25th July 1865 No 12
Land Rev.

Rev. 1865. Departme
Pro. of Govt. for

No. 922.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 30th March 1865.
Dated 1st April
Recd 3rd
E.I. Plan.

No 1258-9

No 1,752.

Submitting with remarks letter from the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly proposing arrangements for carrying out the settlement operations.

No 186

c. 20 May /65

11

The establishments proposed by the Board of Rev. for the settlement of the [illegible] Tinnevelly Dis seem to me moderate and reasonable - I observe from the Secretary's memo that they have been approved by the Director of Revenue Settlement [illegible]. I do not think that the work can be efficiently done with less than the establishments or on a different system than that now recommended.

2 I remark, in respect to Classification, that in the instructions given by Govt in their order of 12 Dec last Rev D. No 2243, p 9 & it was expressly laid down that the settlement operations were "to comprise "the classification of the "land in a few well marked divisions" The classification was to be "according to the usual division into clay sand loam &c with as many subordinate classes in each division as may be

"rendered necessary by
"material differences of
"fertility" —

3 In this I may remark the settlement which follows all the field assessments which have been carried out in the Madras Presidency or in any part of India — It would conform to the course adopted by Sir T Munro in whose establishments provision is made for a large staff of Jemadars and Sub Jemadars, Classifiers and Superintendents of classification or Head Classifiers — It would be according to the Bombay system — that pursued by Mr Bayley in his partial assessment of Kurnool — and the more recent operations ~~after~~ under Messrs [illegible] Maskelyne make then the examination of soils and their arrangements into certain classes constitute the first step in the process —

4 I cannot consider that

x called in Cutchery [illegible] Jumm tab-deel — changing or shifting of tenures.

the statements of the village officers and villagers — That these men know practically the productive qualities of the lands in their villages there can be no doubt, but any trustworthy information on this point is not to be expected from them. Their efforts would be directed towards the under-valuation of the fields held by the more influential ryots at the cost of the smaller and poorer landholders. At present one of the most common modes of cheating x in field assessed districts, where from the want of survey maps there is no certainty as to the position of the several fields, is to shift the higher classing or rate of assessment from the better soils held by the upper ryots to those cultivated by their humbler brethren or to the waste land — With the check afforded by the inspection and classification of soils the information to be had from the villagers would no doubt be of much use to the Settling Officer, but the latter cannot be taken in supersession of the former.

5 I must also question whether the assessment can be determined mainly in reference to the cutting threshing & measuring of the crops carried out on a large scale during the harvest by the Taluk servants. Of late the local Revenue establishments have been so much reduced that such special and additional work could not be obtained from them. Further unless they were most carefully & closely superintended in the fields and on the threshing floor, which would involve a large expenditure for superintendence, the results of their labour would be altogether untrustworthy. All Revenue Officers, who have had any experience of amani settlements or settlements by division of

at one time was occasionally resorted to in the Tanjore District in resumed & unassessed Inams are known the worst amount of roguery been practised – and that a Collector will in such cases rather submit to any not very excessive imposition rather than have recourse to a settlement by Amanie — Mr Martin in one of his reports has stated that easy & simple as it may prima facie seem to ascertain the yield of a field by reaping and threshing the crop on a part of it, yet practically it is one of the most difficult things with which his Dept has to deal –

6 Here again such experiments are a valuable auxiliary to the Settling Officer – when checked by other data and due allowance made for all considerations which have to be

taken into account – but such processes per se are not sufficient –

7 I have never served in a District in which settlement operations have been carrying out and have consequently no practical acquaintance with the subject – I must therefore accept the experience and advice of those who have made the subject their peculiar study on the spot – The Bellary & Tinnevelly Districts have as yet nothing approaching to a regular assessment, one fixed on any uniform & rational ~~system~~ principle – Every thing has to be done de novo – I perceive not how settlement operations can be conducted in these Provinces save by some such mode as has been followed in other

Minute 4 Nov 64 in g Proc: 12 Dec 64.

Districts by the Director R S and his assistants – but with less minuteness of classification and by the direct agency of the Collector. This is the view taken by the Board of Revenue also by Revenue Officers and by the Collectors of the two Districts to be settled one of them, Mr Banbury, a quondam Depy Director of the Settlement. For my own part as I have elsewhere stated, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the Bellary and Tinnevelly Districts, and to the nature and amount of the work to be done in them, I should have prefered their being left to the Settlement Dept – But if the settlement is to be made by the Collectors in addition to their own proper duties they cannot I conceive manage with other ~~and~~ or smaller establishments than those now recommended any attempt to accomplish the task mainly by means of village subordinate Talook servants I feel convinced would fail.

