1250

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23rd August 1872.

Read the following papers:—

No. 208. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1872, No. 895.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 20th April 1872, No. 641, Revenue Department.

ABSTRACT.—*Demarcation of Survey Fields by Pickets.*—Passing orders on the communications from the Board of Revenue and Superintendent of Revenue Survey on this subject.

THE Board see no objection whatever to increasing the limits of survey fields in dry lands from 4 acres to 15 acres, so that Colonel Priestley's Department will club as many existing revenue dry fields as will make up about 15 acres, and will merely survey and plot this block in gross. This will reduce the work of the Survey Department, so far as dry land is concerned, by more than half, as hitherto they have been obliged to survey and plot four fields of about 4 acres each, where, in future, they will only plot and survey one field. The revenue fields, which will compose this large survey field, will perhaps be six or eight, but they can be entered in the register under letters or sub-numbers, and their respective areas and assessments can be worked out when the correct area and assessment of the block containing them has been ascertained. The Board would go even farther, for they see no objection to extending the same rule to wet lands, making the limit 5 acres instead of 2 acres. This again would reduce the work of the Survey Department very considerably.

2. There is one point, however, to which it may be advisable to re-call attention when promulgating the new rule, viz., that no existing revenue field is on any account to be divided, *i.e.*, one portion of it included in one survey field, and another portion in another survey field, but that all survey fields shall be invariably made up of a certain number of existing *entire* revenue fields.

3. As to relinquishing or taking up land the Board would allow only existing revenue fields, which will, in future, be sub-numbers of survey fields to be relinquished or taken up, except in cases, such as demarcated waste, where the revenue field is coincident with a large survey field, and sub-division must be permitted but only under the distinct order of the Collector.

No. 209. From Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 14th June 1872, No. 1,118-35.

IN their Proceedings dated 20th April 1872, No. 641, Government intimate that they will be prepared to sanction the extension of the minimum of Survey fields in dry land under certain conditions. I have the honour, in accordance with the instructions contained in this G. O., to state that I strongly advocate this extension.

2. When lately in Ganjam, where hitherto every individual holding has been demarcated, measured, and mapped, I found it necessary, on account of the

enormous expense and great delay the system of minute measurement has caused, to issue an order, of which I append an extract, and which, it will be observed, is based on principles similar to those of the G. O. under acknowledgment :—

"*Extract of Superintendent's Order dated Thunganapally, 18th April* 1872, *No.* 701-47.

"5. He will continue to demarcate and measure each individual holding in wet land and also in valuable land under dry crops. He will report, after consultation with the Revenue-officers, the minimum teerwah land ought to pay to be considered sufficiently valuable to be demarcated and measured by holdings. In unirrigated land paying low teerwah holdings must be clubbed up to the usual minimum of 4 acres."

Demarcation Rules, Section 74.

3. I fear the benefit to the survey will hardly be so great as anticipated by the Board (*vide* Proceedings dated 4th June 1872, No. 895, paragraph 1). It will frequently happen that the permission to club dry fields up to 15 acres cannot be taken advantage of on account of the irregularity of the block composed of the several fields making up that area ; on account of the fields which might be clubbed containing different soils ; or on account of an Inam field intervening, etc. At the same time it will doubtless expedite the survey of dry lands.

No. 210. From G. BANBURY, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 19th June 1872, No. 1,055-33.

In reply to the final paragraph of the Proceedings of Government dated 20th April 1872, No. 641, proposing that the clubbing of dry fields for survey, now limited to four acres, should be extended to 10 or 15, I have the honour to state as follows :—

The question of thus extending the area of revenue fields to be clubbed into one survey field has often been mooted, and like the kindred subject of "survey blocks" has been laid aside when the difficulties attendant upon its introduction came under discussion.

2. Upon looking over past correspondence I find that Mr. Newill brought forward a somewhat similar proposition in 1860. By this plan it was proposed that the survey fields should be of 10 or 12 acres, and the minor holdings be measured by "pupils" or "volunteers." But this scheme was objected to by Colonel Priestley, by the Board, and by Government; and as the conditions of the case are but little altered since those days, the then grounds of objection still need consideration. I will not enter into the particulars of the discussion which then took place, as all will be seen from the marginally noted correspondence.

