

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 643

Dated 23rd September

[Despatch: Abstract.]

Survey Schools.

Reviewing the report on the Mammam held in 1898 and approving with certain modifications, the proposals of the Supdt. of Survey for holding such schools in 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Record-keeper.

Regular
Miscellaneous

No. 662-22-9 of 1877

FOR WHAT

Number.

FOR WHAT CURRENT.

To whom given.

When taken out.

No.

Year.

17

In 8308 99
1911 100

9-1-1900
21-3-1900

1899.

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd. 2nd Aug: } 1899.
Regd. 3rd —do— }

Enclosures

Spare copies

Printed August th.

Proceedings, No. 223, 24th July 1899.

with the remark that Govt. has
no objection to a trial of the experiment
sketched by Mr. Evans in para 4 vis
that in Districts under re-survey by
professional agency promising Karams
should be permitted to **JULY.**
perfect themselves in survey
by taking temporary service as
surveyors, substitutes being
appointed to act as Karams
in their stead -

(On consideration I doubt the expediency
of this - Mr. Saffell would want to keep
all the good Germans after he had
trained them)

The Board's instructions
 seem sound throughout.
 The matter referred to in
 para 12 of Mr. K.P.'s letter
 & mentioned dealt with last night
 title a special report is before
 Govt. File Panel

Survey schools.—Reviewing the report on the karnams'—held in 1898, and approving, with certain modifications, the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey for holding such schools in 1899.

The Board of Revenue (R.S.H.R.) order
held in 1898, and approving, with
Survey for holding such schools in
The Forest Madras Survey.

(This account has
been linked with the
adms Report)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

Mr. A. W. B. HIGGINS.

READ—the following letter from G. P. GREENE, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th July 1899, No. 260-R. :—

[Reference.—Board's Proceedings (Settlement), No. 6029, dated 8th November 1895, directing all Collectors to send reports on Survey schools through the Superintendent of Survey.]

I have the honour to enclose my report on karnams' schools held during 1898-99.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

KARNAMS' Schools throughout the Presidency.

Experimental Karnams' schools were opened in the year 1893 in the following five districts :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (1) Chingleput, | (3) Salem, |
| (2) South Arcot, | (4) Madura, |
| (5) Tinnevely. | |

and in 1894 in the remaining districts of the Presidency and the annual schools sanctioned from the year 1895.

Since then karnams' schools have been held yearly at taluk head-quarters, except where for special reasons it was considered advisable to hold no school.

2. The total number of karnams sanctioned for the Presidency is 14,930. It is impossible to say how many of these have escaped instruction in survey as, in many of the qualification statements submitted, no distinction has been made between permanent and acting karnams.

3. Statement A gives, however, a very fair idea of the relative qualifications of karnams in each district, which are classed "good", "fair", "indifferent", "bad."

By this statement it will be seen that 21 per cent. of karnams have qualified in the first-class and 37 per cent. in the second. No mention need be made here of those who have been granted third or fourth class certificates, as I am of opinion that they are unfit to be trusted with any survey work. Those placed in the first and second class should, with ordinary supervision, be able to undertake sub-division surveys and the replacement of missing stones in their respective villages.

4. Experience has, however, shown that to make a complete resurvey of a village, even those who hold a first-class certificate require further instruction. For such a survey a knowledge of demarcation rules and practice in plotting and finishing maps, which karnams do not possess are essential. Many of the karnams would soon acquire this knowledge, but to attain it I consider that continuous employment on survey work for some months is necessary. This I am endeavouring to secure for the karnams in districts under resurvey by requesting Collectors to place at my disposal those karnams who are ever likely to make surveyors and to appoint substitutes in their stead. These karnams will be treated as surveyors and paid as such. By the time they have completed the resurvey of their villages, they should be as competent as any of our field surveyors and also sufficiently qualified to teach their sons or heirs. If all karnams in the Presidency were given a training in survey, such as those who resurvey their own villages will have, and if qualification in survey was made a *sine qua non* to the appointment of karnam in time, a knowledge of survey would be handed down, as the trade of a caste is now, from father to son. If a thorough training is not given once for all to all karnams, there will, I think, be no end to karnams' schools.

5. In regard to the "indifferent" and "bad" karnams, I am of opinion that Collectors should be called upon to submit the names of those who, by age or other infirmities, are quite unfitted for survey work. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to train them further.