8 The establishment with contingencies would as shown in the Secretary's Memo. cost R25000 a year as two Talooks could be taken in hand at the same time by the same staff, this will give for each District of nine Talooks, a total charge of one lac a quarter which could not be deemed excessive. The establishment now submitted might now be sanctioned experimentally for the period of one year, and at the end of that time it would be for consideration on reference to the amount & quality of the work executed, what if any changes should be made in ~~it~~ them —

May 31/65

15

I still adhere to my opinion that the course sketched out by me which I think has been misapprehended by the members of council would be the easiest, most correct & most economical, but as these Gentlemen differ with me in opinion I do not wish to maintain my views in opposition to theirs & the recommendation of the board can therefore be adopted as an experiment for a year.

WR

I should wish a copy of my minute to accompany the proceedings WR

In my consideration of the Board's proposals, I was mainly guided by the Resolution of Govt. recorded in their Pros: dated 12 Dec: 64. to which I had not been a party, as I took my seat in Council on the following 16th. It had not, however, escaped my notice, that, in one of his Minutes written prior to the 12 Dec., His Excy. had observed that in respect of both Revenue Survey and Settlement, a total change of arrangement was a matter of necessity. Nevertheless, the order of Government ~~as~~ in the form in which it left the Secretariat does not seem to contemplate changes of a sweeping character. It merely adopts amendments suggested by experience — and as it is not the practice I believe, to furnish to the different offices concerned, copies of the minutes written by the Members of the Govt. during the discussion of any subject, the Bd of Rev can have had before them only the Govt. Resolution and could not therefore have been in a position to do more than carry out the simple instructions which it prescribed.

The two principal orders contained in it, are (1) that the duties of demarcation shall for the future be discharged by the Survey department and (2) that henceforward the work of classification shall be mainly superintended by the Collector of the District, who is to be brought more intimately into connection with this part of the settlement than has hitherto been the rule. So far, then, as appears, the Board, in the absence of any orders addressed to them to introduce radical changes, have submitted for approval only such arrangements as are calculated to give effect to the wishes of Govt. formally comm:d: to them.

These arrangements seem to me to be unobjectionable and they are stated to have been approved by Sir Master the Asst. Director of the R. Settl. They are such, also, as, with slight modifications in regard to the strength of salaried establishments, the responsible Collectors are themselves content to work with. Further they are, in fact, establishments of the kind formerly employed in other Districts of this Presidency which have been surveyed; — and though it may, perhaps, be urged that the survey of that time was of a somewhat primitive character, still it led to the rates which now prevail and with which the Govt. have not as yet shown an intention to interfere.

16

There can be no question, I apprehend, as to the value of the opinions which village officers, Curnums, & the principal ryots, are capable of giving in regard to the relative productiveness of the fields in their villages, and as to the best mode in which they ought to be classified. But I cannot avoid feeling that to employ these men in classification work, would be seriously to jeopardize the future interests of the State. Their personal interests would nullify any little honesty they might possess. Taken away from their own peculiar duties, they would be bound by no principle of honour to impart the information they would be known to possess, and, beyond mere dismissal from office, as village servants, we should have no means of punishing them for rating the worst fields as the best, and the best as the worst; and that they would most certainly adopt this course to oppress the poorer cultivators & benefit themselves, their relatives, or their friends, I quite agree with the Hon: Mr. [illegible] in thinking.

In regard, too, to ascertaining the actual produce of fields, I am disposed to think that the less the village servants have to do with this work the better.

A safe result in this respect can be secured only by the employment of different sets of men working independently of each other & who cannot be sent unexpectedly to fields occupied by Ryots of whom they know nothing. If the villagers & village servants or the Curnums are allowed to do more than barely to show, all sorts of means will be adopted to thwart & confuse those who are reaping, threshing & measuring. I speak from my own recollection of our [illegible] of the Rent in which I was engaged in the Tanjore District in 1858, when although I had a goodly battery of Dafadars & Peons to assist me I found extreme difficulty in preventing the village coolies from roughly handling the grain they were cutting in order to lessen the outturn of [illegible] ear and from adopting many other deceptive means to make it appear that the produce of the field was small.