Board's Proceedings dated 14th July 1860, No. 3,248.
Government Proceedings dated 15th September 1860, No. 1,607.

3. The first objection to the method now proposed for expediting work is, that as our revenue system consists of an annual settlement with each individual ryot regarding each individual field, the revenue survey, to be thorough and complete, should, as far as possible, separately measure and delineate each of these separate holdings; and that consequently by clubbing these distinct properties too

extensively into one block, many of the benefits derived from the survey are sacrificed and cancelled.

4. The second is the old standing difficulty as regards the persons by whom these minor holdings are to be measured, and the Government will find the correspondence upon this knotty point abstracted in Mr. C. G. Master's "Précis on the subject of interstitial fields," which consists of 106 paragraphs, and was drawn up in 1862. The subject of this précis, although discussed on several occasions subsequent to the above date, has not as yet been finally disposed of.

5. Upon referring the proposition contained in the Proceedings now under reply to the Deputy-Directors, I find they are all opposed to it. Mr. Rundall, Deputy-Director of Nellore and North Arcot, points out that the shape of the fields after thus largely clubbing would often be more irregular, and thus more troublesome to survey when combined, than when measured in their natural and separate condition; and that this irregularity would entail more "táks" which would not conform to existing fields. He also states truly enough that the rich garden-lands and fertile tracts of black cotton soil both come under the category of "dry," and can hardly be deemed of "comparatively little value." Mr. Clogstoun, Deputy-Director of Salem, states: "To enlarge the limit of area at which the survey field shall be formed is to diminish to a very considerable extent the advantages expected from the demarcation." Captain Stuart, Acting Deputy-Director in Kurnool and Cuddapah, says: "The adoption of so large a minimum for the incorporation of small holdings would increase considerably the number of interstitial fields, the limits of which would not be permanently defined, and which would meet with great disfavour amongst the ryots in consequence." Lukshmikanta Row, First Uncovenanted Assistant in charge of the Kistna Party, quotes the marginal orders of the Board upon this subject, dated 23rd August 1860, No. 752, and says: "Moreover, when properties of several Puttahdars are clubbed together the demarcation ceases to be for their individual benefit, and becomes simply a survey convenience. Under such circumstances it would be hard to expect the ryots to undergo the cost of demarcation." Again, "as it is, the measurement of interstitial fields has been a tedious task, and, with all the best arrangements possible, it takes years to complete a taluq through the agency of Curnums. How much greater will be this difficulty when the number of interstitial fields is increased, you are the best judge." The deputies of former days, I find, are just as much against the extension of the maximum of 4 acres as their successors.

The Madras Revenue Survey was instituted to meet the peculiar requirements of the Presidency, and the attainment of this object must be steadily kept in view, and care must be taken that in gaining one point, as for instance expediting professional survey, other equally important objects, as for instance, the measurement of individual holdings, are not sacrificed.

6. Any increase in the maximum of wet must, I think, be left out of consideration, as the holdings are too minute to admit of any augmentation in the size of the survey field.

7. But as regards dry land I am inclined to think that the maximum might be increased to 12 acres, thereby lightening the cost of both survey work and of demarcation stones, and at the same time producing a result which may be deemed

perfect when we compare it with the present pymash and its cadjan accounts. In advocating this extension I would recommend that the rich gardens and other valuable dry lands be very carefully dealt with in this respect; and this could be managed easily enough, as I presume clubbing can take place at discretion *within* the 12-acre standard.

8. It may be objected that by thus increasing the present maximum we are making the area of a single survey field larger than the average area of a ryot's entire puttah which comprises several revenue fields or distinct holdings, and that we are incorporating too many of these small properties into one new block for survey. Thus, in some districts, the average of the ryot's puttah will be found to be only 8 acres. Again "in the northern division of Arcot, taking the cultivated area at four lakhs of acres, the average size of a punjah field is 1½ acres, nunjah half acre, and garden one-sixth acre," *vide* paragraph 9 of Mr. C. G. Master's précis above referred to. Still I am of opinion that the extension, as already advocated, to 12 acres can be introduced without any practical disadvantage. Considering, however, the doubts expressed both now and formerly, it might be well to obtain the views of the various Collectors upon the intended change.

