Archives I - 10,006—16-8 77.

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1742, Revenue. Press.
B.P. No. Mis.

Dated 29th octobre 1878. 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

1742/1

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th October 1878, No. 1,742.

Read the following paper:—

No. 310. From A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce (Statistics), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 20th September 1878, No. 348.

In continuation of Mr. Batten's letter of the 2nd April last, No. 158, regarding the registration of the trade which crosses the frontier between the Madras Presidency and the French Indian possessions, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governer in Council, copy of a Resolution No. 9, dated the 20th instant, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State referred to therein.

2. It will be seen from these papers that particular importance is attached to the registration of trade between British Indian provinces and adjoining States belonging either to a Native State or a foreign European power; and the Governor-General in Council hopes that the Government of Madras will be able to see its way to devising measures which will place the Government of India in possession of a record of the trade between the Madras Presidency and such States. Already the trade by sea with States and possessions on the seaboard is registered, and the results recorded in the returns of the coasting trade, and it is obviously very desirable that these should be supplemented by a return of the traffic carried by land. What is required is a return of the imports and exports interchanged between British territory in Madras and the French possessions of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and the Nizam's country.

3. The Governor-General in Council will leave it to His Grace the Governor in Council to decide how best the registration should be effected, and how the results should be exhibited, that is, how far the foreign States should be grouped together in the returns; but I am to request that the matter may be taken into very early consideration, in view to the commencement of operations before the 1st of April next.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Simla, the 20th September 1878, No. 9.

STATISTICS.

Read—

A despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 106 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 30th May 1878, relating, with reference to certain proposals made in the Trade Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1876-77, to the utility of registering for its own sake the trade passing from one administrative division of British India into another, and to the expediency of modifying existing orders respecting the particular points to which attention should be directed in the preparation of inland trade statistics.

Read again—

Resolutions of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 3, dated the 22nd February 1878, and No. 160-C, dated the 11th May 1878, regarding arrangements for the obtainment of railway traffic returns.

RESOLUTION.—In the despatch of the 10th December 1874, No. 73, the Marquis of Salisbury suggested that the statistics of the land trade of British India might be classed under the two main heads of—

I.—Trade external to British India.

II.—Internal trade.

The first class, comprising the import and export trade which crosses the frontiers of British India, has been separately dealt with, and measures for the registration of the trade, on as complete a scale as the nature of the case permits, are now in progress.

The second class, comprising the internal trade of the country, His Lordship suggested might be sub-divided somewhat as follows:—

(*a*) trade with a group of internal Native States, such as Rajputana and other States surrounded by the customs line;
(*b*) trade with a large territory like that of the Nizam;
(*c*) Mysore, or
(*d*) the possession of a foreign State as Pondicherry, or
(*e*) Goa.

And separately, the trade along the chief routes in the Provinces of British territory.

The special Statistical Committee appointed in the India Office, whose report on this subject was enclosed in the despatch from the Secretary of State under reference, proposed more than this, and a form was prepared by it, in which was shown not only the heads of trade enumerated above, but also the trade of British Provinces with other British Provinces, as for instance, imports and exports into and from the Punjab from and to the North-Western Provinces.

2. Considerable correspondence with local authorities ensued on the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State, and eventually in the Resolution of the Government of India No. 358-367, dated the 14th June 1876, it was arranged that the record of trade should be shown generally in the form proposed by the Committee. The arrangements made for registration were confined to Bengal, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar. For Burma only returns of external frontier trade were required, there being actually no trade by land between that Province and Bengal, the only adjoining British Province. The Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore were consulted, but difficulties were raised, and these Provinces were not included in the scheme.

3. Since these arrangements were initiated, one report on internal trade has been received from Bengal, but it was not prepared altogether on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and the system of registration has since been changed; from the North-Western Provinces, where measures for registration were barely in working order before 1877-78, and prescribed by the Government of India (though in less detail) also from Assam, no reports have yet been received; from the Punjab and the Central Provinces reports nearly in the form prescribed by the Government of India (though in less detail) have been submitted for some years past. A report has also been received from the Resident at Hyderabad on the trade of the Assigned Districts during 1876-77.

4. This report from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts raised anew for consideration the question of how the registration of the internal trade of the country could best be conducted. The Resident proposed two alternative courses, either—

(1) that registration should be confined to—
(*a*) railway-borne trade;
(*b*) the trade of a few large towns;
(*c*) the trade of the Melghat tract; or
(2) that registration should be carried out in a more complete manner than hitherto on the *frontiers* of the Province.