For these reasons and also because Mr Kelly's reductions have so diminished the strength of our fixed Taluk establishments, that men from these cannot be spared for special duty, I think that the establishments for the [illegible] purpose [illegible] should be approved & sanctioned.

I fully concur in the [illegible] Mr [illegible] remarks and were it not that so [illegible] subject of the Rent under notice calls for a separate opinion should have been content simply to record my concurrence

5 June 65

Mins.

[illegible]

It appears to me that the Board has misinterpreted my meaning and has assumed that the only change proposed in the system at present in operation is the substitution of the Collector for the head of the Revenue settlement. But this was decidedly not my wish or intention — I contemplated not only the dissolution of the Department as a separate body but also a complete change of system — I wished to get rid of much of the trashy part of the classification system & to simplify matters in every way — The object is to get first a relative classification of the lands in each village & then an absolute determination of their value with reference to certain standard crops and then a general relation between the land in one village and that in another. The first may be done by the aid of the Curnums of the village & the Ryots themselves — they will be quite [illegible]

See para 7. of the G.O:

able to say which field is the best which second best & so on, and in a little time the fact might be established and each field might have a mark made against it indicating its position with relation to all other fields in the same village

The Bd in their accompg Rept report the plan they propose for carrying out G.O. of 12 Decr/64 — the changes in the method of revising the settlement in Tinnevelly & Bellary, the main objects being to bring the operations more directly into connection with the ordinary Revenue administration of the Dt. and to secure more complete & accurate data on which to estimate the productive powers of the different classes of land. The work to be carried on Taluk by Taluk.

— The Bd. propose establishments [illegible] that Mr [illegible] approves are shown below

Field Establishment. Work under the orders of the Tahsildar of the Taluk -

1. Supervisor at	Rs. 150		per mensem
1. Clerk for do.		20	
4. Peons for do. at Rs. 6		24	
2. Hd. Classifiers at Rs. 80		160	
2. do.	65	130	
10. Classifiers	30	300	
10. do.	25	250	
24. Peons ~~at~~	6	144	
		1178	

Taluk Cutcherry -

1. Addl. Gumasta	20
1. do.	15
	35

Huzur Cutcherry -
Work under Collr. Special Asst.

1. Clerk	70
1. do.	35
3. do. at Rs. 25	75
2. Moochees - 10	20
1. Attender	8
	208

Special Asst. to Collr.	600	maximum
His clerk	35	
3. Peons at Rs. 7	21	
	656	
Total per mensem	2077 × 12	

and this process might go on day after day so ~~that~~ one or two intelligent Deputy Collectors would probably classify the whole of the villages in a Talook in the course of a few months. — The great question would be the absolute value of the different Fields, and this must be done by a careful examination of the actual crops at reaping time. here as it would be desirable to get as many ~~tests~~ as possible several men might be employed in the actual process of measuring crops. they would only be temporarily employed and might probably be drawn from the ~~special~~ duty from other ~~parts~~ of the district. a comparison between the yield of fields of the first class in different parts of the district would show the relation between soils of different classes in different situations, and in a little time the actual crop yield of all fields in different classes of soils would be well known to the Rev. Board & the Collector.

The remainder of these last items. which is larger than the Field Estab. is [illegible] calculated [illegible] of the their special duties. The establishment being such as [illegible] [illegible] like the field [illegible] in the case of the [illegible] seems probable that Rs. 25000 [illegible] would cover the cost of a year's operations -

He calculates that on the system proposed by Govt. the rate of progress [illegible] Taluks [illegible] annually classified and [illegible] & Exported [illegible] It certainly seems likely to occupy less time [illegible] taken [illegible] Taluk by Taluk [illegible] the cycle of agricultural operations [illegible] necessary [illegible]

Experience and data
on W. & basis the proposals
for the re-assessment of
the [illegible]

The number of Taluks in
Tinnevelly & Bellary — & the resulting
cost of the operations according
to the present proposals are shown
below —

	Taluks	Cost at Rs 25000 per Taluk
Tinnevelly	9	Rs. 225000
Bellary	9	225000
	18	450000

