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G.O. No.

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Dated

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16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1164, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Parks and Gardens, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 14th September 1885, No. 52:—

With reference to G.O., No. 4517, dated the 26th August 1885, Revenue, communicating G.O., No. 1174, dated the 10th August 1885, Financial, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the budget estimates of the Government Cinchona Plantations under my charge for the year 1886-87.

ENCLOSURES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

Receipts—Actuals.—The actuals for 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 84,895-7-5, detailed thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of bark sold locally	82,344	2	0
Do. supplied to the Bombay Medical Department. ...	1,007	8	0
Sale of plants and seed	1,033	2	0
Miscellaneous	510	11	5
Total ...	84,895	7	5

2. The regular estimate for the year was Rs. 45,900, while the actuals were Rs. 84,895-7-5. This excess of Rs. 38,995 was due to a large quantity of bark having been sold than was originally intended (81,880 lb. instead of 60,000), and to the prices which were realised being slightly higher than what had been anticipated. With reference to the sum of Rs. 1,007-8-0, cost of bark supplied to the Bombay Medical Department, I beg to state, in connection with paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1229, dated the 8th November 1884, that it represents the value of 1,000 lb. of crown and red barks actually supplied to the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, on his indent dated the 20th January 1885.

3. *Regular Estimate for 1885-86.*—In accordance with paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 1229, dated the 8th November 1884, this has been modified in form so as to show the actuals for the first five months of the year and the probable receipts for the seven remaining months. The regular estimate is Rs. 77,290, and is composed of the following items:—

	RS.
Estimated value of bark to be sold locally	75,000
Value of bark supplied to the Bombay Medical Department ...	1,000
Do. do. to the Madras do.	640
Sale of plants, &c.	650
Total ...	77,290

4. The increase of Rs. 1,000 in the regular estimate over the sanctioned budget is due to the sum received from the Bombay Medical Department for 1,000 lb. of bark supplied to them in January being anticipated as again likely to be required by them in this year. No credit has been taken for the 1,000 lb. of renewed red bark which has been supplied to the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, for the manufacture of febrifuge, under G.O., No. 550, dated the 12th May 1885, as the bark was supplied in June 1885, and nothing is yet known regarding the result of the undertaking.

5. Pounds 70,800 of crown bark will be sold at the auctions to be held in September, October, November, and December of this year, and this quantity, at the rate of 15 annas and 10 pies per pound crown bark, will give Rs. 70,062-8-0; but, considering how very fluctuating the market rates are, I have adopted the figure sanctioned by Government, viz., Rs. 75,000.

6. It is estimated that there will be taken the following amount of bark during 1885-86 from the four several estates:—

Estates.	Crown.		Red.		TOTAL.		Value.
	Bales.	lb.	Bales.	lb.	Bales.	lb.	
Dodabetta	500	60,000	..	..	500	60,000	RS. A. P. 49,479 2 8
Naduvatom	35	3,500	300	30,000	335	33,500	24,088 8 8
Hooker	55	5,500	..	..	55	5,500	5,442 11 4
Wood	10	1,000	65	6,500	75	7,500	5,458 5 4
Total	600	60,000	365	36,500	965	96,500	84,468 12 0

7. Estimating the 60,000 lb. of crown bark at 15 annas 10 pies per pound, and the red bark at 11 annas per pound, the value of the crop for 1885-86 will amount to Rs 84,468-12-0.

8. *Budget Estimate for 1886-87—Receipts.*—The estimate for this year is set down as Rs. 77,200, and is composed of the following items:—

Value of bark to be sold locally	Rs.
Do. supplied to the Bombay Medical Department	75,000
Do. do. to the Madras	1,000
Sale of plants, &c.	600
Total	77,200

With regard to the Rs. 75,000 (value of bark to be sold locally), the same figure has been adopted, as stated above in paragraph 5, as that which would have been obtained by the sale of the same amount of similar barks in 1885-86.

9. *Actuals for 1884-85—Charges.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 87,903-4-10 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 91,245, thereby showing a saving effected of Rs. 3,341-11-2, detailed thus:—

Savings under Dodabetta	RS. A. P.
Do. under Naduvatom	6,310 13 9
Do. under Wood	3,061 8 4
Do. under Wood	1,006 13 4
Excess under Office and General... .. .	10,379 3 5
Do. under Hooker	5,514 8 2
Do. under Hooker	1,523 0 1
Total	7,037 8 3
Total	3,341 11 2

10. Certain unexpected charges alluded to in my administration report had, however, to be paid out of the year's allotment. These amounted to Rs. 9,535, or the saving effected for the year would have been Rs. 12,877, detailed thus:—

Payments made for the Quinologist's department	RS.
Old debt incurred in England on account of manufacture of febrifuge, &c.	6,853
.. .. .	2,682
Total	9,535
Allotment for 1884-85	RS.
Expenditure for 1884-85	91,245
Special charges as above	87,903
.. .. .	9,535
Total	78,368
Total	12,877

11. *Regular Estimate for 1885-86—Charges.*—In accordance with paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 639, dated the 1st June 1885, I submitted a revised estimate for the year 1885-86 with my letter, No. 31, dated the 29th July 1885, surrendering Rs. 10,000 and reducing the sanctioned estimate for that year from Rs. 91,264-12-0 to Rs. 81,264-12-0. The difference (Rs. 502) between the regular (Rs. 80,863) and revised (Rs. 81,365) estimates is due to certain numerous small savings, which, it is expected, will be made under several heads.

12. *Budget Estimate for 1886-87.*—This has been estimated at Rs. 83,711, being an increase of Rs. 2,848 over the regular estimate for 1885-86. This is due partly to an increase having been made in the salaries of some of the staff sanctioned by Government in connection with the reorganization of the estates and the general office, and partly to the charges connected with the Quinologist's department.

13. *Working Charges.*—Under this head an extra expenditure is anticipated, amounting to Rs. 1,910. The whole of this will be devoted to Naduvatom, Hooker and Wood estates. On the Dodabetta plantation it is anticipated that there will be a decrease of Rs. 700.

14. *Manure.*—Extra allotments of Rs. 196 and Rs. 350 are required under this head for Naduvatom and Wood, respectively, while the allotment for Dodabetta has been decreased by Rs. 300, leaving a net increase of Rs. 246.

15. *Crop.*—An extra sum of Rs. 1,100 will be required on account of collection of crop at Dodabetta, which will have next year to supply the greater portion of crown barks to be offered for sale at Madras, also Rs. 275 more will be required for the collection of crop at Wood. The amount of red barks now in stock is so large that I do not propose taking so much as has been the ordinary usage from Naduvatom, and consequently I propose a decrease of Rs. 800 over last year's figure. This will give a net increase over all the estates under this head of Rs. 575.

16. *Contingencies.*—During the last two years the expenditure under this head has been Rs. 829 and Rs. 702-15-6. I propose therefore that the allotment sanctioned for last year of Rs. 2,000 should this year be decreased to Rs. 1,000.

17. *Quinologist's Laboratory.*—Rs. 420.—This is a new charge, being the rent of the Quinologist's laboratory.

18. *Unforeseen Charges—Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 1,000.—This is intended to cover the cost of apparatus, chemicals, &c., which may be required during the year for the Quinologist's laboratory.

19. *Buildings—New Works.*—The only new building which it is proposed to erect is the cooly lines at Hooker, which are needed badly. I enclose a plan and estimate for this.

20. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in G.O., No. 1174, dated the 10th August 1885, Financial, communicated under endorsement in the Revenue Department, No. 4517, of the 26th August 1885, a column has been added to the statement giving the average expenditure of the past three years.

BUDGET Estimate of Receipts for 1886-87 on account of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris.

	Actuals for 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	1885-86.			Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
			Actuals for the Five Months.	Probable Receipts for the other Seven Months.	Total		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bark sold locally	82,344 2 0	75,000 0 0	..	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
Bark supplied to the Madras Medical Department	..	..	640 0 0	..	640 0 0	640 0 0	690 0 0
Bark supplied to the Bombay Medical Department	1,007 8 0	..	..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Sale of seed and plants	1,033 2 0	200 0 0	306 2 0	250 0 0	556 2 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Miscellaneous	510 11 5	50 0 0	28 3 10	100 0 0	128 3 10	150 0 0	100 0 0
Total	84,895 7 5	75,250 0 0	974 5 10	76,350 0 0	77,324 5 10	77,290 0 0	77,200 0 0

Quinologist's Department.

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the Year 1886-87—(Continued).

	Actuals for 1884-85.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years from 1882-83 to 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget for 1885-86.	Revised Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for the first five Months of 1885-86.	Probable Charges for the remaining Seven Months of 1885-86.	Total for 1885-86.	Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
Cinchona Department.									
Director									
Manager									
Clerk	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	385 0 0	385 0 0	360 0 0
Storekeeper						105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	187 0 0
Peons	96 0 0	114 10 8	96 0 0	96 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	
Assistant Superintendent		480 0 0							
Head Overseer	1,513 7 0	1,494 7 8	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	750 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,870 0 0
Assistant Overseer	600 0 0	570 2 7	600 0 0	600 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0	
Sub-Overseer						350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	600 0 0
Nurseries	1,657 2 7	2,123 5 6	700 0 0	700 0 0	259 5 0	440 11 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
Working charges	11,928 13 6	12,581 10 3	8,250 0 0	7,250 0 0	2,013 4 6	5,236 11 6	7,250 0 0	7,250 0 0	8,470 0 0
Manure	2,869 10 0	3,096 2 7	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	1,369 10 3	1,830 5 9	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,396 0 0
Collection of crop	4,424 5 6	8,649 9 7	6,500 0 0	2,923 0 0	2,378 4 6	3,121 11 6	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	4,700 0 0
Carriage of crop									
New works	270 5 7	736 9 4	235 12 0	235 12 0	50 5 6	185 6 6	235 12 0	235 12 0	
Repairs	431 3 9	2,350 2 11	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	83 4 0	916 12 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Firewood plantation	814 7 9	832 3 4	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	43 8 0		43 8 0	43 8 0	
Peons' clothing	25 0 0	8 5 4							
Contingencies									
Printing charges									
Travelling allowance									
Unforeseen charges									
Total	25,050 7 8	33,457 5 9	23,801 12 0	21,801 12 0	7,412 9 9	13,454 10 3	20,867 4 0	20,867 4 0	21,283 0 0

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the Year 1886-87.—(Continued).

6

16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1164, REVENUE.

		Actuals for 1884-85.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years from 1882-83 to 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget for 1885-86.	Revised Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for the first Five Months of 1885-86.	Probable Charges for the remaining Seven Months of 1885-86.	Total for 1885-86.	Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
Cinchona Department.										
	Director	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Manager									
	Clerk	420 0 0	413 9 8	420 0 0	420 0 0	175 0 0	210 0 0	385 0 0	385 0 0	360 0 0
	Storekeeper						105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	187 0 0
Salaries	Peons	96 0 0	77 5 4	96 0 0	96 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	
	Assistant Superintendent	2,445 3 2	2,148 6 6	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Head Overseer		173 5 4				1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
	Assistant Overseer	200 0 0	435 7 11	600 0 0	600 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0	
	Sub-Overseer		1,224 3 2				350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	600 0 0
Propagation	Nurseries	1,231 8 6	7,610 1 1	500 0 0	500 0 0	181 14 3	318 1 9	500 0 0	500 0 0	350 0 0
	Working charges	8,351 8 11	1,602 2 6	8,600 0 0	7,600 0 0	1,654 2 9	5,445 13 3	7,100 0 0	7,100 0 0	6,400 0 0
Upkeep	Manure	1,847 9 0	6,678 13 11	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,022 2 9	1,277 13 3	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Collection of crop	5,471 14 6		8,900 0 0	5,900 0 0	1,983 13 3	3,914 2 9	5,900 0 0	5,900 0 0	7,000 0 0
Crop	Carriage of crop		265 4 2							
	New works		420 6 11	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	246 2 6	1,253 13 6	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
Building	Repairs	466 6 2		500 0 0	500 0 0	39 2 0	460 14 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Firewood plantation									
	Peons' clothing									
	Contingencies									
	Printing charges									
Miscellaneous	Travelling allowance									
	Unforeseen charges									
Total		2,0530 2 3	21,049 2 5	25,816 0 0	21,316 0 0	6,594 5 6	14,743 10 6	21,338 0 0	21,338 0 0	19,797 0 0

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the Year 1886-87.—(Continued).

16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1164, REVENUE.

7

		Actuals for 1884-85.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years from 1882-83 to 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget for 1885-86.	Revised Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for the first Five Months of 1885-86.	Probable Charges for the remaining Seven Months of 1885-86.	Total for 1885-86.	Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
Cinchona Department.										
	Director	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Manager									
	Clerk									
	Storekeeper									
Salaries	Peons									
	Assistant Superintendent									
	Head Overseer									
	Assistant Overseer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0	250 0 0	
	Sub-Overseer									
Propagation	Nurseries	734 9 11	814 9 7	500 0 0	500 0 0	201 3 6	298 12 6	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
	Working charges	7,291 9 3	4,998 8 5	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,161 0 9	3,838 15 3	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,115 0 0
Upkeep	Manure	485 6 2	488 11 4	900 0 0	900 0 0	146 10 0	753 6 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
	Collection of crop	748 0 3	1,272 6 3	500 0 0	500 0 0	439 13 0	60 3 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Crop	Carriage of crop									
	New works									
Building	Repairs	13 6 6	179 4 8	250 0 0	250 0 0	58 4 0	191 12 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Firewood plantation									
	Peons' clothing									
	Contingencies									
	Printing charges									
Miscellaneous	Travelling allowance									
	Unforeseen charges									
Total		9,873 0 1	8,353 8 3	8,760 0 0	8,750 0 0	3,256 15 3	5,493 0 9	8,750 0 0	8,750 0 0	9,805 0 0

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the Year 1886-87—(Continued).

8

16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1164, REVENUE.

	Actuals for 1884-85.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years from 1882-83 to 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget for 1885-86.	Revised Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for the first Five Months of 1885-86.	Probable Charges for the remaining Seven Months of 1885-86.	Total for 1885-86.	Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
Cinchona Department.									
Director ..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Manager ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storekeeper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Overseer ..	648 10 8	776 3 7	840 0 0	840 0 0	175 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	1,870 0 0
Assistant Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Overseer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurseries ..	310 13 9	439 15 5	300 0 0	300 0 0	202 2 6	97 13 6	300 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0
Working charges ..	2,642 11 2	2,837 13 3	4,925 0 0	4,925 0 0	1,088 6 9	3,836 9 3	4,925 0 0	4,925 0 0	6,200 0 0
Manure ..	1,161 12 3	677 2 2	750 0 0	750 0 0	233 13 6	496 2 6	750 0 0	750 0 0	1,100 0 0
Collection of crop ..	449 13 1	1,098 9 2	750 0 0	750 0 0	601 15 9	148 0 3	750 0 0	750 0 0	1,025 0 0
Carriage of crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New works ..	..	3 14 9	950 0 0	950 0 0	449 13 0	500 3 0	950 0 0	950 0 0	..
Repairs ..	259 5 9	199 11 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	7 12 0	242 4 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Firewood plantation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peons' clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling allowance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unforeseen charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,473 2 8	6,033 5 4	8,765 0 0	8,765 0 0	2,778 15 6	6,686 0 6	9,465 0 0	9,465 0 0	11,492 0 0

Statement showing the Budget Estimate of Expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the Year 1886-87—(Continued).

16TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1164, REVENUE.

9

	Actuals for 1884-85.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years from 1882-83 to 1884-85.	Sanctioned Budget for 1885-86.	Revised Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	Actuals for the first Five Months of 1885-86.	Probable Charges for the remaining Seven Months of 1885-86.	Total for 1885-86.	Regular Estimate for 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
Cinchona Department.									
Director ..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Manager ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storekeeper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Overseer ..	7,239 0 0	5,822 3 4	7,200 0 0	7,200 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,200 0 0	7,200 0 0	7,200 0 0	7,200 0 0
Assistant Overseer ..	999 12 0	1,015 15 11	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,270 0 0
Sub-Overseer ..	1,260 0 0	1,253 9 8	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	625 0 0	420 0 0	1,505 0 0	1,505 0 0	1,680 0 0
Nurseries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collection of crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage of crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood plantation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peons' clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling allowance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unforeseen charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	85,828 10 2	89,333 1 4	86,244 12 0	86,244 12 0	24,609 11 4	61,094 6 0	75,704 1 4	75,742 4 0	76,586 0 0

Quinologist's Department.									
Quinologist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent of laboratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unforeseen charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,076 10 8	2,076 10 8	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	1,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	5,100 0 0

11. <i>Budget Estimates, 1886-87.</i> —The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated	
Value of bark to be locally sold	500
Value of bark to be supplied to Bombay Medical Department	1000
Value of bark to be supplied Madras Medical Department	600
Sale of plant, &c. ...	300
Total	2400

at Rs. 77,200, as shown in the margin. The value of barks to be sold by auction at Madras is taken at the same figure as the estimate for the current year, and this estimate will be accepted. The entry of Rs. 1,000 as the value of bark expected to be supplied to Bombay Medical Department will be struck out for the reasons mentioned above.

12. It is not understood on what data a sum of Rs. 600 is entered as from supply of bark to Madras Medical Department. The preparation of 1 lb of the fluid extract of cinchona by Mr. Hooper has been ordered for experimental purposes, and the demand for barks by the Medical Department will depend on the result of the experiment and on the final settlement of the question of Government supply of the cinchona extract on a large scale. Under these circumstances, the provision of Rs. 600 are estimated under Sale of Plants, &c., and miscellaneous receipts. This is slightly less than the revised estimate of the current year approved.

13. *Charges.*—The charges for 1886-87 are estimated at Rs. 83,711, or Rs 3,411 in excess of the revised estimate for the year.

14. The increase under Expenditure is due to full provision having been made for the revised establishment sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th July 1885, No. 1081, Financial. Under Working Expenses there is an increase of Rs. 1,910, and under Collection of Crop an increase of Rs. 1,000.

15. Under New Works, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is provided for cooly lines at "Hooker," which are considered very necessary and for which plan and estimate are submitted. The estimate is sanctioned as the provision in the budget; but the Director will note that such questions should be dealt with in budgets or reports, but should be separately submitted for sanction.

16. A sum of Rs. 400 is provided as rent of the Quinologist's laboratory. This will be reduced to Rs. 300 in accordance with the above remarks, will stand in round figures as follows:—

Receipts ...	Rs. 75,600
Charges ...	83,600

18. If the increase of Rs. 433, be sanctioned by the Director proposed in G.O., 15th April 1885, No. 433, the estimate of charges will amount to Rs. 86,000.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Government
" the Accountant-General.
" the Financial Department.
" the Public Department.
" the Board of Revenue.

Plantations, &c.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

80 Copies.

Original
Govt. of 1885 Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1885, No. 1164.

OCTOBER.

Cinchona Budget
for 1886-87, reviewed.

P. 52
Director's Office 151
Colacumund 14 September 1885

Thru
The Director
Govt Cutchana Plantations
Parks and Gardens
Nalgiris

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Colacumund

Sir,
With reference to S. O. No.
4517 dated the 26th August 1885. R.
Communicating Govt No 1174 dated
the 10th August 1885 - Financial, I
have the honor to forward herewith
the Budget Estimates of the Govern-
ment Cutchana Plantations under
my charge for the year 1886-87.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most ob. servant

M. A. Lawson

Director

18/9/85

10-2-85 no 117
 16-5-84 no 1229
 8-12-85 no 550
 1-6-85 539
 Letter from Director no 31 of 29-7-85
 Sent for San Francisco
 15-11-9-85 no 1023
 11-9-85 no 1016

Revenue Report
 (1885-86)
 No 18/2

From
 The Director of
 Govt. Cinchona Plantations
 Heligoland
 To
 The Secretary to Government
 Revenue Department
 (Cinchona)

No 52

Dated 14th
 Received 14th September 1885

Enclosure

Subject

Submitting Budget
 Estimate of the Government
 Cinchona Plantations - Heligoland
 for the year 1886/87.

12-10-85
 20-10-85

25th 17.
 Explanatory note on the Budget Estimate of the Government Cinchona Plantations for the year 1885-86.
 Receipts. Actuals. The actuals for 1884-85, amounted to Rs 84,895-7-5 detailed thus:-
 Value of bark sold locally Rs 82,344-2-0
 — do — supplied to the Bombay Medical Department 1,007-8-0
 Sale of Plants and seed 1,033-2-0
 Miscellaneous 510-11-5
 Total Rs 84,895-7-5

2. The Regular Estimate for the year was Rs 45,900, while the actuals were Rs 84,895-7-5. This excess of Rs 38,995, was due to a large quantity of bark having been sold than was originally intended (81,880 lbs, instead of 60,000), and to the prices, which were realized being slightly higher, than what had been anticipated. With reference to the sum of Rs 1,007-8-0 cost of bark supplied to the Bombay Medical Department, I beg to state in connexion with para 10 of G.O. No 1229 dated the 8th November 1884 that it represents the value of 1000 lbs of

Crown

Crown and Red Barks actually
supplied to the Principal Medical
Storekeeper, Bombay on his Indent
dated the 20th January 1885.

Regular Estimate for 1885-86.

In accordance with para 5 of S.O.
No. 1229 dated the 8th November 1884, this
has been modified in form so as
to show the actuals for the first
5 months of the year and the pro-
bable receipts for the seven remaining
months. The Regular Estimate is
Rs 77,290 and is composed of the
following items.

Estimated value of Bark to be sold locally -	Rs 75,000
Value of bark supplied to the Bombay Medical Department -	1,000
do do to Madras -	640
Sale of Plants &c	650
<hr/>	
Total Rs 77,290	

4. The increase of Rs 1,000 in the
Regular Estimate over the sanctioned
Budget is due to the sanctioned
from the Bombay Medical Department
for 1,000 lbs of bark supplied
to them in January being anticipated.

35 19
as again likely to be required by
them in this year. No credit has
been taken for the 1,000 lbs of Renewed
Red Bark which has been supplied
to the Principal Medical Storekeeper,
Madras for the manufacture of
febrifuge under S.O. No. 550 dated
the 12th May 1885 - as the bark was
supplied in June 1885 and nothing
is yet known regarding the result of
the undertaking.

5. 70,800 lbs of Crown bark
will be sold at the auctions to be
held in September, October, November
and December of this year and
this quantity at the rate of 15 annas
and 10 pice per pound Crown bark
will give Rs 70,062-80. But
considering how very fluctuating
the market rates are, I have adop-
-ted the figure sanctioned by
Government viz: Rs 75,000.

6. It is estimated that there
will be taken the following amount
of bark during 1885/86 from the four
several Estates.

Estates

Estates	Crown		Red		Total		Value
	Bales	lbs	Bales	lbs	Bales	lbs	
Dodabatta	500	50,000	.	.	500	50,000	49,479 28
Naduvattam	35	3,500 300	30,000	335	33,500	24,088 88	
Hooker	55	5,500	.	.	55	5,500	5,442 14
Wood	10	1,000	65	6,500	75	7,500	5,458 54
Total	600	60,000	365	36,500	965	96,500	84,468 12

7. Estimating the 60,000 lbs of Crown Bark at 15 annas 10 pice per pound, and the Red bark at 11 annas per pound the value of the crop for 1885-86 will amount to Rs 84,468 12

8. Budget Estimate for 1886-87. Receipts. The estimate for this year is set down as Rs 77,200 and is composed of the following items. Value of bark to be sold locally Rs 75,000

— supplied to the Bombay Medical Department	1,000
— do do Madras do	600
Sale of plants &c	600

With regard to the Rs 75,000 (value of bark to be sold locally) the same figure has been adopted as stated above

Total Rs 77,200

above in para 5, as that which would have been obtained by the sale of the same amount of similar barks in 1885-86.

9. Actuals for 1884-85. Charges. The expenditure amounted to Rs 87,903-4-10 as against a Budget Estimate of Rs 71,245 thereby showing a saving effected of Rs 3341-11-2 detailed thus:-

Savings under Dodabatta	Rs 6,310-13-9
— do — Naduvattam	3,061-8-4
— do — Wood	1,006-13-4
Total	10,379-3-5

Excess under Office and General	Rs 5,374-8-2
— do — Hooker	1,523-0-1
Total	7,037-8-3
Total Savings	3,341-11-2

10. Certain unexpected charges alluded to in my Administration Report had, however, to be paid out of the year's allotment. These amounted to Rs 9,535 or the saving effected for the year would have been Rs 12,877 detailed thus:-

Payments made for the Quinologists Department	Rs 6,853
Old debt incurred in England on account of manufacture of febrifuge &c	2,682
Total	9,535

Allotment

Allotment for 1884-85 - Rs. 91,245
 Expenditure for - do - Rs. 87,903
 Special Charges as above - 95.35
Rs. 78,368
Rs. 12,877

11. Regular Estimate for 1885-86.
Charges. In accordance with para
 7 of G.O. No. 639 dated the 1st June
 1885, I submitted a Revised Estimate
 for the year 1885-86 with my letter
 No. 31 dated the 29 July 1885, surrendering
 Rs. 10,000 and reducing the sanctioned
 Estimate for that year from Rs. 91,264-12-0
 to Rs. 81,264-12-0. The difference
 (Rs. 502) between the Regular (Rs. 80,863)
 and Revised (Rs. 81,365) Estimates is
 due to certain numerous small savings
 which it is reported will be made under
 several heads.

12. Budget Estimate for 1886-87
 This has been estimated at Rs. 83,711
 being an increase of Rs. 2,848 over the
 Regular Estimate for 1885-86. This is
 due partly to an increase having been
 made in the salaries of some of the
 Staff sanctioned by Government
 in connection with the reorganization
 of the Estates and the General Office

and partly to the Charges connected
 with the Zoological Department.

13. Working Charges. Under this
 head an extra expenditure is antici-
 pated amounting to Rs. 1910. The whole
 of this will be devoted to Naduvatan
 Hooker and Wood Estates. On the
 Dodabatta Plantation it is anticipated
 that there will be a decrease of Rs. 700.

14. Manure. Extra allotments
 of Rs. 176 and Rs. 350 are required
 under this head for Naduvatan
 and Wood respectively while the
 allotment for Dodabatta has been
 decreased by Rs. 300 leaving a net
 increase of Rs. 246.

15. Crop. An extra sum of Rs. 1100
 will be required on account of Collection
 of Crop at Dodabatta, which will
 have next year to supply the greater
 portion of Crown barks to be offered
 for sale at Madras also Rs. 275 more
 will be required for the Collection of
 Crop at Wood. The amount of Red
 barks now in stock is so large that
 I do not propose taking so much as

has been the ordinary usage - from
Nadwatans and consequently I
propose a decrease of Rs 500 over
last year's figure. This will give
a net increase over all the estates
under this head of Rs 575.

16. Contingencies. During the last
two years the expenditure under this
head, has been Rs 829 and Rs 702-15-6.
I propose therefore that the allotment
sanctioned for last year of Rs 2,000
should this year be decreased to
Rs 1,000.

17. Quinologists Laboratory
Rs 420. This is a new charge - being
the rent of the Quinologists Laboratory.

18. Unforeseen Charges. Miscellaneous
Rs 1000. This is intended to cover the
cost of apparatus, chemicals &c,
which may be required during
the year for the Quinologists Laboratory.

19. Buildings. New Works.
The only New Building which it is
proposed to erect is the Coaly Linis at
Hooker which are needed badly. I
enclose a plan and estimate for this.

20. In accordance with the in-
structions conveyed in G.O. No. 1174 Dated
the 10th August 1885, Financial Com-
municated under endorsement in the
Revenue Department No. 4517 of the
26th August 1885 - a column has been
added to the statement giving the
average expenditure of the past three
years.

M. A. Laws on

Director's Office
Cotacornum
14 September 1885

Director

Explanatory note on
the Budget Estimate of the
Govt. Cinchona Plantations
Nilgiris for the year 1886/87

Per 687/13

No. 1
Enclosure to Letter No. 52
dated the 14th September 1885 from
the Director Govt. Cinchona Planta-
tions Nilgiris to the Secretary to
Government Revenue Department

Budget Estimate of Receipts for 1886/87 - on account of the Govt. Cinchona Plantations Nilgiris.					
	Actual for 1884/85	Sanctioned Budget Estimate for 1885/86	Actual for the five months from 1st Oct 1885 to 31st March 1886	Probable Receipts for the whole year 1886/87	Regular Budget Estimate for 1886/87
Bark sold Locally	82,344 2	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Do supplied to Madras Medical Dept.	-	-	640	-	600
Do Do to Bombay Do	1007 8	-	-	1,000	1,000
Sale of Seed and Plants	1033 2	2,000	306 2	250	500
Miscellaneous.	510 11 5	50	28 3 10	100	100
Total	84,895 75	75,250	974 5 10	76,350	77,200
	84,895 75	75,250	974 5 10	76,350	77,200

Director's Office
Cochin 14 Sept 85

M. A. Lawson
Director

2/6874

Year 1886/87.

Statement showing
the Budget Estimate of Receipts
of the Government of Madras
for the year 1886/87.

Given in the 11th September 1885 from
the Budget of the Government of Madras
- signed by the Secretary to Govern-
ment Revenue Department.

No. 2

Jan 1887

Year 1886/87.

