M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 90
(2) Date of repair 5-9-[illegible]7
(3) Initials of the Referencer 8.2.68

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 68 Press
~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 13.1-1875 ~~196~~.

*Not to be folded or roughly handled*

## *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
## 13*th January* 1875.

No. 144. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th August 1870, No. 5,262;—

Read Government Order, dated 14th July 1870, No. 1,083.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 5th March 1870, No. 1,558.
„ „ „ 16th „ „ „ 1,812.
„ „ „ 23rd May „ „ 3,523.
„ „ „ 27th „ „ „ 3,645.

Read also the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 9th June 1870, No. 1,431-50 :—

IN their Proceedings, dated 5th and 16th March 1870, Nos. 1,558 and 1,812, the Board call on the Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey to state what course they would propose for measuring undemarcated lands in the Kurnool and Godavery Districts. To this Mr. Banbury replies in his letter, dated 23rd April 1870, recorded in the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd May 1870, No. 3,523.

2. In March 1866 a proposal by Major Hessey, then Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for a Survey establishment in each completed district was submitted to Government, who inquired whether sufficiently accurate returns had been received on which to base this proposal. Since then I have been in communication with the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Collectors of districts hitherto surveyed, with a view to ascertain the probable extent of unsurveyed land taken up each year, but I regret to say that as yet I have not been able to fix, with any certainty, the area yearly to be operated on.

Government Order, No. 1,218, of 22nd May 1866.

3. Mr. Banbury shows that in Godavery the variation in occupation actually results in a loss to Government. At the same time, the statement opposite paragraph 5 of his letter exhibits an excess in the extent of land taken up in Godavery of acres 70,391 and in Kurnool of acres 53,000 during five years. He states that in Nellore land taken up for grazing was neither demarcated nor surveyed, but assessed in the block. In Trichinopoly, as Collector, he employed some lowly-paid officials in the cutcherry to measure and demarcate tracts newly required for agriculture, and believes that the system answered the purpose.

4. The plan thus advocated, I submit, is neither more nor less than returning to the old system, to get rid of which is, I was under the impression, one of the objects of the survey and settlement. That the future occupants were willing to pay batta, and the lowly-paid servants nothing loth to receive it, I can quite understand; but I cannot help thinking that it must have given openings to fraud. The same may, I should say, be expected of the grazing lands assessed in the block. We need go no farther than the letter of the Collector of Godavery to discover the probable consequences of entrusting the duties abovementioned to the class of men available in a district altogether unchecked by professional survey and European supervision.

5. It is possible I may overrate the advantages of this work being performed by men under the control of persons whose special business it is to see that accurate and trustworthy measurement is turned out. I must, nevertheless, confess that I should regret seeing work, such as may be expected from natives unchecked and employed frequently in remote places, incorporated with that of the Revenue Survey. The errors that may be expected to creep in would, after the lapse of a few years, cause discredit to be thrown on the whole work of the department, and create a distrust in its accuracy, which might eventually lead to a state of affairs similar to that in which they were when the survey was first commenced.

6. After giving the subject the most careful consideration I can, however, devise no arrangement that will not be, to a certain degree, expensive. It is for the Board to determine whether the outlay is worth the end to be attained. I would propose that all unsurveyed land of whatever kind, taken up by ryots for the first time, should be substantially demarcated and measured as accurately as the means at hand permit, and that at intervals of a few years, as convenience dictates, a small efficient party of Surveyors, under a trustworthy upper subordinate, should,

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6. After giving the subject the most careful consideration I can, however, devise no arrangement that will not be, to a certain degree, expensive. It is for the Board to determine whether the outlay is worth the end to be attained. I would propose that all unsurveyed land of whatever kind, taken up by ryots for the first time, should be substantially demarcated and measured as accurately as the means at hand permit, and that at intervals of a few years, as convenience dictates, a small efficient party of Surveyors, under a trustworthy upper subordinate, should,

district by district, verify these provisional measurements, compute, and plot them in the village map. The strength of this small party must be fixed at first arbitrarily; but there is doubtless at present work sufficient to occupy one of the strength [illegible] down in the margin, capable of annually turning out from 100 to 150 square miles according as the lands to be surveyed are scattered or concentrated for some time to come in the completed districts of the Northern Division. I would provide for their inspection at intervals by myself whenever on a tour that took me within a reasonable distance of their work, and at other times by detaching an officer from the nearest Survey Party. Their work would be checked in the Central Office in the same way as that of the district establishments.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Sub-Assistant ... | Rs. |
| 2 Surveyors, at Rs. 70 and 50 ... | 250 |
| 20 Ameens, at Rs. 16 each ... | 120 |
| 2 Draughtsmen, at Rs. 30 and 25 ... | 320 |
| 2 Writer and Computer, at Rs. 20 and 25. | 55 |
| | 55 |
| Total... | 800 |
| Per annum ... | 9,600 |
| Travelling expense ... | 1,000 |
| Peons, Measurers, and Contingencies... | 1,300 |
| Total per annum... | 11,900 |

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

*Statement showing the Extent of Land taken up for Cultivation after the Completion of the Survey of the District.*

| Districts. | LAND TAKEN UP. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Square miles. | |
| *Northern Division.* | | | |
| Godavery ... ... ... | 70,391 | 110 | *Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,523, dated 23rd May 1870.<br>Land taken up ... ... Acres 342,630<br>" given up ... ... " 272,239<br>Difference... 70,391 |
| Kistna... ... ... ... | 87,680 | 137 | *Vide* letter, No. 688-14, dated 27th May 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Kurnool ... ... ... | 53,000 | 83 | *Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,523, dated 23rd May 1870.<br>Land taken up ... ... Acres 296,523<br>" given up ... ... " 243,523<br>Difference... 53,000 |
| Nellore... ... ... ... | 20,480 | 32 | *Vide* letter, No. 688-14, dated 27th May 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Total... | 231,551 | 362 | |
| *Southern Division.* | | | |
| Trichinopoly... ... ... | 43,851 | 69 | |
| South Arcot (Chedambaram Taluq). | 15,177 | 24 | *Vide* letter, No. 6, dated 28th March 1870, from the Collector.<br>*Vide* letter, No. 1,167-31, dated 21st August 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Total... | 59,028 | 93 | |

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
Chepauk,
4th June 1870.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

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IN their Proceedings of the 15th March 1866, the Board supported Colonel Priestley's proposal that an establishment should be entertained in districts already surveyed for making such isolated surveys as might be required at a cost, for two ranges of three districts each, of Rs. 54,744 per annum. Before passing orders the Government required further information, and the matter has since then been in abeyance.

2. The time has now come when a decision can no longer be deferred. The Collectors of Kurnool and Godavery have both reported that large quantities of land which is undemarcated, except in large blocks of from 50 to 100 acres, require to be demarcated and surveyed in detail at once. At present the Collectors have to rely on Curnum's measurements, and these are not trustworthy.

3. The Director of Revenue Settlement pronounces against the scheme proposed in 1866, because the cost will be so great (Rs. 9,124 for each district), and recommends an establishment of a Surveyor, a Clerk, and two Peons, costing altogether Rs. 1,248.

4. In paragraph 7 of his letter Mr. Banbury moots the question whether ryots should pay the cost of the new demarcation, and alludes to his letter, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th May 1870, No. 3,645, as containing his views on the subject. The letter, however, refers only to the cost of demarcation executed *before* the ryot takes up his land. The Board have decided that a fair share of this must be paid. With regard to charging ryots for demarcation and survey executed after they have taken up land, the Board adhere to the opinion that they should not do so, expressed in the Proceedings recorded in Government Order, dated 20th July 1866, No. 1,834; but, of course, if they wish the demarcation to be by *holdings*, they must pay the extra expense thus caused.

5. Colonel Priestley now proposes a modification of the scheme of 1866. He dwells on the importance of accuracy and efficient control, and suggests that all land undemarcated in detail which is taken up subsequent to the survey should be demarcated substantially and measured by the village-officers, and that every few years a small but efficient Survey Party under a Sub-Assistant should pass through the district, checking the provisional measurements and computing and plotting them in the village maps. He is unable without experiment to estimate the strength of the party that would thus be required to pass from district to district; but he gives a scale capable of doing from 100 to 150 square miles, and costing Rs. 11,900 per annum, which would find full employment for some years to come in the Northern Districts.

6. The Board are satisfied that Colonel Priestley is right in holding that a proper Survey Party under efficient control is required for this work. If all that was wanted was the assessment of land taken up by Durkhastdars a few Surveyors and Peons sent out by the Collector might do it, and it would be questionable whether the gain by checking their estimates would compensate for the expense; but they could never turn out work which could be incorporated, as Colonel Priestley terms it, with the work of the Survey Department.

| Districts. | Acres. | Square miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Godavery .. .. .. | 70,391 | 110 |
| Kistna .. .. .. | 87,680 | 137 |
| Kurnool .. .. .. | 5,300 | 83 |
| Nellore .. .. .. | 20,480 | 32 |
| Trichinopoly .. .. | 43,851 | 69 |
| South Arcot .. .. | 15,177 | 24 |
| Total.. | 290,579 | 455 |

7. The extent of land awaiting survey and measurement in the six surveyed districts is given in the margin.

8. The Board are of opinion that a party of the strength described by Colonel Priestley should be employed for the Kistna and Godavery Districts where the arrears might be worked up in between two and three years, another in Kurnool and Nellore where the work would be done in a year, and a third in Trichinopoly or South Arcot where the work would be done in the same time.

9. As soon as the work of either of these parties was finished, they would proceed to other districts. Thus the Kurnool party might go to Cuddapah, the Godavery party to Ganjam, and the Trichinop[illegible] party to Salem or Tinnevelly. Colonel Priestley would no doubt undertake to supervise them.

10. There would be plenty for all of them to do for some years to come, and in the mean time it would be possible to obtain more definite information as to the amount of land which would have to be surveyed annually, and as to the establishment by which it could be done most economically.

11. The cost of this scheme would be Rs. 11,900 × 3 = 35,700 a-year, for, say, three years. The cost of the scale proposed in 1866 was, as has already been stated, Rs. 54,744 a-year.

12. In their Proceedings of the 15th March 1866, No. 1,813, the Board recommended that in ten unsurveyed districts small Survey Parties should be employed. Major Hessey estimated their cost at Rs. 192 a-month each. This is, however, a distinct question.

13. It will no doubt be most desirable eventually to have a small permanent Survey Party in each district, but the difficulty is that in order that such parties may be efficient they must have intelligent supervision, and the cost of this will be heavy in proportion to the work they will have to do. This difficulty would be obviated to some extent if Assistant Collectors understood surveying. The Board are of opinion that it is most desirable, not on this ground alone, but to secure general efficiency in the Revenue Department, that gentlemen selected for the Civil Service should include surveying amongst the studies of the two years they spend in England after their appointment. A Collector would find a knowledge of surveying extremely useful in supervising much of the business which he has to direct, and the study would not occupy more than a-month or two.

(True Copies and Extract.)
(Signed) J. GROSE, Acting Secretary.

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No. 144A. Memorandum by the Hon. R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary to Government, on Board's Proceedings, dated 11th August 1870, No. 5,262, regarding the employment of special survey parties in certain districts.

In carrying out the survey of the several districts which have been completed, the Survey Department only surveyed such lands as were in occupation or were likely to be occupied shortly. In 1866 it was brought to notice that large quantities of unsurveyed land had been taken up for cultivation, and it was proposed that two

Special Assistants should be employed in the Survey Department for the control of small survey parties working in such surveyed districts as unsurveyed land had been taken up in. The cost was estimated at about Rs. 50,000 per annum. Before sanctioning the arrangement, the Government, in their Order, under date, 22nd May 1866, No. 1,218, desired to know on what data the proposed establishment had been framed, and what was likely to be the average quantity of unsurveyed land annually taken up in the surveyed districts.