He strongly recommended the adoption of the first course.

5. The report having been forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Lordship observed, in the despatch dated the 30th May last, that Lord Salisbury's despatch of 1874 did not prescribe the second course, *i.e.*, the collection of "inter-provincial trade," and he added "of the trade with foreign countries and Native States, and of the traffic along the chief routes, it is interesting to obtain as accurate a knowledge as possible, and the particulars thus collected are often of importance in determining questions of great moment to the welfare of the people, such as the necessity for a new line of railway, or the probable effect which the imposition or removal of a tax may have upon trade. The most convenient mode of obtaining the statistics may possibly in some cases be their registration on the frontier of a Province, but such registration would be of use only as a means for compassing the desired object, and not for its own sake; for it is comparatively of little importance for imperial purposes to ascertain what amount of traffic passes from one administrative division of British India into another. It may, perhaps, therefore, be best to leave to the local authorities discretion as to the best means for accomplishing the work in each case."

6. In these views the Governor-General in Council generally concurs. No really useful purpose is served by the record of trade which crosses a boundary created only by administrative necessities, and which is any day liable to change as these alter. Expenditure on such registration gives little return. It would be better indeed in every respect if this system were

1742/2

maintained to proceed further and establish a system of complete registration of the imports and exports of each district, for if that could be done, information respecting the productive capacities and wants of the district would be available. No efficient system for such registration can, however, be established without an expenditure which it is impossible to provide for. If this idea of larger and more perfect design must be relinquished as impracticable, Government may certainly abandon the minor and comparatively useless project of registering inter-provincial trade. The necessity of recording traffic passing across merely administrative boundaries was at no time urgently insisted upon by the Government of India, and it was in fact prescribed chiefly with a view of meeting as far as possible the wishes of the Statistical Committee of the India Office.

7. Practically the only Governments which will be affected by the abandonment of interprovincial registration are Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In Bengal the system of registration as at present organised includes inter-provincial traffic, but the main feature of the present scheme is the registration of the traffic which flows into Calcutta, Chittagong, and other ports, and that which is thence distributed through the interior. The registration is effected by a cordon of posts round the ports. This, together with the inter-provincial trade, the railway traffic, and the trade with Nepal, Sikkhim and Bhootan, is all that is now registered in Bengal. In the three other Provinces mentioned, the local authorities register inter-provincial trade, foreign and railway trade, and the trade of large towns. In Burma and Sind only foreign trade is registered as yet, though the registration in Sind includes also the trade with Native States under British protection, such as with Kutch. Having regard to the foregoing circumstances, His Excellency in Council is pleased to cancel the orders contained in the Resolution of the 4th June 1876, No. 358-367, so far as they prescribe the registration of inter-provincial trade.

8. Future reports and returns of the internal land trade statistics, so far as the needs of the Government of India are concerned, may be confined to—

I.—Trade with neighbouring Native States.
II.—Trade along the chief routes.
III.—Trade of large towns and commercial centres.

Under the second of these heads is included the trade along main rivers and roads, as well as railways.

9. Some points bearing upon the record of railway traffic in Northern India require to be settled. The whole line of the East Indian Railway, with the railways with which it is connected, has been divided into blocks, and each Province through which the line runs (Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and the Central Provinces) obtains returns of imports and exports from and to blocks outside the Province, each Province making its own arrangements for returns of traffic on that part of the line of rail which runs within the Province. Returns are also furnished for the Government of India of the import and export trade of certain large towns lying on the line of railway. The expense entailed on the Railway Company in compiling these returns is defrayed by the Government of India from contributions rateably made by the different Provinces. The total provincial contribution is Rs. 5,000 per annum, divided thus—

	Rs.
Punjab	1,200
North-Western Provinces	2,000
Bengal	1,500
Central Provinces	300