9. Presuming, however, that the modification *is* sanctioned, the old difficulty already alluded to as to the agency by which the minor measurements are to be made re-appears with still greater force, now that the area containing these small holdings has been trebled in size. When this question first arose in 1858 I was Deputy-Director, and the plan was tried of having these measurements made by the Curnums; but although I was backed up very ably by Colonel Hessey, the arrangement did not answer, and the same result has met similar efforts elsewhere. Mr. Newill subsequently advocated the plan of employing "Survey Pupils," and although the efficiency of these employés was then doubted,* experience has shown it is the only feasible scheme yet hit upon. I certainly find that the Curnums are as obstinate and wilfully obtuse about this task in 1872 as they were in 1858, and that fines and pressure are alike unavailing. Thus during the past year, whilst about 100 Curnums in Jummalamadugu, aided by two Ameens and urged on by an active Deputy-Collector, measured only 5,549 interstitial fields, the fourteen "pupils" working in the Chingleput Settlement Party turned out 68,013 of these minor properties.

* *Vide* paragraph 7 of Government Orders dated 15th September 1860, No. 1,607.

10. Although theoretically the Curnums should be as well able to measure as they are to cipher, both being indispensable to their profession, and although we apparently have in these village officials a cheap and effective agency wherewith to execute this task, either their apathy or their dislike to having the pymash and its accounts no longer a sealed book to pretty well nigh all but themselves prevents our being able to have the work thus executed, and the "pupils" or "volunteers" on 8 and 10 Rupees a month have to be resorted to.

11. It must not be overlooked that whilst this extension of the maximum expedites the survey, it proportionately retards the settlement, as the component holdings *must* be measured and recorded at some time or other; and apparently it is intended that the task should be performed *pari passu* with the settlement as is

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now being done in Chingleput. Nevertheless, as the settlement progresses faster than the survey owing to the different nature of the work, and as the measurement and recording of these distinct properties should not be done in a hurried manner, I see no objection to its forming part and parcel of the duties of the settlement officers who have, as it were, more time for the task, and who are most immediately interested in the correct registration of each individual holding, as otherwise petitions and confusion will result when the new rates begin to be introduced.

12. In connection with this subject I may enclose copy of a letter* submitted by me to the Board and referred to Colonel Priestley, regarding the unwieldy size of survey fields in the Kistna and Cuddapah Districts, as brought to notice by the Collectors of these provinces. It will be seen that it is advocated that not only may the existing large fields be divided into convenient allotments for occupation, but that, in future, the demarcation of large occupied holdings be conducted upon the principle of not making any survey field of larger extent than 12 acres. If these suggestions be acted upon the maximum for clubbing, for single holdings and for waste newly laid out, will be 12 acres in each case.

* Dated 28th February 1872, No. 382, contained in Board's Proceedings dated 3rd April 1872, No. 517.

13. Should the extension as now contemplated by Government be carried into effect, the Board's Standing Orders Nos. 144 and 150, clause 10, regarding applications being only attended to for whole survey fields, must be modified, and occupations and relinquishments permitted for minor holdings or, as they are technically termed, "letters."

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd April 1872, No. 517.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th February 1872, No. 382-10.

IT may be remembered that, by the orders of Government dated 6th October 1865, No. 2,420, it was directed that no existing revenue field be sub-divided for survey purposes, however large its size, or, in other words, that the prescribed maximum of 12 acres in dry and 6 acres in wet should be no longer regarded.

