M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2403 Press Mis.

229-30
Dated 17-9— R 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

2403

M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	2403	Press Mis.
229-30 Dated	17-9—	M 1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

2403

No. 229. Read Proceedings of Government, dated 21st September 1867, No. 2,215 :—

Read also the following letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 20th August 1868, No. 48.

1. I have the honor to make the following report, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 21st September 1867, No. 2,215.

2. When the settlement of Hissa Shotriems in the District of Salem was conducted by this department, the right to jungles was not reserved on account of Government. In cases where the Hissa Inamdars consented to take up the entire village on Kayam Jodi tenure on the terms proposed by this department, the villages were made over to them to be held in the same manner as any of the fixed Jodi villages in the district.

3. I should mention that the extract from Buchanan's Journey through Mysore, &c., quoted by Dr. Cleghorn, does not apply to Hissa villages, but to Dasabhandam and Fort Inams.

4. The Hissa villages in the District of Salem were all at one time Inam villages held rent free, or subject to a small quit-rent. They were resumed by Tippu in 1784, but were continued by his subordinates on a light assessment. When the country came into the possession of the British Government, Colonel Read confirmed them on Hissa tenure.

5. One of the old Sanads, under which the present Hissa villages were formerly held as Inams, is forthcoming, and it grants all lands within the limits of the village, and contains no reservation of the jungles.

6. Neither were the jungles reserved when the Hissa tenure was created. Whenever any profits were realized from the sale of timber, wax, honey, and other jungle products, the Inamdars were allowed their share in them. This revenue from jungles was, however, but seldom raised. The jungle lands were also often cleared and cultivated subsequently to the creation of the Hissa tenure, and the Inamdars enjoyed their Hissa on such newly cultivated lands exactly as on any other portion of the Shotriem.

7. It would, however, appear that the Inamdars were not allowed by our Government, (it is not possible to ascertain what the previous practice was,) to share in the revenue that accrued from Sandal wood trees, which were rented out by Government, not in separate leases for the Hissa Shotriems, but in one general lease for all the jungles in the talook.

8. Although there was no condition in the lease granted to the renter of the Sandal wood trees, that he should give the Hissa Shotriemdars a share in the revenue derived from the wood cut by him in their villages, the renters nevertheless in some cases appear to have paid to the Shotriemdars their Hissa under orders from the talook Revenue Authorities.

9. For a long time, Sandal wood trees standing on Government Putta as well as on Inam lands were treated as Government property to the exclusion of the rights of the holders of the lands, but when the question was prominently brought to the notice of Government in 1867, they ruled in their Proceedings, dated 5th August

1867, No. 1,797, that Sandal wood trees standing on Inam and Putta lands should not be interfered with by the Forest Department.

10. Under the foregoing circumstances, the Government will observe that the Hissa Shotriemdars should be considered to have as much right to the revenue raised from Sandal wood as to any other item of revenue raised in the village, and that if hitherto the Shotriemdars have not been allowed a share in the Sandal wood revenue, this has simply been owing to an irregularity similar to that corrected in the Order of Government above quoted.

11. It appears to me, therefore, that there can be no doubt that Sandal wood in Hissa Shotriems is no more a royalty than it is in other Inam lands. It seems to be equally certain that the Government are entitled to their Jodi of two-thirds on the revenue derived from the sale of Sandal wood as on any other revenue raised in the village. Consequently, the only point requiring to be noticed is whether the prospective revenue derivable from these trees has been taken into account in fixing the permanent quit-rent on the villages.

12. On this point I have to state that when this department calculated the assets on which the quit-rent was fixed, the prospective revenue from the Sandal wood, or other jungle produce, was not taken into account. The average of past collections for a definite period, with a small addition for prospective increase of cultivation, formed the assets on which the settlement was made. This course was proposed in paragraph 18 of the general instructions, and was approved by Government in their Order, dated 25th October 1861, the principle being the same as that adopted at the permanent settlement of the Zemindaries in 1802.