Statement showing
the Budget Estimate of Receipts
of the Government of the
of the Government of the
of the Government of the

date the 11th September 1885 from
the Register of the Government of the
- the Secretary to the
- must Revenue Department -

No 2

Revised Budget Estimate for 1885/86. Actuals for the first 5 months of 1885/86

15

Office and General

7200	3000
1200	500
420	175
192	80

2000	100
500	2 13
100	50
1500	54 8 6
1500	504 8 10
1000	99 15

15612 4566 13 4

4500	1750
101	
520	202 8

5121 1952 8

20733 6519 5 4

Actuals for 1884/85	Average Ex- penditure for the three years from 1882/83 to 1884/85	Sanctioned Budget for 1885/86
---------------------------	---	--

na Department

Director.	7239	5822	34	7200	
Manager.	999	12	1015	1511	1200
Clerk.	420	420		420	
Storekeeper.					
Peons.	192	185	74	192	
Asst. Superintendent.					
Head Overseer.					
Asst. Overseer.					
Sub Overseer.					
Nurseries					
Working Charges					
Manure					
Collection of Crop					
Carriage of Crop.	3694	8	4843	22	5000
New Horses.					500
Repairs.					
Firewood Plantation					
Peons' Clothing.			24	38	100
Contingencies	702	156	824	46	2000
Printing Charges.	37	132	37	132	
Travelling Allowance	1706	112	1631	64	1500
Unforeseen charges	9907	18	4635	32	1000
	24899	136	19439	117	19112

logists Department

Quinologist.	2076	108	2076	108	4500
Peon.					
Rent of Laboratory.					520
Contingencies.					
Unforeseen charges.					
	2076	108	2076	108	5020
Total.	26976	82	21516	63	24132

This Office
closed
September 1885

N^o 3.

Enclosure to Letter N^o 52
dated the 14th September 1885
from the Director of Government
Cinchona Plantations Nilgiris
to the Secretary to Government
Revenue Department—

Statement showing the
Budget Estimate of Expenditure
of the Govt. Cinchona Plantations
Nilgiris for the year 1886/87.

3
per page

4200	7200	7200	7200
700	1200	1200	1270
350	525	525	600
105	105	105	187
112	192	192	192

1400	1500	1500	1500
500	5213	500	500
50	100	100	100
1300	1354 86	1400	1000
100	100	150	100
1000	1504 8 10	1500	1500
900	999 15	1000	"
10717	15283 13 4	15322	14149
2750	4500	4500	5700
101	101	101	105
317 8	520	520	420
"	"	"	500
"	"	"	1000
3168 8	5121	5121	7125
13885 8	20404 13 4	20443	21274

Naduvattam

420	420	420	420	175
96	114 10 8	96	96	40
1513 7	480	1800	1800	750
600	1494 7 8	600	600	250
1657 2 7	570 2 7	700	700	259 5
11928 13 6	2123 5 6	8250	7250	2013 4 6
2869 10	12581 10 3	3200	3200	1369 10 3
4424 5 6	3096 2 7	6500	5500	2378 4 6
270 5 7	8649 9 7	235 12	235 12	50 5 6
431 3 9	736 9 4	1000	1000	83 4
814 7 9	2350 2 11	1000	1000	43 8
25	832 3 4			
	8 5 4			

25050 7 8 33457 5 9 23801 12 • 21801 12 • 7412 9 9

210	385	385	360
125	105	105	187
8	48	48	
1050	1800	1800	1870
350	250	250	600
440 11	350	350	700
5236 11 6	700	700	8470
1830 5 9	7250	7250	3396
3121 11 6	3200	3200	4700
185 6 6	5500	5500	
916 12	235 12	235 12	
	1000	1000	1000
	43 8	43 8	

13454 10 3 20867 4 • 20867 4 • 21283

Dodabatta

420	413	98	420	420	175
96	77	54	96	96	40
2445322	48	65	2400	2400	1000
173	54				
200	435	71	600	600	250
1231	86	1224	32	500	181 14 3
6357	811	7610	11	8600	1654 29
1847	9	1602	26	1800	1022 29
5471	146	6678	13 11	8900	1985 13 3
265	42	2000		1500	246 26
466	62	420	611	500	39 2

20530 23 21049 25 25816 .. 21316 .. 6594 50

210	385	385	360
105	105	105	187
8	48	48	
1400	1000	1000	
	1400	1400	2400
	250	250	
350	350	350	600
318	500	500	350
5445	133	7100	6400
1277	133	2300	2000
3914	29	5900	7000
1253	136	1500	
460	14	500	500

14743 15 6 21338 .. 21338 .. 19797 ..

Hooker

600	600	600	600	250
734 9 11	814 9 7	500	500	201 3 6
7291 93	4998 8 5	6000	6000	2161 9
485 8 2	488 11 4	900	900	146 10
748 3	1272 6 3	500	500	439 13
" " "	" " "	"	"	"
13 6 6	179 4 8	250	250	58 4

9873 " 1 8353 8 3 8750 " 8750 " 3256 15 3

350	250	250	600
298 12 6	350	350	500
3838 15 3	500	500	6115
753 6	6000	6000	900
60 3	900	900	500
	500	500	1000
191 12	250	250	250

5293 " 9 8750 " 8750 " 9865

Word

648 10 8 776 3 7 840 840 175
 310 13 9 439 15 5 300 300 202 26
 2642 11 2 2837 13 3 4925 4925 1088 69
 1161 12 3 677 2 2 750 750 253 13 6
 449 13 1098 9 2 750 750 601 15 9
 259 5 9 199 11 2 950 950 449 13
 250 250 7 12

5473 2 8 6033 5 4 8465 . 8465 . 2778 15 6

5

41

13

210 210 210 360
 105 105 105 187
 1050 1225 1225 1870
 97 13 6 300 300 500
 3836 9 3 4925 4925 6200
 496 2 6 750 750 1100
 148 3 750 750 1025
 500 3 950 950
 242 4 250 250 250

6686 6 9465 9465 11492

				<u>Total</u>	
7239	5822	3 4	7200	7200	3000
999	1015	15 11	1200	1200	500
1260	1253	9 8	1260	1260	525
384	377	7 4	384	384	160
2445	2628	6 5	2400	2400	1000
2162	2444	7	2640	2640	925
1400	1605	10 6	1800	1800	750
3934	4602	1 8	2000	2000	844 9 3
30214	28028	1	27775	25775	6916 14 9
6364	5864	2 7	6650	6650	2792 46
11094	17699	6 11	16650	12650	5405 14 6
36948	4843	2 2	5000	2000	100
27057	100512	3	318512	268512	746 5
11706	31499	6	2500	2500	191 3
81479	83234	1000	1000	1000	43 8
25	329	100	100	100	50
702156	82446	2000	1500	1500	54 8 6
37132	37132				
1706112	163164	1500	1500	1500	504 8 10
990718	463532	1000	1000	1000	99 15
85826102	8833314	8624412	7624412	24609114	
2076108	2076108	4500	4500	1750	
"	"	"	101	"	
"	"	520	520	202 8	
"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	
2076108	2076108	5020	5121	1952 8	
87903410	9040912	9126412	8136512	2656234	

Probable Charges for the remaining 7 months of 1885/86	Total for 1885/86	Regular Estimate for 1885/86	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
4200	7200	7200	7200
700	1200	1200	1270
980	1505	1505	1680
420	420	420	748
128	288	288	192
"	1000	1000	"
3500	4425	4425	6140
"	750	750	"
1050	1050	1050	1800
1155	2000	2000	2050
18358	25275	25275	27185
4357	7150	7150	7396
7244	12650	12650	13225
1400	1500	1500	1500
1939	268512	268512	1000
2311	250213	2500	2500
50	43 8	43 8	"
1300	100	100	100
100	1354 8 6	1400	1000
1000	100	100	100
900	1504 8 10	1500	1500
"	999 15	1000	"
510946	7570414	757424	76586
2750	4500	4500	5700
101	101	101	105
3178	520	520	420
"	"	420	500
"	"	"	1000
31688	5121	5121	7125
5426214	8082514	808634	83711

M. A. Lawton
Director

Estimate for the Cooly Line at Hooker
Estate Pykara. 16

Particulars	Amount		
Bricks 33,000 at Rs. 5 per 1000	165	.	.
Labor for excavating and building foundation	50	"	.
Labor for walls	120	"	.
Chunam pointing	30	"	.
Carpenter	30	"	.
Sawing timber for rafters, beams, reapers, door frames, doors on the Estate Shola by Estate labor	150	"	.
Zincs 60 Seven feet each at Rs. 3.80 per sheet	210	"	.
— 60 Six feet each at Rs. 3.00 per sheet	180	"	.
Shingles 10 pairs at Rs. 2 as a pair	20	"	.
Screws 1 gross 1 inch	2	"	.
Shingle nails 6 lbs	18	"	.
Locks 10 at Rs. 2 each	20	"	.
Hasp and staple 10 of each	20	"	.
Total	746	"	.

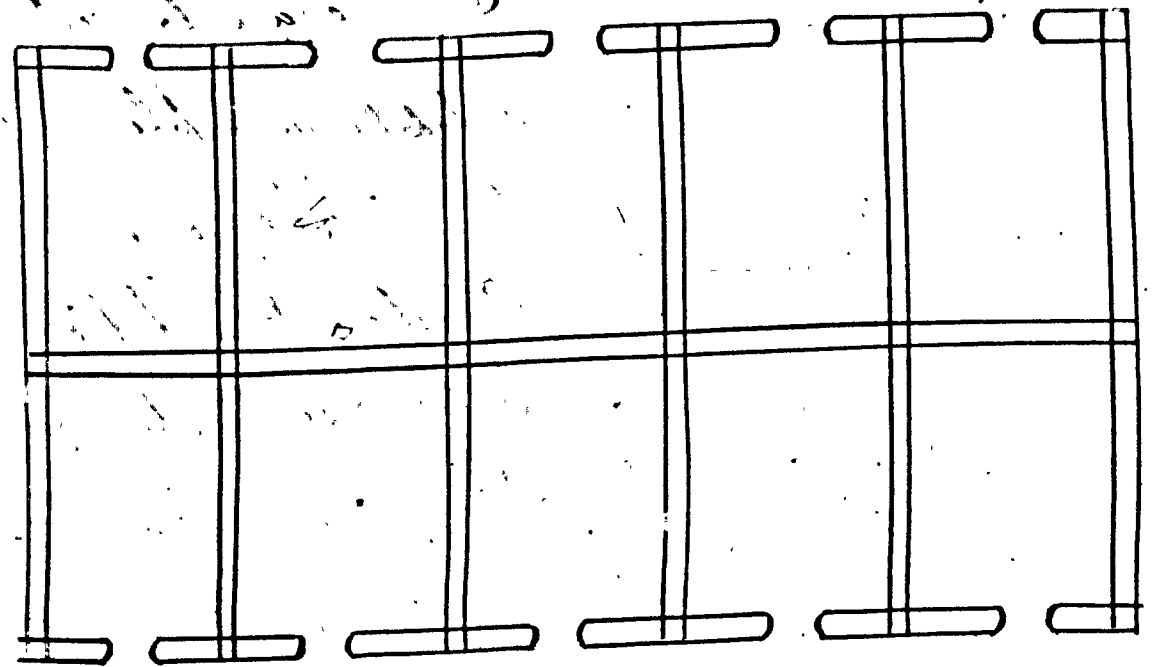
(Amount required)

Kadavutaw
26th August 55

M. A. Lawson
Director

Edw. J. Allen
Head Overseer

41
Plan of the Cooly Line at Hooker
Estate Paykara.



Length of the Line $57\frac{1}{2}$ feet

Breadth — do — $21\frac{3}{4}$ — do

Dimension of each room 10×9 feet

Height of the two Side Length walls — 5 feet each

Height of the middle wall — 7 feet

Madrasatam?
26th Aug 1885

Edo, Kilian's

Head Office

(Counter signed)

M. A. Lawson

Director

Nº 14.

Enclosure to Letter Nº. 52
dated the 14th September 1885 from
the Director Government
Cinchona Plantations - Belguis
to the Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

G.O. No. 1164, Revenue,
dated 11th October 1885.

Plan and Estimate for the
Cooly line at Hooker Estate
Pipara.

Read

18
Letter from the Director of Govt
Cinchona Plantations as dated
14th Sept. 1885 - No 52.

G.O. No. 1164 of 16. 10. 85 -

With the foregoing letter
the Director of Govt Cinchona Plantations
Parks & Gardens Belguis submits
his budget estimates of receipts
& charges of the Cinchona Plantations
for 1886-87 and the revised
estimates for the current year.

2. Actuals 1884-85 -

Receipts. The receipts of the
year amounted to Rs. 84,895-7-5
against the revised estimate of
Rs. 45,900. The bulk of the difference
occurs under local sale of bark
and is due to a larger quantity
of bark having been sold and
higher prices having been
realized for the barks, than
originally anticipated.

3 charges. The charges for 1886-88 amounted to Rs 87,903-4-10, inclusive of a sum of Rs 95-35-0 deposited in the accounts by the accountant General. As already remarked in the review of the current year's budget, these charges may be left out of account for the purposes of a budget estimate. Subtracting this amount from the expenditure of the year amounts to Rs 78,368 or Rs 1,28,772 less than the revised estimate of the year. The difference is the net result of a decrease under certain heads and an increase under others. The variations are large under the following heads and have not been explained.

	Rs
Luncheon	- 1716 ✓
Working charges	+ 1453 ✓
Insurance	
Collection of crops	- 4656 ✓
Carriage of crops	- 1306 ✓
New works	- 1230
Referrals	- 1330
Contingencies	- 1278

19.5.86
11.9.86
Financial Department

4. Revised estimates 1885-86.

Receipts. The crop of the year is estimated at about ~~6000~~ 96,500 lbs which added to the balance of the previous year makes up a total of 2,22,163 lbs. Of this about 70,800 lbs are expected to be sold within the year with reference to G.O. dated 16th July 1885 No 816. The Director calculates the realisable value of these 70,800 lbs of bails at Rs 15-10 per lb and allowing for fluctuations in the market fixes the estimate at a round sum of 75,000. The estimate is reasonable and will be accepted.

5. The entry of Rs 1000 as the value of bails to be supplied to the Bombay Medical Department was in the budget estimate was struck out by Govt with reference to the expected supply.

of fertilizer from England to that
Presidency. ^{the estimate is repeated in the Revised estimate} It is observed that

2571 lbs of fertilizer have recently
been supplied to for that Presidency
and it is therefore unlikely that there
will be any demand for more
from the Cinchona Plantations.

The provision will accordingly be
struck out.

6 The Budget estimate under
Sale of Plants was fixed at Rs
200 and this was accepted by
Govt although at the time it
was considered too low. The actuals
under this head during the first
five months of the year amounted
to Rs 306 and with reference
to this the estimate for the year has
been revised to 500. The amount will
be accepted but it is observed
that even this is only half of the
actuals of 1884-85.

7 The total revised estimate
of the year will thus amount to

Rs 500 6.5 8.10 10.12

Rs 76290

8. Changes With reference to the
recent orders for reduction of
expenditure, a sum of Rs 10000
was surrendered from the Cinchona
budget and the estimate of
the year was revised & fixed
at Rs 81265 in G.O. No 1023 of
11th September 1885. The Director
has now further reduced it
to Rs 80863. It is however observed
that the estimate under some of
the items appears to be high
when compared with the
actuals of the first five
months. Under carriage of
crop and repairs only small
sums of Rs 100 and 194 have been
expended during the first
five months and the Director
is requested to state whether
Rs 1400 & 2341 respectively
are expected to be required.

realized during the remaining portion of the year. Under firewood plantations Rs 1000 were provided both in the original budget & the revised budget sanctioned in G.O. No 1023 dated 11th September 1888, while the estimate as now revised shows only a small sum of Rs 43.8 which is the amount already expended during the first five months. The charges under this head in 1884-85 amounted to Rs 814 against Rs 2000 estimated. This requires explanation.

The expenditure on account of contingencies amounted to only Rs 54 during the first five months and judging from the actuals of the three years ending 1884-85 it is not considered necessary to provide about 1300 Rs for the remaining eleven months. The provision

~~Pending explanation the estimate will be allowed to stand.~~

under this head will be reduced to Rs 1000. In future the Directors should explain any noticeable disproportion between the estimate actuals of five months and the estimate for the year.

To Rs 5.20 are entered against the rent of the Biologists' Laboratory. This must be reduced to Rs 4.00, as the proportion of rent payable by Govt and Mr. Hooper has been altered and the amount of the former fixed at Rs 25 instead of 35 (vide G.O. No 997 of 11th Sept 1885). The amount of the revised estimate of charges as altered above comes to 20808.43 and will be adopted, at a round figure viz Rs 80300, Rs being deducted collection of crops.

It is presumed that the amount sanctioned in G.O. No 797 of 6th July 1885 for the erection of apparatus for manufacture of the liquid extract, will be met from this amount estimate.

Budget estimates 1886-87. Receipts.

The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at Rs 77200 as shown in the margin.

The value of barks to be sold by auction at Madras is taken at the

same figure as the estimate for the current year and as it is not possible to estimate at

present any increase over the

quantity ordered to be sold in G.O. No 816 dated

14th July 1885, the Director's estimate will be accepted. The entry of Rs 1000 as the value of bark expected to be supplied to Bombay Medical Department will be struck out for reasons mentioned at para 5th supra.

It is not understood on what data a sum of Rs 600 is entered as receipts from supply of bark of bark to Madras Medical Department. The preparation of a 1000 lbs of the fluid extract of Cinchona by Mr. Hooper

Rs	
value of bark to be locally estimated sold —	75000
to be supplied to Bombay Medical Dept	1000
in Madras Medical Dept	600
Sale of plants &c	600
	<u>77200</u>

has been ordered for experimental purposes and the demand for bark by the Medical Department will depend on the results of the experiment and on the final settlement of the question of South supply of bark of the Cinchona extract on a large scale. Under these circumstances any estimate under this head must necessarily be based on insufficient data. The provision will therefore be struck out. — Rs 600 are estimated under sale of plants &c & miscellaneous receipts. This is slightly less than the revised estimate of the current year & is approved. The Director's attention is drawn to ~~para~~

charges. The charges for 1886-87 are estimated at Rs 83711 or 3,411 in excess of the revised estimate for this year.

The increase under establishments
is due to full provision having
been made for the revised establish-
ment sanctioned in G.O. No
dated 18th July 1885 No 1081. Finance
Under working charges & collection
of crops - there is an increase of
Rs 1910 and 575 respectively
which the Director considers necessary;
owing in the latter case to the
necessity to raise a sufficient
quantity of crown lands ordered
to be sold by auction in G.O.
No. dated.

These estimates are approved.

Under new works a
sum of Rs 1000 is provided for
cooling tanks at Hooker which
are considered very necessary and
for which plan & estimate
are submitted. The estimate
is sanctioned as well as
the provision in the budget
but the Director will note

that such questions should
not be dealt with in
budgets or reports and
should be separately submitted
for sanction.

A sum of Rs 420 is
incurred as rent of the Agricultural
Laboratory. This will be
reduced to Rs 300 with
reference to G.O. No. 1139 of
5th Oct 1885.

The ^{total} budget estimates
for the year 1886-87 in accordance
with the above remarks
will stand in round numbers
as follows.

Receipts.	Rs 75,600
Charges	Rs 83,600
+	

10/10/85

* If however the increase of pay
to the Director proposed in G.O.
15th April 1885 No 433 be sanctioned

Note. Some change of working of State has been
made in revised G.O. 15.4.85. No 433
by the reorganization of a botanical
Dept. etc. etc. etc. is made in accord
with the increase of pay to the Director by
G.O. 15.4.85. it will be made.

3/4

Journal of Charles B. Smith

12/1

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C 12-10-83
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20TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1171, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th May 1885, No. 1490:—

Read—the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Board of Revenue), dated 6th April 1885, No. 551-A:—

I have the honor, in reference to paragraph 3 of the G.Os., Nos. 1412, 1412-A, dated 19th December 1884, reviewing the annual report of this department for 1884-85, to submit, herewith, copy of a sketch of district analysis for famine purposes that I drew up for the guidance of the officer whom I had selected to collect and fill in the necessary details. This will inform the Government of the scope of the inquiry, while the accompanying analysis of Kurnool will explain its methods and show the results which have been gained.

2. From the pencilled notes that I have recorded *passim* upon it, the Government will see that the analysis is not yet in its final form, for there are several points that require further elucidation; but in reference to your official memorandum, No. 181, dated 1st April 1885, I have taken the liberty of submitting it in its present shape, that Government may know at once what has been done to date. I have not thought it necessary to send up at this stage the voluminous figured statements that will be attached to the analysis when finally submitted.

3. The analysis so far is, I think, almost as complete as existing records can make it, but further and local investigation is required for the proper elucidation of many points. When, for instance, we find the average holding in the taluk of Rámálakót measures on the figures given in the published statistical tables 18.6 acres, while on the figures of the same tables there is only one plough to every 46 acres and one pair of tilling cattle to every 45, and when we find similarly startling results in respect of the same matters for every other taluk in the district, it is obvious that the statistics of cattle and ploughs require investigation and verification; for, if the figures given in these tables be correct, the majority of the ryots of Kurnool can have neither cattle enough nor ploughs enough to cultivate their lands—a proposition which I have no reason to believe to be in accordance with fact.

4. Apart, however, from the matters which I have noted on the report as requiring further inquiry, the analysis has brought together and made readily available a great mass of information which could not fail to be of the greatest service to the administration in dealing with a famine.

5. This analysis has been the work, almost unaided, of a single officer, M. Adinarayana Iyer, the Manager of the Irrigation Accounts Office, and the manner in which he has performed the task for which I selected him reflects, I think, very great credit upon him.

The inquiry has been a laborious one and has occupied just about a year.

6. The accomplishment of this specimen analysis, however, will make the preparation of all others easier; but, that they may be compiled with much greater rapidity, I must ask for further help. The regular establishments of this office—which has no separate agricultural section, agricultural work being done by the ordinary Settlement and Irrigation Accounts establishments—are already fully occupied with their proper functions, and to aid in searching out and collecting the necessary information and in bringing together from the records of many years and tabulating the great masses of figures that are required for an analysis like this, I have to request that three clerks on Rs. 50 each be appointed temporarily to this office for a period of, say, three years.

I think that an analysis like this of Kurnool will, with the experience that has been gained and with the additional help now asked for, take, on the average, about four months to complete. At this rate, eight districts would be completed, so far as they can be completed from office records, in about three years more, and the districts I propose to take up are the following, which, after Kurnool, suffered most in the last famine:—

Bellary,	Nellore,
Anantapur,	North Arcot,
Salem,	Coimbatore and
Cuddapah,	Madura.

7. But besides the information that these office-prepared analyses will afford, there will remain much that can be elucidated only by special and local inquiry. Such matters will relate chiefly to the agriculture of the districts, its condition, practice and requirements; and regarding these, an expert is best qualified to inquire and speak.

8. To correct, if necessary, information which obviously demands verification, but which cannot be corrected without special and local inquiry, and to supply defects in the analyses which no existing records can give any information about, I propose that a staff of district agricultural inspectors or reporters, paid at the same rates as the local inspectors of cattle diseases, be employed in the districts the analyses of which are now to be prepared under the orders of the Agricultural Reporter to Government.

9. In addition to their duties of agricultural inquiry and verification, these local agricultural reporters would be required to help freely with counsel and advice all who might seek their aid in matters relating to the practice of agriculture, and might most usefully be employed in spreading the knowledge of improved implements and better methods of agriculture by practical demonstrations, as, for instance, with improved ploughs and country seed-drills. They might also be employed in the selection of proper places and persons for the conduct of experiments with the seeds that are yearly distributed by this department to districts, and might watch and guide them by their advice. These district experiments have, as a rule, been hitherto most lamentable failures, owing, perhaps, as much to the want of skilled or, at least, intelligent supervision as to the want of interest on the part of those to whom the conduct of them has been entrusted.

10. The district reporters might further be required to aid in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge by giving, in the course of their peregrinations, short, popular lectures in the vernaculars on various matters connected with agriculture, and especially in reference to any local peculiarities of practice or method that might attract their attention. Thought and interest might in this way be aroused among the agricultural classes.

11. Lastly, they might be employed in the superintendence of any small farms that Government may hereafter establish in connection with schools or otherwise for the conduct of any agricultural experiments that it may be thought desirable that Government should undertake in the interests of agriculture.

12. As a beginning, I propose to employ seven of these officers for the investigation of the agriculture of the following sections—one man to each—of the Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur districts, which have been arranged in consultation with the Agricultural Reporter, who has been over a good deal of the country:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) The taluks of Cumbum and Márkápúr. | } In Kurnool. |
| (2) The Nandikótkur taluk and the eastern halves of the Sirvel and Nandyál taluks. | |
| (3) The Koilkuntla taluk and the western halves of the Sirvel and Nandyál taluks. | |
| (4) The Gooty taluk and the portions of the Rámalakót and Pattikonda taluks lying to the right of a north-east and south-west diagonal through them. | } In Kurnool and Anantapur. |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (5) The left halves of the Pattikonda and Rámallakót taluks and the taluks of Adóni and Alúr | } In Kurnool and Bellary. |
| and part of the Bellary taluk. | |
| (6) The remaining part of the Bellary taluk and the taluks of Hospet and Ráyadrug. | } In Bellary. |
| (7) The Huvinahadgalli, Harpanahalli and Kudligi taluks. | } Do. |

13. The cost of these proposals would be as follows:—

(1) Three clerks at Rs. 50 for the Central Office =	Rs. 150	Rs.
a month	...	1,800 a year
(2) Seven district agricultural reporters, commencing at Rs. 50 a month, rising according to the scale sanctioned for local cattle disease inspectors, viz:—		
First 2 years	Rs. 50	4,200 a year for the first two years.
3 to 10 "	75	
11 to 20 "	100	
21 to 30 "	125	
31 to 35 "	150	

I would give them also a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 a month.

14. For the first two years, the cost of these proposals will therefore be Rs. 8,100 a-year. It will not be possible, I think, to transfer the farm, or such portion of it as may be wanted for the use of the School of Agriculture, to the Educational Department till September next, when the school will re-open after the midsummer holidays; and, in the meantime, the farm, which is chiefly a fodder farm, must be maintained in the interests of the breeding stock that are there now and that must be kept till they are fit for distribution.

* Deputy Superintendent's salary	Rs. 1,800
Experimental farm charges	7,600
Estate charges and improvements.	1,450
	10,850
Deduct charges of the establishment to be maintained for distribution of seeds	450
	10,400

15. The sum saved to "Agricultural Services" by the abolition of the farm from the 1st September would be at least half the year's allotment, or Rupees 5,200, the present yearly cost* being Rs. 10,400.

There will thus be ample funds to provide for the cost of the present proposals.

ENCLOSURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—Sketches of district analyses for famine purposes.

Resolution—dated 20th May 1885, No. 1490.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board are of opinion that a more satisfactory arrangement would be to appoint Special Deputy Collectors—one for every two districts—to prepare the analyses on the spot. The Director admits, in paragraph 7 of his letter, that "besides the information that these office-prepared analyses will afford, there will remain much that can be elucidated only by special and local inquiry." In a matter of this kind, the Board doubt if much intelligent assistance could be obtained from young men sent out of the Agricultural College. An officer of the standing of a Deputy Collector working on the spot would be able to turn out much more satisfactory work and in a much shorter time than one working at the head office at Madras without any means of consulting the local officers, or of explaining away the numerous discrepancies and apparent anomalies, such as have been discovered in the first attempt made to analyse the mass of statistics collected for the Kurnool district. The lines on which the analyses are to be prepared being sketched out, a Special Deputy Collector on the

spot would be able, under the guidance of the Collectors, and with the assistance of the tahsildars, to finish two districts in less than a year, and four such officers would probably finish the eight districts selected by Mr. Wilson within that period. Under Mr. Wilson's plan, on the other hand, the work would extend over three years, and even then would probably not be complete without local investigation. In calculating the cost, it is necessary to take into account a portion—say, two-thirds—of the pay of the Irrigation Manager, who is now chiefly employed on this work. If this is included, the cost of Mr. Wilson's proposal would amount to Rs. 13,800 for three years, as shown below:—

	Per Annum. RS.
Two-thirds pay of the Irrigation Manager at Rs. 350 per mensem	2,800
Pay of three temporary men at Rs. 50 each	1,800
Total	4,600

The cost would be about 20,000 if a portion (say, one-half) of the cost of the seven district agricultural reporters is taken into account.

3. The cost of the proposed Special Deputy Collectors and their establishments would probably not exceed Rs. 16,500, while the work could be finished within one year:—

	RS.
Four Deputy Collectors on Rs. 250 each	1,000
Two clerks on Rs. 25 each for each of the Deputy Collectors	200
Total	1,200
Per annum Rs. 1,200 × 12 =	14,400
Add travelling allowances, &c.	2,100
Total	16,500

The Deputy Collectors might be selected from the permanent staff, if necessary, and their place supplied by Temporary Deputy Collectors. Similarly, two temporary clerks could be employed in the Collectors' offices, and two intelligent men from their permanent establishment could be deputed to work under the Deputy Collectors.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two enclosures in original.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th May 1885, Mis. No. 4991:—

Read—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Board of Revenue), dated 22nd May 1885, No. 882:—

In continuation of this office letter, No. 551-A, dated 6th April 1885, I have the honor to forward, herewith, the continuation of the analysis of the Kurnool district, since prepared, and dealing with the fiscal statistics and prices of the district. I request that these may be put up with the rest of the analysis already transmitted.

2. So far as my office is concerned, the work for the Kurnool district is complete. The agricultural reporter has yet to write his portion of the papers.

Resolution—dated 28th May 1885, Mis. No. 4991.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 20th May 1885, No. 1490.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. F. MacCARTIE,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with one enclosure.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

READ—the following letter from E. C. BUCK, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 8th May 1885, No. 55R-58—2:—

I am directed to invite attention to the resolutions noted on the margin, in which the Government of India has indicated the necessity of accomplishing sooner or later an analysis of agricultural land in each province with a view to the separation of secure from insecure tracts, and to eventually affording to the latter protection against drought or failure of harvest whenever it may be found possible to do so, or of modifying therein the system of collection or assessment of revenue, if any reform be judged expedient.

2. I am now to forward a copy of a Circular, No. 5-P., dated the ^{1st April 1884} 15th January 1885, which has been issued by the Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under the authority of that Government, containing the rules which have been framed to provide for the maintenance of the register known in those provinces as the pargana-book, together with a specimen form of the book in question, and an extract from the agricultural report for the year 1883-84.