2. Mr. Banbury thinks that a small establishment attached to each Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 1,248 per annum, would best perform this work; but Colonel Priestley points out, and the Board agree with him, that survey work done by such means, if incorporated with the accurate work of the regular Survey Department, would be calculated to discredit the whole. He recommends accordingly the employment of the best means at hand for the rough survey of lands taken up, and the verification of these surveys at intervals of a few years by a survey party who would compute and plot the measurements on the map. The cost of such a party would be Rs. 11,900 per annum, and the Board recommend that three should be at once employed,—one in Kistna and Godavery, another in Nellore and Kurnool, and a third in Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The Government, however, have recently laid down that they are not prepared to sanction any establishments likely to make the cost of the survey in excess of the present budgeted amount of seven lakhs; and probably Colonel Priestley could not meet the cost of three such parties as those proposed without exceeding his budget. It is submitted that one, two, or three parties may be sanctioned on the understanding that the cost is to be met from the present survey budget.

3. The Board, in reply to a query of Government, express an opinion that ryots should not be charged for demarcation and survey, unless it is done by holdings and not by survey blocks. This matter may, however, it is submitted, be deferred until the Board have replied to the G. O., dated 14th July 1870, calling for a general report upon the present system of demarcation by fields or survey blocks, and a general report on the operation of the Survey Department *ab initio.*

4. Orders are requested on the Board's proposal that candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should be required to study surveying.

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

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No. 144B. REMARKS BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

I WOULD first ask Colonel Priestley how many parties he can employ this year without exceeding the budget assignment of his department.

2. The proper course is, I think, that indicated in paragraph 6 of Colonel Priestley's letter. No land should be taken below a certain area, say one acre, and soils of different classes should not be jumbled together. There is no need for any maximum, as the whole plot, subject to the second condition above stated, should be demarcated in the lump, unless the ryot desires it otherwise. This demarcation should be conducted and paid for just as the survey demarcation now is; for it will be equally durable, and serves all its purposes. All the survey, when it follows, will have to do is to verify and correct the Curnam's measurements and enter the land in the map. If the land-holder intermediately desires to divide, reduce, or enlarge his holding, it can be

redemarcated and measured at his expense by the village officers, and the assessment adjusted.

3. I think with the Board that surveying might well be made a subject of study at Home by young civilians.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

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No. 144C. REMARKS BY THE HON. A. J. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.I.

I THINK that, under present circumstances, we had better not sanction any new charge in connection with the Revenue Survey, until we have examined the cost of the Survey and Settlement establishments. Our proposals lately submitted to the Government of India proceed on the assumption that we shall reduce the combined charge for survey and settlement, which, according to the budget for the current year, amounts to about ten lakhs of Rupees per annum, by one lakh. If the proposals in question should be adopted by the Government of India, it will be necessary for us to go into the general question of the charges of these departments, and, in the meantime, I think that the decision of the question now raised had better be postponed.

*10th October* 1870.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

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No. 144D. REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I WOULD postpone till we obtain the Resolution of the Government of India.

(Signed) NAPIER.

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No. 144E. *Note by D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Secretary to Government, appended to Proceedings of Government, 20th January* 1873, *No.* 72.

Selected Records, Volume LIII., page 7.

THE above, if approved, will dispose of the immediate reference; but, I submit, it is time to dispose of the general question of extra and special survey parties, so long in abeyance. The history of it is this: as far back as 1855, when the Revenue Survey and Settlement was first proposed, it was laid down as part of the plan that "the detailed survey need extend only to lands actually cultivated, with such other as seem likely to be brought under cultivation within a few years. The rest of the village area, *viz.*, the jungle and unreclaimed waste generally need not be surveyed in detail, but only in its chief features. And as further portions of it shall successively be brought under the plough from time to time, *they may be surveyed by the survey establishment which hereafter should form a part of the permanent establishment of every district.*" This was reiterated at paragraph 30, page 18, of same volume.

Proceedings of Government, No. 1,023, dated 11th June 1863.

2. Afterwards in 1863, in revising all the Revenue Establishments in the Presidency, Mr. Pelly, the Commissioner, reported that, except some survey parties sanctioned in a few districts for the SALE of waste lands' purposes, and one in the Kistna District for measuring Zemindari lands benefited by the anicut irrigation, none whatever existed. He recommended one each in nineteen districts, at a monthly cost of Rs. 152; total Rs. 34,656 per annum.

Proceedings of Government, No. 2,572, dated 21st October 1865.

3. This proposal being referred to the Board, they supported it in a modified form, *viz.*, an establishment of 97 Rs. a month for each district Rs. 22,116 per annum. The Government thereupon requested to have the opinion of the Head of the Survey.

4. Major Hessey, then in charge, proposed to give every Collector of an *unsurveyed* district a party, at Rs. 192 a month, for the measurement of lands newly taken up; but for the six *surveyed* districts he suggested an establishment (including two Special Assistants) at the aggregate cost of Rs. 4,562 monthly; it appearing to him "to be false economy to allow work on which no strict reliance can be placed to be incorporated with work which has been rigidly supervised by Survey Officers." The question was remitted to him by Government for more particular report as to the data on which he had framed his proposal for surveyed districts, and what amount of work is likely to be completed yearly. They would then decide whether to adopt his scheme, or to accept the less accurate measurements of the Revenue officers.

Proceedings of Government, 22nd May 1866, No. 1,218.

Proceedings, Board of Revenue, No. 5,262, dated 11th August 1870.

5. Reply was delayed for four years, when it was submitted through the Board of Revenue, who show that a decision should no longer be deferred. They proposed Rs. 35,700 a year for three years in modification of the scheme of 1866, which was for Rs. 54,744 a year. They also reverted to the necessity of a small Survey party for each *unsurveyed* district, to measure the fresh lands yearly taken up.

See MSS. Memorandum put up.

6. A Memorandum was prepared for the Members of Government, from whose Notes in the margin of that paper it appears that the scheme was to be kept in abeyance on financial grounds.

May it be revived now?

*8th January* 1873.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
*Secretary to Government.*

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No. 144F. REMARK BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THERE is no chance of our getting the money in 1873-74. We might re-consider the matter in time for the Budget of 1874-75.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

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No. 144G. Memorandum by D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Secretary to Government, on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 11th August 1870, No. 5,262, regarding the employment of special survey parties in certain districts.

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THE proposal to entertain special survey parties for surveying lands taken up for cultivation after the general survey has been in abeyance for some years on financial grounds. A precis of the correspondence is given in the Note appended to the draft of the Proceedings of Government, dated 20th January 1873, No. 72. The subject was ordered to be reserved for re-consideration in time for the budget of 1874-75, as there was no chance of getting the money in 1873-74. The cost of the scheme last submitted by the Board would be Rs. 35,700 per annum, and orders are requested as to whether this sum can be entered in the Budget for the forthcoming year, notwithstanding the restriction placed on expenditure in this and next year by a recent Notification of the Government of India in consequence of the famine in Bengal.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
*Secretary to Government.*

*9th December* 1873.

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No. 144H. REMARKS BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

IT is useless to enter it next year; besides the whole question of survey and settlement, as now conducted, is under consideration.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

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No. 144-I. MINUTE BY THE HON. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

THE subject matter of this discussion is one of very great importance as affecting the future and permanent usefulness of the Revenue Survey. It is, how to keep the survey (with correct measurement, *etc.*,) and village maps and registers abreast of the changing condition of the areas which they represent and of the extension of occupation; how the constantly recurring changes of property boundaries, fiscal demand, *etc.*, *etc.*, are to be incorporated into the maps, so that they may not fall hopelessly behind the existing condition of the country, and become utterly useless within a short cycle of years. The fact has to be faced in this as in every country which has been surveyed for fiscal, popular, and agricultural purposes, that land surveys, village maps, and registers, *etc.*, *etc.*, must rapidly become obsolete and increasingly inaccurate and valueless, unless they are steadily kept up and systematically revised, both as respects the constant changes which are taking place in occupied and cultivated holdings and in respect to extended cultivation.

2. We have no data from which the annual per centage of charge under the former head can be estimated; but it is doubtless considerable. It appears, however, that about four years ago there were 455 square miles of extended cultivation awaiting survey and measurement in six districts already surveyed, and there can be little doubt that this has doubled in the interval. Indeed, a paper recently submitted by the Board of Revenue shows that within the last eighteen years (say since the survey was inaugurated) the extension of cultivation has added considerably more than one-half (61 per cent.) to the occupied area throughout the Presidency. There is, therefore, a steady but remunerative task to be performed from year to year, for survey for fiscal, popular, and agricultural purposes, is not an operation which once completed is put out of hand for good. It is one which entails constant maintenance and repair of the same character, and under equally effective check and supervision as was required for the original work. In the absence of such provision the ruin and antiquation of the whole costly operation is a mere question of time, and I have no doubt that confusion has already far advanced amongst the village maps, *etc.*, of the districts which have been longest surveyed in this Presidency.

3. The question is therefore, as long ago pointed out, one of very urgent moment.

4. A good deal of valuable information about the systems pursued in this behalf in various countries, which are similarly situated to this, was collected some years back by a Parliamentary Committee (on the subject of registration of title, *etc.*). And it was therein shown, if my recollection serves me aright, that systematic arrangements are indispensable to maintain the usefulness of any original survey of the kind which we have. In Austria (where landed conditions much resemble our own) the Cadastral maps undergo complete revision every fifteen or twenty years, I think, at the hands of a regular establishment which systematically registers, surveys, and maps all changes, *etc.*, *etc.*, that take place in the interval, with a view to incorporation in the maps, *etc.*; and I am satisfied that similar dispositions are so indispensable here that no further loss of time should occur in inaugurating them.

5. We have in the Superintendent's Office the requisite central bureau of administration; but a distinct department of repair and maintenance should be organised for the supervision of this work in that office. A moderate permanent establishment, complete in all its details and of sufficient strength to go over the whole district, every fifteen or twenty years, should be assigned to each district which has been surveyed, in order to carry out the work of revision and completion systematically. This should be done under the direction of the Superintendent and in communication with the Collectors. All changes and extensions should be reported to the local Survey officer by the village and revenue establishment as they occur or at short-stated periods, and it should be their duty to pass systematically through the district taluq by taluq revising (and repairing survey marks), measuring, and plotting in such a manner as to admit of the changes being incorporated in the village maps and registers. The process must, of course, be slow and regular, and *interim* measurements taken by the village officer must be accepted in matters of extension of cultivation and the like, until the revised survey has recorded in regular course the changes village by village and submits correct data. The work of incorporating and issuing revised village maps should, of course, devolve on the central bureau.

6. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Collector of each district to which this organisation must be extended should be asked to submit their estimates of establishment, cost, contingencies, *etc.*, *etc.* But I submit that the charge, whatever it may be, should be laid in a fully equitable proportion on the landed property of the district which benefits thereby. Some uniform rate of survey cess should be adopted, and a very moderate rate would suffice I believe; *e.g.*, suppose that Rs. 1,000 a month = 12,000 Rs. a year, were required in each district, the acreable rate of 2 Pies per acre, or of 1 Pie per Rupee of assessment (including water-tax, *etc.*,) of ryotwary land = 8 Annas 3 Pies per 100 Rs, would give the amounts shown in the margin, in each of the districts named in paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings under review.

| Districts. | Acres, Fasli 1282. | Survey Cess at 2 Pies per Acre. | Assessment, Fasli 1281. | Survey Cess at 1 Pie per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Godavery ... | 7,18,000 | 7,479 | 32,32,400 | 16,835 |
| Kistna... ... | 17,74,000 | 18,479 | 34,17,000 | 17,796 |
| Kurnool ... | 11,87,000 | 12,367 | 14,26,800 | 7,431 |
| Nellore ... | 9,19,000 | 9,573 | 19,00,000 | 9,896 |
| Trichinopoly. | 9,92,500 | 10,339 | 14,20,600 | 7,399 |

*4th June* 1874. (Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 144J. MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE necessity of keeping the survey up to date has, from the outset, been recognised; but the *modus operandi* has always been the difficulty. Small survey parties attached to Collectorates were suggested, but it was doubted whether they could be kept to their work properly without professional superintendence which is costly.