2. The difficulties which arose from this altered mode of procedure were first pointed out by the Revenue authorities in Kistna, who showed that, when fields of large extent were relinquished, there were many cultivators anxious to take up portions of these available holdings, but whose stock and capabilities did not admit of their engaging to undertake the entire field according to the rules*; and thus the would-be cultivator was disappointed whilst the revenue suffered. Upon the Uncovenanted Assistant in Kistna referring the question to this Office, Mr. Master sent instructions that as the fields referred to ranged from 14½ acres to 37 acres in wet, and that as the persons desirous of occupying portions thereof were altogether unable to manage the entire "Kait," these unwieldy holdings might be sub-divided into portions sufficiently small to enable the ryots to take them in hand.

* Board's Standing Orders Nos. 144 and 150.

3. Further representations were then made regarding the demarcation of tracts newly occupied, and it was pointed out that unless the survey fields were made of smaller size agreeably to the old plan the difficulties abovementioned would be again experienced when these large holdings happened to be given up. Mr. Master accordingly sanctioned the adoption in the case

of these recently occupied fields of the same maximum as was authorized by Government in the case of waste blocks newly demarcated, viz., 12 acres in dry and 6 in wet.

4. Upon similar representations being made from Cuddapah the same method of meeting the difficulties was pursued as in the case of Kistna, pending the submission of the matter to Government. The Collector of Cuddapah, however, brings to notice that the sub-division should be permitted to a still greater degree and that applications for portions of fields to the extent of 5 acres in dry and 2 acres in wet should be entertained, and separate minor holdings should be thus granted from the parent survey number. Mr. Horsley's recommendation comes, in fact, almost to the old minimum of 4 acres in dry and 2 in wet. I have the honour, therefore, to request that, should the Board agree with me, they will recommend that in the case of relinquished fields, the area of which is above the maxima of 12 acres and 6 acres, applications may be entertained for not less than 4 acres in dry and 2 in wet, the present minima, and that the demarcation may hereafter be conducted in accordance with the above maxima* and minima as heretofore, thus obviating the present difficulties and removing obstruction to the occupation of waste. It would, I think, hardly be proper to extend this recommendation for sub-division to fields *below* the maximum of 12 and 6 acres, as any alteration in this respect would upset the basis upon which the demarcation has always been conducted, and with reference to which the Board's orders above quoted were passed as regards taking up entire numbers.

	Acres.
* Max. for irrigated	6
,, for unirrigated	12
Min. for irrigated	2
,, for unirrigated	4

5. It may be urged that it is unfair to make a ryot who holds a field, say of 24 acres in dry, bear the cost of dividing it into two fields of 12 acres each, agreeably to the arrangement now recommended; but it must be remembered that this sub-division will enable the owner to relinquish a portion of his holding should he elect to do so without being forced, as would otherwise be the case to part with the whole property.

6. Finally, I may remark that as revenue requirements will subsequently necessitate the sub-division of the unwieldy fields now being marked out, it is far better to sub-divide them in the first instance as now advocated, thus preventing alterations and confusion in the accounts, as well as outlay by having to send men back to carry out this work of partition.

Referred for the observation of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

No. 211. Order thereon, 23rd August 1872, No. 1,250.

Miscellaneous.

In paragraph 6 of G. O., 20th April 1872, No. 641, Revenue Department, the Government, referring to the prescribed limit of 2 acres in "wet land" and 4 acres in "dry" as the maximum extent to which survey fields may be formed by clubbing together adjacent revenue fields of smaller size, observed that, while it appears necessary to maintain this limit as regards "valuable wet and garden-lands," it might probably be extended without disadvantage to 10 or 15 acres in the case of "dry land which is of comparatively little value;" and they stated that they would be prepared to sanction the change of rule if approved by the Board and the Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, on the understanding that only fields of the same class of soil and description of tenure are to be clubbed together.

2. The Board of Revenue, Mr. Banbury, and Colonel Priestley are all in favour of the proposed extension. The Board are in favour of the 15-acre limit

which Colonel Priestley also appears to approve; Mr. Banbury would not go beyond 12 acres, and recommends that "the rich gardens and other valuable dry lands be very carefully dealt with." He suggests that it might be well to obtain the views of the Collectors on the intended change.

3. The Government do not, however, see any necessity for this further reference, as they do not contemplate the extension of limit in the case of valuable land.