3. It will be seen from the appended papers that the main object of the pargana-book is to enable district officers on the one hand to maintain, in an intelligible form, a record of the agricultural and fiscal history of each village, and on the other to acquaint themselves at any moment with the general condition of every estate in their charge. It may be explained that the pargana is a group of villages forming an administrative division of a district of which the records are separately compiled by one of the native inspecting officials.

4. Not only will an historical record of this kind be of considerable advantage for the revision of assessments in temporarily settled districts, but, as implied in the remarks appended to the circular, it will be through the agency of the pargana-book that the analysis of secure and insecure tracts will be gradually accomplished in the North-Western Provinces. It may not of course be found expedient to effect the same result by the same means in other provinces, but as the subject is, in connection with protection from drought and famine, of great importance, I am directed to forward the papers for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council with a request that they may be communicated, if thought desirable, to the Agricultural Department.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from D. M. SMEATON, Esq., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Collector of , dated Cawnpore,
1st April 1884
15th January 1885, Circular No. 5-P.

I am directed to forward the accompanying rules relative to the maintenance of a revised form of the pargana-book.

2. The entries should ordinarily be made by the Registrar Kanungos, but if they are unable to write English figures legibly, Government does not for the first year of the introduction of the book wish to make them pay for substitutes. In case you find it absolutely necessary to employ a special agency for filling up the figures in 1884-85, I am prepared to submit proposals for meeting its cost. After that the arrangements must be made by the registrars themselves.

Rules.

1. The following amended form for the pargana-book is hereby prescribed with the sanction of Government. It should be adopted *at once* in all districts.

2. The book will contain three leaves or six pages for each village. On the first page will be entered the permanent statistics, that is to say—

- (a) the total area,
- (b) the population,
- (c) the Government demand at last settlement,
- (d) the number of co-sharers at last settlement,
- (e) the description of tenure (such as bhayachara or zamindari),
- (f) the names and areas of constituent mahals, if any.

3. The second and third pages will contain a table in which will be entered for each year—

- (i) the total cultivated area,
- (ii) the total rent demand,
- (iii) the total rent collections,
- (iv) the number of suits for arrears of rent,
- (v) the number of ejectment cases,
- (vi) number and kind of coercive processes for the realization of revenue,
- (vii) the number of transfers,
- (viii) area of sir and land cultivated by proprietors,
- (ix) area held in occupancy right or for more than twelve years (total of columns 6, 7a and 8a of part II of the Mahalwar Register),
- (x) total area irrigated during the year,
- (xi) if there are two or more Mahal Registers for the same village, their entries will be totalled for entry in the pargana-book.

4. Column 1 of the tabular statements should show the fasli year and the corresponding year A.D. The first year for which entries are made should be the year of settlement in every case where the figures for the year of settlement are procurable.

5. If there is any great change in the area from alluvion or diluvion, or any permanent change in the amount of the Government demand or any considerable increase or decrease in the number of co-sharers, or any creation of a new mahal by partition, the fact can be recorded on the blank space in page 1.

6. The entries will be made in English by the Registrar Kanungo. Inspecting officers should see that the entries are made neatly and legibly, and satisfy themselves by comparison with the village records that they are correct.

7. The book should be made up by November 1st for the agricultural year preceding.

8. The Collector and Assistant Collectors when on tour, and any other officer to whom the Collector may entrust the work, should, on entering any pargana, call for the pargana-book and carefully scrutinize the entries for each village. If he notices any great variations in the entries of cultivated area, rent, or collections, or any unusual resort to the rent courts, or use of coercive processes, or great number of transfers, he should make a note of the fact, and make inquiry into the cause. If it should appear that anything has occurred which seriously affects the agricultural conditions of any village, or requires official investigation or personal inspection, he should visit the village in which it has occurred. This the Board consider of great importance.

9. All covenanted assistants of five years' standing and upwards, who are exempted from submitting diaries, are authorised to record observations in the pargana-book on their own responsibility. All such observations should be countersigned, or, if necessary, commented upon by the Collector at the close of the inspection season. Orders should be passed by the Collector in all cases where the observations recorded render special orders necessary or advisable.

10. If in the course of his inquiries, or at a personal visit to the village, the Collector or other officer ascertains any fact which he considers to be worthy of permanent record, he should make a very short note of it on one of the blank pages set apart for the village in the pargana-book. Such facts would be any exceptional poverty or wealth in the cultivators or the proprietors; any liability to loss of crop from inundation or defective irrigation or poverty of the soil, or any other cause; increase or decrease of population, or number of cattle; the character of the zamindars and the cultivators, and the terms on which they stand to one another; the possibility of improving the village by drainage or irrigation works; the existence of crime, and, in short, any fact that can have an important bearing on the Government revenue, or the circumstances of any class of the residents in the village. The book is not meant for the entry of any detailed proceedings which should be recorded separately.

11. Bound-up books can be had by application to the office of the Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The indent should specify the number of villages required in each volume. Ordinarily there will be one book for each pargana, but if the number of villages in any one pargana exceeds sixty, it will make the book inconveniently bulky, and it will be better to split it into two or more.

12. Ten blank pages should be left at the end of each volume. On these, as soon as sufficient data have been collected to serve as the basis of a classification, should be inserted an index of the mahals in the pargana which, from defective irrigation or other causes, are liable more or less to periodical loss of crop, and demand, for these or other reasons, more or less attention in the collection of the land revenue from the district and pargana officials.

13. These books, when not required by inspecting officers, will be kept at the tahsil by the Registrar Kanungos.

1. Name of village	...	...	...	Sacheri.	
				Adult male	2,441
				" female	1,898
				Minor male	152
				" female	262
2. Population, adults—males, females; minors—males, females	...	...	4,753	Total	4,753
3. Total area	...	...	4401-84		
4. Government demand at last settlement	...	Rs.	5,750		
5. Number of co-sharers at last settlement	...	...	4		
6. Description of tenure,	...	Zamindari.			
7. Names of areas of constituent mahals, if any.	...				

* * * * *

SECTION II.—ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS.

21. It has not been found practicable yet to attempt this work; but, as a step towards it, a form of pargana-book has been approved by the Board and is now in press.

These books will be kept at the tahsils by Registrar Kanungos in English figures, and will be made up by November 1st for the agricultural year preceding. There will be six pages for each village. The first page contains the permanent statistics of the village, such as total area, population, Government demand.

The second and third pages will contain for each year the totals of culturable area, rent demand and collections, rent and ejectment cases, coercive transfers, areas of sir and of land held under occupancy rights, total area irrigated.

22. Officers on tour will call for the pargana-book on entering the pargana and carefully scrutinise the entries, officially investigating the causes leading to any great variations in the yearly totals and recording any fact worthy of permanent record affecting the economic condition of the people.

So soon as sufficient data have been collected to serve as the basis of a classification, one will be made of those mehāls, which, from defective irrigation or other causes, are liable more or less to periodical loss of crop.

SKETCH OF DISTRICT ANALYSIS FOR FAMINE PURPOSES.

1. Position and physical aspects.
2. Number of villages, taluks, with average population of villages and taluks, towns and villages in grades of thousands of inhabitants.
3. Situation of villages with reference to distance in miles from taluk, division, and district headquarters.
4. Monsoon which chiefly affects the district with monthly record of rainfall for districts and taluk since 1860.
5. Source, nature, and number of irrigation works, classification of the works and of the country generally under the heads—
 - (1) Safe in any circumstances—even the severest drought.
 - (2) Safe in ordinary seasons.
 - (3) Precarious always, *i.e.*, continually fluctuating.
6. The irrigation works to be distinguished also under classes I, II, III, and IV, as done in the district revenue accounts and also as—
 - (1) Ancient channels.
 - (2) River channels with head-sluices and
 - (3) River channels without such sluices, including in each of these cases the tanks and other reservoirs fed by them.
 - (4) Tanks and
 - (5) Wells (public and private). Details of occupation, actual cultivation, waste charged and remitted, revenue and remissions under the several classes of works to be entered for the last twenty years.
7. The facilities for well-sinking to be noted.
8. Statistics of total area, arable area, occupation and actual cultivation and waste (charged and remitted).
9. Produce for local wants and for export (food and industrial products).
10. Statistics of holdings and puttas (joint and single), the average extent of holdings dry and wet with the average assessment with the lowest and highest per putta and the number in each grade.
11. Statistics of agricultural stock and implements, &c.

[illegible]

12. Settlement. Revision of assessments with financial results showing incidence of new rates.
 13. Fiscal statistics.
 14. Prices.
 15. Details of population distinguished according to occupation and as agriculturists and non-agriculturists.
 16. Arts and industries, commerce and trade, markets for produce, whether the trader comes to the ryot or the ryot goes to the market. Statistics of trade—inland, export, and sea-borne—for a series of years; assessed taxes and their incidence; rates of interest; selling price of land; indebtedness of the ryot. These last to be ascertained chiefly by reference to the books of the Registration Department.
 17. Communications, roads, navigable canals, railways, &c.
 18. The accessibility of inland districts and their means of communication with sea-ports or surplus food-producing deltas to be noted.
 19. Forest, fuel, and pasture reserves with details as to their number and situation and capacity to afford protection to cattle during famine with special reference to the question of transport. The condition of villages, taluks, and divisions with reference to forest, fuel, and pasture reserves to be also noted, and extent to which occupied area is available for common use as pasture when not under crop.
 20. Famine, famine relief works, charity, &c.
- How many may be expected to come on relief—(1) on works and (2) on charity—and how many the works could supply, and how long.

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Director of Revenue Settlement
and Agriculture.

ORDER—dated 20th October 1885, No. 1171, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

In paragraphs 9 and 10 of their Resolution of December 1881, read in G.O., 29th March 1882, No. 350, the Government of India expressed their opinion regarding the great importance which should be attached to the analysis of the rural economy and condition of the various districts under each Local Government.

2. The Director of Agriculture now submits a sketch of the analysis necessary for famine purposes, and an example of the method is of the Kurnool district as an

3. A good beginning. Government trust that, after the analysis submitted has been given with reference to the deficiencies noticed below, really valuable information will have been given to the executive officers of the district, as regards both the ordinary administration and the special needs of the district in time of scarcity. Steps should be taken without delay to set on foot the preparation of similar papers regarding other districts.

4. Paragraphs 5, 7 and 20 of the sketch are those which deal most directly with the preparation of information immediately necessary for famine purposes, and it is observed that in the specimen analysis of Kurnool, although the information under paragraph 20 is fairly complete, the information under paragraph 5 is admittedly imperfect and that under paragraph 7 not noticed. The information specified in paragraph 5 of the sketch is most important, and it should be invariably illustrated by a shaded map, showing the secure, partially secure, and precarious tracts. The information specified as necessary in the earlier part of paragraph 16 and in paragraph 18, requires amplification, while the information required by the latter portion of paragraph 16 is not given at all.

5. The Government have given their careful consideration to the proposals made by the Board and the Director regarding the agency to be used in the future in the collection of the necessary information, and resolve to accept the plan suggested by the Director of Agriculture and to permit that officer to arrange as he thinks best for the completion of these analyses. It must be specially remembered that it will be of the utmost importance that the information afforded should be kept up to date. One of the important objects of the creation of the Agricultural Department was the maintenance of a continuous record with regard to these matters.

6. The arrangements proposed in paragraph 12 of the Director's letter recorded in the Proceedings of the Board, dated 20th May 1885, No. 1490, are sanctioned, with the proposed establishments costing Rs. 8,100 *per annum*. The usual proposition statements should be submitted.

7. The Government also approve of the Director's proposals regarding the employment of the district agricultural reporters in the manner indicated in paragraphs 9—11 of his letter.

8. It is observed, with reference to G.O., 1st June 1885, No. 639, that the savings anticipated in paragraph 15 of the Director's letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, 20th May 1885, No. 1490, are not available for the current year. The appointment of the district agricultural reporters must therefore be postponed until next year, as already directed in paragraph 3 of the order above referred to.

9. Much of the information collected for the purposes of the district analyses is of a character similar to that contained in the district manuals, and the Government consider that in future the compilation and revision of these books should be placed under the control of the Agricultural Department, and the work of their preparation combined with that of the analysis of districts. Those manuals now in the press should issue, however, under the existing system of preparation. The revision of the manuals of the Bellary, North Arcot, Nellore and Madura districts should be undertaken as soon as the preparation of the analyses of those districts is set on foot, and the revision of the Vizagapatam manual and the preparation of the manual for South-East Wynaad should be placed under the control of the Agricultural Department. It will of course be borne in mind that much of the information given in the manuals is of a permanent character, and that it will be chiefly in the preparation of the revenue, economic and agricultural statistics that the control of the Agricultural Department will be necessary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Department.

pages 36

(2) Date of repair 16-7-48

(3) Initials of the Referencer RJ

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<u>1195-96</u>	Press <u>Mis.</u>
Dated	<u>29-10-</u>	<u>1885.</u>

Not to be or roughly handled

29TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1195, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th July 1885, No. 2074 :—

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd December 1884, Mis. No. 12145 :—

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Collector of Tanjore Government Order on letter from the Government of India regarding the Revenue Settlement of Tanjore.

READ—also the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th March 1885, No. 1216 :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd December 1884, Mis. No. 12145, forwarding G.O. No. 1364 (Revenue), dated 8th December 1884, and calling for a report on the condition of the actual cultivators of the soil in this district, and your reminder, dated 23rd January 1885, No. 661, I have the honor to state that I have not had time to make any special inquiries or to receive any further information on the subject since the receipt of the order in question, but, having already devoted a good deal of attention to it, I venture to submit the following remarks for consideration, though not without very great diffidence.

2. There is, no doubt, as observed by Government, a distinction between the "Purakudies," who are real tenants (of a sort), and the "Purakudies" and "Panniyals," who are really nothing but day-laborers; but it is, I apprehend, the condition of both these unsecured cultivators (whether they are called "Purakudies" or "Panniyals") to which the Government of India allude. They are all "actual cultivators," whose condition is only more or less precarious. The superior class of purakudies are probably not worse off here than elsewhere, but even they have no reasonable assurance "as to the fruits of their industry;" and the others, though not, I dare say, in a much worse position than agricultural laborers in many other countries, have absolutely no such assurance whatever.

3. The real question seems to me to be whether the land of the mirasidars in this district is not being cultivated too much on the day-laborer system, instead of on the sharing system. I think it is; though I am quite aware that, *with a good landlord*, the condition of day-laborers may be far better than that of sub-ryots enjoying a fixed share of the crop.

4. The fact is that the bulk of the real agricultural laborers of this district ("Panniyals") are not really free agents at all; and it is not the case, I think, that they "resort freely to emigration when hard pressed." On the contrary, I have the authority of the Court of Wards for saying that they have been reduced to a condition which "savours strongly of bondage,"* and that special precautions are taken to make it impossible for them to emigrate.

* Court's Proceedings, No. 2203, dated 31st July 1883, paragraph 32.

5. I have already brought the condition of the "actual cultivator" prominently to notice in a report on a crop experiment made last year to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, dated 5th May 1884, No. 2491, in paragraph 3 of which I wrote as follows :—

"It is difficult to understand how such land as that on which this experiment was tried can be made to pay *rent* (exclusive of the assessment) at all; and the fact that it does shows clearly in what an abject state of poverty the actual cultivators are kept by their masters, the mirasidars. They are, in fact (as recently observed by the Board), in a state "savouring strongly of bondage," but (like slaves elsewhere) they are not so wretched as might be expected. They have few cares, plenty of work and generally just enough to eat, so that they enjoy excellent

health on the whole and are said to be less subject to venereal diseases than their masters. The system, however, is not, in my opinion, conducive to the efficient cultivation of the country; either the actual cultivators have not a sufficient interest in the crop, or the mirasidars are less enterprising than in Tinnevely."

6. When, however, I am asked to suggest "remedial measures," the problem seems almost hopeless of solution, and I have never satisfied myself that I could make any suggestion at all likely to be carried into effect. But as I am called upon to report, I will state what I think ought to be done, if possible. After all, my proposals do not go much further than those of the Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham which are published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th January.

7. It will, I believe, be generally admitted—at any rate in Madras—that originally the produce of the land in India was shared between two parties only—the Government and the "actual cultivator" (see Mr. A. D. Campbell's paper, page 749 of Volume II Reprint of the fifth Report); and that to certain persons, Zemindars and the like, Government made over their share from time to time on certain conditions specified (with more or less obscurity and vacillation) in various Acts and Regulations, one of which conditions generally was that they should "treat their ryots with tenderness." But no such settlement was made with the ordinary ryotwari proprietors (mirasidars, as they call themselves here), partly, perhaps, because in most parts of the country they were then the "actual cultivators" themselves (paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 437, dated 29th April 1882, in which the same view is expressed), and it was not observed that many of them had become great landlords (often Brahmans, who are scarcely ever the actual cultivators and often non-resident), who let out their land to sub-ryots who are really tenants-at-will, though perhaps not often mere farm laborers or serfs.

8. In the order quoted above, the Government observed that it was quite out of the question to confer on the person who actually holds the plough or personally labors on cultivation operations anything like occupancy rights without expropriating the landowners and destroying, or at least materially injuring, all property in land.

9. Now I have no desire to suggest anything revolutionary or anything calculated to reduce the value of any man's undoubted property, but I do think that the "actual cultivator," who in this district at any rate has long since relieved the original party to the contract with Government of all manual labor, does deserve more consideration than he has received hitherto; and that while the status of all others interested in the land is being settled, the interests of the man to whose labor so much is due ought not to be entirely neglected. Any scheme for compensating the landowners seems impracticable and unnecessary for the reasons stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in paragraph 34. It is not intended to deprive them of their rights, but only to settle them on a permanent basis; and it is as much to their interests (*sua si bona noscent*) "as to that of Government to have a prosperous, contented and substantial tenantry."

10. The tendency of enlightened legislation everywhere is to secure to the "actual cultivator" the due reward of his labor and to give him at least a chance of rising in the social scale. This object has been accomplished in various ways in various countries, and it need not be supposed because the permanent settlement in Bengal has failed to secure it, that it was necessarily a foolish settlement. Considering what he was himself, it was not at all unreasonable for Lord Cornwallis to believe that by the creation of landlords of the English type, the cultivators of the soil would be placed in more comfortable circumstances than by any other settlement that could then be made. If the landlords created by him had proved themselves as humane and liberal as he evidently expected they would be, no better plan for the peaceable and prosperous settlement of the country could have been devised; but if they failed in their duty and if one result of the permanent settlement has been to reduce the actual "cultivators" of the soil to something very like serfdom at least, if not actual slavery, it is plainly the duty of the Government to intervene and rectify, if possible, the error they committed in giving their landlords too absolute an authority. At the present day, at any rate, the English law will not permit slavery in any form; and if it is found that landholders anywhere have succeeded in evading the distinct provisions of the law and have reduced their cultivating classes to a condition which, as the Court of Wards

say, "savours strongly of bondage," it is surely the duty of Government to interfere on behalf of "the poor and needy and them that have no (other) helper." How they are to interfere is the great problem of the day which is to be solved in Bengal by the much abused "Tenancy Bill," and elsewhere it may be in many different ways. In Madras Zemindaries, perhaps the simplest remedy would be to declare that the so-called tenant is really a "peasant proprietor" like the Government ryot, and is only bound to pay a fixed share of the produce (commuted or not) to the Zemindar; but with the cultivating classes employed under the ordinary ryotwari proprietor the case is different, and nothing has ever been done to secure to them the fruits of their industry; so that at the present time in districts where the right of the landholder is absolute, as in Malabar and Tanjore, we have the highest authority for saying that the "actual cultivator" has already been reduced to a condition differing only in name from slavery or serfdom.

11. It is therefore, in my opinion, fast becoming a serious question whether the minimum share of the produce to be allowed him should not be fixed by law in the case of all land. I should be inclined to go even further and say that the amount of the proprietor's share (Melwaram) should be fixed once for all on each field, so that in future any one cultivating that field would be assured of enjoying the fruits of any extra labour he might expend upon it; but always with the proviso that the "actual cultivator" should never have less than a fixed share of the produce, so that there might be a limit to sub-letting. This would effect a permanent settlement for the ryotwari land similar to that enjoyed by zemindari ryots in dealing with their landlords. All the reasonable demands of the "ryot proprietor" might be met by a provision to the effect that the proprietor's share (Melwaram) might be increased on account of any permanent improvement made at the expense of the proprietor (or jointly at the expense of the proprietor and cultivator) with the prior consent of the Collector or other officer appointed in that behalf.

12. To assess the amount leviable from the "actual cultivator" on each field in the country would only be a logical extension of the principle which underlies the common law of this country, viz., that the whole produce is divisible between the Government and the "actual cultivator," and if by reason of the lightness of the assessment or any other circumstances, the ryot who holds direct from Government has succeeded in making for himself a valuable property out of his land and has made himself into a sort of rent-charger or zemindar, that is no reason why the "actual cultivator" should not be protected in his rights as it was always intended he should be (Bengal Regulation I of 1793, Section 8, see also Section 250 *et seq.* of Mr. Field's "Landholding" from which it appears that so early as 1776, the Governor-General was fully impressed with the importance of securing to the ryots the *perpetual and undisturbed possession of the lands* and protecting them from arbitrary exactions of farmers as well as Zemindars). It should not be supposed, because the Government have not yet thought it necessary to intervene between the ryot-proprietor and his cultivating tenants, that they have no right to do so; on the contrary, it has always been their clearly expressed determination to intervene whenever it should be thought necessary. It was in order to fix the demand of the Zemindars on the cultivators that the Court of Directors thought it so important to fix the demand of the Government on the Zemindars (see page 756 of the 2nd Volume quoted above); but now in Bengal (as observed by Mr. Campbell, page 760), "the cultivator, whose payment was the only one limited by the despotic sovereigns who preceded us in the government of India, is the only individual whose payment the Government have left undefined," and is therefore, to all intents and purposes, a serf with scarcely any rights at all.

13. The only proper "subject of dispute between *Melwaramdar* and *Kudiwaramdar* (superior and inferior landholder) is the *quantum* payable by the latter to the former" (page 778.) "It has been justly observed that by simply defining that *quantum* and thus satisfactorily adjusting all disputes between either Government or their representative and the numerous minor classes connected with agriculture, a good revenue settlement tends more to promote order, to preserve harmony and to check litigation and crime amongst all ranks of society in India than the whole code of laws or all the tribunals established to administer them" (page 781.)

14. As to the position of Government in the matter, Mr. Campbell says: "The right of Government to interfere between the Zemindar and the cultivator to define the *quantum* so payable is unquestionable." It is not only founded on the ancient common law of India, but was clearly reserved at the period of the permanent settlement (page 781). This view is asserted with great force in the minute of the Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham referred to above, to which, as strongly corroborating the position I am attempting to establish, I request that reference may be made.

15. As observed by the Board many years later, the ryotwari settlement was, in fact, a permanent settlement of the most beneficial character, because it was made with the actual owners of the soil, no matter how small the holdings of some of them might be; but it is necessary now to take care lest in permanently settling the ryotwari land, we have only created a fresh set of Zemindars without any of the checks which our imperfect legislation has succeeded in imposing on the Zemindars of the permanent settlement.

16. We may take a hint in this matter (as in many others) from the practice of the French in India, who provided, so far back as 1788, that the mirasidars should enter into engagements with the "*Soushabitant*," who is also styled "cultivator," and that his share should in no case whatever be less than 25 per cent. (Mr. Campbell's report on the settlement of Tanjore, dated 2nd January 1828, paragraph 13). It will be observed from the following paragraph of the same report that the Danes also were much more careful than we have ever been in defining the rights and duties of a ryot in what Mr. Campbell calls the "puttah" given by them. It will also be seen from paragraph 17 that Mr. Harris actually assigned a fixed percentage to the under-cultivators or purakudies, allowing them as much as 26½ to 35 per cent. of the gross produce, "their interests being (as the French Government also thought) paramount as producing all the food and property of the country."

17. Mr. Campbell, in paragraph 53 of the letter quoted above, states that, in his opinion, "the mirasidar (landholder) of Tanjore holds his land on the double tenure of paying to the Government its revenue in money, and to the purakudi ('actual cultivator' or *Soushabitant*) his share in kind, the maximum of which with us, as with the French Government, has been clearly defined, liable to alteration only by written contract between the parties;" and I believe it is the "common law" of Madras that everyone concerned in the cultivation of a field is entitled to a share in the produce, and cannot, legally at any rate, be reduced to a "condition savouring of bondage."

18. This was also the principle adopted by the Bengal Rent Commission (1880), viz., that such a share "should be left to the cultivator of the soil as will enable him to carry on the cultivation, to live in reasonable comfort and to participate to a reasonable extent in the progress and improving (increasing?) prosperity of his native land;" and in the draft bill prepared by the same Commission, the highest rent eligible from an "occupancy ryot" was limited to ¼th of the average annual value of the gross produce (Field, page 50, notes 7 and 8).

19. Whether it is possible that any such settlement as I have suggested could be carried out, I leave it to Government to decide; but that some remedial measures are necessary must, I think, be admitted, for the present system of bondage can hardly be seriously defended.

20. All I am concerned to prove is that (in the words of Mr. Justice Cunningham) "the special circumstances of Tanjore are such as, if uncounteracted, to ensure the degradation and misery incidental to a redundant agricultural population crowding on the soil, and, *secondly*, that Government has a right to interfere for their protection and is bound to exercise that right."

21. Mr. Cunningham speaks with astonishment of a population of 800 to the square mile, which is much less than the average of the whole Tanjore delta, if the undeveloped taluk of Tiruturaipundi is excluded; and our population may also be said to be "exclusively agricultural" (though it might not appear to be so from the census report). We have therefore much the same economic conditions as in Bengal—a country which Tanjore probably resembles more closely than any other district in

this Presidency. In fact "society seems to be fast reaching the stage described by Mr. Mill, where he says—'As the land is a fixed quantity while population has an unlimited power of increase, unless something checks that increase, the competition for land soon forces up the rent to the highest point consistent with keeping the population alive. The effects, therefore, of a cottier system depend on the extent to which the capacity of the population to increase is controlled by custom, individual prudence or by starvation and disease.'" Up to this time we have tried only the last two checks. The circumstances of the Tanjore cultivator render prudence impossible and custom is entirely against it.

22. Mr. Venkasami Row, in an elaborate calculation (page 393 of the Manual), shows that the population in 1871 must have consumed all the food grains except about 105,000 tons, even though he allows them only a very bare subsistence. At the same rate, the population in 1881 would leave less than 80,000 tons for export, worth just about enough to pay the revenue. It may be said, however, that the produce should be divided amongst those actually engaged in raising it and living on it; and that pensioners and outsiders of all sorts should be regarded as customers of the ryot, just as much as foreigners are. I can hardly suppose that the number of such pensioners, &c., can exceed the 130,000 by which number the population now exceeds two millions, so that we may assume that the population which actually lives on the land is at least 2,000,000, which is very nearly the figure adopted by Mr. Venkasami Row for his calculation.

23. There would seem, therefore, to be no great surplus for the accumulation of wealth, because the export of other produce is really very insignificant; and other facts point, I think, to the conclusion that the great bulk of the population is not (as is commonly supposed) by any means wealthy. Taking the figures of the Board (which are, however, no doubt, very unreliable, and, in fact, necessarily wrong owing to the plan on which they are compiled), we have 190 puttadars paying over Rs. 1,000 a year to Government as revenue; or an average of Rs. 1,423; and assuming that the landholders' share (Melwaram) is equal on the average to twice the assessment, (which is, I believe, a very liberal estimate), the average net income of the 190 wealthiest landed proprietors would be £284 a year.

24. There is yet another test that may be applied where we have as a guide actual figures for some years. There are now under the Court of Wards five Ryotwari Estates with gross incomes ranging from Rs. 5,194 to Rs. 77,869, which may reasonably be taken as a sample of the whole district. The following statement will show that some of them are so extremely embarrassed, that it has been found absolutely necessary to sell parts of them to save the remainder, and that the net income after paying ordinary costs of management, &c., averages only about twice the assessment:—

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Ryotwari Estates under the management of the Court of Wards in the Tanjore District at the close of Fasli 1293.

Names of Estates.	Gross Income of Fasli 1293.	Cost of Establishment, &c., and Cultivation Expenses.	Net Income of Fasli 1293.	Government Assessment.	Debts due to the Estate on 31st December 1884.	Debts due by the Estate on 31st December 1884.
1. Yadapathimangalam	Rs. 77,869	Rs. 26,536	Rs. 51,283	Rs. 21,827	Rs. 98,778	Rs. 47,672
2. Ukkadai	* 18,885	6,415	12,470	9,772	19,163	79,950
3. Mathur	† 10,595	3,591	7,004	3,416	2,377	2,875
4. Alangudicheri	7,672	1,883	5,789	2,300	20,673	2,399
5. Velanganni	5,194	110	5,084	1,700	..	2,629
Total ..	1,20,215	33,585	81,630	39,015	1,40,991	1,35,525
Average ..	24,043	7,717	16,326	7,803	28,198	27,105

* Excludes value realized by sale of jewels, &c.

† Excludes value realized by sale of lands.

25. It appears to be the great object of landlords almost everywhere to prevent the growth of occupancy rights: it is, I think, one of the primary objects of Government to encourage it.

26. Government is equally bound to protect *every* class of cultivators—not those only who may have been firmly established 100 years ago; it is bound, in fact, to see that the best custom of the country is adhered to, and that, on the whole, is the shafing system. It is, at any rate, contrary to good policy (to say nothing of higher principles) to allow the land to be cultivated by creatures who live like animals in a state of bondage and the most primitive barbarism.