6. The Board will note in some karnams' school reports the following remarks :—

- "(a) These karnams, who have been failing for the last five and three years, will be called upon to show cause why their services should not be dispensed with.
"(b) Karnams whose work was bad will be removed permanently or temporarily.
"(c) Tahsildar has been asked to report on the advisability of retaining in service karnams who were either indifferent or bad."

It is not known in how many cases good cause has been given or how many karnams have been discharged; it would be interesting to learn.

7. For those indifferent or bad karnams who may possibly improve, I would recommend that schools for a period of one month each, at selected centres, be opened this year.

Revenue Inspectors, who do not hold a "good" certificate, should be instructed and examined at these schools, and, if considered qualified, ordered to appear before the Survey Divisional-officer, who will again examine them and grant a certificate.

For all karnams of the undermentioned taluks I propose to hold the schools for a period of fifteen days, as no schools were held during 1897 and 1898 :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) Sirvel. | (3) Anantapur. |
| (2) Nandyal. | (4) Dharmavaram. |
| (5) Penukonda. | |

8. I submit, for the Board's approval, a programme for the proposed schools. Those karnams who fail to secure a good or fair certificate should either be dismissed or exempted from further training.

9. For all other karnams of the Presidency, that is, for those who hold a "good" or "fair" certificate, I recommend that a karnams' school be opened at each taluk head-quarters on one and the same day. The date can be more conveniently fixed by the Board than by me. To these schools karnams should be directed to take all their survey instruments for inspection. This inspection should not take more than two days. On the third day they should be set an examination-paper, which I propose to set myself and make general to the whole Presidency. The answer-papers should be sent by Tahsildars in sealed covers to the Survey Divisional-officers who will be requested to mark them and report results to me.

10. On the fourth and fifth day, the field measurement books should be examined by the Tahsildars with the assistance of their Revenue Inspectors and a detailed report submitted. The report should clearly state why the field measurement books have not been completed and should contain proposals for having them finished. The particular attention of all Tahsildars should be directed to this matter.

11. Statement B gives districtwise the progress made in the preparation of field measurement books up to 1st April 1899. In some districts, such as Ganjam, it is, I think, hopeless to expect the field measurement books ever to be completed by karnams. The best means of completing them can be considered when the reports referred to in paragraph 10 are received.

12. Statement C gives the number of stones reported to be missing and replaced in each district. No reliance can be placed on the figures given in column 4, "Stones missing" of this statement, as many karnams have admitted to me that they have never counted the missing stones on the ground.

13. I would draw the Board's attention to the very meagre reports submitted by some inspecting officers, such as those for the undermentioned taluks :—

Taluk.	District.
1. Berhampur	Ganjam]
2. Gudivada	Kistna
3. Badvel	Cuddapah
4. Alur	Bellary
5. Arcot	North Arcot
6. Gudiyattam	
7. Vellore	Madura
8. Dindigul	
9. Palni	Tinnevely
10. Srivaikuntam	

and request the Board to compare these with the reports from the South Canara district. A circular to all district Collectors requesting them to see that more care and interest is taken in their preparation in future in accordance with Superintendent's memorandum No. 64, dated 14th July 1896 (copy enclosed), appears necessary.

14. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to some extent to the late receipt of information from districts. Qualification statements for the following taluks have not yet been received :—

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

STATEMENT C showing the number of stones reported to be missing and replaced in each district.

District.	Number of taluks.	Total number of Government villages.	Missing stones.		Remarks.
			Total reported to be missing.	Replaced.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjám	3	974	1,01,782	10,081	
Vizagapatam	3	278	5,491	3,157	
Górávari	9	839	48,003	8,306	
Kistna	11	1,126	54,917	41,622	
Kurnool	8	699	..	..	Four taluks under resurvey.
Bellary	8	873	..	..	
Anantapur	8	609	..	148	
Cuddapah	11	1,092	78,303	1,658	
Nellore	9	597	60,469	6,636	
North Arcot	9	1,523	67,513	1,136	
Chingleput	6	1,475	1,18,528	1,12,355	
South Arcot	8	2,586	76,862	73,247	
Salem	9	2,622	1,34,389	1,01,921	
Coimbatore	10	1,856	1,25,688	7,597	
Tanjore	9	1,433	2,28,040	1,44,025	Recently resurveyed.
Trichinopoly	5	576	..	..	
Madura	6	728	2,84,414	1,14,888	
Tinnevelly	9	886	4,81,012	4,22,673	
The Nilgiris	1	36	..	..	
Malabar	9	2,198	..	..	Recently surveyed.
South Canara	5	833	..	..	Do.
Total ..	156	23,339	18,65,411	10,49,430	Balance = 81,59,81

10,49,430. cont

4 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), No. 223, 24TH JULY 1899.