4. The officers who are in favour of the change are perfectly competent to judge of its effects, and the Government, therefore, resolve to sanction the formation of survey fields by clubbing to the extent of 12 acres as a maximum in the case of dry land of little value, on the understanding that in no instance is an existing revenue field to be *divided* for survey purposes, and that the revenue fields clubbed together must be of the same character of soil and held on the same description of tenure.

5. It may be desirable for the Board and Director of Revenue Settlement, in communication, to adopt the rule laid down by Colonel Priestley in Ganjam of prescribing some maximum of assessment per acre as determining the class of land that may be clubbed to this extent, but the intention of Government is that the relaxation shall not apply to valuable land.

6. The particulars of the interstitial revenue fields will, as hitherto, be carefully recorded in the survey registers and the detail measurements for assessment purposes will be made, as Mr. Banbury proposes, by the Settlement Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

A52-02-1

Revenue Settlement office
Madras. 19th June 1872.

No. 1055
33.

From,

J. Bamberry Esqr.
Director of Rev. Sett.ts

To,

The Honorable W. Huddleston
Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Depmt.

Sir,

In reply to the final para-
-graph of the Proceedings of Govern-
-ment dated 21st April 1872 No. 644,
proposing that the clubbing of dry
fields for survey, now limited to
four Acres, should be extended
to 10 or 15, I have the honor to state
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The question of thus extend-
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be clubbed into one survey field,
has often been mooted, and like
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Board's Rogs. dated
14th July 1860 No 3240
Govt Rogs: dated
15th Sept 1860 No
1607.

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* 1st Assistant in charge of the Vizagapatam Survey.

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It may be objected on that by thus increasing the present maximum, we are making the area of a single survey field larger than the average area of a ryot's entire pattah which comprises several revenue fields or distinct holdings, and that we are incorporating too many of these small properties into one new block for survey. Thus in some districts, the average of the ryots' pattah will be found to be only 8 acres. Again "in the Northern Division of Arcot, taking the cultivated area at four lacs of acres, the average size of a Punjah field is 1/2 acre, Punjah 1/2 acre, and Garden 1/8 acre." Vide para 9 of Mr C. G. Master's precis above referred to. Still I am of opinion that the extension as already advocated, to 12 acres, can be introduced without any practical disadvantage. Considering however the doubts expressed both now and formerly, it might be well to obtain the views of the various Collectors upon the intended change.

Resuming however as that the modification is

sanctioned, the old difficulty already alluded to as to the agency by which the minor measurements are to be made, re-appears with still greater force, now that the area containing these small holdings has been trebled in size. When this question first arose in 1858, I was deputy director, & the plan was tried of having these measurements made by the Kurnums; but although I was backed up very ably by Colonel Keasey, the arrangement did not answer, and the same result has met similar efforts elsewhere. Mr Kemble subsequently advocated the plan of employing "Survey pupils", and although the efficiency of these employes was then doubted, experience has shewn it is the only feasible scheme yet hit upon. I certainly find that the Kurnums are as obstinate and wilfully obtuse about their task in 1872 as they were in 1858, and that fines and pressure are alike unavailing. Thus during the past year, whilst about 100 Kurnums in Jummalamadugoo, aided by 2 Ameens and urged on by an active Deputy Collector, measured only 5,549 interstitial fields, the

* Vide para 7 of G.O. dated 15th Sept 1860 & 1607.

"pupils" working in the Chingleput Settlement Party, turned out on 8,013 of these minor properties.

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11. It must not be overlooked that whilst this extension of the maximum expedites the Survey, it proportionately retards the Settlement, as the component holdings must be measured and recorded at some time or other, and apparently it is intended that the task should be performed pari passu with the Settlement, as is now being ex done in Chingleput. Nevertheless

as the Settlement progresses faster than the Survey owing to the different nature of the work, and as the measurement and recording of these distinct properties should not be done in a hurried manner, I see no objection to its forming part and parcel of the duties of the Settlement officer who has, as it were, more time for the task and who are most immediately interested in the correct registration of each individual holding, as otherwise petitions and confusion will result ex when the new rates begin to be introduced.