READ—the following letter from R. C. NARAYANASAMI, Deputy Collector of Patukóta Division, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated 26th February 1885:—

With reference to your foot-note, No. 251, of the 16th January 1885, I beg to state that the agricultural population of the district might be classed under the following heads:—

- (1) The proprietors of the soil paying revenue direct to Government, including the mirasidars of the Taraf, Shrotriem and Inam, &c., villages and also the Zemindars.
- (2) The persons having a saleable interest in the land as tenants, *i.e.*, those who possess right to a share in the proprietor's share of the crops and divide waram with them. These are called kudies. This class of peasantry will be met with only in the Zemindari and Inam and Shrotriem villages which are lightly assessed by Government.
- (3) Persons who have no occupancy right in the soil, but cultivate lands by virtue of lease deeds obtained from the two classes of persons above described.
- (4) Persons who are mere agricultural laborers without possessing any sort of right in the soil. Under this group fall both porakudies and pannials. The difference between these being only as observed by the Government that porakudies are paid their hire at some settled rate of share in the crop, while the pannials—originally slaves attached to the soil—are paid cooly at daily rates. Now so far as this division is concerned, the lands of the taluk being unlike those of other taluks of the district on the vicissitudes of the season, all the ordinary proprietors and tenants prefer to exert their best and cultivate the lands themselves generally without either leasing out the lands or engaging panniyals. The tenants generally get half waram for nanjai and two-thirds waram for punja crops. The bulk of the land-owners of this division are very petty mirasidars. The general condition of these ryots and of the tenants is far from being in any way good and satisfactory.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated 7th March 1885, No. 1255.

Submitted for the information of the Board and Government, in continuation of this office letter, No. 1216, dated 5th instant.

READ—the following letter from KRISHNANASAMY IYER, Deputy Collector of Tanjore Division, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Senghipatti, 21st March 1885, No. A:—

Adverting to your endorsement, No. 251, dated 16th January last, on Government Order, dated 8th December 1881, Nos. 1364 and 1361A, regarding the Revenue Settlement of Tanjore, I have the honor to report that the ryot-puttadars of Tanjore are not generally the cultivating tenants; that the cultivation is carried on either by panniyals (hired laborers) or porakudies (a sort of tenants), and that there are no regular tenants under the Tanjore mirasidars as under the Zemindars.

2. As observed by Government, the panniyals get daily grain wages from the mirasidars. They also receive small presents in kind and cash on occasions of marriage, child-birth, deaths, oongal and other festivals. They are allowed Kalavadi (the privilege of collecting and enjoying the grain spilt on the threshing floor). The mirasidars further provide the panniyals, free of rent, house-sites with backyards for their occupation and enjoyment, and give them loans of money without interest and land to build their houses, &c.

3. The porakudies are of two classes—

- I. Those who, being themselves petty ryots or puttadars, cultivate the lands of the other richer mirasidars in addition to their own.
- II. Those who, not holding lands of their own, cultivate only the lands of their mirasidars.

The porakudies are also allowed house-sites and back yards free of rent. But they provide themselves with seeds and ploughing stock and get waram (a share of the produce for cultivating the land).

4. In the good old times, the panniyals were actual slaves and the porakudies more obedient to the mirasidars. But owing to advancement of civilization and litigation, the mirasidars are now-a-days more annoyed by porakudies and pannials than the latter by the former. The mirasidars are, therefore, now in the habit of taking bonds from panniyals for moneys lent to them, and deeds of rent from them and the porakudies for house-sites, as the latter claim ownership thereto by reason of long enjoyment. The panniyals and porakudies are in these days at full liberty to resort to emigration whenever they like, and do what they please. They are, I believe, as happy as they could be, and their status is not such as requires any remedial measures to place them in a better condition than they are at present.

5. There is also the leasing or sub-letting system very common in the ryotwari villages of Tanjore, as observed by the Government of India; the lease is given only for stated periods and for specified amounts in kind or money on execution of the necessary deeds of lease, &c.

The renters or lessees have no tenancy right to the land, and the method of cultivation adopted by them is similar to what the mirassidar himself would have otherwise adopted.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated Pangal, 30th March 1885, No. 1965.

Submitted for the information of the Board, in continuation of this office letters, Nos. 1216 and 1255, dated 5th March and 7th March 1885, respectively.

READ—also the following letter from P. W. MOORE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Shiyáli 10th March 1885, No. 247:—

With reference to your foot-note, No. 251, dated 16th January last, I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of the Tahsildars of my division (to be kindly returned).

2. It seems to me that none of the porakudies of this district can fairly be called sub-tenants. In so far as any of them hold lands in their own names, they are tenants directly under Government. The great majority of them, however, do not hold any lands in this way, but cultivate under mirasidars, receiving a share of the produce, which varies from 18 to 33 per cent. on the gross outturn, the mirasidars either defraying all village charges, or allowing a certain additional amount of paddy, called *Kalavadi*, to the Porakudies therefor. As appears from the Kumbakonam Tahsildar's report, the mirasidars can at any time dispense with their services, and they are at liberty at any time to cease to work under the mirasidars. They are therefore mere laborers.

3. The Tahsildars are unanimous in their opinion that the condition of the porakudies and pannials is not bad, and that no special interference by Government is needed on their behalf.

4. From inquiries I have made, I am led to believe that in many cases the mirasidars are abandoning the porakudi system and engaging pannials. The latter system prevents all disputes as to rates of waram. I have no doubt that the Porakudi system would generally be abandoned were it not that in many cases it is difficult to procure pannials. Therefore, the demand for the latter being great and the supply small, it may be expected that their condition will improve.

5. The delay in sending this report is due to the non-receipt of the reports from the Tahsildars, the last of which was received only yesterday.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From N. KRISHNA AIYANGAR, Tahsildar of Mayavaram, to the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, dated 15th February 1885.

With reference to your honor's endorsement order, No. 251, dated 4th instant, on Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 12145, dated 22nd December 1884, directing me to report about the condition of the sub-tenants of the mirassidars, I beg to report as follows.

2. In paragraph 2 of the order, dated 8th December 1884, No. 1364, Revenue, sub-tenants are classed under two heads, viz., porakudies and pannials. The former again are divided into two kinds, namely, (1) those who also hold and cultivate land in their own names and who are alone entitled to be called sub-tenants, and (2) the porakudies, who are mere laborers, and I beg to report about their income as follows.

3. The porakudies get a share of the produce as "waram" which varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the quantity harvested. They also get some extra remuneration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 measures of paddy as "kalavady." Further an extent of land varying from 75 to 100 gulies are assigned to them for every 15 mahs of land as maniam which will yield about 7 to 10 kalams of paddy.

4. The pannials or daily laborers get wages ranging from 2 to 4 measures of paddy per diem. A "kalavady" of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 measures of paddy is also given to them. They occasionally get presents from their masters for such feasts as pongal, deepavali, &c. In some places, their masters give them annually about a rupee and a-half for purchasing cloth. An extent of about 50 to 75 gulies are allowed to these men also as maniam, which may yield about 7 kalams of paddy. When they have no work to do under their masters, they work elsewhere, where they get wages in kind, which varies from 2 to 4 measures or about 2 to 3 annas in cash.

5. The condition of the porakudies and pannials does not call for any remedial measures, as nothing wrong is now being done to them.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From T. V. NARAIYANASAWMI, Tahsildar of Shiyali, to the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, dated 8th March 1885, No. 103.

With reference to the papers noted in the margin, I beg to report that the condition of the sub-tenants of the mirassidars of Tanjore does not call for any interference in their behalf on the part of Government. There are two sets of cultivators, porakudies and pannials. The former provides the required seed and ploughing stock, and in consideration of this and the labor spent on cultivation, he receives certain share of the outturn whatever it may be, the share varying in different parts from 18 to 33 per cent., besides remuneration for customary village labor and manuring. Their condition is not bad. As regards the latter their condition is only the same as that of agricultural laborers in the neighbouring districts. They get daily grain wages without reference to price, are provided with houses and advances on account of marriages and presents on the occasions of birth and death, and freely take to emigration if hard pressed.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam, No. 120, dated 18th February 1885.

Your footnote of the 4th instant on Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 12145, dated 22nd December 1884, has been received and passed on to the Mayavaram Tahsildar in circulation.

2. The lands in this taluk are the property of the puttadars. About 2,000 of these cultivate the lands themselves and the rest by means of pannials or porakudies. The latter class of men take out the lands from the puttadars and cultivate them upon condition of receiving the usual waram which has been fixed for each village at the rate of 20, 25 or 30 per cent. of the produce. They would also obtain from the puttadars money for purchasing the ploughing cattle and paddy for expenses of cultivation. The paddy which they receive in advance on account of expenses will be adjusted out of the waram due to them. If the puttadars dispense with their services, they should repay any amounts that they might have borrowed from them. If they fail to do so, the only means left to the puttadars for recovering them is to resort to the Civil Courts. These are called porakudies. They have no interest at all in the land. The porakudies themselves may cultivate as long as they please and may give it up as they will.

3. The pannials are also cultivators. The puttadars lend them some money or get them married and keep them in service. They take daily wages for their labor and cultivate the lands. Their services also can be dispensed with at the will of either party. If one puttadar dispenses with the services of any pannial he would take up service under another. The pannials may go anywhere they please and there is no restriction placed upon them. These have also no kind of interest whatever in the land. There is no harm or inconvenience in the present practice of having the puttadars' lands cultivated by means of porakudies and pannaiyals.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated Vallam, 2nd April 1885, No. 2044.

Submitted for the information of the Board and Government in continuation of this office letter, No. 1216, and foot-note No. 1255, dated 5th and 7th March 1885, respectively.

2. There is a curious difference in the opinions expressed by the Tahsildars of this division and by Mr. Narainsami Nayudu, Temporary Deputy Collector, who is also a Tahsildar of great experience in this district.

READ—also the following G.O., dated 6th June 1885, Mis. No. 2882, Revenue:—

ABSTRACT.—Communicating letter from the Government of India Revenue and Agricultural Department requesting an early reply to their communication regarding the condition of sub-tenants of the mirassidars of Tanjore with the request that the submission of the report therein called for may be expedited.

Resolution—dated 13th July 1885, No. 2074.

In the first of the letters above read, the Collector of Tanjore furnishes the report called for by Government in G.O., dated 8th December 1884, No. 1364, regarding the condition of the sub-tenants of the mirassidars in that district. The other papers contain the reports of the Divisional officers on the same subject.

2. It appears that the Government of India had been led by the replies of the Board to the questions of the Famine Commissioners printed at pages 359 and 419 of the Appendix to their report—Evidence, Volume III—to believe that subletting was very common among the mirassidars of Tanjore, and that the real cultivators of the soil were reduced to abject poverty. They accordingly desired to be informed to what extent the information furnished by the Board was correct, and directed that the subject should receive attention when making inquiries in connection with the forthcoming settlement of the district, and should be specially noticed in the settlement officer's report.

3. The passages referred to by the Government of India in the Board's replies to the questions of the Famine Commissioners had reference to the condition of the porakudis of the mirassidars, and the Madras Government have already pointed out that a distinction must be made between porakudis who also hold and cultivate lands in their own names and who alone are entitled to be called sub-tenants, and the porakudis who are mere laborers; that the condition of the former is not specially unfavorable; that the latter class are not worse off than agricultural laborers elsewhere and resort to emigration when hard pressed; and that the only difference between them and the class of pannials (farm laborers) is that the pannial gets daily grain wages and the porakudi a share of the crop. The Board believe that the description given by Government is substantially accurate, and accords with the opinion expressed by them at page 428 of the Appendix—Evidence, Volume III—to the Famine Commissioners' Report.

4. Mr. Pennington begins his report by stating that he has not had time for making any special inquiries in connection with the question referred to him, but that

having devoted a good deal of attention to it in a general way, he is in a position to submit his views regarding it. He admits that there is a distinction between porakudis who are tenants (of a sort) and the porakudis and pannials who are nothing but day laborers, but considers that it is the condition of both these unsecured cultivators that is referred to by the Government of India, as they are all actual cultivators whose condition is more or less precarious; that the superior class of porakudis are probably not worse off here than elsewhere, but even they have "no reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry;" and that the others, though not in a much worse position than agricultural laborers in many other countries, "have absolutely no such assurance whatever." He adds that the real question is whether the land of the mirassidars is not being cultivated too much on the day labor instead of on the sharing system; that the bulk of agricultural laborers (pannials) are not really free agents at all, and do not resort to emigration when hard pressed; that they have been reduced by the mirassidars "to a condition which strongly savours of bondage;" and that special precautions are taken to make it impossible for them to emigrate. He, however, further on states that the condition of these agricultural laborers like that of slaves elsewhere is not so wretched as might be expected; that they have few cares, plenty of work and generally just enough to eat so that they enjoy excellent health on the whole, but that nevertheless the system does not conduce to the efficient cultivation of the country as the actual cultivators have not a sufficient interest in the crop and the mirassidars are less enterprising than in Tinnevely.

5. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Pennington's somewhat inconsistent statements are based on a series of fundamental misconceptions. It seems to them that throughout his report he ignores the distinction between tenant farmers and farm laborers, the tenant farmers being persons who undertake the cultivation of land paying rent to the proprietor for the use of it and defraying all the expenses of cultivation, and the farm laborers the servants hired by them. It is doubtless true that "the tendency of enlightened legislation" is to encourage the application of capital to the improvement of land and to increase the food production of the country by giving the tenant farmer fixity of tenure if he can be shown to have by the traditional usage of the country an interest in the land, though not fully protected by law, and in any case a right, when ejected, to be compensated for any improvements he might have effected, and of which he has not either wholly or in part reaped the benefit; but nowhere has it been found possible to regulate the wages payable to the farm servant. The status of mirassidars in the Tanjore District, who are mostly

Number of puttass for less than Rs. 10.	86,603	small holders, more than half of them
Total number of puttass	152,381	paying less than Rs. 10 as assessment to Government, differs in no respect from

that of ryots in other districts, who, as defined by the Board in 1818, constitute "the class of cultivators who employ, superintend, and sometimes assist the laborer, and who are everywhere the farmers of the country and the creators and payers of the public revenue." The mirassidar-ryot, except when he sublets his land, is farmer as well as proprietor, and cultivates his holding either under the panni or porakudi system. When the land is cultivated under the panni system, the mirassidar-ryot superintends the work of the pannials in the minutest detail, paying them daily wages, and often works in the fields himself. In cases in which the porakudi system of cultivation is adopted, the porakudi or laborer is remunerated by a share of the crop instead of by daily wages, on condition of finding the seed-grain and employing his own ploughing cattle and agricultural implements. The ordinary porakudi cultivation therefore is not a case of subletting any more than panni cultivation. The land remains in the possession of the ryot, who pays the taxes, bears the expenses of farm repairs, clearance of irrigation channels, manuring the fields and lowering them, and who reaps the produce with the assistance of the porakudis, to whom he pays special wages for this work over and above the warum or share of the crop set apart as remuneration for cultivating the land. As pointed out by Mr. Wallace, the Collector of Tanjore in 1805 (*vide* collection of "Paperson Mirassi Right"), "although the mirassidars, in employing either class of porakudis, renounce all interference in the actual business of tillage, it is not to be considered that they neglect the management of their lands. On the contrary, they superintend and direct the labors of the porakudis

in all the particulars of rural economy. Their engagements with porakudis are not for a fixed quantity of grain or a determinate sum of money. The porakudis have an active interest in cultivating the lands of the mirassidars in the most beneficial manner possible, as a fixed proportion of the produce is the only remuneration which they have to look to for their labors. This proportion varies in different villages. It is not anywhere less than 22 per cent. of the gross produce, nor more than 30." This arrangement exactly answers the purposes of an industrial partnership between the laborer and the farmer, recommended by political economists as being calculated to call forth the activity and intelligence of the laborer to the advantage of both. It is therefore a mistake to state, as Mr. Pennington has done, that porakudis and pannials, who he admits are only hired laborers, "have no assurance as to the fruits of their industry." The wages they get is the remuneration for their labor, and there is no question in their case of compensation for improvements, for improvements are effected at the mirassidar's expense. What Mr. Pennington means probably is that the rate of wages in force is insufficient to maintain the laborer in decent comfort, though elsewhere he admits that he "has plenty of work and enjoys excellent health." This view of the case simply opens up the socialist question of "the claims of labor" as against "capital," and no means, consistent with the maintenance of private property that the Board are aware of, have been devised for keeping wages at a high level when natural influences, such as the pressure of population on the means of subsistence and the absence of habits of prudence among the working classes, tend to lower them.

6. Mr. Pennington's citation of the authority of the Board in their capacity of Court of Wards for the statement that the mirassidars have reduced the porakudis "to a condition savouring strongly of bondage" is misleading. The circumstances under which the Court of Wards made the remark were these:—The Collector of Tanjore (Mr. H. E. Stokes) in 1883, in his report on Wards' estates in that district, stated, in respect of one estate, that the larger portion of the debts due to it consisted of advances made to porakudis which were irrecoverable, but that the amounts should nevertheless be retained in the accounts to prevent their leaving the service of the estate. The Court of Wards, not approving of this arrangement, refused to sanction it, remarking that it savoured strongly of bondage limited by the law of limitation, and ordered the Collector to recover at once all such sums as could be recovered and clear the accounts of the rest which were practically fictitious entries. The remark was probably too strong even in the circumstances of the particular case, and the Court of Wards did not certainly intend by it to characterize the condition of laborers generally throughout the Tanjore District as one of bondage. It is true that at the end of the last century the pannials in Tanjore District as elsewhere were prædial slaves, but under the operation of British laws not a vestige of slavery now remains, and the laborers are free to dispose of their labor on the best terms obtainable. Mr. Pennington's assertion that laborers are not "free agents at all" in any but a metaphorical sense is contradicted by the statements contained in the reports of all his Divisional officers, and the Board are of opinion that he should not have committed himself to so serious and misleading a statement without sufficient inquiry. Mr. Pennington also points to the fact of ryotwari land paying rent at all to the ryot in addition to the Government assessment, as conclusively showing that the laborers are kept in an abject state of poverty, overlooking the fact that the Government do not profess to take the whole of the economic rent as their revenue; for if they did the ryots' property would have little or no value, while the object of fiscal reforms from the days of Sir Thomas Munro has been to render it valuable. Mr. Pennington's argument in fact amounts to this that after paying the Government revenue there ought to be nothing left for rent, and that all the balance of profit should go to the farm laborer, forgetting that such an arrangement would at once result in the farm laborer employing somebody to work under him and turning himself into a rent-receiver.

7. Mr. Pennington's proposal to improve the position of the porakudi is to fix at the settlement in regard to each field the quantity of produce representing what he calls the melvaram (but which is really the kudivaram) of the mirassidar-ryot, so that any one cultivating the land may after paying it be assured of enjoying the fruits of any extra labor he might bestow upon it, but always with the proviso that the

7. Mr. Pennington states that legislation in favor of the porakudi will be in accordance with the common law of the country under which the produce of land is "divisible between the Government and the actual cultivator." The actual cultivator here referred to is evidently the original colonist "who cut away the wood or who first cleared the land and tilled it" and his successors in interest, and not the laborer now hired by him. Mr. Pennington treats the position of a mirassidar as similar to that of a Zemindar, and erroneously calls the share of the produce taken by the former melvaram instead of kudivaram, which it really is. There is no real difference between the status of a mirassidar and that of a ryot as already pointed out, and all declarations made at the time of the permanent settlement in favor of the ryots are entirely inapplicable to porakudis, who, as well as the sub-ryots referred to by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his minute on the Bengal Rent Bill, from which Mr. Pennington largely quotes, have "no historical status whatever." It is also to be noted that in the recent Bengal tenancy legislation, the Zemindar's Khamar land, i.e., land in

9. As to the question also of su Government of India chiefly desired info no information. No facts have come to is practised to any injurious extent in to the views previously expressed by dated 29th April 1882, No. 457, that an, sublet their lands whenever they are unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust.

(True Copies

ORDER—dated 29th October 1885, 7

Land Revenue, No. 133.

2. Ordered that the Governmer

(Here enter No.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. E. Fernandez,

100 Copies.

Madras
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 29th October 1885, No. 1195.

OCTOBER.

Sub-tenants in Tanjore.
Concurring in the views expressed by the
Board of Revenue regarding the condition of —.

29TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1196, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to your letters, No. 663-R, dated 26th September 1884, and
No. 352-R, dated 28th May 1885, I am
directed to forward the accompanying
copy of proceedings of this Government,
dated 29th instant, No. 1195, and to say

Land Revenue, No. 134.

that His Excellency the Governor in Council has nothing to add to the exhaustive treat-
ment of the matter in question contained in the proceedings of the Madras Board of
Revenue read therein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
29th October 1885.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

70 Copies.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd December 1884, Mis No. 12145 :—

ABSTRACT—Communicating to the Collector of Tanjore Government Order on letter from the Government of India regarding the Revenue Settlement of Tanjore.

READ—also the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th March 1885, No. 1216 :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd December 1884, Mis. No. 12145, forwarding G.O. No. 1364 (Revenue), dated 8th December 1884, and calling for a report on the condition of the actual cultivators of the soil in this district, and your reminder, dated 23rd January 1885, No. 661, I have the honor to state that I have not had time to make any special inquiries or to receive any further information on the subject since the receipt of the order in question, but, having already devoted a good deal of attention to it, I venture to submit the following remarks for consideration, though not without very great diffidence.

2. There is, no doubt, as observed by Government, a distinction between the "Purakudies," who are real tenants (of a sort), and the "Purakudies" and "Panniyals," who are really nothing but day-laborers; but it is, I apprehend, the condition of both these unsecured cultivators (whether they are called "Purakudies" or "Panniyals") to which the Government of India allude. They are all "actual cultivators," whose condition is only more or less precarious. The superior class of purakudies are probably not worse off here than elsewhere, but even they have no reasonable assurance "as to the fruits of their industry;" and the others, though not, I dare say, in a much worse position than agricultural laborers in many other countries, have absolutely no such assurance whatever.

3. The real question seems to me to be whether the land of the mirasidars in this district is not being cultivated too much on the day-laborer system, instead of on the sharing system. I think it is; though I am quite aware that, *with a good landlord*, the condition of day-laborers may be far better than that of sub-ryots enjoying a fixed share of the crop.

4. The fact is that the bulk of the real agricultural laborers of this district ("Panniyals") are not really free agents at all; and it is not the case, I think, that they "resort freely to emigration when hard pressed." On the contrary, I have the authority of the Court of Wards for saying that they have been reduced to a condition which "savours strongly of bondage,"* and that special precautions are taken to make it impossible for them to emigrate.

* Court's Proceedings, No. 2203, dated 31st July 1883, paragraph 32.

5. I have already brought the condition of the "actual cultivator" prominently to notice in a report on a crop experiment made last year to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, dated 5th May 1884, No. 2491, in paragraph 3 of which I wrote as follows :—

"It is difficult to understand how such land as that on which this experiment was tried can be made to pay *rent* (exclusive of the assessment) at all; and the fact that it does shows clearly in what an abject state of poverty the actual cultivators are kept by their masters, the mirasidars. They are, in fact (as recently observed by the Board), in a state "savouring strongly of bondage," but (like slaves elsewhere) they are not so wretched as might be expected. They have few cares, plenty of work and generally just enough to eat, so that they enjoy excellent

health on the whole and are said to be less subject to venereal diseases than their masters. The system, however, is not, in my opinion, conducive to the efficient cultivation of the country; either the actual cultivators have not a sufficient interest in the crop, or the mirasidars are less enterprising than in Tinnevely."

6. When, however, I am asked to suggest "remedial measures," the problem seems almost hopeless of solution, and I have never satisfied myself that I could make any suggestion at all likely to be carried into effect. But as I am called upon to report, I will state what I think ought to be done, if possible. After all, my proposals do not go much further than those of the Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham which are published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th January.

7. It will, I believe, be generally admitted—at any rate in Madras—that originally the produce of the land in India was shared between two parties only—the Government and the "actual cultivator" (see Mr. A. D. Campbell's paper, page 749 of Volume II Reprint of the fifth Report); and that to certain persons, Zemindars and the like, Government made over their share from time to time on certain conditions specified (with more or less obscurity and vacillation) in various Acts and Regulations, one of which conditions generally was that they should "treat their ryots with tenderness." But no such settlement was made with the ordinary ryotwari proprietors (mirasidars, as they call themselves here), partly, perhaps, because in most parts of the country they were then the "actual cultivators" themselves (paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 437, dated 29th April 1882, in which the same view is expressed), and it was not observed that many of them had become great landlords (often Brahmans, who are scarcely ever the actual cultivators and often non resident), who let out their land to sub-ryots who are really tenants-at-will, though perhaps not often mere farm laborers or serfs.

8. In the order quoted above, the Government observed that it was quite out of the question to confer on the person who actually holds the plough or personally labors on cultivation operations anything like occupancy rights without expropriating the landowners and destroying, or at least materially injuring, all property in land.

9. Now I have no desire to suggest anything revolutionary or anything calculated to reduce the value of any man's undoubted property, but I do think that the "actual cultivator," who in this district at any rate has long since relieved the original party to the contract with Government of all manual labor, does deserve more consideration than he has received hitherto; and that while the status of all others interested in the land is being settled, the interests of the man to whose labor so much is due ought not to be entirely neglected. Any scheme for compensating the landowners seems impracticable and unnecessary for the reasons stated by Mr. Justice Cunningham in paragraph 34. It is not intended to deprive them of their rights, but only to settle them on a permanent basis; and it is as much to their interests (*sui si bona noscent*) "as to that of Government to have a prosperous, contented and substantial tenantry."

10. The tendency of enlightened legislation everywhere is to secure to the "actual cultivator" the due reward of his labor and to give him at least a chance of rising in the social scale. This object has been accomplished in various ways in various countries, and it need not be supposed because the permanent settlement in Bengal has failed to secure it, that it was necessarily a foolish settlement. Considering what he was himself, it was not at all unreasonable for Lord Cornwallis to believe that by the creation of landlords of the English type, the cultivators of the soil would be placed in more comfortable circumstances than by any other settlement that could then be made. If the landlords created by him had proved themselves as humane and liberal as he evidently expected they would be, no better plan for the peaceable and prosperous settlement of the country could have been devised; but if they failed in their duty and if one result of the permanent settlement has been to reduce the actual "cultivators" of the soil to something very like serfdom at least, if not actual slavery, it is plainly the duty of the Government to intervene and rectify, if possible, the error they committed in giving their landlords too absolute an authority. At the present day, at any rate, the English law will not permit slavery in any form; and if it is found that landlords anywhere have succeeded in evading the distinct provisions of the law and have reduced their cultivating classes to a condition which, as the Court of Wards

say, "savours strongly of bondage," it is surely the duty of Government to interfere on behalf of "the poor and needy and them that have no (other) helper." How they are to interfere is the great problem of the day which is to be solved in Bengal by the much abused "Tenancy Bill," and elsewhere it may be in many different ways. In Madras Zemindaries, perhaps the simplest remedy would be to declare that the so-called tenant is really a "peasant proprietor" like the Government ryot, and is only bound to pay a fixed share of the produce (commuted or not) to the Zemindar; but with the cultivating classes employed under the ordinary ryotwari proprietor the case is different, and nothing has ever been done to secure to them the fruits of their industry; so that at the present time in districts where the right of the landholder is absolute, as in Malabar and Tanjore, we have the highest authority for saying that the "actual cultivator" has already been reduced to a condition differing only in name from slavery or serfdom.

11. It is therefore, in my opinion, fast becoming a serious question whether the minimum share of the produce to be allowed him should not be fixed by law in the case of all land. I should be inclined to go even further and say that the amount of the proprietor's share (Melwaram) should be fixed once for all on each field, so that in future any one cultivating that field would be assured of enjoying the fruits of any extra labour he might expend upon it; but always with the proviso that the "actual cultivator" should never have less than a fixed share of the produce, so that there might be a limit to sub-letting. This would effect a permanent settlement for the ryotwari land similar to that enjoyed by zemindari ryots in dealing with their landlords. All the reasonable demands of the "ryot proprietor" might be met by a provision to the effect that the proprietor's share (Melwaram) might be increased on account of any permanent improvement made at the expense of the proprietor (or jointly at the expense of the proprietor and cultivator) with the prior consent of the Collector or other officer appointed in that behalf.

12. To assess the amount leviable from the "actual cultivator" on each field in the country would only be a logical extension of the principle which underlies the common law of this country, viz., that the whole produce is divisible between the Government and the "actual cultivator;" and if by reason of the lightness of the assessment or any other circumstances, the ryot who holds direct from Government has succeeded in making for himself a valuable property out of his land and has made himself into a sort of rent-charger or zemindar, that is no reason why the "actual cultivator" should not be protected in his rights as it was always intended he should be (Bengal Regulation I of 1793, Section 8, see also Section 250 *et seq.* of Mr. Field's "Landholding" from which it appears that so early as 1776, the Governor-General was fully impressed with the importance of securing to the ryots the *perpetual and undisturbed possession of the lands* and protecting them from arbitrary exactions of farmers as well as Zemindars). It should not be supposed, because the Government have not yet thought it necessary to intervene between the ryot-proprietor and his cultivating tenants, that they have no right to do so; on the contrary, it has always been their clearly expressed determination to intervene whenever it should be thought necessary. It was in order to fix the demand of the Zemindars on the cultivators that the Court of Directors thought it so important to fix the demand of the Government on the Zemindars (see page 756 of the 2nd Volume quoted above); but now in Bengal (as observed by Mr. Campbell, page 760), "the cultivator, whose payment was the only one limited by the despotic sovereigns who preceded us in the government of India, is the only individual whose payment the Government have left undefined," and is therefore, to all intents and purposes, a serf with scarcely any rights at all.

13. The only proper "subject of dispute between *Melwaramdar* and *Kudiwaranddar* (superior and inferior landholder) is the *quantum* payable by the latter to the former" (page 778.) "It has been justly observed that by simply defining that *quantum* and thus satisfactorily adjusting all disputes between either Government or their representative and the numerous minor classes connected with agriculture, a good revenue settlement tends more to promote order, to preserve harmony and to check litigation and crime amongst all ranks of society in India than the whole code of laws or all the tribunals established to administer them" (page 781.)