13. The Collector of the district, the Honorable Mr. Arbuthnott, by whom the proceedings of the Inam Deputy Collector were first reviewed under paragraph 3 of the Order of Government above quoted, approved of the valuation made by this department. It does not appear to have occurred either to him or to the Inam Deputy Collector that the prospective value of Sandal wood trees should be taken into account. Even had this idea occurred to any of the parties by whom the settlement was made, I do not think that the assets could have been raised by any considerable amount.

14. From Lieutenant Walker's letter to the Conservator of Forests, dated 30th August 1867, No. 99, it appears that the Sandal wood trees bear no value at present, and he states that it is impossible to make any estimate of their future value.

15. According to the Collector's statement, there are only twelve villages in which jungles exist to any large extent. Six of them have been resumed and Khandams allotted in lieu. In these villages the question of forest revenue of course does not occur. In the remaining six villages the quit-rent charged is already high, being nearly three-fourths of the average income of the Inamdars, and the margin left to the Inamdars is but small. The annexed Statement shows the average annual revenue and quit-rent of the six Hissa villages enfranchised, together with the estimated extent of the jungle land and its assessment, calculated at the lowest rate on cultivated land in the village.

16. At first I was of opinion that the quit-rent should be increased with reference to the prospective revenue derivable from the Sandal wood trees; but on a re-consideration of the subject, I think that it is as impossible to estimate the value of these trees as it is undesirable to alter a settlement finally concluded with the Inamdars in view to obtaining a small increase of quit-rent.

17. Lieutenant Walker observes that it is not so much on account of the value of the trees that he puts forward his claim to the jungles as on account of the difficulty of managing the surrounding forests, should the jungles in the Hissa Shotriems be made over to the Inamdars. The consideration of the difficulty of protecting jungles on Government lands should not, I submit, in any way affect the question of the right of the Inamdars to the jungles on their own lands; and the difficulty complained of by the Forest Department might be met by their taking the jungles in Hissa villages on lease.

18. In conclusion, I beg to state that I am of opinion that no alteration in the settlement already made with the holders of Hissa villages should be now attempted. The grounds on which I have formed this opinion are briefly as follows:—

1*st.*—The trees bear no value at present, and it is impossible, as Lieutenant Walker admits, to make any estimate of their *present* value with reference to the income eventually derivable from their sale, and to reduce the value to an annual quit-rent.

2*ndly.*—The effect of any large addition to the quit-rent would be to cancel the enfranchisement, and leave the villages on their former tenure, as the Inamdars would not agree to any addition to the quit-rent, which is already high.

3*rdly.*—Any alteration in the settlement at this period would shake the confidence of the Inamdars in the finality of the settlement.

4*thly.*—It is at least doubtful whether the Government are competent to revise the settlement in their own favor after tender and acceptance of Title Deeds.

No. 230. ORDER THEREON, 17th September 1868, No. 2,403.

Forests, No. 5.

1. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Officiating Inam Commissioner that no sufficient ground appears for assuming that sandal wood trees, growing on Hissa Shotriem lands in Salem District, have always been considered a royalty. The right of the Shotriemdars would seem to extend to all the land contained within the limits of their village irrespective of its being jungle or cultivated land.

2. Apart from the doubtful legality of the measure, it would be contrary to sound policy now to raise the quit-rent on a mere consideration of advantages which the Shotriemdars may eventually reap from the sale of sandal wood, or of any other special produce of their estates.

3. If in the sequel the Forest Department find a difficulty in working the rules relative to sandal wood in the Government forests, owing to the contiguity of Shotriem jungles also containing sandal wood, the course might be followed which is sug-

gested in paragraph 17 of the Officiating Inam Commissioner's report, viz., that the Forest Department should obtain such Shotriem jungles on lease, and work them in connection with the Government forests.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Officiating Conservator of Forests.
,, the Officiating Inam Commissioner.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

(1)

No. 9.

From

Lieut. C. J. Walker
Deputy Conservator of forests Salem & Coimbatore

To

Captain R. H. Biddome
Officiating Conservator of forests.