The expenditure so far has been at the rate of Rs. 2,820 a year, but in lieu of the quarterly returns now furnished under this arrangement, the Government of Bengal desires monthly returns, and the Railway Company is prepared to furnish the returns monthly for all Governments at an additional cost of Rs. 45 per mensem, bringing the total cost up to Rs. 3,360 per annum. It is proposed to furnish monthly returns of the trade of certain additional towns required by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for a further sum of Rs. 100 per mensem. This will bring the total cost up to Rs. 4,560 per annum. So far as the proposals which have been made involve no expenditure larger than the sum of the local contributions, they may be sanctioned. It is desirable, in view to the execution of these proposals, and to such modifications in the method of registration, and the record of the results as may be rendered necessary by the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs of this Resolution, that Mr. E. C. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces, at whose suggestion the present arrangements were made, should, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, consult the Local Governments concerned, and make final arrangements with them and with the Railway Company as to the exact returns of trade (both of blocks and towns) which should be prepared, the cost at which they are to be compiled, the manner in which they are to be furnished to the Local Governments concerned, and the distribution of the charges amongst those Governments. It should be understood that the returns

are to be furnished direct from the Audit Office at Jamalpore to the Local Governments, and not through this Department.

10. Mr. Buck should be directed to carry out any reductions which may prove feasible in the local contributions as the result of modifications in present arrangements which may be agreed upon.

11. As regards the trade along chief routes other than the railway, the Governor-General in Council leaves it to the Local Governments concerned to devise and carry into execution the system of registration which may be most efficient compatible with the provincial resources available for this purpose.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State above cited, be forwarded to the for information and guidance, and to the

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. O. HUME, C.B.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 30th May 1878, No. 106 (Statistics and Commerce).

In the Report recently received on the trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1876-77, the question is discussed of the utility of registering the traffic passing by road across "merely administrative boundaries;" and in connection with this, I would refer to the enclosure of your letter, dated the 21st December last, No. 21 (Statistics), in which you pointed out to the Government of Bengal that it was the special desire of your Government that the records of inland trade should show (amongst other matters) the "inter-provincial trade."

2. The despatch of 10th December 1874, No. 73, which requested the regular tabulation of statistics of the land trade of India, did not lay down "inter-provincial trade" as one of the points on which it was desirable that information should be collected. Of the trade with foreign countries and Native States, and of the traffic along the chief routes, it is interesting to obtain as accurate a knowledge as possible; and the particulars thus collected are often of importance in determining questions of great moment to the welfare of the people, such as the necessity for a new line of railway, or the probable effect which the imposition or removal of a tax may have upon the trade. The most convenient mode of obtaining these statistics may possibly, in some cases, be their registration in the frontier of a province; but such registration would be of use only as a means for compassing the desired object, and not for its own sake, for it is comparatively of little importance for imperial purposes to ascertain what amount of traffic passes from one administrative division of British India into another. It may, perhaps, therefore, be best to leave to the local authorities discretion as to the best means for accomplishing the work in each case.

3. I shall be glad to learn your decision on the proposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, and also generally whether you consider it expedient to modify your previous instructions to Local Governments and Administrations as to the particular points to which they should hereafter direct their special attention in the preparation of their land trade statistics.

No. 311.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1878, No. 1,742.

Separate Revenue, No. 23.
Customs.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue in continuation of G.O., 10th April 1878, No. 572, for report on the arrangements necessary for the registration of trade between British territories and Mysore and the Nizam's country.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

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5-11-09
123
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Egypt & Aden
Govt. of India, Finance
REVENUE.
To
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
Dated October 29th.
Printed November 7th.
Read.
Read.
OCTOBER.
Nos. 810-811.
Trade between British Territories and Muscat and the Persian Country.—Communicating to the Board of Revenue for report letter from the Government of India on the arrangements necessary for the registration of—

Egypt
5-11-09
123
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5080/78.
5621/78.

174
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INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 30th May 1878.

Statistics and Commerce.
No. 106.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—In the Report recently received on the trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1876-77, the question is discussed of the utility of registering the traffic passing by road across "merely administrative boundaries;" and in connection with this, I would refer to the enclosure of your letter, dated the 21st December last, No. 21 (Statistics), in which you pointed out to the Government of Bengal that it was the special desire of your Government that the records of inland trade should show (amongst other matters) the "interprovincial trade."

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I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

CRANBROOK.

1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

From

H.M.'S SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 106.

Dated 30th May 1878.

Rcd. 22nd June "

SUBJECT.

DESIRES to learn the decision of the Government of India on the proposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, and also generally whether it is considered expedient to modify the previous instructions to Local Governments and Administrations as to the particular points to which they should hereafter direct their special attention in the preparation of their land trade statistics.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 878 S., A. & C.—21-9-78—250.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—dated Simla, the 20th September 1878.