(1) Anantapur.	(7) Sirvel.	(13) Tirukkóvilár.
(2) Dharmavaram.	(8) Nandyal.	(14) Gudiyáttam.
(3) Penukonda.	(9) Rámallakót.	(15) Vellere.
(4) Proddatur.	(10) Kadiri.	(16) Arcot.
(5) Pattikonda.	(11) Negapatam.	(17) Krishnagiri.
(6) Nandikótkur.	(12) Periyakulam.	

15. A report on each school held during 1898 is sent as per list enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT A showing percentage of karnams classed as "good", "fair", "indifferent" and "bad."

District.	Total number of karnams.	Percentage of karnams classed as			
		Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjám	395	1	13	32	54
Vizagapatam	177	9	44	26	21
Górávari	956	22	45	22	11
Kistna	1,291	16	31	35	18
Kurnool	686	11	27	36	26
Bellary	539	20	24	24	32
Anantapur	508	13	37	32	18
Cuddapah	721	5	18	47	30
Nellore	594	7	18	40	35
North Arcot	977	27	34	22	17
Chingleput	683	26	35	29	10
South Arcot	1,455	14	50	21	15
Salem	940	15	45	23	17
Coimbatore	856	15	29	32	24
Tanjore	1,463	41	36	18	5
Trichinopoly	861	19	53	14	14
Madura	562	29	41	24	6
Tinnevelly	597	35	54	9	2
The Nilgiris	26	69	16	15	..
Malabar	438	34	45	10	11
South Canara	205	49	40	7	4
Total ..	14,930	21	37	25	17

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

STATEMENT B showing progress made in the preparation of field measurement books.

District.	Number of taluks.	Total number of Government villages.	Preparation of field measurement books.	
			Completed.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjám	3	974	..	974
Vizagapatam	3	278	118	160
Górávari	9	839	308	531
Kistna	11	1,126	696	430
Kurnool	8	699	6	694
Bellary	8	873	34	839
Anantapur	8	609	28	581
Cuddapah	11	1,092	88	1,004
Nellore	9	597	12	585
North Arcot	9	1,523	119	1,404
Chingleput	6	1,475	1,455	20
South Arcot	8	2,586	2,579	7
Salem	9	2,622	2,450	172
Coimbatore	10	1,856	1,052	804
Tanjore	9	1,433	1,118	315
Trichinopoly	5	576	576	..
Madura	6	728	236	492
Tinnevelly	9	886	668	218
The Nilgiris	1	36	6	30
Malabar	9	2,198	2,198	..
South Canara	5	833	833	..
Total ..	156	23,339	14,579	8,760

ENCLOSURE.

Mis. No. 64.

Instructions for compiling reports on Survey Schools, 1896.

1. The report should be prepared in duplicate for each school. One copy should be sent to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, through the Collector for transmission to the Board of Revenue. The other copy should be sent to the Central Survey office direct for record. In the latter copy, paragraph 14, "Remarks of Collector," will be copied in the Central office when the first copy sent through the Collector is received.

2. The report should be carefully prepared by the Inspecting officer himself and should be despatched to the Collector and to the Central Survey office, not later than one week after the closing of the school.

3. The remarks of the Inspecting officer should deal separately with the three main subjects of the report, viz., qualification of the men, state of the records and state of instruments. The principles on which the men were classed as good, fair, indifferent or bad should be explained as far as possible.

14th July 1896.

(Signed) H. O'C. CARDOZO,
Superintendent, Madras Survey.

RESOLUTION—No. 223, dated 24th July 1899.

With the letter first read above, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey forwards, with his remarks, the reports received from Collectors on the results of the karnams' survey schools held in 1898, and makes proposals for the schools to be held in the current year.