15. As observed by the Board many years later, the ryotwari settlement was, in fact, a permanent settlement of the most beneficial character, because it was made with the actual owners of the soil, no matter how small the holdings of some of them might be; but it is necessary now to take care lest in permanently settling the ryotwari land, we have only created a fresh set of Zemindars without any of the checks which our imperfect legislation has succeeded in imposing on the Zemindars of the permanent settlement.

17. Mr. Campbell, in paragraph #3 of the letter quoted above, states that, in his opinion, "the mirasidar (landholder) of Tanjore holds his land on the double tenure of paying to the Government its revenue in money, and to the purakudi ('actual cultivator' or *Soushabitant*) his share in kind, the maximum of which with us, as with the French Government, has been clearly defined, liable to alteration only by written contract between the parties;" and I believe it is the "common law" of Madras that everyone concerned in the cultivation of a field is entitled to a share in the produce, and cannot, legally at any rate, be reduced to a "condition savouring of bondage."

19. Whether it is possible that any such settlement as I have suggested could be carried out, I leave it to Government to decide; but that some remedial measures are necessary must, I think, be admitted, for the present system of bondage can hardly be seriously defended.

21. Mr. Cunningham speaks with astonishment of a population of 800 to the square mile, which is much less than the average of the whole Tanjore delta, if the undeveloped taluk of Tiruturaipundi is excluded; and our population may also be said to be "exclusively agricultural" (though it might not appear to be so from the census report). We have therefore much the same economic conditions as in Bengal—a country which Tanjore probably resembles more closely than any other district in

22. Mr. Venkasami Row, in an elaborate calculation (page 393 of the Manual), shows that the population in 1871 must have consumed all the food grains except about 145,000 tons, even though he allows them only a very bare subsistence. At the same rate, the population in 1881 would leave less than 80,000 tons for export, worth just about enough to pay the revenue. It may be said, however, that the produce should be divided amongst those actually engaged in raising it and living on it; and that pensioners and outsiders of all sorts should be regarded as customers of the ryot, just as much as foreigners are. I can hardly suppose that the number of such pensioners, &c., can exceed the 130,000 by which number the population now exceeds two millions, so that we may assume that the population which actually lives on the land is at least 2,000,000, which is very nearly the figure adopted by Mr. Venkasami Row for his calculation.

24. There is yet another test that may be applied where we have as a guide actual figures for some years. There are now under the Court of Wards five Ryotwari Estates with gross incomes ranging from Rs. 5,194 to Rs. 77,869, which may reasonably be taken as a sample of the whole district. The following statement will show that some of them are so extremely embarrassed, that it has been found absolutely necessary to sell parts of them to save the remainder, and that the net income after paying ordinary costs of management, &c., averages only about twice the assessment:—

Names of Estates.		Gross Income of Fasil 1293.	Cost of Estab- lishment, &c. and Cultivation Expenses.	Net Income of Fasil 1293.	Government Assessment.	Debts due to the Estate on 31st December 1884.	Debts due by the Estate on 31st December 1884.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1.	Yadupathimangalam	77,869	26,586	51,283	21,827	98,778	47,672
2.	Ukkadai	* 18,885	6,415	12,470	9,772	19,163	79,950
3.	Mathur	† 10,595	3,591	7,004	3,416	2,377	2,875
4.	Alangudichori	7,672	1,883	5,789	2,300	20,673	2,399
5.	Volanganni	5,194	110	5,084	1,700	..	2,629
Total ..		1,20,215	33,585	81,630	39,015	1,40,991	1,35,625
Average ..		24,043	7,717	16,326	7,803	28,198	27,105

* Excludes value realized by sale of jewels, &c.

25. It appears to be the great object of landlords almost everywhere to prevent the growth of occupancy rights: it is, I think, one of the primary objects of Government to encourage it.

26. Government is equally bound to protect every class of cultivators—not those only who may have been firmly established 100 years ago; it is bound, in fact, to see that the best custom of the country is adhered to, and that, on the whole, is the sharing system. It is, at any rate, contrary to good policy (to say nothing of higher principles) to allow the land to be cultivated by creatures who live like animals in a state of bondage and the most primitive barbarism.

READ—the following letter from R. C. NARAYANASAMI, Deputy Collector of Patukōta Division, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated 26th February 1885:—
With reference to your foot-note, No. 251, of the 16th January 1885, I beg to state that the agricultural population of the district might be classed under the following heads:—

- (1) The proprietors of the soil paying revenue direct to Government, including the mirasidars of the Taraf, Shrotriem and Inam, &c., villages and also the Zemindars.
- (2) The persons having a saleable interest in the land as tenants, *i.e.*, those who possess right to a share in the proprietor's share of the crops and divide waram with them. These are called kudies. This class of peasantry will be met with only in the Zemindari and Inam and Shrotriem villages which are lightly assessed by Government.
- (3) Persons who have no occupancy right in the soil, but cultivate lands by virtue of lease deeds obtained from the two classes of persons above described.
- (4) Persons who are mere agricultural laborers without possessing any sort of right in the soil. Under this group fall both purakudies and panniyals. The difference between these being only as observed by the Government that purakudies are paid their hire at some settled rate of share in the crop, while the panniyals—originally slaves attached to the soil—are paid cooly at daily rates. Now so far as this division is concerned, the lands of the taluk being unlike those of other taluks of the district and unirrigated, and the chances of realizing fairly good crops being entirely dependant on the vicissitudes of the season, all the ordinary proprietors and tenants prefer to exert their best and cultivate the lands themselves generally without either leasing out the lands or engaging panniyals. The tenants generally get half waram for nanjai and two-thirds waram for punja crops. The bulk of the land-owners of this division are very petty mirasidars. The general condition of these ryots and of the tenants is far from being in any way good and satisfactory.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated 7th March 1885, No. 1255.

Submitted for the information of the Board and Government, in continuation of this office letter, No. 1216, dated 5th instant.

READ—the following letter from KRISHNANASAMY IYER, Deputy Collector of Tanjore Division, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Senghipatti, 21st March 1885, No. A:—

Adverting to your endorsement, No. 251, dated 16th January last, on Government Order, dated 8th December 1884, Nos. 1364 and 1364A, regarding the Revenue Settlement of Tanjore, I have the honor to report that the ryot-puttadars of Tanjore are not generally the cultivating tenants; that the cultivation is carried on either by panniyals (hired laborers) or purakudies (a sort of tenants), and that there are no regular tenants under the Tanjore mirasidars as under the Zemindars.

2. As observed by Government, the panniyals get daily grain wages from the mirasidars. They also receive small presents in kind and cash on occasions of marriage, child-birth, deaths, Pongal and other festivals. They are allowed Kalavadi (the privilege of collecting and enjoying the grain spilt on the threshing floor). The mirasidars further provide the panniyals, free of rent, house-sites with backyards for their occupation and enjoyment, and give them loans of money without interest and land to build their houses, &c.

3. The purakudies are of two classes—

- I. Those who, being themselves petty ryots or puttadars, cultivate the lands of the other richer mirasidars in addition to their own.
- II. Those who, not holding lands of their own, cultivate only the lands of their mirasidars.

The purakudies are also allowed house-sites and back yards free of rent. But they provide themselves with seeds and ploughing stock and get waram (a share of the produce for cultivating the land).

4. In the good old times, the panniyals were actual slaves and the purakudies more obedient to the mirasidars. But owing to advancement of civilization and litigation, the mirasidars are now-a-days more annoyed by purakudies and panniyals than the latter by the former. The mirasidars are, therefore, now in the habit of taking bonds from panniyals for moneys lent to them, and deeds of rent from them and the purakudies for house-sites, as the latter claim ownership thereto by reason of long enjoyment. The panniyals and purakudies are in these days at full liberty to resort to emigration whenever they like, and do what they please. They are, I believe, as happy as they could be, and their status is not such as requires any remedial measures to place them in a better condition than they are at present.

5. There is also the leasing or sub-letting system very common in the ryotwari villages of Tanjore, as observed by the Government of India; the lease is given only for stated periods and for specified amounts in kind or money on execution of the necessary deeds of lease, &c.

The renters or lessees have no tenancy right to the land, and the method of cultivation adopted by them is similar to what the mirasidar himself would have otherwise adopted.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated Pangal, 30th March 1885, No. 1965.

Submitted for the information of the Board, in continuation of this office letters, Nos. 1216 and 1255, dated 5th March and 7th March 1885, respectively.

READ—also the following letter from P. W. MOORE, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Collector of Tanjore, dated Shiyali 10th March 1885, No. 247:—

With reference to your foot-note, No. 251, dated 16th January last, I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of the Tahsildars of my division (to be kindly returned).

2. It seems to me that none of the Purakudies of this district can fairly be called sub-tenants. In so far as any of them hold lands in their own names, they are tenants directly under Government. The great majority of them, however, do not hold any lands in this way, but cultivate under mirasidars, receiving a share of the produce, which varies from 18 to 33 per cent. on the gross outturn, the mirasidars either defraying all village charges, or allowing a certain additional amount of paddy, called *Kalavadi*, to the Purakudies therefor. As appears from the Kumbakonam Tahsil-dar's report, the mirasidars can at any time dispense with their services, and they are at liberty at any time to cease to work under the mirasidars. They are therefore mere laborers.

3. The Tahsildars are unanimous in their opinion that the condition of the Purakudies and Panniyals is not bad, and that no special interference by Government is needed on their behalf.

4. From inquiries I have made, I am led to believe that in many cases the Mirasidars are abandoning the Purakudi system and engaging Panniyals. The latter system prevents all disputes as to rates of waram. I have no doubt that the Purakudi system would generally be abandoned were it not that in many cases it is difficult to procure Panniyals. Therefore, the demand for the latter being great and the supply small, it may be expected that their condition will improve.

5. The delay in sending this report is due to the non-receipt of the reports from the Tahsildars, the last of which was received only yesterday.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From N. KRISHNA AIYANGAR, Tahsildar of Mayavaram, to the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, dated 15th February 1885.

With reference to your honor's endorsement order, No. 251, dated 4th instant, on Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 12145, dated 22nd December 1884, directing me to report about the condition of the sub-tenants of the Mirasidars, I beg to report as follows.

2. In par graph 2 of the order, dated 8th December 1884, No. 1364, Revenue, sub-tenants are classed under two heads, viz. porakudies and pannaiyals. The former again are divided into two kinds, namely, (1) those who also hold and cultivate land in their own names and who are alone entitled to be called sub-tenants, and (2) the porakudies, who are mere laborers, and I beg to report about their income as follows.

3. The porakudies get a share of the produce as "waram" which varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the quantity harvested. They also get some extra remuneration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 measures of paddy as "kalavady." Further an extent of land varying from 75 to 100 gulies are assigned to them for every 15 bishas of land as maniam which will yield about 7 to 10 kalams of paddy.

4. The pannaiyals or daily laborers get wages ranging from 2 to 4 measures of paddy per diem. A "kalavady" of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 measures of paddy is also given to them. They occasionally get presents from their masters for such feasts as pongal, deepavali, &c. In some places, their masters give them annually about a rupee and a-half for purchasing cloth. An extent of about 50 to 75 gulies are allowed to these men also as maniam, which may yield about 7 kalams of paddy. When they have no work to do under their masters, they work elsewhere, when they get wages in kind, which varies from 2 to 4 measures or about 2 to 3 annas in cash.

5. The condition of the porakudies and pannaiyals does not call for any remedial measures, as nothing wrong is now being done to them.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From T. V. NARAIYANASAW II, Tahsildar of Shiyali, to the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, dated 8th March 1885, No. 103.

With reference to the papers noted in the margin, I beg to report that the condition of the sub-tenants of the Mirasidars of Tanjore does not call for any interference in their behalf on the part of Government. There are two sets of cultivators, porakudies and pannaiyals. The former provides the required seed and ploughing stock, and in consideration of this and the labor spent on cultivation, he receives certain share of the outturn whatever it may be, the share varying in different parts from 18 to 33 per cent., besides remuneration for customary village labor and manuring. Their condition is not bad. As regards the latter their condition is only the same as that of agricultural laborers in the neighboring districts. They get daily grain wages without reference to price, are provided with houses and advances on account of marriages and presents on the occasions of birth and death, and freely take to emigration if hard pressed.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam, No. 120, dated 18th February 1885.

Your footnote of the 4th instant on Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 12145, dated 22nd December 1884, has been received and passed on to the Mayavaram Tahsildar in circulation.

2. The lands in this taluk are the property of the puttadars. About 2,000 of these cultivate the lands themselves and the rest by means of pannaiyals or porakudies. The latter class of men take out the lands from the puttadars and cultivate them upon condition of receiving the usual waram which has been fixed for each village at the rate of 20, 25 or 30 per cent. of the produce. They would also obtain from the puttadars money for purchasing the ploughing cattle and paddy for expenses of cultivation. The paddy which they receive in advance on account of expenses will be adjusted out of the waram due to them. If the puttadars dispense with their services, they should repay any amounts that they might have borrowed from them. If they fail to do so, the only means left to the puttadars for recovering them is to resort to the Civil Courts. These are called *porakudies*. They have no interest at all in the land. The porakudies themselves may cultivate as long as they please and may give it up as they will.

3. The pannaiyals are also cultivators. The puttadars lend them some money or get them married and keep them in service. They take daily wages for their labor and cultivate the lands. Their services also can be dispensed with at the will of either party. If one puttadar dispenses with the services of any pannaiyal he would take up service under another. The pannaiyals may go anywhere they please and there is no restriction placed upon them. These have also no kind of interest whatever in the land. There is no harm or inconvenience in the present practice of having the puttadars' lands cultivated by means of porakudies and pannaiyals.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

Endorsement by J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated Vallam, 2nd April 1885, No. 2044.

Submitted for the information of the Board and Government in continuation of this office letter, No. 1216, and footnote No. 1255, dated 5th and 7th March 1885, respectively.

2. There is a curious difference in the opinions expressed by the Tahsildars of this division and by Mr. Narainsami Nayudu, Temporary Deputy Collector, who is also a Tahsildar of great experience in this district.

READ—also the following G.O., dated 6th June 1885, Mis. No. 2882, Revenue:—

ABSTRACT.—Communicating letter from the Government of India Revenue and Agricultural Department requesting an early reply to their communication regarding the condition of sub-tenants of the mirasidars of Tanjore with the request that the submission of the report therein called for may be expedited.

RESOLUTION—dated 13th July 1885, No. 2074.

In the first of the letters above read, the Collector of Tanjore furnishes the report called for by Government in G.O., dated 8th December 1884, No. 1364, regarding the condition of the sub-tenants of the mirasidars in that district. The other papers contain the reports of the Divisional officers on the same subject.

2. It appears that the Government of India had been led by the replies of the Board to the questions of the Famine Commissioners printed at pages 359 and 419 of the Appendix to their report—Evidence, Volume III—to believe that subletting was the very common among the mirasidars of Tanjore, and that the real cultivators of the soil were reduced to abject poverty. They accordingly desired to be informed to what extent the information furnished by the Board was correct, and directed that the subject should receive attention when making inquiries in connection with the forthcoming settlement of the district, and should be specially noticed in the settlement officer's report.

3. The passages referred to by the Government of India in the Board's replies to the questions of the Famine Commissioners had reference to the condition of the porakudis of the mirasidars, and the Madras Government have already pointed out that a distinction must be made between porakudis who also hold and cultivate lands in their own names and who alone are entitled to be called sub-tenants, and the porakudis who are mere laborers; that the condition of the former is not specially unfavorable; that the latter class are not worse off than agricultural laborers elsewhere and resort to emigration when hard pressed; and that the only difference between them and the class of pannaiyals (farm laborers) is that the pannaiyal gets daily grain wages and the porakudi a share of the crop. The Board believe that the description given by Government is substantially accurate, and accords with the opinion expressed by them at page 428 of the Appendix—Evidence, Volume III—to the Famine Commissioners' Report.

4. Mr. Pennington begins his report by stating that he has not had time for making any special inquiries in connection with the question referred to him, but that

having devoted a good deal of attention to it in a general way, he is in a position to submit his views regarding it. He admits that there is a distinction between porakudis who are tenants (of a sort) and the porakudis and pannials who are nothing but day laborers, but considers that it is the condition of both these unsecured cultivators that is referred to by the Government of India, as they are all actual cultivators whose condition is more or less precarious; that the superior class of porakudis are probably not worse off here than elsewhere, but even they have "no reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry"; and that the others, though not in a much worse position than agricultural laborers in many other countries, "have absolutely no such assurance whatever." He adds that the real question is whether the land of the mirassidars is not being cultivated too much on the day labor instead of on the sharing system; that the bulk of agricultural laborers (pannials) are not really free agents at all, and do not resort to emigration when hard pressed; that they have been reduced by the mirassidars "to a condition which strongly savours of bondage"; and that special precautions are taken to make it impossible for them to emigrate. He, however, further on states that the condition of these agricultural laborers like that of slaves elsewhere is not so wretched as might be expected; that they have few cares, plenty of work and generally just enough to eat so that they enjoy excellent health on the whole, but that nevertheless the system does not conduce to the efficient cultivation of the country as the actual cultivators have not a sufficient interest in the crop and the mirassidars are less enterprising than in Tinnevely.

5. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Pennington's somewhat inconsistent statements are based on a series of fundamental misconceptions. It seems to them that throughout his report he ignores the distinction between tenant farmers and farm laborers, the tenant farmers being persons who undertake the cultivation of land paying rent to the proprietor for the use of it and defraying all the expenses of cultivation, and the farm laborers the servants hired by them. It is doubtless true that "the tendency of enlightened legislation" is to encourage the application of capital to the improvement of land and to increase the food production of the country by giving the tenant farmer fixity of tenure if he can be shown to have by the traditional usage of the country an interest in the land, though not fully protected by law, and in any case a right, when ejected, to be compensated for any improvements he might have effected, and of which he has not either wholly or in part reaped the benefit; but nowhere has it been found possible to regulate the wages payable to the farm servant. The status of mirassidars in the Tanjore District, who are mostly

Number of puttas for less than Rs. 10. 86,603
Total number of puttas 152,381

that of ryots in other districts, who, as defined by the Board in 1818, constitute "the class of cultivators who employ, superintend, and sometimes assist the laborer, and who are everywhere the farmers of the country and the creators and payers of the public revenue." The mirassidar-ryot, except when he sublets his land, is farmer as well as proprietor, and cultivates his holding either under the pannei or porakudi system. When the land is cultivated under the pannei system, the mirassidar-ryot superintends the work of the pannials in the minutest detail, paying them daily wages, and often works in the fields himself. In cases in which the porakudi system of cultivation is adopted, the porakudi or laborer is remunerated by a share of the crop instead of by daily wages, on condition of finding the seed-grain and employing his own ploughing cattle and agricultural implements. The ordinary porakudi cultivation therefore is not a case of subletting any more than pannei cultivation. The land remains in the possession of the ryot, who pays the taxes, bears the expenses of farm repairs, clearance of irrigation channels, manuring the fields and lowering them, and who reaps the produce with the assistance of the porakudis, to whom he pays special wages for this work over and above the warum or share of the crop set apart as remuneration for cultivating the land. As pointed out by Mr. Wallace, the Collector of Tanjore in 1805 (*vide* collection of "Papers on Mirassi Right"), "although the mirassidars, in employing either class of porakudis, renounce all interference in the actual business of tillage, it is not to be considered that they neglect the management of their lands. On the contrary, they superintend and direct the labors of the porakudis

in all the particulars of rural economy. Their engagements with porakudis are not for a fixed quantity of grain or a determinate sum of money. The porakudis have an active interest in cultivating the lands of the mirassidars in the most beneficial manner possible, as a fixed proportion of the produce is the only remuneration which they have to look to for their labors. This proportion varies in different villages. It is not anywhere less than 22 per cent. of the gross produce, nor more than 30." This arrangement exactly answers the purposes of an industrial partnership between the laborer and the farmer, recommended by political economists as being calculated to call forth the activity and intelligence of the laborer to the advantage of both. It is therefore a mistake to state, as Mr. Pennington has done, that porakudis and pannials, whom he admits are only hired laborers, "have no assurance as to the fruits of their industry." The wages they get is the remuneration for their labor, and there is no question in their case of compensation for improvements, for improvements are effected at the mirassidar's expense. What Mr. Pennington means probably is that the rate of wages in force is insufficient to maintain the laborer in decent comfort, though elsewhere he admits that he "has plenty of work and enjoys excellent health." This view of the case simply opens up the socialist question of "the claims of labor" as against "capital," and no means, consistent with the maintenance of private property that the Board are aware of, have been devised for keeping wages at a high level when natural influences, such as the pressure of population on the means of subsistence and the absence of habits of prudence among the working classes, tend to lower them.

6. Mr. Pennington's citation of the authority of the Board in their capacity of Court of Wards for the statement that the mirassidars have reduced the porakudis "to a condition savouring strongly of bondage" is misleading. The circumstances under which the Court of Wards made the remark were these:—The Collector of Tanjore (Mr. H. E. Stokes) in 1883, in his report on Wards' estates in that district, stated, in respect of one estate, that the larger portion of the debts due to it consisted of advances made to porakudis which were irrecoverable, but that the amounts should nevertheless be retained in the accounts to prevent their leaving the service of the estate. The Court of Wards, not approving of this arrangement, refused to sanction it, remarking that it savoured strongly of bondage limited by the law of limitation, and ordered the Collector to recover at once all such sums as could be recovered and clear the accounts of the rest which were practically fictitious entries. The remark was probably too strong even in the circumstances of the particular case, and the Court of Wards did not certainly intend by it to characterize the condition of laborers generally throughout the Tanjore District as one of bondage. It is true that at the end of the last century the pannials in Tanjore District as elsewhere were ^{predial} slaves, but under the operation of British laws not a vestige of slavery now remains, and the laborers are free to dispose of their labor on the best terms obtainable. Mr. Pennington's assertion that laborers are not "free agents at all" in any but a metaphorical sense is contradicted by the statements contained in the reports of all his Divisional officers, and the Board are of opinion that he should not have committed himself to so serious and misleading a statement without sufficient inquiry. Mr. Pennington also points to the fact of ryotwari land paying rent at all to the ryot in addition to the Government assessment, as conclusively showing that the laborers are kept in an abject state of poverty, overlooking the fact that the Government do not profess to take the whole of the economic rent as their revenue; for if they did the ryots' property would have little or no value, while the object of fiscal reforms from the days of Sir Thomas Munro has been to render it valuable. Mr. Pennington's argument in fact amounts to this that after paying the Government revenue there ought to be nothing left for rent, and that all the balance of profit should go to the farm laborer, forgetting that such an arrangement would at once result in the farm laborer employing somebody to work under him and turning himself into a rent-receiver.

7. Mr. Pennington's proposal to improve the position of the porakudi is to fix at the settlement in regard to each field the quantity of produce representing what he calls the melvaram (but which is really the kudivaram) of the mirassidar-ryot, so that any one cultivating the land may after paying it be assured of enjoying the fruits of any extra labor he might bestow upon it, but always with the proviso that the

porakudi should never have less than a fixed share of the produce "so that there might be a limit to subletting." (Probably what is meant is a limit to the rent taken from the under-tenant, but as already pointed out ordinary porakudi cultivation is not a case of subletting at all). If the ryot makes any improvements to the land at his own expense, his share is to be increased on that account. It is not stated whether panni cultivation is to be prohibited; if it is to be, the prohibition would clearly be an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the ryot to cultivate the land himself with the aid of laborers when he could not do it efficiently without assistance, and if it is not, any artificial restrictions placed on the share of the ryots now settled by usage and the conditions of the labor market must necessarily have the effect of driving the mirassidar-ryots to adopt the panni system of cultivation—a result which Mr. Pennington himself very much deprecates. So long as the ryot is allowed the liberty of selecting any one he likes as porakudi to cultivate the land for him—and Mr. Pennington expressly disclaims all intention of confiscating the rights of the ryot and conferring on the porakudi who cultivates for the moment a permanent occupancy right in the land—any attempt to regulate by law the waram payable to the porakudi is tantamount to fixing his wages, and as such must obviously fail except when the rates authoritatively fixed conform to the prevailing rates settled by usage or competition, and in that case any such authoritative settlement will be entirely unnecessary. It is moreover not shown that the rates of porakudi waram or share of the crop taken by the porakudi is lower than it ought to be, or that there is any tendency to diminution in regard to it in recent years. On the contrary, comparing the rates mentioned in the passage quoted from Mr. Wallace's report in 1805 with those now in force, there appears to have been little, if any, variation in the rates since the beginning of the century. In the delta taluks of the district, the porakudi, on an average, is allowed a waram of 25 per cent. of the gross produce, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for reaping, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for threshing, or $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in all, besides rent-free house-sites and occasional advances of money without interest (*vide* pages 381,—5 of the Tanjore District Manual). The Government share of the gross produce is about 47 per cent., and this and the porakudi's remuneration, $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as above shown, being deducted, there is left for the mirassidar about 20 or 21 per cent., from which he has to meet the expenses of farm repairs, manuring, kudimaramat and permanent improvements, local cesses, stamp duty and other expenses incidental to the possession of landed property; and if the ryot in Tanjore is prosperous, it is not because he pays unduly low wages to his laborers, but because the Government share of the produce has been commuted into a money payment at a rate which is less than half the average of the ruling market prices. One result of the proposed limitation of the ryots' waram will be to transfer the duty of effecting improvements to the land from a class which is fairly well-to-do on to a class living from hand to mouth, and which must necessarily resort to money-lenders for meeting even the ordinary expenses of cultivation. It may be that the mirassidars in Tanjore are less enterprising than those in Tinnevely, although no proof is adduced to show that this is really the case, but the porakudi system is not answerable for this result, for it obtains in Tinnevely and indeed throughout the whole presidency.

7. Mr. Pennington states that legislation in favor of the porakudi will be in accordance with the common law of the country under which the produce of land is "divisible between the Government and the actual cultivator." The actual cultivator here referred to is evidently the original colonist "who cut away the wood or who first cleared the land and tilled it" and his successors in interest, and not the laborer now hired by him. Mr. Pennington treats the position of a mirassidar as similar to that of a Zemindar, and erroneously calls the share of the produce taken by the former melvaram instead of kudivaram, which it really is. There is no real difference between the status of a mirassidar and that of a ryot as already pointed out, and all declarations made at the time of the permanent settlement in favor of the ryots are entirely inapplicable to porakudis, who, as well as the sub-ryots referred to by Mr. Justice Cunningham in his minute on the Bengal Rent Bill, from which Mr. Pennington largely quotes, have "no historical status whatever." It is also to be noted that in the recent Bengal tenancy legislation, the Zemindar's Khamar land, *i.e.*, land in

which he has both the melvaram and kudivaram right, has been specially excluded from the effect of those provisions of the law which provide for the accrual of tenancy rights.

8. As regards the superior class of porakudis, the Collector has given no information as to their numbers or *status*. The reports of the Divisional officers, however, seem to show that this class does not exist to any appreciable extent. The rights of this class of cultivating tenants came under the consideration of the High Court recently in two cases reported at 5, I.L.R.M., p. 345, and 7, I.L. R.M., p. 374. In the first case after referring to the reports of Colonel Blackburne (1804) and Mr. Wallace (1805) on landed tenures in the Tanjore District, printed at pages 93—96 of the "Papers on Mirassi Right," the High Court decided that a porakudi could acquire a right of permanent occupancy by long occupation, and that in the particular case seventy years' occupation conferred such a right. In the second case, however, they ruled that "porakudis" were *prima facie* cultivators without occupancy right, and that, even after more than fifty years' continuous occupation, they continued to be tenants-at-will. In both cases the puttas for the lands appear to have been in the name of religious institutions, and the cases were as strong cases as could be made out for recognizing an occupancy right in the porakudis. But without definite information in regard to the extent to which such rights exist, the Board are not prepared to make any proposals for dealing with them. Any proposal for affording legislative protection to porakudis of this description will have to be carefully considered, as *prima facie* it seems undesirable to create subordinate interests in the kudivaram. Special attention will however be directed to this subject during the new Revenue Settlement of Tanjore and information collected in view to a judgment being formed as to whether any remedial measures are necessary in these cases.

9. As to the question also of subletting, properly so called, on which the Government of India chiefly desired information, the Collector has furnished little or no information. No facts have come to the notice of the Board to show that subletting is practised to any injurious extent in the Tanjore District, and they therefore adhere to the views previously expressed by them and approved by Government in G.O., dated 29th April 1882, No. 437, that any interference with the liberty of the ryots to sublet their lands whenever they are unable to cultivate them themselves is unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓
Copy to the Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
1885.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

No. 7042

Printed July 13th 1885

Printed July 13th

Proceedings, 13th July 1885, No. 2074.

Prepared
Note of proceedings
25/9/85

Submitting to Government, with remarks,
letters from Collector of Tanjore furnishing the
report called for regarding the condition of the
sub-tenants of the mirassidars of that district.

Land Revenue 1885

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read B.P. 13-7-85 No. 2074.

Ordered 1195 of 29-10-85.
The Govt. entirely concurs
in the views expressed by
the Bd of Revenue.
2. ordered that the Govt.
of India be addressed:-
(142 No 1196 of 29-10-85)

To Secy. G.O. R. 1196 of 29-10-85

With reference to your
letter to 663.R. of 26th
Sept. 1884 and No 352.R.
of 28th May 1885, I am
directed to forward the
accompanying proceedings of
this Govt. of 29th inst. and
No 1195. and to say that
Hd. the Govt. in Council has
nothing to add to the ex-
pression of opinion of the
Board of Revenue read therein.

W. 1195
2074

The question as to the
condition of sub-tenants in
Tanjore was raised by the
Govt. of India in their
first letter above quoted
on the strength of some
rather vague statements
by the Colrs of Tanjore, which

See note at foot: Draft and
letter to India are submitted,
as desired by the meeting.

