M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	1516	Press / Mis.
Dated	8. 12. 1874	~~196~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 88. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st May 1873, No. 690 :—

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 10th January 1873, No. 31 :—

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Board of Revenue that the jungle conservancy operations in this district, as proposed by my predecessor in the current year's budget and sanctioned in the Proceedings of Government, dated the 12th September last, No. 1,317, are almost in abeyance for want of the necessary funds. It was estimated that the year's income would amount to about Rupees 1,270, but the actual receipts up to date have come to no more than Rupees 386-5-7, and there is no likelihood of any considerable addition being made to them by the collections of the remaining three months of the official year. In my letter of the 17th May last, No. 591, I suggested the transfer to this Fund of certain sources of miscellaneous land revenue hitherto credited to land revenue proper, which would have brought in an accession of some 450 Rupees to the Fund; but from paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings, dated the 29th August last, No. 1,722, I find that the Board have not recommended the transfer of all the items enumerated in my letter, so that no more than a sum of Rupees 250 can be looked for.

2. As this income is barely sufficient for the year's expenditure, I see no alternative but to abandon, for the most part, the proposed scheme, unless the Board can still help the district by the transfer of some money from the surplus collections of other districts.

3. I would strongly deprecate the former course, as even with such scanty funds as were hitherto available something has been done in the way of raising a few firewood reserves along the coast, a casuarina plantation at Ullal, and an experimental teak plantation at Kunyangai, in the Kasargod Taluq.

4. The casuarina plantation above referred to is in the most flourishing condition, and, if the means were available, could be extended for miles. It is situated on the southern bank of the Netravaty river at Mangalore, and was first started as a mere experiment. The rapid and vigorous growth of the trees, however, led to its being gradually enlarged, and the whole thing is now in such a promising condition that I have no doubt that any amount of money expended on its extension will have been profitably invested. The price of firewood at Mangalore is double of that at Madras.

5. The experimental teak plantation started by my predecessor on the bank of the Cavoy river is also starving for want of funds. The locality selected is admirably adapted for the successful growth of teak, and I have no doubt but that with proper care and perseverance the 10,000 plants put down during the last season will develop themselves into a small teak forest, and might eventually be largely added to in the course of a few years.

6. In their recent Order of the 23rd October last, No. 1,470, the Government have drawn the special attention of all Collectors to the importance of extending the casuarina plantations along the coast, and, although the soil of this district, and specially of the sandy sea-board, appears well adapted to the growth of the tree, we are powerless to do anything for want of the necessary funds. So long as the question of the Kumaki* and Forest privileges of

* Board's Proceedings, 21st March 1871, No. 1,222.

this district remains unsettled, there is no prospect of any appreciable income being derived from the Jungle Conservancy Fund from which the above objects could be carried out, and it seems useless to expend money in plantations that we are unable to keep up.

7. From the Order* of Government reviewing the budget of the Jungle Conservancy Fund of the several districts for the current official year I find that there are large surplus accumulations of Jungle Conservancy Funds in several districts, amounting, in some cases, to more than half a lakh of Rupees, which the District Officers are unable to utilize. Could not a portion of these funds be transferred to this impoverished and needy district that offers such eminent advantages for the propagation of timber and firewood? If the local interests and claims of those who contribute to these funds would preclude such a transfer, I would, at least, suggest that the transfer may be made in the shape of a loan repayable in about 10 years.

* G. O., 12th September 1872, No. 1,317.

8. If only one per cent. of the surplus of other districts could thus be transferred to this, the district would obtain a sum of Rupees 2,420, and even this small sum would enable us to do a great deal more than could perhaps be accomplished for that amount elsewhere. I would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that, with the permission of Government, this sum be annually transferred to this district until the general question of the Forest and Kumaki privileges above adverted to is decided, though if twice the sum were given it could be advantageously utilized.

9. I trust the Board will see that South Canara suffers in this respect not from natural deficiencies, but from long being in a state of transition without definite orders of Government on the matters put forward in my letter, No. 827, dated 5th September 1868, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 21st March 1871, No. 1,222.