Sir

It would appear that the Inam Commissioners are giving forest lands in perpetuity on payment of a small rent to parties who formerly received only ⅓ds of the rental of the cultivation. Those parties now claim a right to fell and grant passes to fell in these tracts in some of which the timber is of great value. I have therefore the honor to request your immediate attention to this matter as the timber &c has not been taken into account at all, when fixing the Annual sum to be paid, although it will in some cases cover such payment for a number of years, by which time the land will all be brought under cultivation and, if the parties are allowed to issue tickets &c, the difficulties experienced in other parts by parties felling in Government forests on Sagheer passes will be reproduced.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.
Chas Walker Lieut
Deputy Conservator of forests

Deputy Conservators Office
Camp Denkenicottah
19th April 1867.

(2)

No 18.

Office of Conservator of Forests
9th May 1867

From

A. Cleghorn Esq. M.D.
Conservator of Forests

To

W. T. Blair Esq.
Inam Commissioner.

Sir.

I beg to annex for your consider-
-ation, and any remarks you may desire
to offer, a letter from the Deputy Conser-
-vator, Salem, intimating that Forest
Lands are being given in perpetuity in
Connection with the operations of the
Inam Commission

2. I am not sufficiently cognizant
of the circumstances of the case or of
the peculiarities of the local tenures to
offer an opinion. The question appears
to depend mainly on the kind of Inam,
but I may observe that when Cowle
Ramaks are given the reservation of

Forest Department 1867

From

W. Pelly Conservator of Forests Salem &c. &c.

To

The Officiating Secretary to Government Revenue Dept.

Dated Ootacamund 29th April 1867.
Received 1st May 1867.

Number
Enclosures
Subject

Requesting that Commissions may issue for granting Forest Lands in perpetuity on payment of annual Rent to persons who may apply for the same pursuant to Circular Order of the Board of 15th February 1867.

of Teak, Blackwood and Sandalwood is usually entered and the timber is removed by this Department.

3. If the proprietary right is partial (a share) it has not been the custom so far as I know, to fine up the timber but if the Inam is enfranchised, then this Department has nothing further then to say in the matter.

4. The granting of free passes to Inamdars to sell timber in these Lands would complicate present arrangements and does not appear to be admissible.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
Signed H. Cleghorn.
Conservator of Forests.

(3)

No. 555 Inam Commissioners Office
Madras 11th June 1867.

From,
The Offg Inam Commissioner.

To,
The Conservator of Forests.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 9th May 1867, No 18.

2. Where Rilpa Shrotriams have been enfranchised & the Villages made over to the Inamdars on a fixed Quit rent, I do not think that the Government can claim any right to Jungles situated within the recognized boundaries of the Villages.

3. When the Villages were enfranchised a certain charge was made on account of waste lands cultivable hereafter, but the value of the timber and other jungle produce does not appear to have been taken into Account. In fact the point does not appear to have attracted the attention of the Deputy Collector who conducted the settlement, or of the Collector Mr Arbuthnott when it was approved.

4. Under these circumstances, I have placed myself in Communication with the Collector of the District in view to adopting

adopting the necessary measures for making a reasonable addition to the Quit-rents on account of the Jungles.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant.

W Blair

Offg Inam Commissioner

Comptr C/R

(1)

No 161 Office of the Conservator of Woods
19th August 1867.

From The Conservator of Woods.

To The Deputy Commissr of Forests
Kalamu.

Sir. I beg to enclose a copy of letter No 5555 dated 11th June 1867 from the Officg. Chief Commissioner in regard to the Dimensions by the Deputy Collector in the Mineralla Taluq. I desire to know what the particulars of these proceedings in regard to the Forest revenues of that Taluq.

I have &c,
Signed / W. G. Lyttleton
Conservator of Forests

Camp Kottiamattayo
30th August 1867.

No 99.

(1)

From - The Deputy Commr of Forests -
Kalam

To The Conservator of Forests
Madras.