Land Revenue 1885
116th Board of Revenue
Dec. 11-11-85

51-A.C.B. 11-11-85

40/2

1-10-85
R. 29-10-85

are printed in the evidence
of the Famine Commission and
to which the Govt. of
India refer. They did
not ask for a report
until the revenue settle-
ment should be undertaken.
Govt. resolved to
ask for one at once,
pointing out that no
distinction was to be drawn
between genuine sub-
tenants and mere agri-
cultural labourers paid
a share of the crop
in the cooperative system.
This distinction Mr. Pennington
has entirely ignored in his
long and rather confused
letter. The Bd. rightly
insist upon it and deal
with the matter so thoroughly
that there appears to be
nothing more to be said.
Sub. tenants, as they
point out, are not
less numerous or worse
off in Tanjore than
elsewhere, while any
attempt to regulate the
relations of landlords
and their hired labourers
by law would be nugatory
if not actually mis-
chievous.

W. J. 1905
The matter had already
been thoroughly dis-
cussed for the Prov.
as a whole in G.O. 29-7-82
No 437 -
W. J. 1905

Draft 100

Robertson & Co. San Francisco

Honorable Mr. Sullivan

11/11
29-10

Original

1885.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

*From the Government of
Fort St. George.*

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 29th October 1885,
No. 1196.

OCTOBER.

Forwarding Proceedings of this Government
concurring in the views expressed by the Board
of Revenue regarding the condition of sub-
tenants in the Tanjore District.

29TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1197, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 13th October 1885, No. 67 :—

It is commonly believed that the nauseating principle contained in the Darjeeling febrifuge is due to the amorphous alkaloids which have not been removed, but this, from experiments which have been recently conducted by Mr. Hooper, would seem to be erroneous.

2. I therefore send, herewith, a small quantity of the pure amorphous alkaloids which have been extracted by Mr. Hooper, and request that you will be so good as to obtain for me the opinion of the Government medical experts as to whether this view is correct.

ORDER—dated 29th October 1885, No. 1197, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General with the phial of amorphous alkaloids with the request that he will, after experiments, report the result of the exhibition of the drug.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, with one phial.
„ the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.

Exd. W. H. French.

40 Copies.

Original

Govt. of 1885 Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 29th October 1885, No. 1197.

OCTOBER.

Amorphous Alkaloids.

Letter from the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, forwarding — extracted from the Darjeeling sabritago for report of medical experts, forwarded to the Surgeon-General with instructions.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.³

Proof of S. 10-729^a 1885-1897

Submitted for orders
with reference to the
remarks of the U. S.

The work is correct.

File (4) under "Schubert"

Waters' declaration

& 7.11 is incorrect

Yes. I was ignorant. Let the
file use. Let the
order go.

W.H.

N^o 67

Director's Office
Cotacumand 13th October
1883

From

Mr. A. Lawson Bagnall

Director, Government Lincham
Plantations, Gardens and
Parks
Nalgeria

To

The Secretary to Government
Rev. Department.

Sir,

It is commonly believed
that the nauseating principle
contained in the Darjeeling
febrifuge is due to the amorphous
alkaloids, which have not
been removed, but this
from experiments, which
have been recently conducted
by Mr. Hooper, would seem
to be erroneous.

I therefore send, herewith,
a small quantity of the
pure

pure amorphous alkaloids,
which have been extracted
by Mr. Hooper, and request
that you will be so good as
to obtain for me the opinion
of the Government Medical
experts as to whether this
view is correct.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

W. A. Lawson

Director

Recd 1885 Depto
From C. 10/884

The Director

Govt. Cui-chan-a
Plantations &c.

The Secretary to Govt.
By Mr. Dept.

1194 of 29. 10. 85.

General with the
plant of ammonium
alkaloids who were

after experiments upon

as result of the
inhibition of the
my to hits in

Dated 13th
Despatched } Oct: 1885
Received 15th

N: 67

Enclosure.

Subject

Forwards a small
quantity of ammonium
alkaloids and request
to obtain for him the
opinion of the Govt. Medical
experts on the same

Responsible for delivery
Honorable Mr. Newby
29. 10. 85
first

CCU
25/10

15-10-85

Should be sent to
the file to be

6 Dec. 30-10-85
C. 23-10-85 of hand with one each
R. 29-10-85 of Govt. Cui-chan-a
Dec. 11-11-85

(1) Number of pages 10(2) Date of repair 24. 8. 38(3) Initials of the Referencer f**MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.****Government of Madras.***Revenue* **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.

1199.

Press
Mis.

Dated

30-10-1885.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

30TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 1199, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Parks and Gardens, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 19th October 1885, No. 68:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., No. 5481, dated the 8th October 1885, and to inform you that, as desired in paragraph 2 of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 3rd September 1885, No. 23, 6 lb. of bark for each sample will be sent for the future.

2. I have this day forwarded to the Master Attendant at Madras a box containing three samples, of 4 lb. each, of the following varieties of cinchona bark selected for the sale in December 1885, to enable the London firms to make their own analyses:—

Natural Crown.
Mossed do.
Renewed do.

These 4 lb. with the 2 lb. despatched to the Master Attendant and advised to you in my letter, No. 38, dated 11th August 1885, will make the 6 lb. of bark.

ORDER—dated 30th October 1885, No. 1199, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered that the Secretary of State be informed accordingly.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, &c.
„ the Master Attendant.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

30 Copies.

Original.
Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th October 1885, No. 1199.

OCTOBER.

Cinchona Bark.

Secretary of State ordered to be informed of the shipment of four additional lb. of the samples of bark already sent.

ENUE.

ENT.

For appearing

*but found
in letters not
to. 11/12*

FRANT DUFF.
SULLIVAN.
MASTER.

Original

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

REVENUE (1835) DEPARTMENT.

(Copy.)

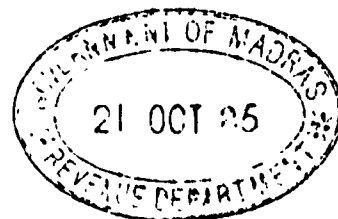
LETTER to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for
India.

Dated 9 November,
No. 15 of 1885.

Stating that instructions have been issued for the despatch in future of 6 lb. of each sample of cinchona bark offered for sale, and advising shipment of four additional pounds of the samples already sent.

N^o. 118

Director's Office
Obtained 19 October 1885



From
The Director
Govt. Cinchona Plantations
Parks and Gardens
Kegons

To,
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Obtained

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G. O. N^o. 5481 dated the 8th October 1885 and to inform you that, as desired in para 2 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India dated the 3rd September 1885 N^o. 23, 6 lbs of bark for each sample will be sent for the future.

I have this day forwarded to the Master Attendant at Madras a box containing 3 samples of 1 lb. each, of the following varieties of cinchona bark selected for the sale in December 1885, to enable the London firms to make their own

own analysers.

Natural Crown
Mossed - do -
Renewed - do -

These 4 lbs. with the 2 lbs despatched
to the Master Attendant and
advised to you in my letter
N^o 38 dated 11 August 1855, will
make the 6 lbs of bark.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient

M. A. Lawson

Director

Wm

Dec 11/99 1750. 10. 80.
Ordered that the Secretary
of State be informed accordingly.

By order of the Secy. of State
in reference to your
kindship's letter dated 3^d Sept 1885
In 23 (Revenue), we have the
honour to state that instructions
have been issued for the despatch
in future of 6 lbs of each sample
of cinchona bark offered for sale.
Four additional lbs of the samples
of bark selected for the
December auctions have now
been forwarded to the India
Office.

Wm. J. G. G. G.
9th Nov 1885.
Lb. 7.
\$ 26-10.

Revenue (1885) Circular
No. 1931
The Director of
Geol. Cinchona at Laubach
Belgium

To the Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Print 30/10
No. 68

Dated 19 } October 1885
Desp'd 19 }
Rec'd 2/11 }

Enclosure - Nil -

Subject -
Reporting that a box
containing 12 lbs of bark has
been despatched to the Master
Attendant, Messrs P. & S. Shipman
to London to complete the number
of pounds ordered to be sent in
future on account of samples
vide G.O.M. 5481 dated the
8th October 1885.

With an order

Ret. 24/10.

C-26-10-85
R-30-10-85

(1) Number of pages 12(2) Date of repair 4-7-50

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	<u>1221</u>	Press
B.P. No.		Mis
Dated	<u>3</u> . <u>11</u>	<u>1885</u>
		<u>195</u> .

*Original*Not to be folded or roughly handled

3RD NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1221, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st October 1885, Mis. No. 9491 :—

Read—the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, Madras, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Board of Revenue), dated 1st October 1885, No. 1854 :—

I have the honor to submit the recommendations called for in the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of G.O., Revenue Department, No. 463, dated 24th April last.

2. I have made inquiries of Collectors, and beg to suggest that Mr. Havell's next tour should embrace the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávári and Kistna. These, I am inclined to think, will fully occupy the time which he can devote to trip.

3. I beg to enclose a statement of arts and industries worth, as far as I can ascertain, investigation. I have not given the details as regards the Vizagapatam district, as the list furnished by the Collector is a very long one. I can, however, supply Mr. Havell with a copy of it, which will enable him to ask for a specimen of every article turned out in the district in the way of ivory and sandalwood carving and inlaying.

ENCLOSURE.

List of Arts and Industries in the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávári and Kistna.

Districts.	Arts and Industries.	Places where carried on.	Collector's remarks.	Director's opinion.
1. Ganjam	1. Articles made of brass or silver such as <i>Pándás</i> , &c.	Belugunta in the Goomsur taluk.	Nos. 3, 4 and 5 deserve investigation.	Nos. 1 and 2 might also be inspected.
	2. Carved cocoanut and bael fruit shells.	Mandasa		
	3. Silk cloths	Berhampore		
	4. Muslins	Chicacole		
	5. Jayi weed mats and baskets.	Parlákimedi		
	1. Ivory carving and manufactures.	Vizagapatam	These are of superior workmanship and finish and are all inlaid with sandalwood. All are inlaid with sandalwood and are very much admired.	
2. Vizagapatam.	2. Sandalwood, tortoise shell and horn manufactures with or without ivory carving.	Do.	Beautifully made and much admired. Collector considers that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are of sufficient importance and interest to call for investigation by Mr. Havell.	If time and opportunity will allow, it would be desirable that Mr. Havell should also see the jewellery of the hill people. It is possible that amongst them something quaint and interesting may be found.
	3. Gold work	Vizagapatam and other places.		
	4. Silver work	Do.		
	5. Brass jewellery used by hill people.	Jeypore country and Gudum hills.		
	6. Bell-metal work ..	Vizagapatam, Párvatipur and other places.		
	7. Lacquered ware ..	Nakkapalli and Srungavarapukóta.		
3. Godávári.	8. Cotton fabrics ..	All over the district.	Collector does not recommend investigation.	Although the industries mentioned may have established a reputation, this does not appear to me to be a sufficient reason why they should not be investigated by Mr. Havell.
	1. Carpets	Ellore		
	2. Cloths	Uppada		
	3. Toys	Narsápur		
4. Kistna	4. Palampores	Palacolla	These require no special inquiry as they have established a name already. At Kondapalli there is a man who makes articles in inlaid copper and silver.	
	1. Palampores, coarse carpets and chintz.	Masulipatam		
	2. Light wood toys ..	Kondapalli		
	3. Silk weaving	Jagayyapet		
	4. Cloth manufactures ..	Chirala and Veta-pálem.		

3RD NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1221, REVENUE.

Resolution—dated 21st October 1885, Mis. No. 9491.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

E. S. LAFFAN,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter and enclosure in original to be returned.
Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

ORDER—dated 3rd November 1885, No. 1221, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Public Department will be requested to make arrangements to place Mr. Havell's services at the disposal of this department for deputation upon special duty for the purpose of making a tour of inspection in the northern districts of the Presidency and collecting information as to arts and manufactures existing in those districts. Further instructions will be issued to Mr. Havell as soon as his services have been placed at the disposal of this department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Public Department.
„ the Educational Department.
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.

Exd. W. H. French.

100 Copies.

Original

Govt. of (1885) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 3rd November 1885, No. 1221.

NOVEMBER.

Arts and Manufactures.

Public Department requested to place Mr. Havell's services at the disposal of this department for making a tour of inspection in the northern districts and collecting information as regards arts and manufactures.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 21st October 1885.

No. 9447. No.

READ Letter from the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture dated 1st October 1885 No: 1854.

Resolution

Submitted for the orders of Government.

10th June Extract

Extract

Ag. Sub. Secretary
To The Secretary to Govt. R. D.
with letter & enclosure in original
to be returned.

Copy to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture

Mr. D. C. J.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner of the right page, including the date 6/1/55 and a signature.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner of the right page, including the date 6/24/88 and a signature.

12
R 35 604/85
10
12

2. Vignettes (Contd.)

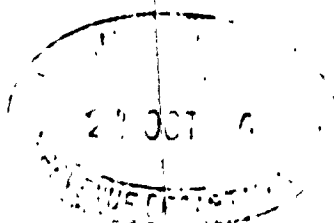
80 244 83 no 463

Recd from the Secy

No 2877
1885

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

To



The Secretary to
Government
Rev. Secy.

22/10

Proceedings, dated 21 October, 1885.
No. 11

Subject.

Submitting for the order of
Government letter from the
Director of Revenue, Public
and Agriculture submitting
the recommendation called
for in G. O. P. O. No. 463
dated 24 April 1885 re-
garding Mr. Harrell's next
tour of inspection, in Dis-
tricts, on Arts and Industries.

11/10

The Hon. H. S. Sullivan and

Care

Order 1221 27.11.85

The Public department will be
requested to make arrangements to
place Mr. Harrell's services at the
disposal of this department, for
deputation upon special duty for the
purpose of making a tour of inspection
in the Northern districts of the Presidency
and collecting information as to arts
and manufactures existing in those
districts. Further instructions will
be issued to Mr. Harrell as soon
his services have been placed at
the disposal of this department.

11/2

28.4

28.10. 6.11.85

Public Dept
Educational Dept
Board of Revenue
Sd/- Secy to Govt

Not.

We shall have to give Mr. Harrell
some instruction as to the method he
should follow, with reference to the
remarks made by His Excellency upon
the report submitted by him in last
session.

2. Vignettes (for Clk)

Not to be f

NOTE FOR the Madras office

Please say if the three
copies referred to in this
have been received. If
so, send up one in the
this. SM

12/6

— Three copies each of the Reports
referred to have been received and
a copy of each is sent up by Bhargava

am
14.6

Ref. fine this
to me with
the copies have
been received
SM

No. 693

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT
AND AGRICULTURE,
Madras, 5th March 1885.

From *W. Wilson Esquire*
DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT
AND AGRICULTURE,
Madras,

To *The Secretary to Government*
Revenue Department.

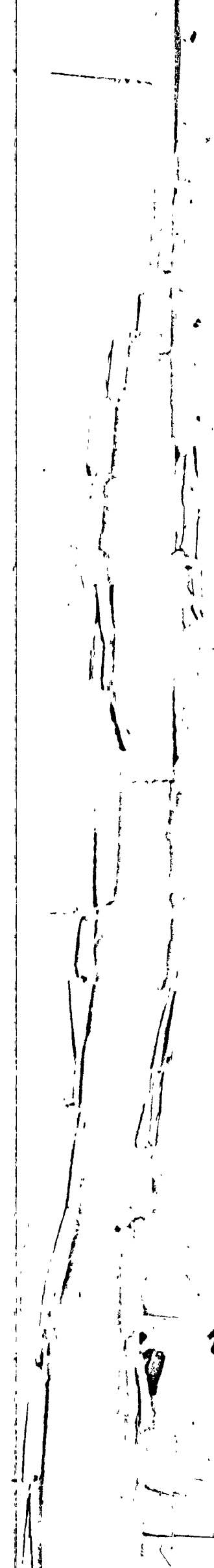
SIR,

I have the honor in reference to G.O.
dated 10th February 1885 No 684 to request
the Government will be pleased to send
4 more printed copies of Mr Stuart's
'Historical Resume' and the 'Preface'.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obed^t servant

W. Wilson
Director of Revenue Settlement
and Agriculture



Revenue Department

8/1/28 PM ✓

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF REV. SETTLEMENT
AND AGRICULTURE.

Madras,

TO

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Dated

Despatched

Received

March 1885

No. 693

ENCLOSURES.

Requesting to send
4 more printed copies
of Mr. Stuart's "Historical
Revenue" and the Preface.

Mis. No. 1265

Order according

1920 11-3-85

10. In Division of Revenue & Agriculture
with a copy of the letter to the
Secretary to Government

(1) Number of pages 20

(2) Date of repair 25-8-38

(3) Initials of the Referencer 4

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1287	Press Mis.
Dated	17-11-	1885.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 5th November 1885, No. 71 :—

I have the honor to report that Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras, held an auction sale of cinchona bark on behalf of Government on Monday last, the 2nd November 1885, and I now forward statements which afford full information in regard to the sale in question.

2. Statement No. 1 is a catalogue of the barks sold, and shows also their analyses by the Government Quinologist. Statement No. 2 gives the prices realized since the commencement of such local sales. No. 3 shows the total quantity of bark sold this year and the aggregate sum obtained. No. 4 shows the rate per pound realized in Indian and English currency, and compares the same per pound with that now ruling at the London market according to the last quotations. It also shows the value of the unit of quinine at the recent sale.

3. It will be observed that all the barks sold very well compared with the prices obtained at the last sales, especially the Naduvatam renewed crown bark and the Dodabetta root and natural crown bark. Another point also worthy of note is that the price per pound in English money is higher in every case, excepting one, than that obtained for the same kind in the London market according to the last quotations.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Catalogue.

17TH NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1287, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director, Government Cinchona Plantations, Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 5th November 1885, No. 71:—

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ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Catalogue.

Miscellaneous.

pounds sold and the total Amount
 December 1885.

	Amount.	Remarks.
	RS.	
500	876	@ Rs. 146 per bale.
400	2,592	@ " 48 "
500	930	@ " 155 "
400	7,540	@ " 130 "
00	4,455	@ " 165 "
70	2,054	@ " 79 "
JO	18,447	
00	38,084	
00	56,531	

and in Indian and English Currency
is sold.

ON SALE OF JANUARY 1885.		AUCTION SALE OF SEPTEMBER 1885.	
Rate per pound in English Money.	Rate per pound in Indian Currency.	Rate per pound in English Money.	
6	7	8	
£ s. d.	RS. A. P.	£ s. d.	
..	0 14 3	0 1	
0 0 8	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	
..	..	..	

NOVEMBER	Last London Quotation.	Value of Un- of Sulphate of Quinine.
to per in Eng- Money.		
10	11	12
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 4	0 1 7	0 0 6 7
0 6 1/2	0 0 6	0 0 7 9
2 6	0 2 1	0 0 6 8
2 1	0 1 7	0 0 7 1
2 7 1/2	0 2 10	0 0 7 5
1 3 1/2	0 0 6	0 0 7 0

ORDER—dated 17th November 1885, No. 1287, R

4

17TH NOVEMBER

2. In future the report
to which it refers.

No. 1287, REVENUE.

contain a clear summary of the transactions

Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director, Government C
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Financial Department.

ntations, &c.

Ed. W. H. French.

70 Copies.

Original

Govt. of (1885) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th November 1885, No. 1287.

NOVEMBER.

Cinchona Bark.

Statement of the prices of — realized at the local sale held in November 1885, recorded with remarks.



AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA BARK.

MESSRS. OAKES & Co.

Under instructions from the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Botanical Gardens and Parks.

WILL
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR
SALE ROOMS, EXCHANGE HALL, MADRAS.

ON MONDAY

THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1885,

COMMENCING AT 12 NOON PRECISELY,

177 Bales of Cinchona Bark as specified below.

DODABETTA CROWN BARK.

Natural	6 Bales containing	...	...	600 lbs.
Branch	54 "	"	...	5400 "
Root	6 "	"	...	600 "
Total	66			6,600 lbs.

NADUVATAM CROWN BARK.

Natural	58 Bales containing	...	...	5,800 lbs.
Renewed	27 "	"	...	2,700 "
Branch	26 "	"	...	2,600 "
Total	111			11,100

Grand Total 177 Bales containing

17,700

TERMS—CASH.

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The highest bidder to be the purchaser, and in the event of any dispute arising between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot so disputed shall be put up again and re-sold.

2nd.—The lots to be removed by the purchasers at their own expense and risk. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale immediately after the lot is knocked down to the purchaser, when demanded, and in case of refusal, the lot shall be re-sold at the risk (in the event of any loss) of the party so refusing.

3rd.—Lots to be taken with all faults and errors of description.

4th.—All lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale, and such as remain uncleared after five days may, at the option of the Auctioneers, be re-sold either by public or private sale, the first purchaser to be held liable for any loss arising from such re-sale, but to forfeit any advantage together with the Auctioneer's commission.

Name of Cinchona Plantation.	Description of Cinchona Bark.	Marks.	Number on Bales for each lot.	Amount realized.	Remarks.
Dodabetta Estate	Natural Crown	D. C. N.	1 to 6		6 Bales.
Do.	Branch Crown	D. C. B.	1 to 10		
Do.	Do.		11 to 20		
Do.	Do.		21 to 30		
Do.	Do.		31 to 40		
Do.	Do.		41 to 50		
Do.	Do.		51 to 54		4 Bales.
Do.	Root Crown	D. C. Root	1 to 6		6 Bales.
Naduvatom Estate	Natural Crown	N. C. N.	1 to 10		
Do.	Do.		11 to 20		
Do.	Do.		21 to 30		
Do.	Do.		31 to 40		
Do.	Do.		41 to 50		
Do.	Do.		51 to 58		8 Bales.
Do.	Renewed Crown	N. C. R.	1 to 10		
Do.	Do.		11 to 20		
Do.	Do.		21 to 27		7 Bales.
Do.	Branch Crown	N. C. B.	1 to 10		
Do.	Do.		11 to 20		
Do.	Do.		21 to 26		6 Bales.

N. B. Each lot contains 10 Bales.

REPORT ON THE ANALYSES
OF CINCHONA BARK
FROM THE GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THE 2nd NOVEMBER 1885.

Description of Bark.	Quinine.	Cinchonidine.	Quinidine.	Cinchonine.	Amorphous Alkaloids.	Total.	Crystallized Sulphate of Quinine.
Dodabetta Natural Crown	3.11	.87	...	.24	.40	4.62	4.18
Do. Branch Do.	.87	.41	...	.14	.67	2.09	1.17
Do. Root Do.	3.22	1.49	1.35	1.54	.41	8.01	4.33
Naduvatam Natural Do.	2.62	1.00	...	.78	.25	4.65	3.52
Do. Renewed Do.	3.14	1.32	...	.86	.55	5.87	4.22
Do. Branch Do.	1.61	1.06	...	.40	.36	3.43	2.16

N. B.—Results expressed in percentage on the air-dried bark.

(Signed) DAVID HOOPER,
Government Quinologist.

Ans 3
2/22/82

Statement showing the aggregate number of pounds sold and the total amount realized at the Auction Sale of 2nd November 1885. 6

Description of Birds	Amount—		Remarks
Rodaletha Natural Corvus	6	600	876 " " @ \$146 per head
Do Branch Corvus	57	5400	2592 " " @ " 48 " "
Do Pool- Corvus	6	600	930 " " @ " 155 " "
Archusadum Natural Corvus	58	5800	17540 " " @ " 130 " "
Do Received Corvus	27	2700	4455 " " @ " 165 " "
Do Branch Corvus	26	2600	2054 " " @ " 79 " "
Total	177	17700	18447 " "

Add sales Sept-1885 & Oct-1885 357 35100 38084 " "

Grand Total 528 52800 56531 " "

Director's office
Polacaminud
5th November 1885

M. L. Lawrence
Director

1885

No 14. Comparative Statement showing the Rates for found in Indian and English Currency
at which Londona Bank was sold.

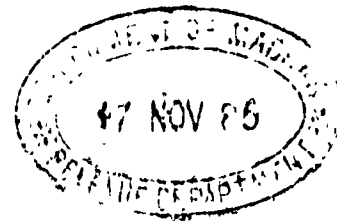
Name of Plantation	Description of	Auction Sale of				Remarks		
		Rate per the Indian Currency	Rate per the English Money	Rate per the Indian Currency	Rate per the English Money			
Rodaletta	Natural Corn	0-15-0	0-1-6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1-7-4	0-2-4	0-1-7	0-0-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Braub Corn	"	0-6-7	0-0-8	"	1-7-8	0-0-9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-0-7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Pool-Corn	"	"	"	"	1-8-10	0-2-6	0-2-1
Aduradano	Natural Corn	0-13-5	0-1-4 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	1-4-10	0-2-1	0-0-7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Revised Corn	1-2-7	6-1-10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	1-4-5	0-2-7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-2-10
Do	Brauch Corn	0-6-11	0-0-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	0-12-8	0-1-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0-0-6

Director's Office
Colacum d
5 November 1885

M. d. Lawson
Director

N^o 71

Director's Office
Potomac 5 November 1885



From
The Director
Govt Cuckoo Plantations
Gardens & Parks
Nigeria

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor to report
that Messrs Oates & Co, Madras,
held an Auction Sale of Cuckoo
Bark on behalf of Government,
on Monday last the 2nd November
1885, and I now forward Statements
which afford full information in
regard to the sale in question.

Statement N^o 1 is a Catalogue
of the Barks sold and shows also
their analyses by the Government
Quinologist. Statement N^o 2 gives
the prices realized since the Com-
mencement of such local sales.
N^o 3 shows the total quantity of
bark sold this year and the aggregate
sum obtained. N^o 4 shows the
rate per pound realized in Indian
and English Currency and compares
the

Dec 8 1885

the rate per pound with that now
ruling at the London Market
according to the last quotations.
It also shows the value of the
unit of Quinine at the recent rate
3. It will be observed that
all the barks sold very well. Com-
pared with the prices obtained
at the last sales - especially the
Naduwatam Renewed Crown Bark
and the Doodalatta Root and
Natural Crown Bark. Another
point also worthy of note is that
the price per pound in English
money is higher in every case, excepting
one, than that obtained for the
same kind in the London Market
according to the last quotations.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours most ob. servant

M. A. Lawson

Director

13.10.25

14.11.85

15.12.85

16.1.86

17.2.86

18.3.86

19.4.86

20.5.86

21.6.86

22.7.86

23.8.86

24.9.86

25.10.86

26.11.86

27.12.86

28.1.87

29.2.87

30.3.87

31.4.87

32.5.87

33.6.87

34.7.87

35.8.87

36.9.87

37.10.87

38.11.87

39.12.87

40.1.88

41.2.88

42.3.88

43.4.88

44.5.88

45.6.88

46.7.88

47.8.88

48.9.88

49.10.88

50.11.88

51.12.88

Depart
Revenues (1885) Circular

No 8426

Order 1284 14.11.85

Recorded

16/11

2. In future the report should contain a summary of the transactions to which it refers.

It will be observed that the sale was exceptionally good, the amount realized being nearly equal to the reserve price.

Note I think the reports of such a summary of the transactions as might make the subject clear without looking up the enclosure.

From
The Director
Govt. Cuckoo Park
Gardens and Parks
Nalgonda

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St George

No 71

Dated 5th November 1885

Encl.

Subject

Local Sale of Cuckoo Park

Reporting the particulars of a — held on the 2nd November 1885 and furnishing the usual statements.

* Enc. Catalogue sent to the Hon. Secy. Govt. No 1935 of 25-3-86. 32/3.

14/11

10/11

24TH NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1310, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 21st November 1885, No. 79:—

The "particulars of bark sales" which I receive from Government show that there has been a steady increase in the prices obtained for the red barks in the London market; for instance, renewed red bark, which in September 1885 fetched 1s. 5d. per pound, in October is worth 3s. 2d., while natural, which in August 1885 was worth only 5½d per pound, in October commands 1s. 1d. It is evident from the above that there is a brisk demand for cinchona bark in the London market, and this is borne out also by the enclosed copy of letter which I have received from Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras.

2. There are at present 694 bales of red bark remaining from the last year's stock, and these, with 458 bales collected up to date, will make 1,152 bales, for which there was actually no sale hitherto.

3. As the present seems a favorable opportunity for getting rid of these red barks, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to the sale of 200 bales in each of the months of January, February and March 1886.

4. This quantity, if sold, will not only reduce the stock of red barks on hand, which is increasing without any prospect of getting rid of them, but also leave a sufficient quantity on hand to supply the Medical Department, should Government finally decide upon manufacturing liquid febrifuge.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from Messrs. OAKES AND CO., to the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, dated Madras, 18th November 1885.

We have the honor to annex copy of an inquiry received from a leading House of Agency in Madras, and would esteem it a favor if you will give us the needful information (if possible) to enable us to reply.

2. At the present time there is a brisk demand for cinchona bark, and the prices realized at our last auction were exceptionally high, in fact the prices were higher in Madras at unit rate than in London at the same time. We venture to suggest, for the consideration of the Government and yourself, whether it would be advisable to take the opportunity of the above-mentioned demand to increase the quantity to be offered.

Annexure.

We shall be glad to know what date is fixed for the auction sale after that to be held on the 7th proximo, and to receive samples and catalogues if available. Please also let us know by what dates samples will be available at the India Office.

Original

Govt. of 1885 Madras
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 24th November 1885, No. 1310.

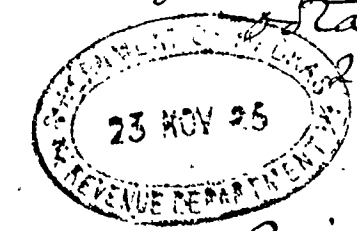
NOVEMBER.

Cinchona Barks.

Proposals regarding the sale of red barks in
January, February and March 1886, sanctioned.

Exchange Hall 9
Madras 18 Nov 1885

M. & L. Lawson Esq
Secretary of Govt. of Madras
Cinchona



We have the honor to answer
an enquiry received from a
Govt. Gardens 5 in Madras
Cinchona work if you
21. XI. 85. & information
to reply.