2. The initial training of karnams in surveying was commenced, as stated in G.O., No. 807, Revenue, dated 14th November 1894, in order to render this staff competent to keep the survey records up to date. The initial training was completed in that year, and a system of holding annual schools was then established, with a view to prevent karnams from forgetting the knowledge acquired. When the system had been in force for three years, the Superintendent of Survey proposed and the Board and Government (G.O., No. 509, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1898) approved a modification of the system of requiring all karnams to attend a survey school for 15 days in each year, by which qualified karnams, who had completed their field measurement books, were exempted from attendance in 1898. Before, however, accepting Mr. Cardozo's scheme in full, the Board asked for information to show how far karnams had attended the schools more than once and in regard to their qualifications. This information could not then be given and was promised after the schools of 1898. It was also arranged, in 1898, that all the examinations should be conducted on a uniform plan. The Superintendent's report, which is read above, does not afford any clear and definite information on these points, and is incomplete in regard to a number of taluks. In the case of the taluks for which reports are forthcoming, there are reported to be 14,317 karnams, of whom 591 have never attended any school, but as the number of persons shown as having attended the schools includes substitutes and gumastahs, it is not at all clear whether these figures represent the facts correctly. Of the 13,726 persons who have attended the schools in these taluks, nearly one-fourth have attended only one school, and not quite as many only two, whilst almost exactly one-fourth have attended three times. Of the whole number about 60 per cent. have obtained "good" or "fair" certificates, but it does not appear clearly when these certificates were obtained. In 1898, 13,025 karnams attended survey schools regarding which reports are forthcoming; of these it appears that 2,971 were exempted from appearing at the examination on the ground that they had previously obtained "good" or "fair" certificates. Of those examined, 50 per cent. obtained "good" or "fair" certificates, making in all 61 per cent. of the whole number regarding whom any definite information is available who have reached that standard. In the area reported on, including 591 karnams who did not attend the schools, there are 5,619 men, or 42 per cent. of the whole number, who are not considered competent to maintain survey records.

3. The Superintendent of Survey has furnished a statement showing roughly the qualifications of karnams as ascertained at these schools in each district, from which it appears that in Ganjam only about 14 per cent. are qualified, in Cuddapah and Nellore 23 and 25 per cent., respectively, in Kurnool 38, in Bellary and Coimbatore 44, and in Kistna 47 per cent.

4. For the current year the Superintendent of Survey proposes, except in respect of certain taluks in which no schools were held in 1897 and 1898, a departure from the system hitherto followed and recommends two sets of schools—

(i) One of five days' duration under the supervision of Tahsildars, for karnams who have been found to be "good" or "fair". On the first two days their instruments are to be inspected; on the third day a written examination is to be undergone by them, a general paper being set for the whole Presidency, and the answers sent to the Survey Divisional-officers, who should submit a report on the results to the Superintendent of Survey; on the fourth and fifth days, the field measurement books are to be inspected by the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors and a detailed report thereon sent by the Tahsildar (it is not stated to whom) showing the causes which retard the progress in their preparation and containing proposals for their early completion.

The Board considers that these instructions should refer to all karnams in each taluk, not alone to the karnams who have secured "good" or "fair" certificates, and that the reports should be addressed to the Divisional-officers who should forward them with their remarks to the Collector for submission to the Board through the Superintendent of Survey. The reports of the Survey Divisional-officers on the results of the examinations should also be addressed to the Collectors, who will deal with them in the same manner as the reports of their own Divisional-officers.

(ii) The other schools, the Superintendent proposes, should last a month for karnams found to have been "indifferent" or "bad," and, it is presumed, for those not yet trained and for candidates for the post of karnam. The Superintendent, however, proposes that Collectors should be called upon to exclude men who, by age or infirmity, will never be fit for survey work, and to admit at the schools only such as may possibly improve. The District Surveyors, or additional instructors where necessary, are to serve as instructors and the schools are to be inspected by the Divisional-officers.