2. The survey measures and maps all *occupied* land and as much *unoccupied* land as is thought likely to be taken up within a reasonable number of years; the latter is, of course, surveyed only in blocks. In every district, however, there have been changes in occupancy, and in several a large extent of unsurveyed waste has been taken up. In the districts more recently surveyed stone has been used for boundary marks, and changes of occupancy will present little difficulty. But it is otherwise in the districts first surveyed: the boundary marks were of a less durable character, and have, to a great extent, vanished; the survey consequently only exists in our maps and field books. Here, I apprehend, the work will almost amount to entire resurvey. Fresh land taken up must, of course, be surveyed and mapped sooner or later.

3. The expense of keeping up the survey will be considerable. I am averse to a cess: the amount per acre or rupee of assessment could be very trifling; but the trouble and expense of collection and the unpopularity would be great. But in other ways we may, I think, legitimately recoup a part of the expense. Sub-divisions of surveyed fields are the cause of resurvey; we cannot prevent them, and we should not ignore them. But we may fairly, I think, charge a moderate fee on them in consideration of our having to survey and map them. With unsurveyed land we may similarly charge a small premium on first occupancy to meet these expenses, and we may, I think, somewhat cheapen our operations by not going to the minute detail we now do.

4. I would suggest, as the best course for present adoption, that Major Hessey should be requested to go to one of the southern districts, say, South Arcot or Trichinopoly, to report how matters actually stand, and, in communication with the Collector, suggest some means of meeting the difficulty effectually and economically. We could doubtless make a single experiment in the course of this year with budget savings, and see our way more clearly to further action.

*23rd June* 1874.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

No. 144K. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE immediate question raised by these papers is, how to provide for the Survey, in districts which have already been regularly surveyed, of lands since and unexpectedly taken into cultivation. But it is obvious that this is only part of a larger question,—how to provide for addition to or changes in occupancy which must be constantly in progress throughout the Presidency, after the survey now in operation has been completed in the districts in which they occur? It seems to me evident that the Survey Department cannot be expected to be incessantly retracing its course for the purpose of taking up newly created work; that, in other words, we cannot be always resurveying; and that the only reasonable mode of meeting the difficulty is that, after a certain number of years during which the changes will have gradually reached a point at which it would be worthwhile for Government to undertake a general resurvey, such provision for it as might at the time appear to be required should be made. In the meantime, our Collectors must meet, as best they may,—

68/10

by careful attention to registration, or by any other means which may seem expedient,—any difficulties which may be caused by increased or varying occupancy. I do not, however, apprehend that those difficulties will be great. They will, of course, increase *pari passu* with advancing time; but by the time that they have become serious and general they will be met by the provision for a comprehensive resurvey. How long a time should elapse before the resurvey is instituted it is not easy to decide with any precision, until we are furnished with full information on the subject. I should think, however, that there can be little doubt that no such operation need be undertaken until our present Survey Department has completed its work. A part of the annual sum now expended upon the Survey Department, and which would then be set free, would be available to meet the expense of the new survey, which would, of course, be rapid and inexpensive as compared with that now in operation. Until that time, I think that the changes in land tenure occurring in the track of the Survey Department must be left to themselves. To increase our present Survey establishment for the purpose of enabling it to go back upon its steps, and to do what is properly the work of the future,—a measure which would imply that in addition to a periodical survey of this Presidency there was to be a *chronic* survey of it,—would be an unnecessary charge upon the Imperial Revenue, and, so far as it would be paid for by the cultivators themselves, an unwarrantable infliction upon them. On the other hand, to meet the proposed increase of expense by any addition to the charges upon the occupiers of land,—upon whom "cesses" have lately descended with a force and variety such as would probably have tried beyond endurance any patience but theirs, and who may fairly consider them as involving something like a breach of faith,—would be a course, the adoption of which I trust is entirely out of the question.

*1st July* 1874.

(Signed) HOBART.

No. 145. ORDER THEREON, 13th January 1875, No. 68.

Miscellaneous.

THE immediate question raised by these papers is how to provide for the survey, in districts which have already been surveyed, of lands since taken into cultivation. This, however, is only a part of a large question namely how to provide for those additions to, or changes in, occupancy which must be constantly everywhere in progress after the survey now in operation has been completed in the districts in which they occur.

2. The disposal of these papers having, from various causes, remained so long in abeyance, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it undesirable to deal with the important subjects mooted in them until furnished with information as to the facts disclosed by subsequent experience.

A report* has already been called for, and it should be stated in it how matters actually stand in Trichinopoly at the present time.

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

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

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* G. O., 13th July 1874, No. 872, para. 2.
,, 25th Sept. ,, ,, 1,219, ,, 2.

Govt. of [11575] Madras

REVENUE

To

The BOARD of REVENUE

&c. &c. &c.

Dated January 13th

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No. 1,558.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 5th March 1870.

Read the following letter from T. A. N. CHASE, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 7th January 1870, No. 4:—

I HAVE the honour to inform you that there is a large extent of land, both cultivated and waste, which requires demarcation, assessment, and measurement in the several talooks of this district. The Director of Revenue Settlement informs me that the Demarcation party hitherto working in this district is engaged in a remote corner of the Cuddapah District, and cannot be spared; and he suggests the advisability of entertaining a separate temporary establishment for the purpose. I have the honour, therefore, to request that sanction may be obtained for the entertainment of the establishment as per margin for a period of four years, at a monthly cost of 63 rupees. A statement of the lands requiring to be demarcated and assessed is annexed.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 3 Goomastahs at 15 rupees each ... | 45 |
| 3 Paons at 6 rupees each ............ | 18 |
| Total cost per mensem... | 63 |

2. I find that Government have, in their Order of 8th April 1868, No. 958, accorded their sanction to a similar arrangement in the Godavery District.

*Statement showing the extent of land requiring demarcation and measurement in the Kurnool District.*

| Talooks. | Total extent of Land unsurveyed and undemarcated. Numbers. | Extent. | | Assessment. | | | Extent thereof under cultivation. Extent. | | Assessment. | | | Extent culturable. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | | 5 | | 6 | | | 7 | | 8 |
| | | ACS. | CTS. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. | CTS. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. | CTS. | |
| 1. Patticonda ... ... ... ... | 833 | 29,421 | 0 | 5,155 | 11 | 7 | 2,017 | 15 | 947 | 0 | 11 | 5,334 | 85 | |
| 2. Ramalkotta ... ... ... ... | 3,730 | 53,281 | 89 | ... | .. | ... | 3,230 | 0 | 1,668 | 15 | 11 | 862 | 0 | |
| 3. Nundikotkur ... ... ... ... | 666 | 88,155 | 89 | 1,839 | 9 | 10 | 3,310 | 51 | 2,664 | 2 | 0 | 8,221 | 4 | |
| 4. Nundial ... ... ... ... ... | 1,112 | 1,25,263 | 15 | 14,962 | 8 | 6 | 9,884 | 47 | 4,385 | 12 | 9 | 13,305 | 58 | |
| 5. Koilkuntla ... ... ... ... | 412 | 17,862 | 19 | 4,878 | 2 | 4 | 1,676 | 48 | 622 | 5 | 11 | 1,122 | 12 | |
| 6. Sirwell ... ... ... ... ... | 312 | 52,245 | 87 | 4,776 | 10 | 2 | 1,628 | 88 | 685 | 10 | 9 | 2,461 | 87 | |
| 7. Cumbum ... ... ... ... ... | 3,659 | 1,37,232 | 77 | 52,120 | 3 | 6 | 2,634 | 33 | 1,176 | 5 | 8 | 4,454 | 58 | |
| 8. Markapur ... ... ... ... ... | 2,057 | 1,15,944 | 55 | 42,750 | 1 | 5 | 3,668 | 34 | 1,420 | 1 | 8 | 10,911 | 75 | |
| | 12,781 | 6,19,406 | 42 | 1,26,542 | 15 | 4 | 27,450 | 16 | 13,570 | 7 | 7 | 46,673 | 79 | |

(Signed) T. A. N. CHASE,
Collector.

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68/8

In this letter the Collector of Kurnool reports that a large area of land cultivated and waste has been left by the department unsurveyed and undemarcated, and apparently not classified and valued for assessment purposes, and he recommends that he be allowed to entertain a temporary establishment, costing Rupees 756 a year for four years to carry out these measures.

2. The statement shows that Acres 6,19,406 have not been surveyed, etc., of which 27,450 (assessed at Rupees 13,570,) are actually under cultivation, and Acres 46,674 are capable of being cultivated; in all Acres 74,124 or little short of 116 square miles.

3. Before submitting the matter to Government the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey are requested to state why this large area was omitted from these operations, and what they advise in the matter.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary.

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

Copy to the Collector of Kurnool.

8/1

Exd. J. Tulloch.

8/2

8/3

Enclosure in the Pro: of the Bd of Reve to the Secy to Govt R.D. dated 11 Aug/70 No: 5262

1870.

**Board of Revenue,**

**MADRAS.**

PROCEEDINGS, 5TH MARCH 1870, No. 1,558.

Encl.

Received

1.
2497/70

MARCH.
No. 1,558.

*Establishment*—for carrying out demarcation and survey of certain cultivated and waste lands in Kurnool District,—Letter from Collector requesting sanction for entertainment of, for 4 years, at a cost of Rupees 756 a year, forwarded to Director of Revenue Settlement and to Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with request to report why these lands have been left undemarcated and unsurveyed, and what they would propose in matter.

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## No. 1,812.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th March 1870.

Read the following letter from J. FRASER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 12th February 1870, No. 38:—

IN many villages of the upland Talooks of Peddapur, Rajahmundry, Yernagudem and Ellore, most of the Zirayati lands have been demarcated in large blocks and surveyed by Compass. No detail survey was made, because greater portion of these blocks are covered with jungles and hills. Ryots generally cultivate some portions of these lands and use the others for grazing. The area of each of such fields varies from 50 to 1,000 acres and above.

2. Several ryots apply to the Tahsildars at so many acres each, for many of the fields, and occupy for cultivation or for grazing. The land occupied by each ryot in various places of each field is measured by Curnums and Revenue Inspectors, and an account presented at the time of Jummahbundy for fixing assessment thereon. As these lands were not classified by the Settlement Department, Revenue Inspectors cannot possibly measure all such lands, they being numerous in their respective ranges. The Curnums' accounts are not trustworthy.

3. While I was making the Jummahbundy of the Rajahmundry Talook in December last, I found in the village of Palacherla, that 110 acres of land occupied by ryots were not included in the account prepared by the Curnum. 9/1

4. This account was signed by the Revenue Inspector and Tahsildar and presented as a correct one. It was discovered afterwards that the Revenue Inspector did not measure the lands at all. Rupees 160 are fixed on the above land in addition to that, viz., Rupees 643, demanded on the area incorrectly entered in the account given at the time of Jummahbundy. It is difficult to detect the errors in all other villages, nor is it possible for the Tahsildar to do so. Only the Curnums' returns must be depended upon.

5. I have, therefore, directed that in future, those who would take such lands, should apply for the whole Survey fields at suitable annual assessment, whether they cultivate the whole land, or use it for pasture or not without any measurement or interference by the Curnums. Many lands in many villages have been in like manner applied for by ryots for the next year; but in some villages a few survey fields consist of village sites and hills, etc., quite unfit even for grazing. These fields as well as others of large sizes should be sub-divided and surveyed into blocks of not less than 50 acres each. There are no competent surveyors here to do the work.

6. I have, therefore, the honour to request that the Board will be pleased to make some arrangement on the subject, should there be no probability of the Survey establishment being introduced shortly in this district. 9/2

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IN this letter, the Collector of Godavery brings to notice a very important matter, which in all districts already surveyed, presses for decision.