Dear Mr. Price Since there
I have sent officially to Cutchora
an application to you
for sanction to sell
60,000 lbs of Succowora
barks during the months
of January, February and
March next. The rate at
exceptionally
is more higher
rate than in
India. We
I have in stock above the Considera
120,000 lbs. which has
been accumulating during
the last two years, owing
to my not selling on account
of the low prices, which would
be for the

/s/ Oakes & Co
/s/ True App/

M. & L. Lawson
Secretary

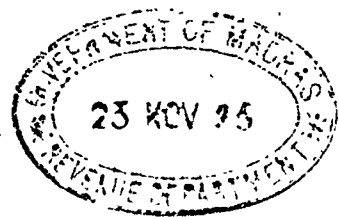
No 79

Tham

Director's Office

Colacamund 21 Nov 1885

The Director of
Gop. Cinchona Plantations
Belgaum



To,
The Secretary to Government—
Revenue Department—
Fort St. George.

Sir,

The "Particulars of Bark Sales" which I
receive from Government show that there has
been a steady increase in the prices obtained
for the Red barks in the London market, for
instance Rivealed Red bark, which in September
1885 fetched 15s 5d per lb, in October is 10 or 16 3d
2d, while Natural which in August 1885 was
worth only 5½d per lb, in October commands
15s 1d. It is evident from the above that there
is a brisk demand for Cinchona bark in
the London market, and this is borne out also by
the enclosed copy of letter which I have received
from

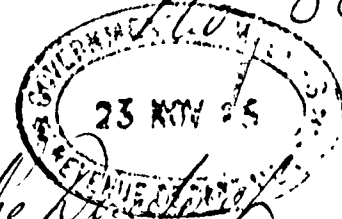
Ans 2835/14

Printed at the
Government Press

Revenue (1885) Circular

No. 8850

From



The Director
Govt. Circular Office
Calcutta

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Secy. St. George

No. 79

Dated 21st November 1885.
Recd 23

Enclosure - one.

Subject

Red Barks

Suggesting that this being a
favorable time for the sale of
the 200 bales — be sold in
January, February and March 1886.

Order No. 1310 of 24.11.85

Sanctioned

The Director's proposals are

Sanctioned

M. S.
23.11.85

With the order when received back
from civil

Order No. 244 of 24.11.85

5th Div. of Govt. Civil. & Land. & Survey
6th Div. of Govt. Civil. & Land. & Survey
16th Div. of Govt. Civil. & Land. & Survey

200/-12.85

7/4

C. 23-11-85
H. 24-11-85

23/11

(1) Number of pages 100

(2) Date of repair 10 6 40

(3) Initials of Referencer

Date taken out.		Department.		C. No.	Year.	Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
12/9/40		B112		11053/40	6.11.40	28		

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press Miscellaneous No. 131, dated 26/11/85 193

Routine

Not to be folded or roughly handled

26TH NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1313, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following G.O., dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1196, Financial :—

Read—the following letter from D. BARBOUR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 28th July 1885, No. 2177 :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 779 (Miscellaneous), dated the 20th April, giving cover to the proceedings of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 25th March, No. 369 (Revenue), regarding the revision of revenue establishments in the Madras Presidency.

2. The proposals now submitted would, if sanctioned, involve an annual increase of expenditure of Rs. 4,14,772, or Rs. 54,800 less than those originally placed before the Government of India in your letter, No. 2588, dated the 10th November 1884. To those proposals as a whole the Governor-General in Council was unable on financial grounds to assent, and the Government of Madras was requested to reconsider the scheme with the view of reducing its cost within such limits as would justify the Government of India in submitting it to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Two subjects were suggested as suitable for reconsideration: first, the possibility of introducing the scheme more gradually than was proposed; and, second, the desirability of improving the efficiency of the village establishments.

3. The Government of Madras have explained in the proceedings above quoted how far they are able to meet the wishes of the Government of India on these two points, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve of the scheme now brought forward if, in connection with the latter of the two subjects, further information can be supplied in regard to one point to which the Government of India attaches great importance, and which it would wish fully considered before it can accord its complete approval of the proposed expenditure. The point is that the scheme does not provide with sufficient distinctness for raising the karnam staff to an educational level which will ensure their being eventually competent to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages. It is inferred that the employment of a special survey agency might always be required for the correction of village maps. But the policy of requiring the ordinary work of field plotting and of filling in the skeleton or traverse blocks of a professional survey to be done by village agency is one which has been accepted throughout the greater part of India, and has been specially held in view by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council in the organization of Agricultural Departments, which were intended to secure, through the agency of the village officials and their supervisors, the results hitherto obtained by special survey and settlement establishments. In advocating the adoption of this course, the Government of India has at no time had the intention of advising that survey of extensive areas hitherto unsurveyed should be undertaken by, or imposed on, the village staff. It has only contemplated that the local officials should be made competent to survey and prepare the record of annual extensions of cultivated areas, or of alterations in the disposition of fields and minor topographical features within the village boundaries.

4. So far as can be ascertained from the papers before the Government of India, there is reason to believe that the karnams are in this respect inefficient, that they are as a rule unable to conduct even the simplest operations of field survey, and that if the hereditary principle is maintained, without reference to educational qualifications, there is little hope of their becoming uniformly competent to perform such work. But the question does not seem to have met with full consideration, whether the present inability of the karnams to survey need prevent the introduction of a scheme under

which the revisions of village maps should be ultimately undertaken by the village staff under the supervision of revenue inspectors. The Government of India admits that it may take some few years to effect the necessary reform and education of the karnam staff, and to secure the elimination of incompetent members of hereditary families who may prove unable to acquire the simple knowledge of survey necessary for field plotting, and it would therefore offer no objection on financial grounds to the introduction during such period of the scheme in the form in which it has been sketched in your letter of the 20th April. But His Excellency the Governor-General in Council feels it necessary to point out that if the eventual efficiency of the village officers in respect to survey be not made an essential part of the scheme, the Government of India will be placed in the position of having accorded sanction to expenditure both on an Agricultural Department and on improved village establishments without, at the same time, having secured the future elimination of special survey operations, to effect which has been one of its main objects in promoting both the establishment of Agricultural Departments and the improvement of the subordinate village staff throughout India.

5. In asking for an assurance that the eventual competence of village officials to perform the ordinary operations of a village survey will be made an essential feature of the proposed reforms, the Government of India presumes that it is needless to touch upon the question of the ability of revenue inspectors to supervise survey operations. It is observed that these officers will be required to pass an examination in elementary survey, which, it is presumed, will ensure their competence to superintend the village officers, and will at the same time necessitate the gradual introduction of the scheme, if, as is understood, increase of salary will only be given to those who have not failed to pass the proposed tests.

6. I am to state, in conclusion, that in all other respects the scheme set forth in the order of the Madras Government, No. 369, dated 25th March 1885, meets with the full concurrence of the Government of India.

Copy, with copy of the letter noted in the margin, forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, in continuation of No. 129, dated the 10th January 1885.

No.

(By Order.)

(Signed) F. J. FINLAY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—dated 13th August 1885, M.S. No. 1196, Financial.
Communicated to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Under Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

ORDER—dated 26th November 1885, No. 1313, Revenue.
Miscellaneous.

revised scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate revenue establishments of this

presidency, submitted in the letter of this Government, No. 779, dated 20th April last, but has stated that, before it can accord its complete approval of the proposed expenditure, further information should be supplied on the question of raising the karnam staff to an educational level, which will ensure their being eventually competent to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages.

2. Although the question of the efficiency of the karnam staff, which is a purely village organization, does not appear to this Government to have any bearing upon that of the insufficiency or otherwise of the higher and altogether separate staff necessary for the proper working of district and taluk offices, they are most desirous, in every possible way that circumstances and the difference which, apparently, exists between the constitution of village establishments in Northern and Southern India, will permit, to forward the wishes of the Government of India touching improvement in the education of karnams.

3. The hereditary principle, as regards succession to village offices, is, it is to be remembered, one which has existed in almost every part of the presidency from remote times and is therefore an institution which cannot be overlooked. Government, however, not without foreseeing considerable difficulties, are prepared to announce that, after a period, say, of three or four years from this time, no karnam shall be appointed to office who has not passed such educational test, including surveying, as the Government may consider sufficient, preference being given, in the case of candidates possessing the necessary qualifications, to the individual who has a proved hereditary claim to the office. The standard to be fixed must, at first, necessarily be somewhat lower than that which the Government of India would seem to consider requisite, but it is hoped that this may eventually be reached, although the small salaries which village officers receive, and which, in the case of karnams, vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and of an increase in which there is little or no prospect, will probably be but a small incentive, even to the hereditary class, to undergo the cost and trouble of the necessary education, and will be none to outsiders.

4. With reference to the special education of revenue inspectors, who form no part of the village establishment, Government have already ruled that, after the 1st April 1888, no person who shall not have passed the survey test fixed by them shall be eligible for appointment as a revenue inspector, or for promotion to the new rates of pay or to a higher grade. This, Government trust, will sufficiently meet the views of the Government of India on that point.

5. Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.
„ the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Educational Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

120 Copies.

**Govt. of 1885 Madras
REVENUE.**

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th November 1885, No. 1313.

NOVEMBER.

Education of Karnams.

Passing orders on letter from the Government
of India regarding — in this presidency.

26TH NOVEMBER 1885, No. 1314, REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 2177, dated 28th July last, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 1313, of this date, and to state that the wishes of the Government of India on the subject of the education of karnams in this presidency will receive careful attention.

Miscellaneous.

2. I am further to express the hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that, under the assurance given, the approval of the Government of India may be accorded to the scheme for the revision of the revenue establishments now under its consideration, and that it may be forwarded at an early date for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
26th November 1885.

Exd. W. H. French.

30 Copies.

1885.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 26th November 1885,
No. 1314.

NOVEMBER.

Stating that the wishes of the Government of
India regarding the education of karnams
Madras will receive careful attention, and expres-
sing the hope that the approval of that Govern-
ment may be accorded to the scheme for the
revision of the revenue establishments now
before it.



5 Pen at
29.0 r
26.11
FROM CIRCULATION
WITH
REMARKS.

11
Note for the Under
Secretary

To the accompanying
draft, it is suggested
that the usual
para ordering
despatch of a letter
to the Govt of India
may be added.

26-11.
J. C. S.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

These papers, have been waiting¹²
for H. Es.'s return, they may now
go on to him for his orders; they
have been printed for
easy reference.

Wm
27.9

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

This is the only paper that has been asked to be no by the Secretary, without an order of the Smith member to that effect. But in this case the paper was circulated to the Smith member who have passed upon. Perhaps they are not aware that the paper is lying on the table of W.E.'s return. That the members who are being printed.

3/10

Put up in 1/10/8

For the Council

5-11-8 W.E.

I agree with all
 my Hon^{ble} Colleagues
 has written. India
 may be told in addition
 than an accurate
 & reliable measure
 of holdings is
 essential in a country
 where the land revenue
 is assessed on the
 acre with fractions &
 the demand of the State
 is settled with each
 individual. It is
 it was to measure the
 accuracy that the
 Survey Dept. was
 organized in 1853
 persons to submit the

In this letter the
 Government of India
 start quite a new
 objection to the pro-
 posals for revision
 of Establishments
 submitted for their
 sanction.
 The question of the
 best method of com-
 pleting the survey
 record and keeping
 details up to date
 has been the sub-
 ject of continued
 consideration in
 Madras and the
 conclusion has
 always been that
 such work could
 not be entrusted
 to the village esta-

policy
 and the
 is that
 is now
 agricultural
 red to secure
 the village
 unassured the
 is by every
 establish-
 done the
 is that the
 with to keep

personnel
 their villages in order to
 keep their village maps up to date by
 filling in the skeleton or tra-
 verse blocks of the profes-
 sional survey depart-
 ment. They point on to
 Madras reorganization
 that the scheme does not
 distinctly provide for this

tried but with little
 great success - / organization The
 instructive class, Karmam does the
 of curricula by means of his village
 of regular surveyors for P. 6 or 7 because
 the work however he is the hereditary
 which curricula. His holder was
 have been in the habit of such entitled to the
 of doing has been respect-consideration
 performed by the villagers and
 efficiently well for the village who
 all practical purposes who
 poses through it him passed the P. 6
 has not been considered safe to let
 them meddle with the State and
 the survey maps. You will have to pay
 prepared by the P. 20 the into
 scientific Department of measurement
 purposes however their measurements
 are accepted.
 The Government

2

of India have been
 only been men-
 tioned in regard
 to the inefficiency
 of our curricula
 conduct even
 the simplest re-
 sults of field
 survey.

G.O. 29 July 1885
 No 879 Res

The present posi-
 tion is concisely put
 in Board's Pro: d: d:
 of July last No 2029.
 The Govt agreed that
 the steps already
 taken were suffi-
 cient & our curricula
 fairly well qualified
 to discharge their
 duties.

Revenue Inspec-
 tors under whose
 supervision village
 measurements

Common will hereafter
have to pass a test
in some manner.
The question of
maintaining the
hereditary principle
does not seem
to have much to
do with the ques-
tion, whether a high
or low standard
of excellence is to
be required in keep-
ing up the survey
record. Supposing
you abandon the
principle you will
have much the
same class of peo-
ple doing the same
style of work and
requiring the same
supervision.

G.O. 5 July 1885
No 855 Rev

para 5 India
letter 28 July 85
No 2177.

vide draft Bill in
G.O. 8 January 85
No 18 Rev.

The eventual con-
sistence of village of-
ficials to perform
the ordinary func-
tions of a village
survey - as under-
standing the ex-
pression - need
not be doubted &
now that they are
to be placed under
more competent
supervision they
will doubtless gra-
dually improve.
Nor is there any rea-
son, that I can see,
why, in amending
the law relating to
hereditary village
officers, a clause
should not be in-
troduced enabling
the collector to give

reference to a woman
who had been
sent to prison.
In this village
accountants will
become better con-
sidered.

But whether
this class - heredi-
tary or not - and
poorly paid as
they always must
be - can ever be
trusted - however
well educated -
to alter the propo-
sitionally prepared
maps is another
matter altogether.
For it has been
thought in India
that they could
not be trusted,

3

The last order on
this subject is G.O.
6 January 1885
No. 15 Rev.

though preliminary
measurements
could be made by
them. I see nothing
to lead to a belief
that a quite satis-
factory work could
be thus turned out.
I should prefer
to keep up a small
superior Survey
Establishment
for the purpose.
It seems quite
unnecessary that
existing village con-
ditions in India
should be upset in
the attempt to car-
ry out a reform of
the kind suggested.
If on general grounds
it is desirable to

get rid of the heredi-
tary principle then
let it be done but
no far, no good re-
sults. I know of
no one who has
been added
for a term a system
which is part and
parcel of the
village adminis-
tration.

The Government
of India speak as
if the sanction they
had been asked
to give had reference
to expenditure on
improved village
establishments.
Certainly village
establishments
— as we understand
the expression —

even if the
current letter

have not been
touched by the
proposals sent
forward for sanc-
tion with reference
to Mr. G. S. S. report
on the revision of
Revenue Establish-
ments. We have
revised — and
continue to revise —
our village establish-
ments from time
to time without
any reference
(whether) to India
or India's present
remarks refers
to Revenue Inspe-
ctors who really
belong to the Taluk
establishments
it is merely a mis-
use of terms.

and that, ~~the present staff~~
 being ^{wholly inefficient} ~~incompetent~~ for the
 purpose in question, if the
 hereditary principle is main-
 tained without reference
 to educational qualifica-
 tions there is little hope
 of their becoming uniformly
 competent to perform such
 work. They thus suggest
 the desirability of abolishing

the hereditary principle as
 has been done already
 in the N. W. P. & the Punjab
 at least of providing ~~an adequate~~ ^{for the}
 special education of Karmans.

The principle of hereditary suc-
~~cession~~
 The hereditary principle
 in village offices is based on ancient
 is based ~~on the~~ ^{the} ~~custom~~
 custom which prevailed formerly very
~~wide~~ ^{of the country}
 generally over the whole of India,
 and has always been main-
 tained ^{without} by the Madras Govt.

Regulation VI of 1831 has de-
 clared the emoluments of
 hereditary village offices
 inalienable, & the claim
 to the possession of or suc-
 cession to such offices cogni-
 zable only by Collector.

Section 7 of the regulation,
however, renders the village
officers liable to suspension
or removal from office for
incapacity neglect of duty
or other just cause by the
orders of the Collector subject
in every instance to the
approval of the Board of
Revenue & to the sanction
of the Govt in Council. in
all cases in which he may
see fit to interfere.

It has been held that as
a rule male members are
to be preferred to females but
that the nomination of females
who perform the duty by deputy
is not prohibited. The same
remark applies to minors.

Messrs Puckle & Wilson
proposed in 1878 to rescind
the Regulation and declare
the village officers no longer
necessarily hereditary, though
preference might still be shown
to the heirs of deceased office
holders when vacancies
were to be filled. This was
suggested in connection with the re-
vision of village establishments -
a process still going on in some districts
which throws out of
employ many ^{superfluous} village
officers.

and renders the adjudication
of rival ^{hereditary} claims ^{to} succession
by the heirs of office holders
~~dismissed at the revision~~

In this connection Mr Wilson
made the following remarks

"The revision means simply
the selection of the fittest. It
is not with that matters
of administration should
be fettered by claims
founded on hereditary
right. Moreover, every
man who is ousted may,
if the Regulation is continued
sue to establish his title
to the office and to turn
out the man ~~who~~ selected
and appointed by the Coltr
under the new scheme. It
is not enough to say that
the Coltr need not appoint
him - he need not, but he
must notwithstanding enter
tain and try his suit -
and on the merits too - and

had a formal decree, though
 it may be only declaratory
 and give no relief. These
 vested men might with
 such suits make a collector's
 life a burden to him! The
 Board and for negative
 the proposal the latter ob-
 serving that the ^{existing} law ^{(i.e. Reg.}
 vi of 1831) ^{did} not admit of the proposal
 and ^{that} no necessity for legis-
 lative interference was
 apparent.

G.O. 29. Oct 1878 no 1699.

The hereditary right ^{of village officers} has
 also been held to attach to
 particular villages ^{so that}
^{they} village officers cannot be
 transferred to such charges
 as they may be competent
 to hold according to quali-
 fications.

G.O. 28. Feb 1879 no 494.

In para 10 of his report
 on the revision of revenue
 establishments Mr. Faneau
 proposed to ^{repeal} ~~modify~~ Reg vi of 1831
 and ^{absolutely} ~~leave~~ rest in collectors

31
the right of nomination and
and appointment also.
entirely to village officers ~~with~~
~~any appeal to the Board~~
~~of Revenue but~~ subject
to the considerations

- (1) that the nominee is a
resident of the village
- (2) that he is a member
of the family which
has for many years
held the office.
- (3) that he is fit to hold
the office by reason
of ability to read &
write and keep accounts, and
- (4) that, in the absence
of any such duly
qualified member
of the family, the Collector
should be ^{authorized} ~~able~~ to
appoint any other
qualified resident
of the village of the
office.

Mr. Gorton
It was also subsequently
suggested that against
decisions of divisional offi-
cers in such cases appeals

33 should
 be no further. The Govt. while not prepared to go the length
 desired by his Committee, ~~but no further~~ ^{thought it very necessary that the Board} ~~the Board~~
 thought it very necessary that the Board ~~should be empowered~~ ^{should be empowered} ~~to~~
 J.C. 24 June 1854 no 787. ^{persons should be appointed} ~~to~~ ^{to}
 village who could not read and ^{write or, was otherwise incapable} ~~to~~
 take, and the Govt.

of Revenue were asked to
 make provision in accord-
 ance with these views
 in the draft act amending
 Reg VI of 1831, the preparation
 of which had been ~~directed~~ ^{undertaken for another purpose, viz}
 directed in view to enable

Collectors to execute their
 own decisions and to adjudi-
 cate on the nature of
 the emoluments attached
 to hereditary village offices.

J.C. 31 March 1884 no 453.

A bill drafted by the Board
 on these lines ^{was} ~~has been~~ ac-
 cepted by Govt and the
 opinions of district officers
 and of the judges of the High
 Courts ^{ways} ~~have been~~ invited.

J.C. 8 January 1885 no 18

The opinions of the judges of
 the High Courts have been
 received & communicated
 to the Board of Revenue,
 but those of district officers
 are still due.

it will be observed, &
In this bill, hereditary
succession is maintained;
~~but unfit persons are to~~
^{persons notoriously unfit}
being excluded for their own
lives, but not so as to
exclude their descendants.
Ability to read and write
is a necessary quali-
fication for the posts of
village head, village mun-
siff, or kurnam and no
female ^{is to} ~~shall~~ be appointed
to a village office.

The question of the measures
to be taken in order to keep
a survey once completed
up to date as cultivation
extends or as occupied
lands are subdivided
by roads & subsequently
made or by sale or other-
wise has long engaged
the attention of Govt
and the expediency of

Sec. 9. 9. 1879 no 1840
para 2.

entrusting the work to
village accountants has
been considered more
than once. In 1879, it
was considered that al-
though village officers
might be trusted to
subdivide and demar-
cate land provisionally
they ~~cannot~~ ^{could not} be trusted
to insert fresh details
on the maps nor to re-
place boundary marks
even with the aid of the
field book.

In 1882, the Govt of India
suggested the employment
of village accountants
as field measurers in view
to reduce the cost of cadas-
tral surveys. This was
considered ~~inadvisable~~ ^{inadvisable}
~~because the~~ ^{old} ~~main~~ ^{old} ~~survey~~
"main" survey formerly
conducted by these officers

S.O. 20 February 1883

no 232

para 5

S.O. 15 August 1883 no 985.

was found in a ^{hurry} and ^{undone} ^{about} ^{almost} for the more accurate ^{but much more costly} and systematic ^{method} now obtaining. It was also remarked that ~~the~~ Karmans had no time for the duties in question. Col. G. C. de Pree ^{se} officiating Surveyor General of India concurred in this decision, observing ~~these accounts~~ ^{that the work of the village} ^{be} ^{accountants} ^{when} ^{they are not subject to} ^{supervision & advice &} ^{unassisted by measures} ^{would be unreliable} In forwarding this letter the Govt of India remarked ~~that it was~~ ^{that in provinces} ^{where survey duties} ^{are required from village} ^{accountants these duties} ^{are performed under} ^{strict supervision and} ^{subject to close scrutiny.}

Letter 15 Oct. 1883

no 449
10-508

in Sec. 7. 11. 83 no 1364.A.

might not in course of time
improve

The Government of India
gave up the idea of utilizing
the Karnams ^{of this Regt.} in the ^{general} ~~completing~~
cadastral survey of a dis-
tricts, and ^{inquired whether} ~~suggested that~~
~~steps might be taken to~~
improve the education
and character of Karnams
in view to their being be-
coming eventually able
to correct village maps &
so as to keep them in ac-
cordance with the village
records of the year. The Local
Govt replied as follows:-
"The Govt observe that in re-
gard to main features
such as the boundaries
of villages and boundaries
and areas of fields
under cultivation at
the time of survey, the ori-
ginal map forms a per-
manent record which
does not require to be
annually corrected. As

the other hand, when the survey was made, large areas of culturable but uncultivated waste were in many instances demarcated and mapped en bloc, portions of which are being annually taken up for cultivation, and, as this is done, it is essential that the extent taken up by each ryot should be demarcated and the area computed and plotted. Even if the Karmans were capable of performing the mechanical part of this operation they could not be safely trusted to do it without an amount of vigilant supervision which the taluk establishment is not capable of affording. In other ways, too, the features of the country are being

Constantly being altered
by new roads, railways,
canals, and works of
irrigation and these
alterations should un-
doubtedly find a place
in the village maps; but
if the latter are to be
maintained as a reli-
able record the corrections
must be made by pro-
fessional experts. It
is of course possible
as suggested by the Govt
of India that in the
course of time the edu-
cation of the village
accountants may have
~~so~~ progressed and their
character have so im-
proved as to admit of
their being employed on
these duties; but owing
to the hereditary nature
of the office in Madras,
this Govt see considerable

Born at New York City
June 10, 1867

difficulties in the way
of securing a ^{the} constant
supply of this class of
men sufficiently trained

for the purpose." The real defect in the Madras system is here clearly indicated, viz. the ^{principles} heretofore.

Recently the Govt of India

forwarded a set of papers relating to the patwaris schools which exist in the N. W. P. ~~and~~ ^{the system} ~~there adopted~~ of education, was considered by the Board ~~and sent~~ to be too pretentious, expensive and centralised. ^{for the humble heads known} They still considered that com-
munes should not be allowed to alter village maps and that as Revenue Inspectors were ~~there~~ ^{to} pass in ~~for~~ in future to pass in surveying, they might check all measurements on surveys carried out

by the curmaws and themselves mark in pencil on the village map any subdivisions of fields which require to be noted, when they visit the villages from time to time. The purpose of the Board will of course effect some improvement in present arrangements but it would be a makeshift at best and would only serve to postpone for a time the eventual condemnation and abandonment of the hereditary principle.

11/1/1901

If the hereditary principle is to be maintained or might at least be the condition that no one entitled to an office by hereditary right should be appointed unless he had qualified by a certain educational standard e.g. the middle school exam and had passed a test which was prescribed in surveying and measurement.

I think the question in its present phase is hardly one

Bulchman's had done this. Confirmed and a small number of the village maps had been made.

like + + and found the
usually the better for
born with the intention
and the system. There
appeared to be. We must
first know what facts are
existing before we can.

is this handling to
the the matter in a
suitable manner
for the purpose of
the handling of the
matter in the
future.

Revenue inspectors are armed

48

Receipt of the correspondence
relative to the
use of the
Governor.

11
11



21/7/85

Draft G.O.

Revenue Department

C. No. 6089

Read Progs. of the Finb.
Dept. dt 13th Aug. '85, No. 1196.

In the letter read in the
Progs. quoted above, the Gov.
of India had approved gene-
rally of the revised scheme
for the reorganization of
the subordinate Revenue
Establishments of this Presi-
dency, submitted in the
letter of this Govt. dt 779
dt 20th April last, but
had stated that, before it
can accord its complete
approval of the proposed
expenditure, further inform-
ation should be supplied
on the question of raising
the Kurnam staff to an
educational level which
will ensure their being even-
ually competent to conduct
under the supervision of the
Revenue Inspectors the annual

24-8-85
12-9-85

OK

or periodical surveys of their villages.

50

2. Although the question of the efficiency of the Kurnam staff does not appear to Govt. to have any bearing upon that of the insufficiency or otherwise of the staff necessary for the proper working of District and Taluk offices, they are desirous, in every way that circumstances and the difference which, apparently, exists between the constitution of village establishments in Northern and Southern India, will permit, to forward the wishes of the Govt. of India touching improvement in the education of Kurnams.

3. The hereditary principle as regards succession to village offices however

almost every part of the Presidency since the Establishment of the British rule and is therefore an institution which should have some consideration. Govt. bearing this in mind, are prepared to, whilst not entirely abandoning this position, to render it compulsory that after a period, say, of three or four years from this time, no Kurnam shall be appointed to office who has not passed such educational test, including Surveying, as the Govt. may consider sufficient, preference being given, in the case of candidates possessing the necessary qualifications, to the individual who has a proved hereditary claim to the office. The standard

standard to be fixed must, at first, necessarily be somewhat lower than that which the Govt of India would seem to consider requisite, but it is hoped that this may eventually be reached, although the poor salaries which village officers receive, and which, in the case of Kurnaws, vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem and of an increase in which, there is little or no prospect, will probably be but a small incentive, even to the hereditary ^{class} ~~men~~, to undergo the cost and trouble of the necessary education, and will be none to outsiders.

4. Be this as it may, Govt trust that the assurance which they have now given will remove all further

further hesitation on the part of the Govt of India to accord its full and immediate approval to the scheme for the revision of Revenue Establishments in Madras, now before it.

5. With regard to the remarks in para 4. of the letter of the Govt of India read above, it is observed that the Agricultural Dept of this Presidency has no connection with the Survey or Settlement operations now in progress, that such improvements in village establishments as have been, from time to time, effected, have been carried out under local legislation and at no cost to Imperial or Provincial funds and that, consequently, no reference on the subject to the

the Govt of India has been
considered necessary. The
allusion made by the
Govt of India may possibly,
have had its origin in
an impression that
Revenue Inspectors formed
part of the village estab-
lishments, which they
however do not.

6. With reference to
the special education
of the above-mentioned
officers, Govt have
already ruled that after
the 1st April 1888, no
person who shall not
have passed the Survey
Test fixed by them, shall
be eligible for appoint-
ment as a Revenue In-
specter, or for promotion
to the new rates of pay

or to a higher grade. This,
Govt trust, will sufficiently
meet the views of the Govt
of India on this subject.

S

17.11

57

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 6089.

From the Financial Department

dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1196, transferring letter from the Government of India approving, subject to certain conditions, the scheme for the revision of revenue establishments.

For Orders.

NOTE.—Karnam or Curnam = Village Accountant in Madras.
Patwari = the same thing in North-Western Provinces.

In their letter, No. 2177, dated 28th July 1885, the Government of India, while approving generally of the scheme for the revision of subordinate revenue establishments in Madras, made that approval conditional on the raising of the qualifications of karnams, so as to enable them to conduct, under the supervision of Revenue Inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages in order to keep their village maps up to date by filling in the skeleton or traverse blocks of the professional Survey Department. They observe that this policy has been accepted throughout the greater part of India, and that they had it specially in view in the organization of Agricultural Departments, which were intended to secure through the agency of the village officials and their supervisors the results hitherto obtained by costly survey and settlement establishments. The latter having done the work once, it was hoped that the village officials would be able to keep it up to date. They point out that the Madras re-organization scheme does not provide for this, and that, the present staff being wholly inefficient for the purpose in question, if the hereditary principle is maintained without reference to educational qualifications, there is little hope of their becoming uniformly competent to perform such work. They thus suggest the desirability of abolishing the hereditary principle as has been done already in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, or at least of providing adequately for the special education of karnams.