12. In connection with the subject, I may enclose copy of a letter submitted by me to the Board and referred to Colonel Pierstley regarding the unwieldy size of Survey fields in the Kistna and Cuddapah Districts, as brought to notice by the Collectors of these Provinces. It will be seen that it is advocated that not only may the existing large fields be divided into convenient allotments for occupation, but that in future the demarcation of large occupied holdings be conducted upon the principle of not making any Survey field of larger extent

dated 28th February 1872 No. 382, contained in Bds Proc dated 3rd April 1872 No. 517.

than 12 Acres. If these suggestions be acted upon, the Maximum for clubbing, for single holdings, and for waste newly laid out, will be 12 acres in each case.

13. Should the Extension as now contemplated by Govern- ment be carried into effect, the Board's standing Orders Nos 144, and 150 clause 10, regard- ing applications being only en attended to for whole Survey fields, (must be multiplied,) and occupation and selling enclosments permitted for minor holdings, or as they are technically termed "Lotts."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
Geo Bankes Jr
Director of Revenue

Compd R

No. 1,279.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th July 1872.

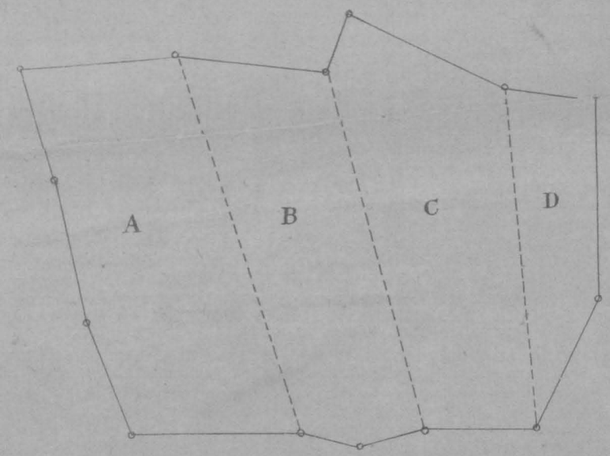
Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd April 1872, No. 517 :—

Read also the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 15th May 1872, No. 845-33 :—

IN reply to Proceedings Board of Revenue, No. 517 of the 3rd April 1872, referring, for my observations, letter from the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, relative to sub-division of survey fields, I have the honour to state that, in the districts demarcated by the Revenue Survey Department, the survey fields in wet lands are so small as not to require sub-division.

2. As regards fields in dry lands, I beg to represent that this department is unable to find labour and funds for their sub-division, and, therefore, to suggest that, in the event of applications for portions of an unirrigated survey field being received, the number may be divided by drawing lines as illustrated below from one demarcation stone to another. The only expense would then be that of computing the areas which could be performed by a subordinate in the Collector's office specially instructed for the purpose.

Total area of the field, 24 *Acres*.



	ACRES.
A	= 7
B	= 6
C	= 7
D	= 4
Total...	24

UNDER Government Order, dated 6th October 1865, No. 2,420, no existing revenue field is to be sub-divided, however large its size, and under rules approved by Government, applicants for land must take the entire fields demarcated by the Survey Department.

2. The Director of Revenue Settlement points out that survey fields are often so large that when they are relinquished applicants cannot be found who will take the whole of them, though applicants for *reasonable portions* of them may be numerous. Mr. Banbury suggests that when revenue fields are larger than 12 acres in *dry* and 6 acres in *wet*, they may be divided into smaller survey fields at the time of demarcation, and that when they are relinquished, applicants may be allowed to take portions of them not less than 4 acres in *dry* and 2 acres in *wet*.

3. Colonel Priestley states that in districts demarcated by his department, the *wet* survey fields are so small that no sub-division is required, and the Survey Department has neither labour nor funds for sub-dividing *dry* fields. He advises that when portions of a large *dry* field are wanted it may be divided by drawing lines from one demarcation stone to another, the areas of the sub-divisions being computed by a specially instructed Clerk in the Collector's office.

4. The difficulty to which these papers refer will become more frequent if the minima of survey fields are raised as proposed in Government Order, dated 20th April 1872, No. 641.