2. Much unoccupied land had been left in a great measure unsurveyed or demarcated. For such must be deemed to be the condition of a tract where large blocks varying from 50 acres to 1,000 are left without any Survey division or marks. The land has not been classified and assessed by the Settlement Department.

3. There is a large and increasing demand for this land and the Collector expresses his inability to ascertain the accurate measurement and assess it properly.

4. At present the Curnums and Revenue Inspectors measure the portions for which offers (Durkhasts) are made and the assessment is determined at the Jummahbundy. But serious mistakes or misrepresentation occur, and the Collector does not consider the Curnums' returns trustworthy. 9/3

5. The Collector has issued orders that entire blocks only shall be granted. It is obvious that under present circumstances, any such order must seriously obstruct occupation, and deprive some ryots of suitable holdings and saddle others with land which they cannot cultivate.

6. The order must, therefore, be cancelled, until the larger blocks can be surveyed and the fields reduced to convenient size, as he recommends.

7. In the meantime the blocks given off should be durably demarcated, leaving the survey until a more convenient time.

8. The Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, are requested to state what course they would propose for measuring the interstitial fields in the Godavery District.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of the Godavery District.
,, the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, the Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Enclosure in the Pro. of the Bd. of Revt. to the Secy to Govt. R.D. dated 11 Aug 1870 No. 5262

1870.

**Board of Revenue,**

**MADRAS.**

PROCEEDINGS, 16TH MARCH 1870, No. 1,812.

Received 2 24/7/70

Encl.

MARCH.
No. 1,812.

*Unoccupied lands*—in Godavery District, which have been demarcated in large blocks, and of which no detail survey has been made,—Collector's order that applicants for, should be granted entire blocks only, to be cancelled, and blocks already granted, to be durably demarcated.—Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey requested to state what course they would propose for measuring interstitial fields in District.

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No. 3,523.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 23rd May 1870.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 23rd April 1870, No. 587-13:—

IN reading over Board's Proceedings, dated 5th March 1870, No. 1,558, and also those dated 16th March 1870, No. 1,812, I find that each communication touches upon the same subject, the demarcation and survey of waste in districts already settled by this Department. I have, therefore, the honour to answer both Proceedings in this letter.

2. The only apparent remedy for the evils complained of by the Collectors of Godavery and Kurnool, is the retention of a small Special establishment for dealing with these newly taken up tracts. But as the Board doubtless remember, this measure has not only been previously advocated, but was submitted to Government, in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1866, No. 1,813, in paragraph 4 of which it is recorded as follows:—

"The Board fully concur in opinion with Major Hessey that, for some time to come, an establishment of the nature proposed* will be necessary, in order to keep the Survey abreast of the extension of cultivation in as perfectly an accurate a manner as in the case of that land which has been already scientifically surveyed in detail. It would be very short-sighted economy to entrust such work to inefficient men, and to leave it without professional supervision. "The Government in passing orders† upon the above Proceedings, wished to know whether Major Hessey has received such returns as enable him to judge whether "such an amount of unsurveyed land had been taken up in sufficiently contiguous "localities as will make it worth the while of Government to survey it regularly as he proposes, "or whether the better plan is to accept the less accurate measurements of the Revenue officers "until this is the case." I cannot find that any answer was sent to Government by the Superintendent of Survey to this requisition, and the question having thus remained in abeyance is no doubt the cause of the present references from Godavery and Kurnool, regarding which the Board have asked for an expression of my opinion.

* For one district.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Establishment .. ... ... ... | 562 |
| One-third of Special Assistant's salary and allowances ... ... ... | 200 |
| | 762 |

† Dated 22nd May 1866.

3. As respects the Godavery District, it would appear that a small temporary Survey establishment was sanctioned by orders of Government, dated 8th April 1868, and unless this has been done away with, these special employés would, I should have imagined, be engaged in mitigating the evils Mr. Fraser now complains of; again, I cannot quite understand how it is that in Godavery "there are no competent surveyors to do the work." Generally in a district upon which the survey have been engaged, there are to be found numerous hands well up in all survey details, and only too willing to take employment near their own homes; in fact, it often happens, that the Ameens and others have left the Survey owing to their native district being finished, and to their being unwilling to depart for new work in a distant province. The Uncovenanted Assistant in the Kistna says, however, "If there are no competent hands in the Godavery, there "can be no difficulty in getting them here" so that should the Board think proper to recommend the entertainment in the Godavery of any of these late employés they can easily be selected and sent from Guntoor.

4. As long as the settlement is in progress in a district, we carry out the work now under discussion, and this is the case at present in Guntoor, Nellore, Cuddapah and Salem. It sadly delays our legitimate progress, but still as Collectors have always wished it, we have always done it. The Demarcators are able to survey, and their work being checked, it is no doubt for Revenue purposes sufficiently accurate. I may mention that Mr. Rundall in Nellore seems to have organised a very satisfactory system for measuring and assessing these new occupations under his own immediate supervision.

5. It being universally admitted that an extra establishment *must* be maintained for dealing with these newly occupied tracts, the question to be settled is, its cost and quality. No doubt Major Hessey's scheme of a well trained office, working under proper supervision, and keeping Survey maps up to date in each Province, must be admitted to be the most suitable and the really correct mode of procedure; but then comes the counter-balancing outlay. According to Major Hessey's scheme, the cost would be Rupees 9,144 per annum for each district, and in an unfavourable season, the increase in Revenue from newly taken up dry lands, would not certainly pay the cost of these extra employés. Again it is, I think, to be considered, when calculating cost, how much of this new occupation is likely to be permanent; and whether a considerable portion of the unsurveyed tracts in Kurnool and the Godavery, are not about to be required for mere transient and desultory cultivation. I cannot help thinking that much of the jungle waste is taken up in scattered patches for two or three years, on account of the good return to be reaped from the virgin soil, and relinquished subsequently, in favour of other waste; in fact pursuing a system something like the old form of "Koomery" on the western coast. Mr. Cox, the Deputy Director in Cuddapah and Kurnool, when speaking of these new occupancies in the latter district, says "In many places I think "they will be found to be lands not taken up "permanently, but merely whenever there has "been an unusually favourable season, and "cultivated once in three or four years, after "which they are again thrown up in favour of "other similar lands." It appears altogether, that a system of fallows is organized, and the land thrown up when its owner finds it wants rest. The former mitigation of assessment on account of "padoogal" or fallows is now no longer admitted; thus the ryots relinquish with one hand and take up with the other. This view of the case, more especially as regards the Kurnool District, is supported by a Statement kindly supplied me from the Board's Office, and which I here annex. Considering that these lands are often situated in isolated portions of jungle, difficult of access, the demarcation and survey must necessarily be expensive. Moreover, it is very probable, that some portion of these waste tracts now asked for, are required for grazing, and it would be manifestly fruitless, to undergo the outlay of demarcating these ranges into survey fields; moreover, if on the other hand we asked the would-be owners to undergo the outlay in jungle clearing and chain line cutting, they would in all probability decline manifesting any further interest in the matter.

| Fuslies. | Godavery. | | | | Kurnool. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lands given up. | | Lands taken up. | | Lands given up. | | Lands taken up. | | |
| | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | | RS. | |
| 1274 ... ... ... | 20,362 | 35,253 | 26,218 | 1,12,809 | 18,895 | 11,250 | 38,509 | 27,153 | * The chief causes for the lands given up in the Godavery are the following:— Acres. Asst.<br>The conversion of dry into wet ... ... ... ... 38,049 1,32,829<br>The transfers of villages under joint-rent into single rent, and the latter into Miscellaneous... 66,948 2,09,760<br>Lands actually resigned... 97,665 1,76,930<br>also a portion of Acres 39,225, assessed at Rupees 3,89,822, was given up by the adoption of new survey and assessment rates. |
| 1275 ... ... ... | 19,041 | 47,353 | 19,212 | 89,954 | 67,511 | 60,080 | 75,119 | 78,922 | |
| 1276 ... ... ... | 1,70,927* | 6,15,062 | 1,81,361 | 1,89,256 | 55,649 | 67,766 | 70,923 | 82,617 | |
| 1277 ... ... ... | 12,425 | 16,741 | 87,630 | 1,14,254 | 54,372 | 56,876 | 60,021 | 53,679 | |
| 1278 ... ... ... | 48,884 | 1,11,341 | 29,209 | 93,374 | 47,096 | 39,614 | 51,951 | 37,329 | |

I find that such was the case in Nellore, and that Mr. Rundall, consequently recommended, that these grazing grounds should be assessed in the block and not demarcated or surveyed in detail. To this arrangement Mr. Master, accordingly consented.

6. Taking the above facts into consideration, I think that an establishment of the strength* proposed in paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th October 1865, No. 6,444, should be sanctioned, with discretion allowed to the Collector to add one or more clerks with attendant peon or peons when the interests of Government thus demanded. In Trichinopoly there were two or three lowly paid officials in the Huzoor Cutcherry, well up in survey details, and I used to depute these men to measure and demarcate tracts newly required for agriculture. I found that, as a rule, the future occupants were as willing to pay batta to these employés as the latter were to go into the field and earn it. To the lands thus measured were allotted the last consecutive number in the Kundum or Village, and they were duly recorded in the Adungul account; the system might have been rough and ready, but it was practical and answered its purpose.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| * One Surveyor ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| One Clerk... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Two Peons, at 7 Rupees each.. | 14 |
| Total... | 104 |

7. It has yet to be decided whether the ryots are to pay the cost of this new demarcation by the levy of a moderate fee, or whether Government are merely to be recouped by the permanent occupation of these newly acquired properties. I note that the Board† are averse to levying any fee when unsurveyed lands are taken up by the ryots. I have, however, reported‡ to the Board my views upon this subject, when answering their Proceedings, dated 9th February 1870, No. 946, so that I need not again touch thereon.

† *Vide* Proceedings, dated 4th July 1866, No. 4,530.

‡ Dated 16th March 1870, No. 393.

8. In the Proceedings under reply, the Board ask why such large areas of cultivable waste were omitted from our operations? The expense was doutless the main cause of these extensive ranges being left untouched. According to the Boundary Act and the Demarcation Rules, the outlay in marking out, jungle clearing, and chain line cutting, would have to be borne by the [illegible] as there was then no apparent prospect of these tracts being sought [illegible] by the ryots, the outlay was naturally not incurred.

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The Board await the reply of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to their Proceedings of the 16th March 1870, No. 1812, before passing orders on this subject.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, ,, Collector of the Godavery District.
,, ,, Collector of Kurnool.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

68/11
11/1
11/2
11/3

Enclosure in the Pro: of the Bd of Rev. to the Secy to Govt. R. D. dated 11 August 1870 No. 5262

**Board of Revenue,**

**MADRAS.**

**1870.**

PROCEEDINGS, 23RD MAY 1870, No. 3,523.

Received

Encl.

Con. Sept. 1870 No. 68 to 75

3
2093/70

MAY.

No. 3,523.

*Interstitial fields*—in Godavery District,—Reply of Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Board's Proceedings, dated 16th March 1870, No. 1,812, requesting to know what course should be adopted for measuring, awaited.

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No. 3,645.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th May 1870.

Read the following letter from G. BANBURY, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1870, No. 393-8:—

I HAVE the honour to offer the following observations as requested in Board's Proceedings, dated 9th ultimo, upon the proposal to charge cost of lands already demarcated to those ryots hereafter occupying them.

2. The proposal may be said to contain two provisions:—

*1st.*—As regards charge for demarcation upon lands waste when the marks were assigned and duly fixed.

*2nd.*—As regards lands in occupation at the time of marking out, but whose holders have thrown them up without paying the charges thereon, thus becoming in fact demarcation defaulters.

3. It seems to me that we should be proceeding in opposition to the spirit of the Boundary Act were we to charge those fields comprised under the first provision. Thus, Section 8, Act XXVIII. of 1860, provides that "in the case of *unoccupied* fields, the cost of marks for such fields "shall be charged to Government." There is, moreover, nothing in this Act whereby we could legally levy the demand were we to impose it. In fact, it would almost seem that the Act virtually tells us not to make any demand of the kind.