Sir -

1867-68
Miscellaneous

1867 Sept.

From,
The Asst Sub Comm
To,
The Conservator of
Forests
Dated 11th June 1867
Read

No 5555

Letter referring to his
letter dated 9th May 67
No 18 & stating that the com-
parative value of timber & other
Jungle produce does
not appear to have
been taken into account
in the settlement of Nidda
Shoranur & that he has
placed himself in com-
munication with the
Collector in regard to adopting
measures for making a
reasonable addition to the
Quit rents already charged
on that account

Sir.

With reference to your letter No. 161 dated 19th Instant, enclosing Copy of a letter received from the Inam Commissioner, I have the honor to state that I do not Conceive it possible for the Inam Commissioner, and the Collector to impose any amount of Quit rent which would represent the value to Government of the Sandal wood and other trees growing on the Irishnagum or Shiva Shrotriem Lands in the Dankinotta Sub Division as proposed by Mr. Blair in Para 4. of his letter.

2. There are thousands of Sandal-wood trees on the Irishnagum Lands to which my former letter (No. 9 of 29th April 1867) more immediately referred.

3. Those trees not having arrived at maturity are we may say valueless at present but when ripe for felling, will represent so many thousands of Rupees.

As

4. As already pointed out, the mere transfer of this amount of Capital to private individuals is not the sole, nor indeed the principal cause of my bringing this matter so urgently to your notice. If we give a right to fell, or to grant permits to fell, we lose the Control of the whole surrounding Forest, as it is impossible to prove whether a tree or trees were felled in this Forest or not.

5. I would suggest that, as from the late papers submitted to Government by the Collector regarding Sandalwood on Irishnaga Agraharam Lands it is clear that these Lands have always been Considered as on a different footing from Lands held on Puttah (vide the old Contract recorded in Govt. Proceedings Dated 5th August 1864 No. 1797) in which the Government Contractor is authorized to fell on these Lands, no Change be made in these Conditions.

6. Should the holders be desirous of cultivating more land, application might be

be made to this Department who will Count and number the Sandal wood and other trees to be reserved and remove such as are ripe leaving the holders free to clear and cultivate the rest of the land, which is all that they are entitled to do.

7. I shall, if so instructed, place myself in Communication with the Collector of Salem on the subject, the great importance of which, I beg again in the interests of Govt. as represented by this Department to bring forcibly to your notice.

I have the honor &c.
Signed/ C. Walker, Lieut
Deputy Comp of Forests

Rec. 2742/67

~~H. P. 2687/67~~

Correspondence relating to Nissa Shrotiums in Dindigul Taluq Salem District enclosed in letter of Conservator of Forests No. 227, dated 18th Septr. 1867.

P. 17th Oct. 1867
5227-232

Pros.y Sept. 168 Ln. No. 229.

Salem Commissioners Office

No 48

Madras 20th August 1868.

Sir,

W. E. Blair Esqre.

Officiating Salem Commissioner

&c &c

R. A. Dalyell Esqre.

Acting Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the orders of Government a report with references to the Orders of Government dated 21st September 1865 No 2215.

In which the Settlement of Erode Taluk in the District of Salem was authorized by the Proceedings, the right of Jungle was reserved on account of Government & the same under the Erode Talukdar carried to the Credit of the twelve Villages in Gopee Code known as the new proposed by the Proceedings, the Villages were understood to be held in the same manner as any of the several Code Villages in the District.

Rec: 2742/68

1868 September

In letter from the Salem Collector

Submitting proposals for the Settlement of Erode Taluk

Read Proceedings of Government

Dated 21st September 1865 No 2215

Ordering Settlement of Erode Taluk

Report Sept 1868 No 229

as to the lands over which the Government
possessed the exclusive right of
the Indians of the lands, and to the Governor
was presumably known to the people of
province in 1867, as they evaded the Militia
Proclamation dated 7 August 1877,
that Indian land was a standing an evasion
and that the whole should be investigated
with by the Legal Department.

12. Under the foregoing circumstances the Government will observe that the Three Thousand should be increased to Five thousand pounds sterling to be expended under the direction of Government for the Village, and that Officers of the Commissariat have not been allowed a share in the Land and revenue, the Majority does not see any reason why Indians should not be allowed to participate in the Lands of Government where situated.