2. The principle of hereditary succession to village offices is based on ancient custom which prevailed formerly very generally over the whole of India, and has always been maintained hitherto by the Madras Government. Regulation VI of

*A Printed copy of the draft
is herewith submitted*

*Sd/-
19/11*

A

1831 declared the emoluments of hereditary village offices inalienable, and the claims to the possession of, or succession to, such offices cognizable only by Collectors. Section 7 of the Regulation, however, renders village officers liable to suspension or removal from office for incapacity, neglect of duty, or other just cause by order of the Collector, subject in every instance to the approval of the Board of Revenue and to the sanction of the Governor in Council in all cases in which he may see fit to interfere. It has been held that, as a rule, male members are to be preferred to female; but that the nomination of females who perform the duty by deputy is not prohibited. The same remark applies to minors. The hereditary right of village officers has also been held to attach to particular villages so that they cannot be transferred to such charges as they may be competent to hold according to qualifications.

G.O., 28th February 1879, No. 494.

3. Messrs. Puckle and Wilson proposed in 1878 to rescind the regulation and declare village offices to be no longer necessarily hereditary, though preference might still be shown to the heirs of deceased office holders when vacancies were to be filled. This was suggested in connection with the revision of village establishments, a process still going on in some districts, which throws out of employ many superfluous village officers and renders difficult the adjudication of rival hereditary claims to succession. In this connection Mr. Wilson made the following remarks:—"The revision means simply the selection of the fittest. It is not well that matters of administration should be fettered by claims founded on hereditary right. Moreover, every karnam who is ousted may, if the Regulation is continued, sue to establish his title to the office and to turn out the man selected and appointed by the Collector under the new scheme. It is not enough to say that the Collector need not appoint him—he need not, but he must notwithstanding entertain and try his suit—and on the merits too—and pass a formal decree, though it may be only declaratory and give no relief. These ousted men might, with such suits, make a Collector's life a burden to him." The Board and Government negatived the proposal, the latter observing that the existing law (*i.e.*, Regulation VI of 1831) did not admit of the proposal, and that no necessity for legislative interference was apparent.

G.O., 21st October 1878, No. 1699.

4. In paragraph 10 of his report on the revision of Revenue establishments, Mr. Garstin proposed to repeal Regulation VI of 1831, and vest absolutely in Collectors the right of nomination and appointment to village offices subject to the considerations—

- (1) that the nominee is a resident of the village;
- (2) that he is a member of the family which has for many years held the office;
- (3) that he is fit to hold the office by reason of ability to read and write and keep accounts; and
- (4) that, in the absence of any such duly qualified member of the family, the Collector should be authorised to appoint any other qualified resident of the village to the office.

Mr. Garstin also subsequently suggested that against decisions of divisional officers in such cases appeals should still lie to the Collector, but no further. The Government, while not prepared to go the length desired by Mr. Garstin, thought it very necessary to provide that no person should be appointed head of a village who could not read and write, or was otherwise incapacitated, and the Board of Revenue were asked to make provision in accordance with this view in a draft Act amending Regulation VI of 1831, the preparation of which had been undertaken for another purpose, *viz.*, to enable Collectors to execute their own decisions and to adjudicate on the nature of the emoluments attached to hereditary village offices. A Bill drafted by the Board on these lines was accepted by Government, and the opinions of district officers and of the Judges of the High Court were invited. The opinions of the Judges of the High Court have been received and communicated to the Board of Revenue, but those of district officers are still due.

5. In this Bill, it will be observed, hereditary succession is maintained; persons notoriously unfit being excluded for their own lives, but not so as to exclude their descendants. Ability to read and write is a necessary qualification for the posts of village head, village munsif or karnam, and no female is to be appointed to a village office.

6. The question of the measures to be taken in order to keep a survey once completed up to date as cultivation extends or as occupied lands are sub-divided by roads,

G.O., 24th June 1884, No. 787.

G.O., 31st March 1884, No. 453.

G.O., 8th January 1885, No. 18.

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&c., subsequently made, or by sale or otherwise, has long engaged the attention of Government, and the expediency of entrusting the work to village accountants has been considered more than once. In 1879 it was considered that, although village officers might be trusted to sub-divide and demarcate land provisionally, they could not be trusted to insert fresh details on the maps, nor to replace boundary marks even with the aid of the field book.

7. In 1882, the Government of India suggested the employment of village accountants as field measurers, in view to reduce the cost of cadastral surveys. This was considered inadvisable, because the old "Paimaish" survey formerly conducted by these officers was found inaccurate and had been abandoned for the more accurate and systematic but much more costly method now obtaining. It was also remarked that karnams had no time for the duties in question. Col. G. C. De Pree, S.C., Officiating Surveyor-General of India, concurred in this decision, observing that the work of village accountants, executed when they are not subject to supervision and advice, and unassisted by measurers, would be unreliable. In forwarding this letter the Government of India remarked that in provinces where survey duties are required from village accountants these duties are performed under strict supervision and subject to close scrutiny.

8. The Government of India gave up the idea of utilizing the karnams of this presidency in the general cadastral survey of districts, and inquired whether the education and character of karnams might not in course of time improve in view to their becoming eventually able to correct village maps so as to keep them up to date in accordance with the village records of the year. The local Government replied as follows:—"The Government observe that in regard to main features, such as the boundaries of villages and boundaries and areas of fields under cultivation at the time of survey, the original map forms a permanent record which does not require to be annually corrected. On the other hand, when the survey was made, large areas of culturable but uncultivated waste were, in many instances, demarcated and mapped *en bloc*, portions of which are being annually taken up for cultivation; and as this is done it is essential that the extent taken up by each ryot should be demarcated and the area computed and plotted. Even if the karnams were capable of performing

G.O., 9th September 1879, No. 1840, paragraph 2.

G.O., 20th February 1883, No. 232, paragraph 5.

G.O., 15th August 1883, No. 985.

Letter dated 15th October 1883, No. 449—
10-50 S., in G.O., 7th November 1883,
No. 1364 A.

the mechanical part of this operation, they could not be safely trusted to do it without an amount of vigilant supervision, which the taluk establishment is not capable of affording. In other ways, too, the features of the country are constantly being altered by new roads, railways, canals, and works of irrigation, and these alterations should undoubtedly find a place in the village maps; but if the latter are to be maintained as a reliable record, the corrections must be made by professional experts. It is of course possible, as suggested by the Government of India, that, in the course of time, the education of the village accountants may have so progressed and their character have so improved as to admit of their being employed on these duties; but owing to the hereditary nature of the office in Madras, this Government see considerable difficulties in the way of securing a constant supply of this class of men sufficiently trained for the purpose." The real defect in the Madras system is here clearly indicated, viz., the hereditary principle.

But without it you would have to quadruple the pay of the village karnam.
H. E. S.

9. Recently the Government of India forwarded a set of papers relating to the *Patwari* schools which exist in the North-Western Provinces. The system of education there adopted was considered by the Board to be too pretentious, expensive, and centralised for the humble Madras karnam. They still considered that karnams should not be allowed to alter village maps, and that as Revenue Inspectors were in future to pass in surveying, they might check all measurements or surveys carried out by the karnams, and themselves mark in pencil on the village map any sub-divisions of fields which require to be noted, when they visit the villages from time to time. The proposal of the Board would, of course, effect some improvement on present arrangements, but it would be a makeshift at best and would only serve to postpone for a time the eventual condemnation and abandonment of the hereditary principle.

30th August 1885. E. S. L.

But a man who had done this could command a much higher rate of emolument than he gets as village accountant.

H. E. S.

If the hereditary principle is to be maintained, we might attach to it the condition that no one entitled to an office by virtue of heredity should be appointed unless he had qualified by a certain educational standard, e.g., the Middle School examination, and had passed a test to be prescribed in surveying and mensuration.

* * * * *

31st August 1885.

W. W.

This seems to me the proper course. The hereditary principle is absurd; but it must not be made intolerable.

W. W.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE
MR. MASTER.

In this letter the Government of India start quite a new objection to the proposals for revision of establishments submitted for their sanction.

2. The question of the best method of completing the survey record and keeping details up to date has been the subject of lengthened consideration in Madras, and the conclusion has always been that such work could not be entrusted to the village establishments, but must be the duty of the regular Survey Department.

3. So far as I am aware the question now brought forward has not formed the subject of correspondence with India, nor have we ever been informed that "the policy of requiring the ordinary work of field plotting and of filling in the skeleton or traverse blocks of a professional survey to be done by village agency . . . has been specially held in view by His Excellency the Governor in Council in the organization of Agricultural Departments."

4. It has always been our object to utilize curnam agency as an auxiliary to the survey in the way of measuring interstitial fields and additions to cultivation. Mr. Newill, the first Director of Revenue Settlement, took up the idea when survey and settlement operations first commenced twenty-seven years ago. The experiment has been tried—but with no great success—of instructing classes of curnams by means of regular surveyors. The work, however, which curnams have been in the habit of doing has been performed sufficiently well for all practical purposes, though it has not been considered safe to let them meddle with the survey maps prepared by the Scientific Department. For all revenue purposes, however, their measurements are accepted.

5. The Government of India have obviously been misinformed in regard to the inefficiency of our curnams "to conduct even the simplest operations of field survey."

6. The present position is concisely put in Board's Proceedings, dated 9th July last, No. 2029. The Government agreed that the steps already taken were sufficient and our curnams fairly well qualified to discharge their duties.

7. Revenue Inspectors, under whose supervision village measurements come, will hereafter have to pass a test in surveying.

8. The question of maintaining the hereditary principle does not seem to have much

Provisionally and subject to revision.
H. E. S.

G.O., 29th July 1885, No. 879, Revenue.

G.O., 8th July 1885, No. 800, Revenue.

Paragraph 5, India's letter, 28th July 1885,
No. 2177.

Vide Draft Bill in G.O., 8th January 1885,
No. 18, Revenue.

The last order on the subject is G.O., 6th
January 1885, No. 15, Revenue.

Paragraph 4 of the current letter.

63
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to do with the question whether a high or low standard of excellence is to be required in keeping up the survey record. Supposing you abandon the principle, you would have much the same class of people doing the same style of work and requiring the same supervision.

9. The "eventual competence of village officials to perform the ordinary operations of a village survey"—as we understand the expression—need not be doubted; and now that they are to be placed under more competent supervision, they will doubtless gradually improve; nor is there any reason, that I can see, why, in amending the law relating to hereditary village offices, a clause should not be introduced enabling the Collector to give preference to a karnam who had passed a test in survey. In this way village accountants may become better qualified.

10. But whether this class—hereditary or not, and poorly paid as they always must be—can ever be trusted, however well educated, to alter the professionally-prepared maps, is another matter altogether. So far it has been thought in Madras that they could not be trusted, though preliminary measurements could be made by them. I see nothing to lead to a belief that quite satisfactory work could be thus turned out, and I should therefore prefer to keep up a small superior survey establishment for the purpose.

11. It seems quite unnecessary that existing village conditions in Madras should be upset in the attempt to carry out a reform of the kind suggested. If, on general grounds, it is desirable to get rid of the hereditary principle, then let it be done; but so far no good reason that I know of has been adduced for altering a system which is part and parcel of Madras village administration.

12. The Government of India speak as if the sanction they had been asked to give had reference to expenditure "on improved village establishments." Certainly "village establishments"—as we understand the expression—have not been touched by the proposals sent forward for sanction with reference to Mr. Garstin's report on the revision of Revenue establishments. We have revised—and continue to revise—our village establishments from time to time without any reference (I believe) to India. If India's present remark refers to Revenue Inspectors, who

really belong to the taluk establishments, it is merely a misuse of terms.

13. I think India might be asked to let the sanction asked for be given without any further assurance except that the improvement of village establishments is, as always, kept in view.

2nd Sept. 1885.

C. G. M.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE
MR. SULLIVAN.

I agree with all my Honorable colleague has written. India may be told in addition that an *accurate and reliable* measurement of holdings is essential in a country where the land revenue is assessed on the acre and its fractions and the demand of the State is settled with each individual ryot. It was to ensure this accuracy that the Survey Department was organized in 1853, previous to which the land revenue demand was based on the rough measurements of the karnams. In addition to the error inseparable from their rude mode of calculating areas, the untrustworthiness of the agency had to be taken into account, and in every district which has been professionally surveyed a large percentage of increase in the cultivated area has resulted. If professional check and supervision be removed, and the detailed demarcation and measurement of survey blocks entrusted to karnam agency, we shall have the same thing over again and a patch-work arrangement in each district of partly reliable and partly unreliable measurements. I entirely agree with what Mr. Master says in regard to hereditary office. Do away with this, and you knock the key-stone out of the arch of village organization. The karnam does the work of his village for Rs. 6 or 7, because he is the hereditary office holder, and as such entitled to the respect and consideration of the villagers. Import a stranger who has passed the Middle School examination and who can handle a theodolite, and you will have to pay him Rs. 20, and he will be of no account in the village.

H. E. S.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT G.O.

Read Proceedings of the Financial Department, dated 13th August 1885,
No. 1196 (C. No. 6089).

In the letter read in the Proceedings quoted above, the Government of India has approved generally of the revised scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate revenue establishments of this presidency submitted in the letter of this Government, No. 779, dated 20th April last, but has stated that, before it can accord its complete approval of the proposed expenditure, further information should be supplied on the question of raising the kurnam staff to an educational level, which will ensure their being eventually competent to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages.

2. Although the question of the efficiency of the kurnam staff does not appear to Government to have any bearing upon that of the insufficiency or otherwise of the staff necessary for the proper working of district and taluk offices, they are desirous, in every way that circumstances and the difference which, apparently, exists between the constitution of village establishments in Northern and Southern India will permit, to forward the wishes of the Government of India touching improvement in the education of kurnams.

3. The hereditary principle as regards succession to village offices is, however, one which has existed in almost every part of the presidency, since the establishment of the British rule, and is therefore an institution which should have some consideration. Government, bearing this in mind, are prepared, whilst not entirely abandoning this position, to render it compulsory that after a period, say, of three or four years from this time, no kurnam shall be appointed to office who has not passed such educational test, including surveying, as the Government may consider sufficient, preference being given, in the case of candidates possessing the necessary qualifications, to the individual who has a proved hereditary claim to the office. The standard to be fixed must, at first, necessarily be somewhat lower than that which

which is a purely Village organization

possible

from the 2nd of the

Government are however not without forming considerable difficulties as to annuities

higher and also other separate staff

cannot be included

Government

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the Government of India would seem to consider requisite, but it is hoped that this may eventually be reached, although the poor salaries which village officers receive, and which, in the case of kurnams, vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and of an increase in which there is little or no prospect, will probably be but a small incentive, even to the hereditary class, to undergo the cost and trouble of the necessary education, and will be none to outsiders.

4. Be this as it may, Government trust that the assurance which they have now given will remove all further hesitation on the part of the Government of India to accord its full and immediate approval to the scheme for the revision of revenue establishments in Madras now before it.

5. With regard to the remarks in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Government of India read above, it is observed that the Agricultural Department of this presidency has no connection with the survey or settlement operations now in progress; that such improvements in village establishments as have been, from time to time, effected have been carried out under local legislation and at no cost to Imperial or Provincial funds; and that, consequently, no reference on the subject to the Government of India has been considered necessary. The allusion made by the Government of India may, possibly, have had its origin in an impression that revenue inspectors formed part of the village establishments, which they, however, do not.

6. With reference to the special education of the above-mentioned officers, Government have already ruled that, after the 1st April 1888, no person who shall not have passed the survey test fixed by them shall be eligible for appointment as a revenue inspector, or for promotion to the new rates of pay or to a higher grade. This, Government trust, will sufficiently meet the views of the Government of India on this point.

J. F. P.

17th November 1885.

Briall

revenue inspectors
who form no part of the
village establishments

trust

For approval
11. 11. '85

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT G.O.

From Financial Department, 13th August 1885, No. 1196.

Secretary.

This draft is submitted in accordance with the instructions of His Excellency. It should be circulated, as it does not convey to writers of the Hon. members as expressed in the two notes drafted by them.

M. S.
21. 81

In the letter read in the above Proceedings, the Government of India communicate some further remarks regarding the scheme for the improvement of the subordinate revenue establishments in this Presidency.

2. The Government of India, while approving generally of the scheme for the revision of subordinate revenue establishments in this Presidency, make that approval conditional on the raising of the qualifications of kurnams, so as to enable them to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages. They should be made competent to survey and prepare the record of the annual extensions of cultivated areas or of alterations in the disposition of fields and minor topographical features within village boundaries. The Government of India point out that the scheme for the reorganization of village establishments does not provide for this, and that the present staff of kurnams being wholly inefficient for the purpose in question, if the hereditary principle is maintained without reference to educational qualifications, there is little hope of their becoming competent to perform such work. They therefore suggest the desirability of abolishing the hereditary principle, or at least of providing adequately for the special education of kurnams.

3. It has always been the object of Government to utilize as far as possible the existing village agency as an auxiliary to the survey, in the way of measuring interstitial fields and additions to cultivation, and the experiment has been tried, with however no great success, of instructing classes of kurnams by means of regular surveyors. The matter is one which has long engaged the attention of Government. For revenue purposes in fact, the measurements made by kurnams are accepted subject where necessary to revision, but up to

G.O. 29th July 85 No 1196

this time it has never been considered safe to permit this class of village officers to touch the survey maps prepared by the scientific department. In 1882, the Government of India suggested the employment of village accountants as field measurers in view to the reduction of the cost of cadastral surveys, but the course was considered inadvisable because of the probably inaccurate nature of work which would be turned out. It was also then remarked by the Government that these officers' other duties gave them little spare time for the duties proposed to be entrusted to them. Subsequently, upon an inquiry from the Government of India whether the kurnams of this Presidency might not in course of time improve in view to their becoming eventually able to correct village maps so as to keep them up to date in accordance with the village records of the year, the Government observed that as regards the main features of the village maps no annual corrections were necessary, the original map forming a permanent record, and that as regards the record of the increase of cultivation within the village areas, the kurnams could not be safely trusted to do the required work without an amount of vigilant supervision, which the taluk establishments were not capable of affording. The Government thought that although the education and character of village accountants might be so improved as to enable them to be employed on the above duties, yet that, owing to the hereditary nature of the kurnam's office, considerable difficulties in securing in the future a constant supply of a class of men sufficiently trained for the purpose would be felt.

4. An accurate and reliable measurement of holdings is essential in a country such as Madras, where the land revenue is assessed on the acre, and its fractions and the demand of the State is settled with each individual ryot. It was to ensure this accuracy that the Survey Department was organized in 1853, previous to which the land-revenue demand was based on the rough measurements of the kurnams. In addition to the error inseparable from their rude method of calculating areas, the untrustworthiness of the agency had to be taken into account and in every district which has been since professionally surveyed, a large percentage of increase in the cultivated areas has resulted. If professional check and supervision be removed and the detailed demarcation and

G.O. 9th Sept. 77, 1840.

G.O. 20th Feb. 83. No 232.

G.O. 15th Aug. 83. No 150.

G.O. 6th Jan. 85. No 16.

G.O. 31st March 86. No 453
G.O. 8th Jan. 85. No 18.

146

measurement of survey blocks entrusted to kurnam agency, the Government fear that a similar result may occur, and a patch work arrangement will be brought about under which in each district there will be contiguous areas of reliable and unreliable measurements.

5. As regards the suggested abolition of the hereditary nature of the office of village accountant, His Excellency in Council observes that even if the hereditary principle is abandoned, the same class of people will be found doing the work and requiring the same supervision as is now the case. Whether this class of officer, poorly paid as he always must be, can ever be trusted, however well educated, to alter professionally prepared maps appears very doubtful, and there seems nothing to lead to a belief that *quite satisfactory* work will ever thus be turned out, and the Government would prefer to see a small superior establishment always kept up for the purpose. There is moreover the fact to be considered that the village kurnam at present does his work in his village for Rs. 6 or thereabout per mensem (the salary generally attached to the office), because he is the hereditary office-holder, and as such entitled to the respect and consideration of the villagers, while a stranger who had passed the Middle School Examination and could execute elementary survey operations, would require a far higher salary, and be of little or no account in the village.

6. His Excellency in Council is however extremely anxious to meet the wishes of the Government of India expressed in the letter now under consideration, and will continue in the future to do all that lies in his power to improve the efficiency of the village officers in this Presidency in respect to survey operations. It is observed that under the provisions of the Bill which has been drafted with a view to amend Regulation VI of 1831, although the principle of hereditary succession to village offices is maintained, persons unfit to exercise these offices are to be excluded for their own lives, and that ability to read and write is a necessary qualification for the posts of village munsif or kurnam. That Bill will be proceeded with as soon as the opinions of district officers which have been called for regarding its provisions are received. His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to insert in that Bill a further provision under which a preference

9026-11-85 No 1313-14
will be given for the post of village accountant to the applicant who shall have passed such test examinations in survey and mensuration as may be laid down from time to time by the Government. This course will, it appears to the Government, meet a real defect in the present system. It will permit the hereditary principle to be maintained in cases where hereditary claimants possess the necessary qualifications for the post, and it will enable the district officers in other cases to pass out of the direct hereditary line in favor of efficiently qualified applicants where such may exist. It may be hoped that by this course the eventual competence of village officials to perform the elementary operations of a village survey will be secured.

The Government of India will be addressed.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 28 h July 1885, No. 2177, regarding the revision of revenue establishments in this Presidency, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. of this date.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council directs me to assure the Government of India that he is extremely anxious to improve the present condition of the village establishments in the Presidency, and will make it an essential feature in the future that these establishments shall be made as efficient as possible. The subject is, however, full of difficulties, and the Government cannot hope that even within a few years the reform and education of the kurnam staff can be so completely carried out as the Government of India appear to surmise. The matter will, however, continue to receive the attention of the Government, who are ready at once to amend the present law regarding the succession to village offices in the manner proposed in the copy of the Proceedings accompanying the letter. With this assurance His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the Government of India will not withhold their final approval to the amended proposals made in my predecessor's letter of March last.

6-11-1885.

(Signed) M.H.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Read the following

No. 2177.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Simla, the 28th July 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 779 (Miscellaneous), dated the 20th April, giving cover to the proceedings of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 25th March, No. 369 (Revenue), regarding the revision of revenue establishments in the Madras Presidency.

2. The proposals now submitted would, if sanctioned, involve an annual increase of expenditure of Rs. 4,14,772, or Rs. 51,800 less than those originally placed before the Government of India in your letter No. 2588, dated the 10th November 1884. To those proposals as a whole the Governor General in Council was unable on financial grounds to assent, and the Government of Madras was requested to re-consider the scheme with the view of reducing its cost within such limits as would justify the Government of India in submitting it to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Two subjects were suggested as suitable for re-consideration: first, the possibility of introducing the scheme more gradually than was proposed, and second, the desirability of improving the efficiency of the village establishments.

3. The Government of Madras have explained in the Proceedings above quoted how far they are able to meet the wishes of the Government of India on these two points, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve of the scheme now brought forward if, in connection with the latter of the two subjects, further information can be supplied in regard to one point to which the Government of India attaches great importance, and which it would wish fully considered before it can accord its complete approval of the proposed expenditure. The point is that the scheme does not provide with sufficient distinctness for raising the Kurnam staff to an educational level which will ensure their being eventually competent to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages. It is inferred that the employment of a special survey agency might always be required for the correction of village maps. But the policy of requiring the ordinary work of field plotting and of filling in the skeleton or traverse blocks of a professional survey to be done by village agency, is one which has been accepted throughout the greater part of India, and has been specially held in view by His Excellency the Governor General in Council in the organization of Agricultural Departments, which were intended to secure, through the agency of the village officials and their supervisors, the results hitherto obtained by special Survey and Settlement establishments. In advocating the adoption of this course, the Government of India has at no time had the intention of advising that survey of extensive areas hitherto unsurveyed should be undertaken by, or imposed on, the village staff. It has only contemplated that the local officials should be made competent to survey and prepare the record of annual extensions of cultivated areas, or of alterations in the disposition of fields and minor topographical features within the village boundaries.

Order thereon 13th August 1885 No. 1196 This
Communicated to the Revenue
Department

True Extract
M. M. M.
Ag Under Secretary

4. So far as can be ascertained from papers before the Government of India, there is reason to believe that Karnams are in this respect inefficient, that they are as a rule unable to perform even the simplest operations of field survey, and that if the hereditary principle is maintained, without reference to educational qualifications, there is little hope of their becoming uniformly competent to perform such work. But the question does not seem to have met with full consideration, whether the present inability of the Karnams to perform such work should prevent the introduction of a scheme under which the revision of village maps should be ultimately undertaken by the village staff under the supervision of revenue inspectors. The Government of India think that it may take some few years to effect the necessary reform and to secure the necessary staff, and to secure the elimination of incompetent members of hereditary families who may prove unable to acquire the simple knowledge necessary for field plotting, and it would therefore offer no objection to the introduction of the scheme during such period of the scheme in which it has been sketched in your letter of the 20th April. But the Government of India think that the Council feels it necessary to point out that the eventual efficiency of the village officers in respect to survey be a necessary part of the scheme, the Government of India will be in a position of having accorded sanction to expenditure both on an improved Department and on improved village establishments without, at the same time, having secured the future elimination of special survey operations which has been one of its main objects in promoting both the improvement of Agricultural Departments and the improvement of the subordinate staff throughout India.

5. In asking for an assurance of the eventual competence of village officials to perform the ordinary operations of village survey will be made an essential feature of the proposed scheme, the Government of India presumes that it is needless to touch upon the question of the ability of revenue inspectors to supervise survey operations. It is presumed that these officers will be required to pass an examination in elementary survey, which it is presumed will ensure their competence to superintend the operations of village officers, and will at the same time necessitate the gradual introduction of village officers, and if, as is understood, increase of salary will only be given to those who have not failed to pass the proposed tests.

6. I am to state, in conclusion, that in other respects the scheme set forth in the order of the Madras Government, No. 339, dated 25th March 1885, meets with the full concurrence of the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

COPY, with copy of the letter

No. 779, dated 20th April 1885, and enclosure.

129, dated the 10th January 1885.

the margin, forwarded to the
and Agricultural Department
nation, in continuation of No.

By order,

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Revenue Department
Accountant General

1885

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF MADRAS.

No. 2177.

Dated Simla, the 28th July 1885.

Received

Pat

Sanctions, with certain remarks, the revision of
the revenue establishments in the Madras Presi-
dency.

G. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 415 C. F.—28-7-85—90.

Hept 2011

78

Revenue
[6] No. 6089
Govt. of 1885 Madras.

To

The Rev Dept

Proceedings, dated 13/8/1885.
No. 1196
Subject.

Copy letter from Govt
of India, dated 13/8/1885
with certain remarks
The success of the
Revenue Establishments
in the Madras Presidency
is being put in doubt
of the Govt.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT G.O. 1313 of 26. 11. 85

Read Proceedings of the Financial Department, dated 13th August 1885,
No. 1196 (C. No. 6089).

In the letter read in the Proceedings quoted above, the Government of India has approved, generally, of the revised scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate revenue establishments of this presidency, submitted in the letter of this Government, No. 779, dated 20th April last, but has stated that, before it can accord its complete approval of the proposed expenditure, further information should be supplied on the question of raising the kurnam staff to an educational level, which will ensure their being eventually competent to conduct, under the supervision of the revenue inspectors, the annual or periodical surveys of their villages.

2. Although the question of the efficiency of the kurnam staff, which is a purely village organization, does not appear to this Government to have any bearing upon that of the insufficiency or otherwise of the higher and altogether separate staff necessary for the proper working of district and taluk offices, they are most desirous, in every possible way that circumstances and the difference which, apparently, exists between the constitution of village establishments in Northern and Southern India, will permit, to forward the wishes of the Government of India touching improvement in the education of kurnams.

3. The hereditary principle, as regards succession to village offices is, however, one which has existed in almost every part of the presidency from remote times and is therefore an institution which cannot be overlooked. Government, however, not without foreseeing considerable difficulties, are prepared to announce that, after a period, say, of three or four years from this time, no kurnam shall be appointed to office who has not passed such educational test, including surveying, as the Government may consider sufficient, preference being given, in the case of candidates possessing the necessary qualifications, to the individual who has a proved hereditary claim to the office. The standard to be

4. 4 to be numbered

24/11
25 Nov/85

fixed must, at first, necessarily be somewhat lower than that which the Government of India would seem to consider requisite, but it is hoped that this may eventually be reached, although the small salaries which village officers receive, and which, in the case of kurnams, vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and of an increase in which there is little or no prospect, will probably be but a small incentive, even to the hereditary class, to undergo the cost and trouble of the necessary education, and will be none to outsiders.

Be this as it may, Government trust that the assurance which they have now given will remove all further hesitation on the part of the Government of India to accord its full and immediate approval to the scheme for the revision of revenue establishments in Madras now before it.

4. 5. With reference to the special education of revenue inspectors, who form no part of the *village* establishment, Government have already ruled that, after the 1st April 1888, no person who shall not have passed the survey test fixed by them shall be eligible for appointment as a revenue inspector, or for promotion to the new rates of pay or to a higher grade. This, Government trust, will sufficiently meet the views of the Government of India on that point.

J. F. P.

17th November 1885.

5. ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

114

16th Nov. of Govt.
25th of Dec. 1885
11th of Jan. 1886
5th of Feb. 1886
5th of March 1886

120-7.12.85

120
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Printed matter 26/11/11

8000000-7.12.18
1000000-2.12.18
1314 of 26.11.88.
Ldys to Govt. of India
Dep't. of Finance & Commerce.

L.

With reference to para 3
of your letter No- 2177 dated
28th July last, I am directed
to enclose a copy of the Proceedings
of the Govt. No- 1313 of this
date and to state that the
Members of the Govt. of India
on the subject of the Education
of Kurnavans in the Presidency
will receive ^{careful} ~~careful~~ attention.

2 I am further to express the hope of H.E. the Governor in Council that, under the assurance now given, the approval of the Govt. of India may be accorded to the Scheme for the ^{revision} ~~reorganization~~ of the Revenue Establishments now under its consideration, and that it may be forwarded at an early date for the sanction of the Secretary of

24/11
25 Nov/15

C. 22. 11. 85
R. 26. 11. 85