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2. Considerable correspondence with local authorities ensued on the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State, and eventually in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. $\frac{2}{358\text{-}364}$, dated the 14th June 1876, it was arranged that the record of trade should be shown generally in the form proposed by the Committee. The arrangements made for registration were confined to Bengal, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the

Central Provinces and Berar. For Burma only returns of external frontier trade were required, there being actually no trade by land between that Province and Bengal, the only adjoining British Province. The Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore were consulted, but difficulties were raised, and these Provinces were not included in the scheme.

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6. In these views the Governor General in Council generally concurs. No really useful purpose is served by the record of trade which crosses a boundary created only by administrative necessities, and which is any day liable to change as these alter. Expenditure on such registration gives little return. It would be better indeed in every respect if this system were maintained to proceed further and establish a system of complete registration of the imports and exports of each district, for if that could be done, information respecting the productive capacities and wants of the district would be available. No efficient system for such registration can, however, be established without an expenditure which it is impossible to provide for. If this idea of larger and more perfect design must be relinquished as impracticable, Government may certainly abandon the minor and comparatively useless project of registering inter-provincial trade. The necessity of recording traffic passing across merely administrative boundaries was at no time urgently insisted upon by the Government of India, and it was in fact prescribed chiefly with a view of meeting as far as possible the wishes of the Statistical Committee of the India Office.

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compiled, the manner in which they are to be furnished to the Local Governments concerned, and the distribution of the charges amongst those Governments. It should be understood that the returns are to be furnished direct from the Audit Office at Jamalpore to the Local Governments, and not through this Department.

10. Mr. Buck should be directed to carry out any reductions which may prove feasible in the local contributions as the result of modifications in present arrangements which may be agreed upon.

11. As regards the trade along chief routes other than the railway, the Governor General in Council leaves it to the Local Governments concerned to devise and carry into execution the system of registration which may be most efficient compatible with the provincial resources available for this purpose.

ORDER—

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State above cited, be forwarded to the
for information and guidance, and to the

(True Extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

RESOLUTION.

No. 9.

Dated Simla, the 20th September 1878.

SUBJECT.

CANCELLATION of the orders prescribing the registration of "inter-provincial" trade, and indication of the particular points to which attention should be directed in the preparation of statistics relating to the internal land trade of India.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 473 R., A. & C.—21-9-78—250.

No. 348.

FROM

A. O. HUME, ESQ., C. B.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.
Statistics.

SIMLA, *the 20th September* 1878.

SIR,

IN continuation of Mr. Batten's letter of the 2nd April last, No. 158, regarding the registration of the trade which crosses the frontier between the Madras Presidency and the French Indian possessions, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor in Council, copy of a Resolution No. 9, dated the 20th instant, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State referred to therein.

2. It will be seen from these papers that particular importance is attached to the registration of trade between British Indian provinces and adjoining States belonging either to a Native State or a foreign European power; and the Governor General in Council hopes that the Government of Madras will be able to see its way to devising measures which will place the Government of India in possession of a record of the trade between the Madras Presidency and such States. Already the trade by sea with States and possessions on the seabord is registered, and the results recorded in the returns of the coasting trade, and it is obviously very desirable that these should be supplemented by a return of the traffic carried by land. What is required is a return of the imports and exports interchanged between British territory in Madras and the French possessions of Pondichery, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanam, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and the Nizam's country.

3. The Governor General in Council will leave it to His Grace the Governor in Council to decide how best the registration should be effected, and how the results should be exhibited, that is, how far the foreign States should be grouped together in the returns; but I am to request that the matter may be taken into very early consideration, in view to the commencement of operations before the 1st of April next.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. O. Hume

Secretary to the Government of India.

Go 10-4-78 Nos 142-43.
15-5-78 - 223-24.

No 4344

Revenue 1878. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

To

THE SECY: TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS.

No. 348.

Dated Simla, the 20th September 1878.
Recd 3 October.

Go 29 October 78 No 1742.

3/10

SUBJECT.

REGISTRATION of the land trade between British territory and adjoining Native States and foreign European territory.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 478 R., A. & C.—21-9-78—60.

No 1742

Communicated to the Board of Revenue in continuation of G. G. 10th April 1878 at 572 for report in the arrangements necessary for the registration of trade between British territories and Mysore and the Nizam's country.

29 October 1878

To the Board of Revenue 29/10/78

3/10

With order