4. Concerning the second provision, I do not think Sections 5 and 6* can be construed so as to embrace subsequent occupants. It refers merely to persons in occupation at the time the Survey is in progress. Colonel Priestley doubtless deems that as the demarcation is a legal charge upon the property, we can hold the land responsible for this charge irrespectively of any change in occupancy. But the subsequent holders might most reasonably plead that they had received no "notices," as enacted, "whilst the Survey is in progress" to "set up such boundary marks as may be required," and that consequently the demand was incorrect and inapplicable to their case. I apprehend, however, that there would be but few cases in which this charge would be made even if it were authorized, for if the lands are so inferior that the former holders threw them up, and no one could be found to bid for them at auction, it is not probable that many of them would be taken up for cultivation when weighted with this cost for former demarcation. As regards the recovery of the cost from the real defaulters, their personal property is liable to be attached under Act II. of 1864, as the demarcation charge "shall be levied in the same manner as arrears of land revenue."

5. I may remark that paragraph 9 of the Durkhast Rules referred to by Colonel Priestley commences with the stipulation—"If there are no boundary marks;" thereby implying that if, as in the present instances, there are marks already on the ground, applicants are not to be troubled about them.

6. Although, however, the legal aspect may be contrary to Colonel Priestley's views, I see no objection to our making a stipulation with Durkhastdars, and saying "you are at liberty to the "waste you seek to acquire, provided you pay for the cost of demarcation which Government "have already undergone." Where waste is scarce or competition keen, this condition would not tend to diminish the spread of new culture, but in other instances it might act as a bar, and thus the discretion to levy or not to levy should be left with the Collector. In settling a Durkhast the expression of willingness to pay this charge might be deemed a point in the assenter's favour and give him priority over other applicants; but then the Durkhast Rules would need modification on this point.

7. While upon this topic, I may state that Colonel Priestley's plan of charging for demarcation of waste might be very advantageously adopted in cases where ryots are desirous of newly taking up portions of an undivided tract or khaudum, the exterior boundaries of which are alone defined. I found in Trichinopoly that the applicants were often only too willing to pay the cost

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* Act XXVIII. of 1860.

12/1

12/2

12/3

of demarcating that portion of the waste tract they were desirous of holding, and that as Mr. Puckle had left persons in Trichinopoly well up in all the necessary details, I had no difficulty in carrying out this desirable arrangement. This plan should, I think, be adopted wherever practicable, and I find Collectors are constantly applying to this department to mark out and measure the undefined portions of khandums now about to be tilled; we do it, but our work is hindered thereby, and it is precisely the task upon which the small Survey* establishment proposed to be given to Collectors might be employed, and for executing which the would-be occupants are very frequently only too willing to pay.

8. To summarize—I think the legal aspect of Colonel Priestley's propositions prevents their being authoritatively brought into operation, but that Collectors should carry out the required conditions wherever the would-be occupant is willing to accede to them, and that in those cases where portions of undemarcated tracts are required for new cultivation, the cost of marking out and measuring them into fields should be defrayed by the successful applicants.

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* *Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1866, No. 1,813.

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Communicated to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, with reference to his letter, dated 24th January 1870, No. 143-9, embodied in Board's Proceedings of 9th February, No. 946.

2. A Circular Order will be issued (supplementary to the Board's Standing Order No. 150) in which the suggestions contained in paragraph 6 of Mr. Banbury's letter will be embodied.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

Enclosure in the Pro: of the Bd of Rev: to the Secy to Govt RD dated 11th Augt/70

1870. No: 5262

Board of Revenue;

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 27TH MAY 1870, No 3,645.

Received 4 24/5/70 Encl.

MAY.
No. 3,645.

*Demarcated lands.*—Observations of Director of Revenue Settlement on proposal of Superintendent of Revenue Survey that when such lands are taken up puttah, puttahdar should be called upon to pay all expenses of demarcation, communicated to latter officer.—A Circular Order, to be issued, embodying suggestions of Director on this subject.

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No. 5,262.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th August 1870.

Read Government Order, dated 14th July 1870, No. 1,083.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read again Board's Proceedings, | dated | | 5th March | 1870, | No. | 1,558. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 16th ,, | ,, | ,, | 1,812. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 23rd May | ,, | ,, | 3,523. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 27th ,, | ,, | ,, | 3,645. |

Read also the following letter from Colonel F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chepauk, 9th June 1870, No. 1,431-50 :—

In their Proceedings, dated 5th and 16th March 1870, Nos. 1,558 and 1,812, the Board call on the Director of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey to state what course they would propose for measuring undemarcated lands in the Kurnool and Godavery Districts. To this Mr. Banbury replies in his letter, dated 23rd April 1870, recorded in the Board's Proceedings of the 23rd May 1870, No. 3,523.

2. In March 1866 a proposal by Major Hessey, then Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for a Survey establishment in each completed district was submitted to Government, who inquired whether sufficiently accurate returns had been received on which to base this proposal. Since then I have been in communication with the Director of Revenue Settlement and the Collectors of districts hitherto surveyed with a view to ascertain the probable extent of unsurveyed land taken up each year, but I regret to say that as yet I have not been able to fix with any certainty the area yearly to be operated on.

Government Order, No 1,218, of 22nd May 1866.

3. Mr. Banbury shows that in Godavery the variation in occupation actually results in a loss to Government. At the same time the statement opposite paragraph 5 of his letter exhibits an excess in the extent of land taken up in Godavery of Acres 70,391, and in Kurnool of Acres 53,000, during five years. He states that in Nellore land taken up for grazing was neither demarcated nor surveyed, but assessed in the block. In Trichinopoly, as Collector, he employed some lowly paid officials in the Cutcherry to measure and demarcate tracts newly required for agriculture, and believes that the system answered the purpose.

4. The plan thus advocated, I submit, is neither more nor less than returning to the old system, to get rid of which is, I was under the impression, one of the objects of the survey and settlement. That the future occupants were willing to pay batta, and the lowly paid servants nothing loth to receive it, I can quite understand, but I cannot help thinking that it must have given openings to fraud. The same may, I should say, be expected of the grazing lands assessed in the block. We need go no farther than the letter of the Collector of Godavery to discover the probable consequences of entrusting the duties above mentioned to the class of men available in a district altogether unchecked by professional survey and European supervision.

5. It is possible I may overrate the advantages of this work being performed by men under the control of persons whose special business it is to see that accurate and trustworthy measurement is turned out. I must, nevertheless, confess that I should regret seeing work, such as may be expected from natives unchecked and employed frequently in remote places, incorporated with that of the Revenue Survey. The errors that may be expected to creep in would, after the lapse of a few years, cause discredit to be thrown on the whole work of the department and create a distrust in its accuracy, which might eventually lead to a state of affairs similar to that in which they were when the survey was first commenced.

6. After giving the subject the most careful consideration I can, however, devise no arrangement that will not be to a certain degree expensive. It is for the Board to determine whether the outlay is worth the end to be attained. I would propose that all unsurveyed land of whatever kind, taken up by ryots for the first time, should be substantially demarcated and measured as accurately as the means at hand permit, and that at intervals of a few years, as convenience

dictates, a small efficient party of Surveyors under a trustworthy upper subordinate should, district by district, verify these provisional measurements, compute and plot them in the village map. The strength of this small party must be fixed at first arbitrarily, but there is doubtless at present work sufficient to occupy one of the strength set down in the margin, capable of annually turning out from 100 to 150 square miles according as the lands to be surveyed are scattered or concentrated, for some time to come in the completed districts of the Northern Division. I would provide for their inspection at intervals by myself whenever on a tour that took me within a reasonable distance of their work, and at other times by detaching an officer from the nearest Survey party. Their work would be checked in the Central Office in the same way as that of the district establishments.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1 Sub-Assistant | 250 |
| 2 Surveyors at Rs. 70 and 50 | 120 |
| 20 Ameens at Rs. 16 each | 320 |
| 2 Draughtsmen at Rs. 30 and 25 | 55 |
| 2 Writer and Computer at Rs. 20 and 35. | 55 |
| Total... | 800 |
| Per annum | 9,600 |
| Travelling expense | 1,000 |
| Peons, Measurers, and Contingencies | 1,300 |
| Total per annum ... | 11,900 |

## ENCLOSURE No. 1.

*Statement showing the extent of land taken up for cultivation after the completion of the survey of the District.*

| Districts. | LAND TAKEN UP. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Square miles. | |
| *Northern Division.* | | | |
| Godavery ... ... ... | 70,391 | 110 | *Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,523, dated 23rd May 1870.<br>Land taken up ... ... Acres 342,630<br>„ given up ... ... „ 272,239<br>Difference... 70,391 |
| Kistna... ... ... ... | 87,680 | 137 | *Vide* letter, No. 688-14, dated 27th May 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Kurnool ... ... ... | 53,000 | 83 | *Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,523, dated 23rd May 1870.<br>Land taken up .... ... Acres 296,523<br>„ given up ... ... „ 243,523<br>Difference... 53,000 |
| Nellore.. ... ... ... | 20,480 | 32 | *Vide* letter, No. 688-14, dated 27th May 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Total... | 231,551 | 362 | |
| *Southern Division.* | | | |
| Trichinopoly... ... ... | 43,851 | 69 | *Vide* letter, No. 6, dated 28th March 1870, from the Collector. |
| South Arcot, (Chedambaram Talook.) | 15,177 | 24 | *Vide* letter, No. 1,167-31, dated 21st August 1869, from the Director of Revenue Settlement. |
| Total... | 59,028 | 93 | |

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
Chepauk,
9th June 1870.

(Signed) F. J. B. PRIESTLEY, Colonel,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

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IN their Proceedings of the 15th March 1866 the Board supported Colonel Priestley's proposal that an establishment should be entertained in districts already surveyed for making such isolated surveys as might be required at a cost, for two ranges of three districts each, of Rupees 54,744 per annum. Before passing orders the Government required further information and the matter has since then been in abeyance. 68/14

2. The time has now come when a decision can no longer be deferred. The Collectors of Kurnool and Godavery have both reported that large quantities of land which is undemarcated, except in large blocks of from 50 to 100 Acres, require to be demarcated and surveyed in detail at once. At present the Collectors have to rely on Curnums' measurements, and these are not trustworthy.

3. The Director of Revenue Settlement pronounces against the scheme proposed in 1866 because the cost would be so great, (Rupees 9,124 for each district,) and recommends an establishment of a Surveyor, a Clerk, and two Peons, costing altogether Rupees 1,248.

4. In paragraph 7 of his letter Mr. Banbury moots the question whether ryots should pay the cost of the new demarcation and alludes to his letter, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 27th May 1870, No. 3,645, as containing his views on the subject. The letter, however, refers only to the cost of demarcation executed *before* the ryot takes up his land. The Board have decided that a fair share of this must he paid. With regard to charging ryots for demarcation and survey executed after they have taken up land the Board adhere to the opinion that they should not do so, expressed in the Proceedings recorded in Government Order, dated 20th July 1866, No. 1,834, but of course if they wish the demarcation to be by *holdings* they must pay the extra expense thus caused.

5. Colonel Priestley now proposes a modification of the scheme of 1866. He dwells on the importance of accuracy and efficient control, and suggests that all land undemarcated in detail which is taken up subsequent to the survey should be demarcated substantially and measured by the Village Officers, and that every few years a small but efficient Survey party under a Sub-Assistant should pass through the district checking the provisional measurements, and computing and plotting them in the village maps. He is unable without experiment to estimate the strength of the party that would thus be required to pass from district to district, but he gives a scale capable of doing from 100 to 150 square miles, and costing Rupees 11,900 per annum, which would find full employment for some years to come in the Northern Districts. 14/1

6. The Board are satisfied that Colonel Priestley is right in holding that a proper Survey party under efficient control is required for this work. If all that was wanted was the assessment of land taken up by Durkhastdars a few Surveyors and Peons sent out by the Collector might do it, and it would be questionable whether the gain by checking their estimates would compensate for the expense, but they could never turn out work which could be incorporated, as Colonel Priestley terms it, with the work of the Survey Department.