13. The Majority have a difficulty about the Mineral Land that Land and in the Province is in a very unsettled state and in the whole vision under the

Township

generally consists with the Government and entitled to their rights of the Indians from the rest of Canada and the other Provinces enjoyed in the Village.

Consequently the only point remaining to be considered is whether the principles recommended should form either wholly or in part the basis of legislation.

14. On this point it appears to us that the Report should be adopted the principles recommended should form the basis of legislation on the subject. The surveys of part of the Reserve should be made with a view to the principles recommended and the lots should be allotted accordingly. The lots are proposed to be of the general dimensions recommended by Government in their Report Land Commissioner only the principle should be stated in the instructions to the Surveyors.

15. The Majority of the Committee are of opinion that the Report should be adopted with the exception of the Mineral Land which should be left for future consideration.

16. The Majority of the Committee are of opinion that the Report should be adopted with the exception of the Mineral Land which should be left for future consideration.

12. The Collector of the District of Cornhill & Wentworthsgift in the Province of the New England Colonies may grant warrants for the apprehending of persons charged upon oath before him with the breach of any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Customs in the said Colonies, directed to any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, Constable or other person duly authorized to execute the same within the said Colonies, which warrants shall be under the hand & seal of the said Collector, & may be granted & executed on any day, & the persons apprehended may be brought before the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid, who is hereby required to proceed with all convenient speed to hear & determine the matter of complaint according to truth & the merits of the case, & in case any information shall be laid before the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid, that any goods, wares or merchandizes subject to forfeiture by virtue of this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Customs in the said Colonies, are concealed in any house or other place, the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid may, upon oath made before him of the reasonable grounds of such information, grant a warrant to enter such house or other place (in the day time) & to search for & seize such goods, wares or merchandizes, & all such goods, wares or merchandizes as shall be found concealed in any house or place with intent to defraud His Majesty of the duties payable for the same, or to evade any of the regulations provided in this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Customs, shall be forfeited, & shall be secured in such manner as the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, shall direct, in order to be prosecuted & condemned in like manner as other goods, wares & merchandizes may be forfeited for any breach of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Customs; & the person in whose house or other place the same shall be found shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, or treble the value of the goods, wares & merchandizes found in his house or other place, at the election of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, or of the Officer who shall seize the same, to be recovered with full costs of suit, by action or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain or the Plantations; & in case any person shall hinder or obstruct the Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid in entering such house or other place in the day time, in order to make search or seizure as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, or treble the value of the goods, wares & merchandizes which shall be so concealed, at the election of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, or of the Officer who shall seize the same, to be recovered with full costs of suit, by action or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain or the Plantations.

13. The Collector of the District of Cornhill & Wentworthsgift in the Province of the New England Colonies may grant warrants for the apprehending of persons charged upon oath before him with the breach of any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Customs in the said Colonies, directed to any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, Constable or other person duly authorized to execute the same within the said Colonies, which warrants shall be under the hand & seal of the said Collector, & may be granted & executed on any day, & the persons apprehended may be brought before the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid, who is hereby required to proceed with all convenient speed to hear & determine the matter of complaint according to truth & the merits of the case, & in case any information shall be laid before the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid, that any goods, wares or merchandizes subject to forfeiture by virtue of this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Customs in the said Colonies, are concealed in any house or other place, the said Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid may, upon oath made before him of the reasonable grounds of such information, grant a warrant to enter such house or other place (in the day time) & to search for & seize such goods, wares or merchandizes, & all such goods, wares or merchandizes as shall be found concealed in any house or place with intent to defraud His Majesty of the duties payable for the same, or to evade any of the regulations provided in this or any other Act of Parliament relating to the Customs, shall be forfeited, & shall be secured in such manner as the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, shall direct, in order to be prosecuted & condemned in like manner as other goods, wares & merchandizes may be forfeited for any breach of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Customs; & the person in whose house or other place the same shall be found shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, or treble the value of the goods, wares & merchandizes found in his house or other place, at the election of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, or of the Officer who shall seize the same, to be recovered with full costs of suit, by action or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain or the Plantations; & in case any person shall hinder or obstruct the Collector or other person authorized as aforesaid in entering such house or other place in the day time, in order to make search or seizure as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds sterling, or treble the value of the goods, wares & merchandizes which shall be so concealed, at the election of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, or of the Officer who shall seize the same, to be recovered with full costs of suit, by action or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Great Britain or the Plantations.