5. The Board think Colonel Priestley's suggestion will meet all requirements, but the portions into which the fields are sub-divided must not be less than 4 acres in *dry* and 2 in *wet*. They cannot support the Director's proposal that large revenue fields should be sub-divided at the time of demarcation.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with copy of Board's Proceedings No. 517 of 1872.

Copy to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
,, to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

1872.

Board of Revenue, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 11TH JULY 1872, No. 1,279.

Received

JULY.

No. 1,279.

Survey Fields—*Sub-division of*—Letters from Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, regarding proposal of former for —, submitted to Government with remarks. Director's proposal that large revenue fields should be sub-divided at the time of demarcation, objected to.

Revenue Department.

No. 1250

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 23d August 1872.

Read the following Papers.

Pros: Board of Rev:

Informing Govt. that there is no objection to increasing limits of survey fields in dry lands from 4 to 15 Acres. (H. E. 4th June 1872, No. 895)

From Supt. Rev: Survey

Stating that he strongly advocates the extension of the minimum of survey fields in dry land. (H. E. 14th June 1872, No. 118/35)

From Director Rev: Settlement.

Giving his opinion regarding the extension of the area for checking dry fields for survey and raising the question as to the agency by which the measurements of intersthial fields is to be conducted (H. E. 17th June 1872, No. 1055/33)

In para 6 G. O 20th

20th April 1872, No 641, R. O,
the Govt referring to the pre-
-scribed limit of 2 Acres
in "Wetland" and 4 Acres
in "Dry" as the maximum
extent to which Survey fields
may be formed by clubbing
together adjacent revenue
fields of smaller size,
observed that while it
appears necessary to main-
-tain this limit as regards
"valuable wet and garden
lands" it might probably
be extended without
disadvantage to 10 or 15
Acres in the case of
"dry land which is of
comparatively little value",
and they stated that they
would be prepared to
sanction the change of
rule

if approved by the Board
and the Director of Rev:
Settlement and Supdt of
Rev: Survey on the understand-
-ing that only fields of the same
class of soil and description
of tenure are to be clubbed
together.

The Board of Revenue,
Mr. Banbury and Col:
Priestley are all in favor of
the proposed extension. The
Board are in favor of the
15 Acre limit which Col:
Preistley also appears to
approve. Mr. Banbury would
not go beyond 12 Acres and
recommends that "the rich
gardens and other valuable
dry lands be very carefully
dealt with". He suggests
that it might be well to ob-
-tain the views of the Collector
on

on the intended change.

The Govt do not, however, see any necessity for this further reference as they do not contemplate the extension of limit in the case of valuable land.

The officers who are in favor of the change are perfectly competent to judge of its effects and the Govt therefore resolve to sanction the formation of Survey fields by clubbing to the extent of 12 Acres as a Maximum in the case of Dry land of little value on the understanding that in no instance is an existing revenue field to be divided for Survey purposes and that the revenue fields clubbed together must be of the same character of soil and held on the same description of tenure.

It may be desirable for the Board and Director of Rev: Settlt in communication to adopt the rule laid down by Col: Pierse Keyes in Guzerat of granting some

some maximum of assessment per acre as determining the class of land that may be clubbed to this extent, but the intention of Govt is that the relaxation shall not apply to valuable land.

The particulars of the intersticial Revenue fields will as hitherto be carefully recorded in the Survey register and the detail measurements for assessment purposes will be made as Ws. Boundary purposes by the Settlement Dept. Govt

Letter copy.
" will be made - as the Boundary between. by the Settlement Dept

4 To the Board of Rev Des: 2 Septr 72
3 " Director of Rev Settlement " "
3 " Supdt of Rev Survey " "

the "pupils" working under the Settlement officers, to whom Mr. Bunbury refers in his letter above recorded.

E.B.

3.8.92

I would add "the pupils under the Settlement officers to whom Mr. Bunbury refers in his letter above recorded."

Lord

The Bd. Bo- wm
Cuthbert Sawle
[illegible] Lord [illegible]
[illegible] as in circulation

Survey Packet