5. The Board considers that the general schools for all karnams, lasting for five days and including a written examination on a fixed date for the whole Presidency (to be notified hereafter), may be held at the head-quarters of each taluk, under the supervision of the Tahsildar, as soon as the special schools proposed have all been held, but in the case of the special schools for "indifferent," "bad" and untrained karnams, it is of opinion that the proposal to take the karnams away from their villages for a whole month, during the cultivation season, should be negatived as was done in the case of a similar suggestion last year—*vide* B.P., No. 257, dated 19th July 1898. The numbers who are now to be trained in each special school will be small and individuals can therefore receive more than usual attention. These special schools should be limited to fifteen days, the whole of which should be devoted to instruction, and it should only be after this training and after the subsequent general examination that any attempt at selection of the kind proposed by the Superintendent should be attempted. In the meanwhile the rule passed in paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 341, dated 29th October 1895, may be held in abeyance, pending receipt of a report which all Collectors will be requested to submit as to how far it is desirable to enforce such a rule.

6. The Superintendent has submitted a detailed programme of the special schools. This programme should be modified in accordance with the remarks made above, the date for the first schools being postponed to August 29th. The schools are to be held at convenient selected centres at which the unqualified karnams from adjoining taluks are to attend. Each school will be in charge of the Divisional-officer of the division in which the school is held or of an Assistant Collector or Probationary Deputy Collector. Candidates for the post of karnam and karnams' relations may be admitted to the fifteen days' training and the general examination as usual (B.P., No. 157, dated 13th June 1895).

7. No schools are proposed for South Canara and the Nilgiris, as the number of karnams found unqualified at the schools held in 1898 in these districts was very small. With regard to South Canara, the Superintendent suggests that such of the karnams as reside within a reasonable distance from the villages where supplemental survey operations are now in progress, may advantageously be attached to that party for a month. The Superintendent adds that the others may attend at the ordinary karnams' schools. This is not understood, as the Superintendent has proposed not to hold ordinary schools in the district. He is requested to report further on this point. In the case of the Nilgiris, the Superintendent recommends that the few karnams not yet qualified may be trained by the Revenue Inspectors by a date to be fixed, after which they should be examined by the Divisional-officer. This is approved and the Collector of the Nilgiris will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

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1-7-98

Government {1899} of Madras. REVENUE.

8. BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), No. 223, 24TH JULY 1899.

8. In the marginally-noted * cases the special schools for "indifferent", "bad" and untrained karnams should be started

on the 29th August. The Collectors concerned will be requested to make the necessary arrangements at once in consultation with the Survey Divisional-officers.

9. The Superintendent's proposals to hold the usual school of fifteen days in the marginally-noted taluks † in which no schools were held in 1897 and 1898 are approved. As in other cases, the fifteen days should be devoted to instruction and the karnams will be subjected to the further five days' "general" school and the written examination.

10. The attention of all Collectors will be also invited to paragraph 13 of the Superintendent's report, and they will be requested to see that the reports on survey schools are prepared in accordance with his memorandum No. 64, dated 14th

*District.	Centre of examination.
Gódvári	Kovvur.
Kistna	Peddápuram.
Karnool	Bezavada.
Anantapur	Vinukonda.
Bellary	Giddalur.
Cuddapah	Hindupur.
Nellore	Gooty.
North Arcot	Adoni.
Chingleput	Cuddapah.
South Arcot	Razampet.
Salem	Atmakur.
Coimbatore	Nellore.
Tanjore	Chittoor.
Trichinopoly	Wandiash.
Madura	Saidapet.
† Sirvel.	Chidambaram.
Nandyal.	Salem.
Anantapur.	Tiruchengod.
	Satyamangalan.
	Erode.
	Tanjore.
	Pattukottai.
	Trichinopoly.
	Madura.
	Dharmaveram.
	Penukonda.

July 1896. It will, however, suffice if one copy of the report is made. The report for the current year should contain full information regarding the state of the field measurement books referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*.

11. The district reports show that, except in a few districts, the preparation of field measurement books and the restoration of missing boundary marks are still in a backward condition. The only districts in which the field measurement books are complete or nearly finished are Malabar, South Canara, Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Chingleput, whilst, as the Superintendent points out, the returns regarding missing boundary marks are untrustworthy. The attention of all Collectors will be drawn to these remarks.

12. The Board does not consider it necessary to discuss at present the proposals, as to the method of carrying out resurvey by the aid of karnams, made in the report read above, which are at variance with the scheme accepted by Government and requests that, if the Superintendent desires that the matter should be laid before Government, he will address it separately on the subject.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Deputy Director,
for Secretary.