17. Lieutenant Walker observes that it is not as much on account of the value of the trees that he puts forward his claim to the jungles, as on account of the difficulty of managing the surrounding forests should the jungles in the Bison Thoothiana be made over to the Zamindars. The consideration of the difficulty of protecting jungles on Government lands should not, I submit, in any way affect the question of the right of the Zamindars to the jungles on their own lands, and the difficulty complained of by the Forest Department might be met by either buying the jungles in Bison Villages or leave.

18. In conclusion I beg to state that I am of opinion that no alteration in the Settlement already made with the holders of Bison Villages should be now attempted. The grounds on which I have formed this opinion are briefly as follows:

1st. The trees bear no value at present

And it is impossible, as Lieut. Walker admits

17

admits, to make any estimate of their present value with reference to the income eventually derivable from their sale and to reduce the value to an annual quit-rent.

2nd. The effect of any large addition to the quit-rent would be to cancel the improvement and leave the Villages in their former degree, as the Zamindars would not agree to any addition to the quit-rent which is already high.

3rd. Any alteration in the Settlement at this period would shake the confidence of the Zamindars in the fixidity of the Settlement.

4th. It is at least doubtful whether the Government have competent to revise the Settlement in their own favor after Sunnads and acceptance of Settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

W. Brain

Offg Asst Commissioner.

They are incompetent I should say

Comptr Mly

Revl Department

Nr 2403.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 17th Septr 1868.

Read Proceedings of Government dated 21st September 1867 Nr 2215.

Read also the following letter from the Offg Inam Commissioner.

Submits the report called for in G.O. of 21st Septr 67 Nr 2215, as to the former and present position of the Pëlsa Shotriendars in the Salem Distt with Reflce to rights over jungle tracts.

(MC. 20th Augt 68 Nr 48)

The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Offg Inam Commissioner that there is no

25 October 67 Nr 302.
5th Augt 68 — 76-77
21 September 67 — 3535/67

Read 18th September 1868 Nr 2742.

From the Offg Inam Commr

To the Offg Secretary to Government

Transmitting Copy of Plan called for

Dated 20th August 1868
Received 21st do

MG. to 2403. 7th Sept
No 48
Enclosure 1/1

Submits the report called for in G.O. dated 21st September 1867 No 2215 as to the former and present position of the Pëlsa Shotriendars in the Salem Distt with Reflce to rights over jungle tracts.

No. 229.
@ 9 Sept 1868 OPK.

sufficient appears
no ground for assuming
that sandalwood trees,
growing on Hijra Shotriem
lands in Salem District,
have always been considered
as Royalty. The right of
the Shotriemdars extends
to all the land contained
within the limits of their
village irrespective of its
being jungle or cultivated land.

2 Apart from the doubtful legality of the measure, it would be contrary to sound policy now to raise the quit rent, a mere consideration of advantages which the Shotriemdars may eventually reap from the sale of sandalwood, or of any other special produce of their estates.

If the Forest Department find a difficulty in working the rules at present in force in relation to sandalwood in the Govt. Forests, owing to the contiguity of Shotriem jungles also containing sandalwood the course might be followed which is suggested in para 17 of the Offg. Inam Commr's report viz: that the Forest Department should obtain such Shotriem jungles on lease, and work them in connection with the Govt. Forests.

In reference to Enclosure 15

Copies Forwarded to Offg Commr Inam Dept 18
8 " " Inam Commrs
14 " Board of Revenue

Secretary