Malabar and South Canara being proprietary districts and well wooded a Jungle Conservancy Fund is less required there than elsewhere. The Collector seems to expect that when final orders are passed on Board's Proceedings, dated 21st March 1871, No. 1,222, the ownership of the people in Kumaki land will cease to be recognized and the produce of Kumaki jungles will be transferred to the Jungle Conservancy Fund. The Board doubt this. At all events the papers recorded in those Proceedings show that the people know how to conserve their jungles, and will do so if let alone.

2. The only work for which the Board think a loan should be granted to South Canara from the Conservancy Funds of other districts is casuarina planting, and they resolve to ask Government to permit them to place sums at the disposal of the Collector for this purpose from time to time, taking them from districts where such sums cannot be expended, the aggregate not to exceed Rupees 5,000, and each loan to be repaid in 10 years.

3. In paragraph 5 the Collector refers to an experimental teak plantation on the bank of the Cavoy, and the budget for 1873-74 shows that he proposes to spend Rupees 600, or half the total revenue of the district, on this work. A plantation of this sort is foreign to the nature of the Jungle Conservancy Fund, which is intended to maintain the supply of fuel required by the people. The Collector will communicate with the Inspector of Forests and find out if it is worthwhile for the Forest Department to take charge of the plantation; if not, it must be abandoned.

No. 89. Order thereon, 8th December 1874, No. 1,516.

Forests, No. 11.

The Governor in Council is not disposed to sanction loans from Village Jungle Conservancy Funds, nor to admit that these cannot be usefully expended in the localities to which they belong.

2. The questions relating to Kumaki and Forest privileges have already been disposed of in G. O., dated 23rd October 1874, No. 1,361, Revenue Department.

3. There seems to be little need of a "Jungle Conservancy Fund in South Canara."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. A. Grubert.

1516/3

No. 690.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st May 1873.

Read the following letter from H. S. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 10th January 1873, No. 31 :—

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2. As this income is barely sufficient for the year's expenditure I see no alternative but to abandon for the most part the proposed scheme unless the Board can still help the district by the transfer of some money from the surplus collections of other districts.

3. I would strongly deprecate the former course, as even with such scanty funds as were hitherto available something has been done in the way of raising a few firewood reserves along the coast, a casuarina plantation at Ullal, and an experimental teak plantation at Kunyangai, in the Kasargod Taluq.

4. The casuarina plantation above referred to is in the most flourishing condition and if the means were available could be extended for miles. It is situated on the southern bank of the Netravaty river at Mangalore and was first started as a mere experiment. The rapid and vigorous growth of the trees, however, led to its being gradually enlarged, and the whole thing is now in such a promising condition that I have no doubt that any amount of money expended on its extension will have been profitably invested. The price of firewood at Mangalore is double of that at Madras.

5. The experimental teak plantation started by my predecessor on the bank of the Cavoy river is also starving for want of funds. The locality selected is admirably adapted for the successful growth of teak, and I have no doubt but that with proper care and perseverance the 10,000 plants put down during the last season will develop themselves into a small teak forest and might eventually be largely added to in the course of a few years.

1516/3

6. In their recent Order of the 23rd October last, No. 1,470, the Government have drawn the special attention of all Collectors to the importance of extending the casuarina plantations along the coast, and although the soil of this district, and specially of the sandy sea-board, appears well adapted to the growth of the tree, we are powerless to do anything for want of the necessary funds. So long as the question of the Kumaki* and Forest privileges of this district remains unsettled there is no prospect of any appreciable income being derived from the Jungle Conservancy Fund from which the above objects could be carried out, and it seems useless to expend money in plantations that we are unable to keep up.

* Board's Proceedings, 21st March 1871, No. 1,222.

7. From the Order† of Government reviewing the budget of the Jungle Conservancy Fund of the several districts for the current official year I find that there are large surplus accumulations of Jungle Conservancy Funds in several districts, amounting, in some cases, to more than half a lakh of Rupees, which the District Officers are unable to utilize. Could not a portion of these funds be transferred to this impoverished and needy district that offers such eminent advantages for the propagation of timber and firewood? If the local interests and claims of those who contribute to these funds would preclude such a transfer I would, at least, suggest that the transfer may be made in the shape of a loan repayable in about 10 years.

† G. O., 12th September 1872, No. 1,317.