7. The extent of land awaiting survey and measurement in the six surveyed districts is given in the margin. 14/2

| Districts. | Acres. | Square miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Godavery... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 70,391 | 110 |
| Kistna.. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 87,680 | 137 |
| Kurnool ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,300 | 83 |
| Nellore ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,480 | 32 |
| Trichinopoly ... .. ... ... ... ... | 43,851 | 69 |
| South Arcot ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,177 | 24 |
| Total... | 290,579 | 455 |

8. The Board are of opinion that a party of the strength described by Colonel Priestley should be employed for the Kistna and Godavery Districts where the arrears might be worked up in between two and three years, another in Kurnool and Nellore where the work would be done in a year, and a third in Trich[illegible] South Arcot where the work would be done in the same time.

9. As soon as the work of either of these parties was finished they would proceed to other districts. Thus the Kurnool party might go to Cuddapah, the Godavery party to Ganjam, and the Trichinopoly party to Salem or Tinnevelly. Colonel Priestley would no doubt undertake to supervise them. 14/3

10. There would be plenty for all of them to do for some years to come, and in the meantime it would be possible to obtain more definite information as to the amount of land which would have to be surveyed annually, and as to the establishment by which it could be done most economically.

11. The cost of this scheme would be Rupees 11,900×3=35,700 a year, for say three years. The cost of the scale proposed in 1866 was, as has already been stated, Rupees 54,744 a year.

12. In their Proceedings of the 15th March 1866, No. 1,813, the Board recommended that in ten unsurveyed districts small Survey parties should be employed. Major Hessey estimated their cost at Rupees 192 a month each. This is, however, a distinct question.

13. It will no doubt be most desirable eventually to have a small permanent Survey party in each district, but the difficulty is that in order that such parties may be efficient they must have intelligent supervision, and the cost of this will be heavy in proportion to the work they will have to do. This difficulty would be obviated to some extent if Assistant Collectors understood surveying. The Board are of opinion that it is most desirable, not on this ground alone but to secure general efficiency in the Revenue Department, that gentlemen selected for the Civil Service should include surveying amongst the studies of the two years they spend in England after their appointment. A Collector would find a knowledge of surveying extremely useful in supervising much of the business which he has to direct, and the study would not occupy more than a month or two.

(True Copies and Extract.)

J. Grole

Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copies of Board's Proceedings, Nos. 1,558, 1,812, 3,523, and 3,645 of 1870.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement.
" to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" to the Collector of the Godavery District.
" to the Collector of the Kistna District.
" to the Collector of Kurnool.
" to the Collector of Nellore.
" to the Collector of Trichinopoly.
" to the Collector of South Arcot.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Rs. 11 Acct/65 Rs 404-5
22 May 66 - 399 - 400
20 July 66 - 449 - 50
14 July 70 - 148 - 67.

No 2494
[illegible] 1870. Septr
**Board of Revenue,**
**MADRAS.**
PROCEEDINGS, 11TH AUGUST 1870, No. 5,262.
Dept. 15 Augt 70.
Received 19 — Encl. 4
Sched 68 10 January 1870

AUGUST.
No. 5,262.

*Survey party.*—Opinion submitted to Government, that a party of strength described by Superintendent of Revenue Survey, should be employed in Kistna and Godavery Districts, another in Kurnool and Nellore and a third in Trichinopoly or South Arcot, and that gentlemen selected for Covenanted Civil Service should include surveying amongst studies of period they spend in England after their appointment.

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No. 144 A

Boards Procs dated 11th August 1870
No. 5262

68/15

## MEMORANDUM ON No. 2,497. ~~of 1870~~

In carrying out the survey of the several districts which have been completed, the Survey Department only surveyed such lands as were in occupation or were likely to be occupied shortly. In 1866, it was brought to notice that large quantities of unsurveyed land had been taken up for cultivation, and it was proposed that two Special Assistants should be employed in the Survey Department for the control of small survey parties working in such surveyed districts as unsurveyed land had been taken up in. The cost was estimated at about Rs. 50,000 per annum. Before sanctioning the arrangement, the Government, in their order, under date 22nd May 1866, No. 1,218, desired to know on what data the proposed establishment had been framed; and what was likely to be the average quantity of unsurveyed land annually taken up in the surveyed districts.

2. Mr. Banbury thinks that a small establishment attached to each Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 1,248 per annum, would best perform this work; but Colonel Priestley points out, and the Board agree with him, that survey work done by such means, if incorporated with the accurate work of the regular Survey Department, would be calculated to discredit the whole. He recommends accordingly the employment of the best means at hand for the rough survey of lands taken up, and the verification of these surveys at intervals of a few years by a survey party who would compute and plot the measurements on the map. The cost of such a party would be Rs. 11,900 per annum, and the Board recommend that three should be at once employed,—one in Kistna and Godavery, another in Nellore and Kurnool, and a third in Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The Government, however, have recently laid down that they are not prepared to sanction any establishments likely to make the cost of the survey in excess of the present budgeted amount of seven lakhs; and probably Colonel Priestley could not meet the cost of three such parties as those proposed without exceeding his budget. It is submitted that one, two, or three parties may be sanctioned on the understanding that the cost is to be met from the present survey budget.

3. The Board, in reply to a query of Government, express an opinion that ryots should not be charged for demarcation and survey, unless it is done by holdings and not by survey blocks. This matter may, however, it is submitted, be deferred until the Board have replied to the G. O., dated 14th July 1870, calling for a general report upon the present system of demarcation by fields or survey blocks, and a general report on the operation of the Survey Department *ab initio*.

4. Orders are requested on the Board's proposal that candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should be required to study surveying.

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

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No. 144 B

## REMARKS BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

I would first ask Colonel Priestley how many parties he can employ this year without exceeding the budget assignment of his department.

2. The proper course is, I think, that indicated in paragraph 6 of Colonel Priestley's letter. No land should be taken below a certain area, say one acre, and soils of different classes should not be jumbled together. There is no need for any maximum, as the whole plot, subject to the second condition above stated, should be demarcated in the lump, unless the ryot desires it otherwise. This demarcation should be

conducted and paid for just as the survey demarcation now is; for it will be equally durable, and serves all its purposes. All the survey, when it follows, will have to do is to verify and correct the Curnum's measurements and enter the land in the map. If the land-holder intermediately desires to divide, reduce, or enlarge his holding, it can be redemarcated and measured at his expense by the village-officers, and the assessment adjusted.

2. I think with the Board that surveying might well be made a subject of study at Home by young civilians.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

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N° 144 C

### Remarks by the Hon. A. J. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.I.

I think that, under present circumstances, we had better not sanction any new charge in connection with the Revenue Survey, until we have examined the cost of the Survey and Settlement establishments. Our proposals lately submitted to the Government of India proceed on the assumption that we shall reduce the combined charge for survey and settlement, which, according to the budget for the current year, amounts to about ten lakhs of Rupees per annum, by one lakh. If the proposals in question should be adopted by the Government of India, it will be necessary for us to go into the general question of the charges of these departments, and, in the meantime, I think that the decision of the question now raised had better be postponed.

10*th October* 1870. (Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

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N° 144 D

### Remarks by His Excellency the Governor.

I would postpone till we obtain the Resolution of the Government of India.

(Signed) NAPIER.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 144 E.+ **Note by D. F. CARMICHAEL,** *Esq., appended to Proceedings of Government, 20th January* 1873, *No.* 72.

Selected Records, Volume LIII., page 7.

The above, if approved, will dispose of the immediate reference; but, I submit, it is time to dispose of the general question of extra and special survey parties, so long in abeyance. The history of it is this: as far back as 1855, when the Revenue Survey and Settlement was first proposed, it was laid down as part of the plan that "the detailed survey need extend only to lands actually cultivated, with such other as seem likely to be brought under cultivation within a few years. The rest of the village area, *viz.*, the jungle and unreclaimed waste generally need not be surveyed in detail, but only in its chief features. And as further portions of it shall successively be brought under the plough from time to time, *they may be surveyed by the survey establishment which hereafter should form a part of the permanent establishment of every district.*" This was reiterated at paragraph 30, page 18, of same volume.

Proceedings of Government, No. 1,023, dated 11th June 1863.

2. Afterwards in 1863, in revising all the Revenue Establishments in the Presidency, Mr. Pelly, the Commissioner, reported that, except some survey parties sanctioned in a few districts for the SALE of waste lands' purposes, and one in the Kistna District for measuring Zemindari lands benefited by the anicut irrigation, none whatever existed. He recommended one each in nineteen districts, at a monthly cost of Rs. 152; total Rs. 34,656 per annum.

Proceedings of Government, No. 2,572, dated 21st October 1865.

3. This proposal being referred to the Board, they supported it in a modified form, *viz.*, an establishment of 97 Rs. a-month for each district = Rs. 22,116 per annum. The Government thereupon requested to have the opinion of the Head of the Survey.

4. Major Hessey, then in charge, proposed to give every Collector of an *unsurveyed* district a party, at Rs. 192 a-month, for the measurement of lands newly taken up; but for the six *surveyed* districts he suggested an establishment (including two Special Assistants) at the aggregate cost of Rs. 4,562 monthly; it appearing to him "to be false economy to allow work on which no strict reliance can be placed to be incorporated with work which has been rigidly supervised by Survey Officers." The question was remitted to him by Government for more particular report as to the data on which he had framed his proposal for surveyed districts, and what amount of work is likely to be completed yearly. They would then decide whether to adopt his scheme, or to accept the less accurate measurements of the Revenue-officers.

Proceedings of Government, 22nd May 1866, No. 1,218.

5. Reply was delayed for four years, when it was submitted through the Board of Revenue, who show that a decision should no longer be deferred. They proposed Rs. 35,700 a-year for three years in modification of the scheme of 1866, which was for Rs. 54,744 a-year. They also reverted to the necessity of a small Survey party for each *unsurveyed* district, to measure the fresh lands yearly taken up.

Proceedings, Board of Revenue, No. 5,262, dated 11th August 1870.

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+ From the original [illegible] Pro. 20th Jany 1873 No 72

6. A Memorandum was prepared for the Members of Government, from whose Notes in the margin of that paper it appears that the scheme was to be kept in abeyance on financial grounds.

See MSS. Memorandum put up.

May it be revived now?

(Signed) **D. F. CARMICHAEL,**
*Secretary to Government.*

*8th January* 1873.

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No. 144 F.

REMARK BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THERE is no chance of our getting the money in 1873-74. We might re-consider the matter in time for the Budget of 1874-75.

(Signed) **J. D. SIM.**

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 144 b.

## MEMORANDUM.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 11th August 1870, No. 5,262 :—

ABSTRACT.—Regarding the employment of special survey parties in certain districts.

THE proposal to entertain special survey parties for surveying lands taken up for cultivation after the general survey has been in abeyance for some years on financial grounds. A prècis of the correspondence is given in the Note appended to the draft of the Proceedings of Government, dated 20th January 1873, No. 72. The subject was ordered to be reserved for re-consideration in time for the Budget of 1874-75, as there was no chance of getting the money in 1873-74. The cost of the scheme last submitted by the Board would be Rs. 35,700 per annum, and orders are requested as to whether this sum can be entered in the Budget for the forthcoming year, notwithstanding the restriction placed on expenditure in this and next year by a recent Notification of the Government of India in consequence of the famine in Bengal.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
*Secretary to Government.*

9th *December* 1873.

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No. 144 H.