The cost per square mile at this
rate will be

	Area in S. M.	Cost per S. M.
Tinnevelly	5594	
Bellary	3233	
	8827	Rs. 50 8650/8827
		Rs. 51

This cost is high when it is
remembered that the Demarcation
has been done — the revised estimate
of cost per sq. mile for Demarcation &
Classification by the S. Settlement Dept having
been Rs. 7. and that the area on
W. & basis [illegible] the charge

---

will then have before [illegible]
ample data for a
general classification
of fields with the produce
(in grain) of each and the
after process of determining
[illegible] the money value
will be easy enough.
I may observe that the
order of taking Taluk by Taluk
was intended merely as
indicating generally that
one portion of a district
might be completed sooner
than another — The best
plan would probably be
to employ 2 or 3 men in
each district who would
be always employed in
settling matters with the
villagers as to the quality
of the land — during the
harvest more might be
sent in for the short time
the last — I feel certain
that such a scheme as this
would reduce very much
~~[illegible]~~
the cost of the Establishment to be
added to that of the Collector
& very much facilitate
the work —

of land &c. is inevitable.

But on the other hand
the Establishment &c
evidently suffice for
working more than
one Taluk at a
time. If in the field
establishment be
slightly increased
[it] could probably
undertake at least
2 Taluks at one time
thus reducing the cost
by one half — altho'
the necessity of leaving
the field parties [illegible] in the
higher appointments
precludes the possibility
of material reduction if only
one Taluk is worked
at a time
And I feel [illegible]
[illegible] that
means [illegible]
the [illegible] have [illegible]

interpreted the phrase "Taluk by Taluk" in the G.O. and in this point I think it would be well to give somewhat more specific instructions

Certainly the work in each Taluk will occupy not less than a year but it does not seem necessary that only one Taluk should be taken up at once

Something should be done to get the work on more rapidly than [illegible]

Again it will not be necessary to entertain the whole of the Bd's proposed ~~establishment~~ at once. The Field party may work for some time before any special dept. in the Collr's office will be needed and the cost of the Special Assist. need not be so much as is named as the maximum

certainly.

It seems to me that Mr Brett who has been working

a good idea, I think

I have never been in a district where the survey establishment has been at work, but it seems to me that the estab. proposed of the Bd. will be a proper one for the work when put in hand, with the reductions as to the formation of it suggested by the Ag. Secretary in the last para of his mem.

It is extremely desirable to avoid lengthening out the work for nine years — the time necessary to complete it, should the operations of the new establishment proceed "Taluk by Taluk". As [illegible] the Collector [illegible] proposed below [illegible]

in Trichinopoly & the Mr. Fuller would be suited for this post in Tinnevelly

On the whole I think the Bd's proposed Establishment may be sanctioned as a tentative arrangement open to revision as experience may show to be desirable - & on the understanding that it is to be brought up to the full strength gradually as it is actually required - and that the Collr. may use his discretion as to taking up more than one Taluk at a time

E.H.