8. If only one per cent. of the surplus of other districts could thus be transferred to this the district would obtain a sum of Rupees 2,420, and even this small sum would enable us to do a great deal more than could perhaps be accomplished for that amount elsewhere. I would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting that with the permission of Government this sum be annually transferred to this district until the general question of the Forest and Kumaki privileges above adverted to is decided, though if twice the sum were given it could be advantageously utilized.

9. I trust the Board will see that South Canara suffers in this respect not from natural deficiencies but from long being in a state of transition without definite orders of Government on the matters put forward in my letter, No. 827, dated 5th September 1868, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 21st March 1871, No. 1,222.

Malabar and South Canara being proprietary districts and well wooded a Jungle Conservancy Fund is less required there than elsewhere. The Collector seems to expect that when final orders are passed on Board's Proceedings, dated 21st March 1871, No. 1,222, the ownership of the people in Kumaki land will cease to be recognized and the produce of Kumaki jungles will be transferred to the Jungle Conservancy Fund. The Board doubt this. At all events the papers recorded in those Proceedings show that the people know how to conserve their jungles and will do so if let alone.

2. The only work for which the Board think a loan should be granted to South Canara from the Conservancy Funds of other districts is casuarina planting, and they resolve to ask Government to permit them to place sums at the disposal of the Collector for this purpose from time to time, taking them from districts where such sums cannot be expended, the aggregate not to exceed Rupees 5,000, and each loan to be repaid in 10 years.

4. In paragraph 5 the Collector refers to an experimental teak plantation on the bank of the Cavoy, and the budget for 1873-74 shows that he proposes to spend Rupees 600, or half the total revenue of the district, on this work. A plantation of this sort is foreign to the nature of the Jungle Conservancy Fund, which is intended to maintain the supply of fuel required by the people. The Collector will communicate with the Inspector of Forests and find out if it is worthwhile for the Forest Department to take charge of the plantation; if not, it must be abandoned.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

Rev: C. 88-952 & 1471

Financial Dept.
No. 4111
Revenue 1873. Septo

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 1st MAY 1873, No. 690.

Dept-7 May 1873.

Encl.
Mch 1516-8 December 1874

W. F. S.

Received 10 May
Recd 24 Novr 74

MAY.

No. 690.

Casuarina plantations—in South Canara District—Permission of Government requested for granting loans for — from Jungle Conservancy Funds of other districts. Collector directed to communicate with Inspector of Forests and find out if it is worthwhile for Forest Department to take charge of teak plantation on bank of Cavoy.

88

R 27/11/74.
C 16/5 & 16/6 22.5/11/74

1 Mch 1516 Encl 2 Dec 1874 from Collr of South Canara.

Ans 1 my. 2. The Secretary.
The Govt G-O 7 May 1873 Madras
Public Works Dept
Rule 4 prescribes a maximum
rate of Rs — an Acre for 1/5/3-
Casuarina plantations & permits
the establishment of Casuarina
Plantations, Reserves,
Tenancy & Revenue Govt
We issued G-O. 25/10/14-
10 prescribing Rules to
guide Collectors in disposal
of Casuarina plantations ?
Whether claimed ?

Secy to Govt
15/11/74

P.S: We cannot
now find G-O

The first is not
disposed : Executive Engrs
& Supdg Engrs Conservancy funds
have admit that they cannot be
usefully expended in the localities
of any Estimates. Proposals should
be submitted by the 15th of Jan. Estimates
within Budget. a scheme for the
Employ of the funds in hand in
planting Topes and in sinking wells
in turn. Estimates of the
two forest years. The services of
an Executive Subordinate from
the Forest Dept of the Govt
It is not advisable
that Revenue Officers
Conservancy entrusted

Revenue Department.

No. 1516

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 8 December 1874

READ the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Requesting permission of Govt for granting loans for Casuarina plantations in South Canara district from Jungle Conservancy funds of other districts.

} H. E. 1st May 1873 No. 690.

The Governor in Council is not disposed to sanction loans from Village Jungle Conservancy funds, nor to admit that these cannot be usefully expended in the localities to which they belong.

2. The questions relating to Kumaki and Forest privileges have already been

1516/7

been disposed of in G.O dated
3rd October 1874 No. 1361. Revenue
Department.

Casuarina and other
similar plantations in South
Canara should be Imperial
& Jungle Conservancy funds
in which districts seems
almost unnecessary.

3

14 Fo 16 Board of Rev Desp Canara

88–89.