REMARKS BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

IT is useless to enter it next year; besides the whole question of survey and settlement, as now conducted, is under consideration.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 1442

## MINUTE BY THE HON. W. ROBINSON, C.S.I.

THE subject-matter of this discussion is one of very great importance as affecting the future and permanent usefulness of the Revenue Survey. It is, how to keep the survey (with correct measurement, *etc.*,) and village maps and registers abreast of the changing condition of the areas which they represent and of the extension of occupation; how the constantly recurring changes of property-boundaries, fiscal demand, *etc.*, *etc.*, are to be incorporated into the maps, so that they may not fall hopelessly behind the existing condition of the country, and become utterly useless within a short cycle of years. The fact has to be faced in this as in every country which has been surveyed for fiscal, popular, and agricultural purposes, that land surveys, village maps and registers, *etc.*, *etc.*, must rapidly become obsolete and increasingly inaccurate and valueless, unless they are steadily kept up and systematically revised, both as respects the constant changes which are taking place in occupied and cultivated holdings and in respect to extended cultivation.

2. We have no data from which the annual per-centage of charge under the former head can be estimated; but it is doubtless considerable. It appears, however, that about four years ago there were 455 square miles of extended cultivation awaiting survey and measurement in six districts already surveyed, and there can be little doubt that this has doubled in the interval. Indeed, a paper recently submitted by the Board of Revenue shows that within the last eighteen years (say since the survey was inaugurated) the extension of cultivation has added considerably more than one-half (61 per cent.) to the occupied area throughout the Presidency. There is, therefore, a steady but remunerative task to be performed from year to year, for survey for fiscal, popular, and agricultural purposes, is not an operation which once completed is put out of hand for good. It is one which entails constant maintenance and repair of the same character and under equally effective check and supervision as was required for the original work. In the absence of such provision the ruin and antiquation of the whole costly operation is a mere question of time, and I have no doubt that confusion has already far advanced amongst the village maps, *etc.*, of the districts which have been longest surveyed in this Presidency.

3. The question is therefore, as long ago pointed out, one of very urgent moment.

4. A good deal of valuable information about the systems pursued in this behalf in various countries, which are similarly situated to this, was collected some years back by a Parliamentary Committee (on the subject of registration of title, *etc.*) And it was therein shown, if my recollection serves me aright, that systematic arrangements are indispensable to maintain the usefulness of any original survey of the kind which we have. In Austria (where landed conditions much resemble our own) the Cadastral maps undergo complete revision every fifteen or twenty years, I think, at the hands of a regular establishment which systematically registers, surveys, and maps all changes, *etc.*, *etc.*, that take place in the interval, with a view to incorporation in the maps, *etc*; and I am satisfied that similar dispositions are so indispensable here that no further loss of time should occur in inaugurating them.

5. We have in the Superintendent's Office the requisite central bureau of administration; but a distinct department of repair and maintenance should be organised for the supervision of this work in that Office. A moderate permanent establishment, complete in all its details and of sufficient strength to go over the whole district,

every fifteen or twenty years, should be assigned to each district which has been surveyed, in order to carry out the work of revision and completion systematically. This should be done under the direction of the Superintendent and in communication with the Collectors. All changes and extensions should be reported to the local Survey officer by the village and revenue establishment as they occur or at short-stated periods, and it should be their duty to pass systematically through the district taluq by taluq revising (and repairing survey marks), measuring, and plotting in such a manner as to admit of the changes being incorporated in the village maps and registers. The process must, of course, be slow and regular, and *in terim* measurements taken by the village-officer must be accepted in matters of extension of cultivation and the like, until the revised survey has recorded in regular course the changes village by village and submits correct data. The work of incorporating and issuing revised village maps should, of course, devolve on the central bureau.

6. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Collector of each district to which this organisation must be extended should be asked to submit their estimates of establishment, cost, contingencies, *etc.*, *etc.* But I submit that the charge, whatever it may be, should be laid in a fully equitable proportion on the landed property of the district which benefits thereby. Some uniform rate of survey cess should be adopted, and a very moderate rate would suffice I believe; *e.g.*, suppose that Rs. 1,000 a-month = 12,000 Rs. a-year, were required in each district, the acreable rate of 2 Pies per acre, or of 1 Pie per Rupee of assessment (including water-tax, etc.,) of ryotwary land = 8 Annas 3 Pies per 100 Rs, would give the amounts shown in the margin, in each of the districts named in paragraph 7 of the Board's Proceedings under review.

| Districts. | Acres, Fasli 1282. | Survey Cess at 2 Pies per Acre. | Assessment, Fasli 1281. | Survey Cess at 1 Pie per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Godavery .. | 7,18,000 | 7,479 | 32,32,400 | 16,835 |
| Kistna .... | 17,74,000 | 18,479 | 34,17,000 | 17,796 |
| Kurnool .... | 11,87,000 | 12,367 | 14,26,800 | 7,431 |
| Nellore .... | 9,19,000 | 9,573 | 19,00,000 | 9,896 |
| Trichinopoly. | 9,92,500 | 10,339 | 14,20,600 | 7,399 |

*4th June* 1874. (Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 146 J.

## MINUTE BY THE HON. J. D. SIM, C.S.I.

THE necessity of keeping the survey up to date has, from the outset, been recognised; but the *modus operandi* has always been the difficulty. Small survey parties attached to Collectorates were suggested, but it was doubted whether they could be kept to their work properly without professional superintendence which is costly.

2. The survey measures and maps all *occupied* land and as much *unoccupied* land as is thought likely to be taken up within a reasonable number of years; the latter is, of course, surveyed only in blocks. In every district, however, there have been changes in occupancy, and in several a large extent of unsurveyed waste has been taken up. In the districts more recently surveyed stone has been used for boundary marks, and changes of occupancy will present little difficulty. But it is otherwise in the districts first surveyed: the boundary marks were of a less durable character, and have, to a great extent, vanished; the survey consequently only exists in our maps and field books. Here, I apprehend, the work will almost amount to entire resurvey. Fresh land taken up must, of course, be surveyed and mapped sooner or later.

3. The expense of keeping up the survey will be considerable. I am averse to a cess: the amount per acre or rupee of assessment could be very trifling; but the trouble and expense of collection and the unpopularity would be great. But in other ways we may, I think, legitimately recoup a part of the expense. Sub-divisions of surveyed fields are the cause of resurvey; we cannot prevent them, and we should not ignore them. But we may fairly, I think, charge a moderate fee on them in consideration of our having to survey and map them. With unsurveyed land we may similarly charge a small premium on first occupancy to meet these expenses, and we may, I think, somewhat cheapen our operations by not going to the minute detail we now do.

4. I would suggest, as the best course for present adoption, that Major Hessey should be requested to go to one of the southern districts, say, South Arcot or Trichinopoly, to report how matters actually stand, and, in communication with the Collector, suggest some means of meeting the difficulty effectually and economically. We could doubtless make a single experiment in the course of this year with budget savings, and see our way more clearly to further action.

23rd *June* 1874. (Signed) J. D. SIM.

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No. 1164 R.

## MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE immediate question raised by these papers is, how to provide for the Survey, in districts which have already been regularly surveyed, of lands since and unexpectedly taken into cultivation. But it is obvious that this is only part of a larger question,—how to provide for addition to or changes in occupancy which must be constantly in progress throughout the Presidency, after the survey now in operation has been completed in the districts in which they occur? It seems to me evident that the Survey Department cannot be expected to be incessantly retracing its course for the purpose of taking up newly-created work; that, in other words, we cannot be always resurveying; and that the only reasonable mode of meeting the difficulty is that, after a certain number of years during which the changes will have gradually reached a point at which it would be worthwhile for Government to undertake a general resurvey, such provision for it as might at the time appear to be required should be made. In the meantime, our Collectors must meet, as best they may,—by careful attention to registration, or by any other means which may seem expedient,—any difficulties which may be caused by increased or varying occupancy. I do not, however, apprehend that those difficulties will be great. They will, of course, increase *pari passu* with advancing time; but by the time that they have become serious and general they will be met by the provision for a comprehensive resurvey. How long a time should elapse before the resurvey is instituted it is not easy to decide with any precision, until we are furnished with full information on the subject. I should think, however, that there can be little doubt that no such operation need be undertaken until our present Survey Department has completed its work. A part of the annual sum now expended upon the Survey Department, and which would then be set free, would be available to meet the expense of the new survey, which would, of course, be rapid and inexpensive as compared with that now in operation. Until that time, I think that the changes in land-tenure occurring in the track of the Survey Department must be left to themselves. To increase our present Survey establishment for the purpose of enabling it to go back upon its steps, and to do what is properly the work of the future,—a measure which would imply that in addition to a periodical survey of this Presidency there was to be a *chronic* survey of it,—would be an unnecessary charge upon the Imperial Revenue, and, so far as it would be paid for by the cultivators themselves, an unwarrantable infliction upon them. On the other hand, to meet the proposed increase of expense by any addition to the charges upon the occupiers of land,—upon whom "cesses" have lately descended with a force and variety such as would probably have tried beyond endurance any patience but theirs, and who may fairly consider them as involving something like a breach of faith,—would be a course, the adoption of which I trust is entirely out of the question.

(Signed) HOBART.

*1st July* 1874.

1868

68/24

No. 2497 for orders

In carrying out the survey of the several Districts which have been completed, the Survey Dept. only surveyed such lands as were in occupation or were likely to be occupied shortly. In 1866, it was brought to notice that large quantities of unsurveyed land had been taken up for cultivation, and it was proposed that two Special Assistants should be employed in the Survey Deptt. for the control of small survey parties

I would first ask Col. P. how many parties he can employ this year without exceeding the Budget allotment of his Dept.

This has been considered, I think, but not discussed in para 7 of Col P's letter. No land should be taken below a certain area — say 1 acre ~~Sq~~ and soils of different classes should not be mixed together. There ~~[illegible]~~ is no need for any maximum — as ~~[illegible]~~

parties working in such surveyed Districts as unsurveyed land had been taken up in. The cost was estimated at about Rs 32,000 per annum. Before sanctioning the arrangement, the Govt in their order under date 22nd May 1866, No. 1218 desired to know on what data the proposed establishment had been framed, and what was likely to be the average quantity of unsurveyed land annually ~~[illegible]~~ taken up in the surveyed Districts.

2 Mr Banbury thinks that a small establishment attached to each Collectorate at a cost of Rs 1248 per annum would best perform this work, but Col. Priestley points out and the Board agree with him, that survey work done by such means if incorporated with the accurate work of the regular Survey Dept would be calculated to discredit the whole. He recommends accordingly the employment of the best means at hand for the rough survey of lands taken up, and their verification of these surveys at intervals of a few years by a survey party who would compute and plot the measurements in the maps. The

the whole plot — which to the second condition above stated — should be demarcated in the [illegible] unless the ryot otherwise declines it. This demarcation should be conducted and paid for, just as the survey demarcation — for it will be equally durable and serve all its purposes — while the Surveyor, when it is clear, will have to do is to verify & correct the Curnum's measurements and enter the land in the map. If the land holder intermediately ~~subsequently~~ desires to divide [illegible] holding, it can be [illegible] at his expence by the Village officers and the assessment adjusted.

I think with the Board that Surveying might well be made a subject of study at examinations by young Civilians.

S. D. S.

I think that under present circumstances we had better not sanction any more changes in connexion with the Revenue Survey until we have re-examined the cost of the Survey & Settlement establishments as proposed lately submitted to the Govt of India [illegible] or the

the cost of such a party would be Rs 11,900 per annum, and the Board recommend that three should be at once employed, one in Kistna & Godavery, another in Nellore & Kurnool and a third in Trichinopoly & S. Arcot. The Govt however, have recently laid down that they are not prepared to sanction any establishments likely to make the cost of the Survey in excess of the present budget amount of seven lacs, and probably Col. Priestley could not meet the cost of three such parties as those proposed without exceeding the budget

budget

On the assumption that it should ~~[illegible]~~ exceed the budgeted charges for Survey & Settlement which according to the current budget for the year amounts to about 10 lakhs of rupees per annum by one lakh. If the proposals in question should be adopted by the Govt. of India it will be necessary to go into the general question of the charges of these departments and in the mean time I think that the decision of the question now raised in that letter be postponed

A. J. A.

10th October /70

I would postpone till we obtain the Resolution of the Govt. of India.