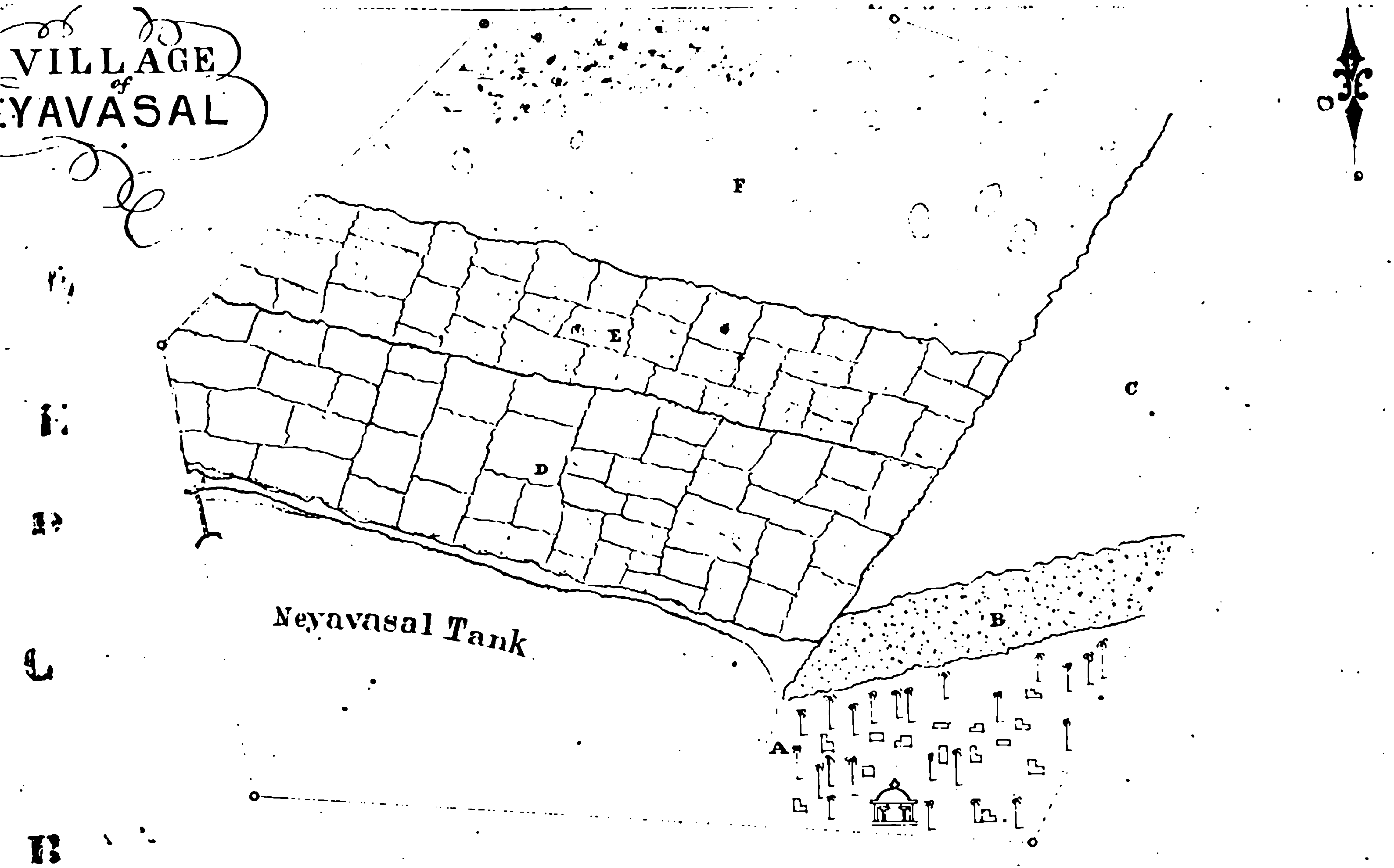
20.5.05

Reported to England
7/25th July 1865 – No 12
Land Revl.

P. 7/23/65

Sub No 842 1865

Toronto



A The village site which should be retained for dwelling houses – needs no classification

B Best punjah lands, formerly old "garden" lands, and still cultivated with that produce – rich in soil from many years manuring with the refuse of the village close at hand – Should form one tract, to be assessed with the highest, or second rate of (exceptional) punjah, as the case may be.

C Good dry lands, many years under ~~in~~ cultivation, good red soil easily ploughed Should form one similarly assessed tract, and be classed in the highest rate of "red soil"

D Punjah lands near the tank – well manured for a series of years – should all fall into the same class

E Punjah lands, distant from the tank – not so many years cultivated, and less profitable soil; to be all similarly classified at a lower rate than tract "D".

F Punjah lands comprising hard red soil; difficult to plough; in some parts waste, high level, and requiring much culture – to be similarly classified, and be placed in a grade lower than the neighbouring & more advantageous "tāk" "C."

Geo. Banbury
Ac.

N° 1258. Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 9th June 1865.—

Read the following Lr.

Submitting with remarks letter from the Ag. Collector of Tinnevelly proposing ~~arrangements~~ for carrying out the settlement operations.	From B. of R. ~~[illegible]~~ (Revenue 30th March 1865. N° 1752.)
Submitting with remarks letter from the Ag. Collector of Tinnevelly forwarding list of the proposed establishment for conducting the Settlement in the Districts.	(Here enter 5th April 1865. N° 1864)
Submitting with remarks letters from the Collectors of Nellore, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam regarding the establishments to be entertained for revising the assessments of those Districts.—	(Here enter 9th May 1865 N° 2298)

[illegible] Proceedings [illegible] the plan [illegible] the proposed [illegible] in the [illegible] the method of revising the assessment in the [illegible] Nellore District [illegible] the main object [illegible] the changes [illegible] operations [illegible] ordinary Revenue administration of the District [illegible] data [illegible]

the different classes of
Civil [illegible]

The Bd. proposed establishment

But it has been ascertained that the Offg. Director of Rev. Settl. (affirms an error below

Field Establishment
to work under the orders of the Dept.
of [illegible]

1	Superintendent		Rs. 150.	monthly.
1	Clerk for [illegible]		20	
2	[illegible] at Rs 12		24	
2	Head Classifiers at Rs 80 each		160	
2	Do.	at 65	130	
10	Classifiers	30	300	
10	Do.	25	250	
24	Peons	6	144	
	Total		1178	

For Taluk Cutchery

1	Addl. [illegible]	20
1	Do. [illegible]	15
	Total [illegible]	35

For Collrs. Office
to work under the [illegible]

1	Clerk		70
1	Do.		35
3	Do.	at Rs. 25	75
2	[illegible]	10	20
1	Attender		8
		Total	208
1	Special Asst. Collr.		600. maximum
	His Clerk		35
3	Peons	at Rs. 7	21
		Total	656

Grand Total monthly Rs. 2077
Do. yearly 24924

The charges under the head of Battas and [illegible] but as neither of these items could be large, the Field Establishment pay being calculated with reference to these special duties — and the other Establishments [illegible] being [illegible] the Field [illegible] (the special [illegible]) [illegible] probably the total Rs 25000 [illegible] would [illegible] a year [illegible] [illegible] of the Establishment which [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] after the commencement of operations.

The Bd. assume that each [illegible] proposed "Taluk by Taluk" as expressed

in the Govt. orders the rate
of progress which as a rule
be one Taluk annually
classified and reported on.
but the Govt. did not intend
to prescribe so strict a
rule as this - It moreover
would involve great delay
& expense - there being nine
taluks in each of the two
Dts. under consideration

The work of classifying
& assessing one Taluk
will certainly need to
occupy not less than
one year - the period
will afford only a single
cycle of Agricultural operations
for the collection of data -
but the Govt. see no reason
why the work should not be
carried on in two or more
adjacent Taluks at one &
the same time - & they consider
that the means provided by the Bd.
are sufficient or very nearly
so for occupying a field of
this extent. The additional Gumastas
for the Taluk cutchery will probably
be needed in every Taluk - & some

slight addition to the
strength of Dist. establishment might be
necessary for classifying
two or more Taluks
at once.
The modification of
the scheme [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
of [illegible] the
[illegible]
conducted [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Taluks
[illegible]

It will be difficult
to [illegible]
the work of the Dist.
[illegible]
The [illegible]
will for some time
before any special
[illegible]
required for the Coll.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Coll. [illegible]
[illegible] will be required

~~[illegible]~~ at least at
first — so that there will
be room for some reductions
of expenditure on the Bd. estimate
of the whole, allowing for the necessary
increase in the direction above
indicated ~~and also~~ the understanding
that the special Establishments are to be
entertained only when required —
~~there~~ till the assurance that the
ordinary Revenue Establishments, & Village Establishments
are qualified & enable to afford,
without hindrance to their other duties,
is to be given — and that the Collr. is
to carry on his operations in collecting & adjoining Zillahs
as to lines under fields, as he
finds he can occupy
without material addl. charge
& without straining the work.
the Govt. sanction the Establishments
proposed by the Bd. as an
experimental arrangement
for the period of one year.
at the end of the term
a full report on its working
will be submitted & the

To the Board of Revenue dated 10
the Offg. Depy. Rev. Settt. Sr.
the Offg. Supt. of Rev. Survey
the Civil Pay Master
the Accountant General

necessity of material
modification can
be considered.

6.05

Reported to England
d/25th July 1865 No 12 Land Rev.

16-10-99

[illegible]

Pro. No. 255-256
26-1-65

Pro. No. 22-23
3-4-65

120-127
12-12-64

C.N. 9224 994/65

No 186 to 188

Revenue 1865 Diffts.
Pro. of Govt. for June

No 1258.

Pro. of the Madras Govt.
d/ 9th June /65.

Pro. of the Board of Rev.
19th July 1866 No 2169.

[illegible]

Sanctioning the settlement Establishments for Tinnevelly and Nellore Districts as proposed by the Board of Revenue as an experimental arrangement.