N.

budget. It is submitted that one, two or three parties may be sanctioned on the understanding that the cost is to be met from the present Survey budget.

3. The Board in reply to a query of Govt express an opinion that ryots should not be charged for demarcation & Survey unless it is done by holdings and not by survey blocks. This matter may, however, it is submitted, be deferred until the Board have replied to the G.O. dated 14th July 1870 calling for a general report upon the

the

the present system of demarcation by fields or survey blocks, and a general report on the operation of the Survey Dept. ab initio

4. Orders are requested on the Board's proposal that candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service should be required to study surveying.

Memo

Survey party for certain dists

(1)

Print the memo and then the remarks of the [illegible] Govt [illegible]

9/12/72

G.O. 13th January 1875 No. 68

65

R.C. 10th Jany/73 R 13th Jany/73

C. 17 Sept/70 R.C. 7th Oct/70 [illegible]

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Revenue Department.

3

## Memorandum.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue 11th August 1870 No. 5262.

Regarding the employment of special survey parties in certain districts.

The proposal to entertain special survey parties for surveying lands taken up for cultivation after the general survey, has been in abeyance for some years on financial grounds. A precis of the correspondence is given in the note appended to the draft of the Proceedings of Government dated 20th January 1873 No. 72. This subject was ordered to be reserved for reconsideration in time for the Budget of 1874/75

1874/75 as there was no chance of getting the money in 1873/74. The cost of the Scheme last submitted by the Board would be Rs 35,700 per annum, and orders are requested as to whether this sum can be entered in the Budget for the forthcoming year, notwithstanding the restriction placed on expenditure in this and next year by a recent Notification of the Government of India in consequence of the famine in Bengal.

DL 7/12

It is useless to enter it next year. Besides the whole question of Survey & Settlement, as now conducted, is under consideration.

J.D.S.

[illegible]

Employment of [illegible] Survey parties in [illegible] districts.

2497 of 1870

[illegible]

This proposal must lie over, [illegible] with reference to the [illegible] Mr [illegible] note

12/12/73.

GO 13 January 1875 No 68.

C. 10th Decr/73 K12

The subject matter of this discussion is one of very great importance as affecting the future and permanent usefulness of the Revenue Survey. It is how to keep the Survey (with correct measurements &c) and Village maps and Registers abreast of the changing conditions of the areas which they represent and of the extension of occupation — how the constantly recurring changes of property boundaries, fresh demand &c &c are to be incorporated into the maps so that they may not fall hopelessly behind the

the existing condition of the Country and become utterly useless within a short cycle of years. The fact has to be faced in this as in every Country, which has been surveyed for fiscal, popular and agricultural purposes, that Land Surveys Village maps and Registers &c must rapidly become obsolete and increasingly inaccurate & valueless unless they are steadily kept up and systematically revised both in respect to the constant changes which are taking place in occupied & cultivated holdings and in respect to extended cultivation.

We have no data from which the annual percentage of change under the former head can be estimated

Estimated, but it is doubtless considerable. It appears however that about 4 years ago there were 465 sq: miles of extended cultivation ~~alone~~ awaiting survey & measurement, in 6 Districts already surveyed, and there can be little doubt that this has doubled in the interval. Indeed a paper recently submitted by the Board of Revenue shows that within the last 18 years (say since the Survey was inaugurated) the extension of cultivation has added considerably more than one half (61 per cent) to the occupied area throughout the Presidency. There is therefore a steady but remunerative task to be performed from year to year, for Survey

ors

for fiscal, popular and agricultural purposes is not an operation which once completed is put out of hand for good. It is one which entails constant maintenance & repairs of the same character and under equally effective check and supervision as was required for the original work. In the absence of such provision the ruin and antiquation of the whole cost of operation is a mere question of time. And I have no doubt that confusion has already far advanced amongst the village maps &c of the districts which have been completely surveyed in this Presidency.

The question is therefore,

[illegible]

one of very urgent moment.

A good deal of valuable information about the systems pursued in this behalf in various countries which are similarly situated to this was collected some years back by a Parliamentary Committee (on the subject of Registration of titles) And it was therein shown — if my recollection serves me aright — that systematic arrangements are indispensable to maintain the usefulness of any original survey of the kind which we have. In Austria (where landed conditions much resemble our own) the cadastral maps undergo complete revision every 15 or 20 years I think

at the hands of a
Regular Establishment
which systematically
Registers, Surveys & Maps
all changes &c &c that
take place in the interval
with a view to incorporation
in the Maps &c; And I
am satisfied that
similar dispositions
are so indispensable
here that no further
loss of time should
occur in inaugurating
them.

We have in the
Superintendent's Office
the requisite Central
Bureau of Administration
– but a distinct
department of
Repair & Maintenance
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for the supervision of
this work in that office – A moderate
permanent

permanent Establishment
– Complete in all its details
and of sufficient strength
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Taluq by Taluq revising
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in such a manner as
to

to admit of the changes being incorporated in the Village maps & Registers. The process must of course be slow & regular; ~~and~~ and interim measurements taken by the Village Officer must be accepted in matters of extension of cultivation and the like ~~must be made~~ until the revised Survey has recorded in regular course the changes village by village and submits correct data. The work of incorporating & issuing revised Village maps of course should devolve on the Central Bureau.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Collector of each District to which this organization must be extended, should be asked to submit their estimates of

Establishment

Establishment, Cost, Contingencies &c &c. But I submit that the charge whatever it may be should be laid in a fully equitable proportion on the landed property of the District which benefits thereby. Some uniform rate of Survey Cess should be adopted and a very moderate rate would suffice I believe. E.g. Suppose that Rs. 1000 a month = 12000 Rs a year were required in each District, the acreage rate of 2 pies per acre or of 1 pie per Rupee of assessment (including water-tax) of Ryotwary land = 8 or 3 pies per 100 Rupees would give the amounts shown in the margin in each of the Districts named in Para 7 of the Board's Proceedings under review

| District | Acres F. 1282 | Survey Cess at 2 pies per acre | Assest F. 1281. | Survey Cess at 1 pie per Rupee |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~Godavery~~ | 7,18,000 | 7479 | 32,32,400 | 16,835 |
| Kistna | 17,74,000 | 18,479. | 34,17,000 | 17,796 |
| Kurnool | 11,87,000 | 12,367 | 14,26,800 | 7,431 |
| Nellore | 9,19,000 | 9,573 | 19,00,000 | 9,896 |
| Trichinopoly | 9,92,500 | 10339 | 14,20,600 | 7,399 |

4/6 J. Robinson

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-ing the Survey up
to date has from
the outset been re-
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Survey parties at-
-tached to Collector-
-ates were suggested
but it was doubtful
whether they could
be kept to their
work constantly, with-
out professional su-
perintendence,
-~~[illegible]~~ - which
is costly.

The Survey was -

-sures & maps all occupied land & as much unoccupied land as is thought likely to be taken up within a reasonable number of years. The latter is of course surveyed only in blocks. In every District however there have been changes in occupancy & in several a large extent of unsurveyed waste has been taken up. In the Districts more recently surveyed stone has been used for boundary marks and changes of occupancy will present little difficulty. But it is otherwise in the Districts first surveyed the boundary marks were of a less permanent character & have to a great extent vanished. The survey consequently only exists in our maps & field books. Hence, I apprehend, the work will almost amount to entire resurvey.

Fresh land taken up must of course be surveyed & mapped, sooner or later.

The expense of keeping up the survey will be considerable. I am averse to a cess — the amount per acre or rupee of assessment would be very trifling but the trouble & expense of collection and the unpopularity would be great. But in other ways we may, I think, legitimately recoup a part of the Ex-

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-missions. Consid-
ering the trouble,
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I would suggest
as the best course
for the present adopted
that Major Massy
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action.

J. D. S.

23. 6.

Minute.

The immediate question raised by these papers is, how to provide for the survey, in districts which have already been regularly surveyed, of lands since and unexpectedly taken into cultivation. But it is obvious that this is only part of a larger question, — how to provide for addition to or changes in occupancy which must be constantly in progress throughout the Residency, after the survey now in operation has been completed in the districts in which they occur.

to provide for those additions to or changes in occupancy which must be constantly Everywhere

It seems to me evident that the Survey Department cannot be expected to be incessantly retracing its course for the purpose of taking up newly-created work, — that (in other words) we cannot be always re-surveying; and that the only reasonable mode of meeting the difficulty is that after a certain number of years, during which the changes ~~would~~ will have gradually reached a point at which it would be worth while for Govt to undertake a general re-survey, such provision for it as might at the time appear to be required should be made. In the mean time, our Collectors must meet, as best they may, — by careful attention to registration, or by any other means which may seem expedient, — any difficulties which may be caused by increased or varying occupancy. I do not, however, apprehend that these difficulties will be great. They will of course increase 'pari passu' with advancing time: but by the time that they have

to provide for those additions
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Everywhere

~~42~~

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---

of the new Survey, which would of course
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Until that time, I think that the
changes in land-tenure occurring in
the track of the Survey Dept must be
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present Survey establishment for the
purpose of enabling it to go back upon
its steps, and to do what is properly the
work of the future, - a measure
which would imply that in addition
to a periodical survey of the Presidency

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ard

2.)

larger question, namely how
to provide for those additions
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Everywhere

1

there was to be a chronic increase of it, — would be an unnecessary charge upon the Imperial Revenue, and so far as it would be paid for by the cultivators themselves, an unwarrantable infliction upon them. — On the other hand, to meet the proposed increase of expense by any addition to the charges upon the occupiers of land, — upon whom 'cesses' have lately descended with a force & variety such as would probably have tried beyond endurance any patience but

44

Revenue Department.

43

theirs, and who may fairly consider them as involving something like a breach of faith, — would be a course the adoption of which I trust is entirely out of the question.

Hobart

July 1/74

larger question, namely how to provide for those additions to or changes in occupancy which must be constantly Everywhere

G.O. 13 January 1875 No. 6

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Revenue Department.

No. 68

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 13th ~~December~~ January 1875.

READ the following Pro: of the Board of Revenue.

| | |
|---|---|
| Submitting to Govt. opinion that a party of strength described by Supdt. Revenue Survey, should be employed in Kistna & Godavery Districts, another in Kurnool and Nellore & a third in Trichinopoly or S. Arcot; and that gentlemen selected for the Covenanted Civil Service should include Surveying amongst studies of period they spend in England after their appointment. | H. E. 11th August 1870 No. 5262 |

The immediate question raised by these papers is how to provide for the survey, in districts which have already been surveyed, of lands since taken into cultivation. This however is only a part of a [illegible] question, namely how [illegible] [illegible]ide for those additions [illegible] [illegible] occupancy [illegible] be constantly Everywhere

45

everywhere in progress after the Survey now in operation had been completed in the districts in which they occur.

2. The disposal of these papers having from various causes remained so long in abeyance, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it undesirable to deal with the important subjects mooted in them until furnished with information as to the facts disclosed by subsequent experience.

A report* has already been called for, and it should be stated in it how matters actually stand in Trichinopoly at the present time.

CGM

Ue to the Board of Revenue Sany
13 The Supt of Revenue S
13 The Director of Rev Sett L

60/4

Entd

I do not quite see the object of these Notes [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pretty's Report

* G.O. 13 July 1874 No. 572 para 2.
G.O. 25 Septr 74 No. 1219 para 2.

(called for in para 2 of Board's Procgs of 7 Nov 74, & shall then be able to deal with ~~[illegible]~~ the papers [illegible]

[illegible] on the Bd Procdgs of 11 Aug 1870 ~~[illegible]~~ merely say that nothing can at present be done [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] information

**Note.** The real object of the draft Order was to bring all the Minutes & Notes on record in a convenient form for reference when the question again comes up. It w^d be useful, so far, if the paper c^d be disposed of. CGM

910

Surrey Parker

Central District

for —

—20,002—12-8-65.

7

8/2.68

8

CE

ENT

Se[illegible]

[illegible]