To all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
„ the Superintendent of Survey.
„ the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

Recd.

Regd.

1899.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 643, 23rd September 1899.

SEPTEMBER.

Survey Schools.

Board's Proceedings reviewing the report on the karnams' — held in 1898 and approving with certain modifications, the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey for holding such schools in 1899, recorded.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 223, dated 24th July 1899:—

Mr. A. W. B. HIGGENS.

Read—the following letter from G. P. GREENE, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th July 1899, No. 260-R:—

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- | | |
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| (1) Chingleput, | (3) Salem, |
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Since then karnams' schools have been held yearly at taluk head-quarters, except where for special reasons it was considered advisable to hold no school.

2. The total number of karnams sanctioned for the Presidency is 14,930. It is impossible to say how many of these have escaped instruction in survey as, in many of the qualification statements submitted, no distinction has been made between permanent and acting karnams.

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 "(b) Karnams whose work was bad will be removed permanently or temporarily.
 "(c) Tahsildar has been asked to report on the advisability of retaining in service karnams who were either indifferent or bad."

It is not known in how many cases good cause has been given or how many karnams have been discharged; it would be interesting to learn.

7. For those indifferent or bad karnams who may possibly improve, I would recommend that schools for a period of one month each, at selected centres, be opened this year.

Revenue Inspectors, who do not hold a "good" certificate, should be instructed and examined at these schools, and, if considered qualified, ordered to appear before the Survey Divisional-officer, who will again examine them and grant a certificate.

For all karnams of the undermentioned taluks I propose to hold the schools for a period of fifteen days, as no schools were held during 1897 and 1898:—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) Sirvel. | (3) Anantapur. |
| (2) Nandyal. | (4) Dharmavaram. |
| (5) Penukonda. | |

8. I submit, for the Board's approval, a programme for the proposed schools. Those karnams who fail to secure a good or fair certificate should either be dismissed or exempted from further training.

9. For all other karnams of the Presidency, that is, for those who hold a "good" or "fair" certificate, I recommend that a karnams' school be opened at each taluk head-quarters on one and the same day. The date can be more conveniently fixed by the Board than by me. To these schools karnams should be directed to take all their survey instruments for inspection. This inspection should not take more than two days. On the third day they should be set an examination-paper, which I propose to set myself and make general to the whole Presidency. The answer-papers should be sent by Tahsildars in sealed covers to the Survey Divisional-officers who will be requested to mark them and report results to me.

10. On the fourth and fifth day, the field measurement books should be examined by the Tahsildars with the assistance of their Revenue Inspectors and a detailed report submitted. The report should clearly state why the field measurement books have not been completed and should contain proposals for having them finished. The particular attention of all Tahsildars should be directed to this matter.

11. Statement B gives districtwise the progress made in the preparation of field measurement books up to 1st April 1899. In some districts, such as Ganjam, it is, I think, hopeless to expect the field measurement books ever to be completed by karnams. The best means of completing them can be considered when the reports referred to in paragraph 10 are received.

12. Statement C gives the number of stones reported to be missing and replaced in each district. No reliance can be placed on the figures given in column 4, "Stones missing" of this statement, as many karnams have admitted to me that they have never counted the missing stones on the ground.

13. I would draw the Board's attention to the very meagre reports submitted by some inspecting officers, such as those for the undermentioned taluks:—

Taluk.					District.
1. Berhampur	...	...	...	...	Ganjam
2. Gudivada	...	...	...	...	Kistna
3. Badvel	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
4. Alur	...	...	...	...	Bellary
5. Arcot	}	...	...	...	North Arcot
6. Gudiyattam		...	...	...	
7. Vellore		...	...	...	
8. Dindigul		...	...	...	
9. Palni	}	...	...	...	Madura
10. Srivaikuntam		...	...	...	
		...	...	...	Tinnevely

and request the Board to compare these with the reports from the South Canara district. A circular to all district Collectors requesting them to see that more care and interest is taken in their preparation in future in accordance with Superintendent's memorandum No. 64, dated 14th July 1896 (copy enclosed), appears necessary.

14. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which is due to some extent to the late receipt of information from districts. Qualification statements for the following taluks have not yet been received:—

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Anantapur. | (7) Sirvel. | (13) Tirukkóvilár. |
| (2) Dharmavaram. | (8) Nandyal. | (14) Gudiyáttam. |
| (3) Penukonda. | (9) Rámallakót. | (15) Vellera. |
| (4) Proddatur. | (10) Kadiri. | (16) Arcot. |
| (5) Pattikonda. | (11) Negapatam. | (17) Krishnagiri. |
| (6) Nandikótkur. | (12) Periyakulam. | |

15. A report on each school held during 1898 is sent as per list enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT A showing percentage of karnams classed as "good", "fair", "indifferent" and "bad."

District.	Total number of karnams.	Percentage of karnams classed as			
		Good.	Fair.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjám	395	1	13	32	54
Vizagapatam	177	9	44	26	21
Górávari	956	22	45	22	11
Kistna	1,291	16	31	35	18
Kurnool	686	11	27	36	26
Bellary	539	20	24	24	32
Anantapur	508	13	37	32	18
Cuddapah	721	5	18	47	30
Nellore	594	7	18	40	35
North Arcot	977	27	34	22	17
Chingleput	688	26	35	29	10
South Arcot	1,455	14	50	21	15
Salem	940	15	45	23	17
Coimbatore	856	15	29	32	24
Tanjore	1,463	41	36	15	5
Trichinopoly	861	19	53	14	14
Madura	562	29	41	24	6
Tinnevely	597	35	54	9	2
The Nilgiris	26	69	16	15	..
Malabar	438	34	45	10	11
South Canara	205	49	40	7	4
Total	14,930	21	37	25	17

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

STATEMENT B showing progress made in the preparation of field measurement books.

District.	Number of taluks.	Total number of Government villages.	Preparation of field measurement books.	
			Completed.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjám	3	974	..	974
Vizagapatam	3	278	118	160
Górávari	9	839	308	531
Kistna	11	1,126	696	430
Kurnool	8	699	5	694
Bellary	8	873	34	839
Anantapur	8	609	28	581
Cuddapah	11	1,092	88	1,004
Nellore	9	597	12	585
North Arcot	9	1,523	119	1,404
Chingleput	6	1,475	1,455	20
South Arcot	8	2,586	2,579	7
Salem	9	2,622	2,450	172
Coimbatore	10	1,356	1,052	304
Tanjore	9	1,433	1,118	315
Trichinopoly	6	576	576	..
Madura	6	728	236	492
Tinnevely	9	886	668	218
The Nilgiris	1	36	6	30
Malabar	9	2,198	2,198	..
South Canara	5	833	833	..
Total	156	23,339	14,579	8,760

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

STATEMENT C showing the number of stones reported to be missing and replaced in each district.

District.	Number of taluks.*	Total number of Government villages.	Missing stones.		Remarks.
			Total reported to be missing.	Replaced.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjám	3	974	1,01,782	10,081	
Vizagapatam	3	278	5,491	3,157	
Górávari	9	839	48,003	8,306	
Kistna	11	1,126	54,917	41,622	
Kurnool	8	699	..	..	Four taluks under resurvey.
Bellary	8	873	..	148	
Anantapur	8	609	..	1,658	
Cuddapah	11	1,092	78,303	6,636	
Nellore	9	597	60,469	1,136	
North Arcot	9	1,523	67,513	1,12,335	
Chingleput	6	1,475	1,18,528	73,247	
South Arcot	8	2,586	76,862	1,01,921	
Salem	9	2,622	1,34,389	7,597	
Coimbatore	10	1,356	1,25,688	1,44,025	
Tanjore	9	1,433	2,28,040	..	Recently resurveyed.
Trichinopoly	6	576	..	..	
Madura	6	728	2,84,414	1,14,888	
Tinnevely	9	886	4,81,012	4,22,673	
The Nilgiris	1	36	..	..	Recently surveyed.
Malabar	9	2,198	..	..	Do.
South Canara	5	833	..	..	
Total	156	23,339	18,65,411	10,49,430	

Read—also letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, dated 12th July 1899, No. A.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a copy of Mis. No. 64, dated 14th July 1896.

ENCLOSURE.

Mis. No. 64.

Instructions for compiling reports on Survey Schools, 1896.

1. The report should be prepared in duplicate for each school. One copy should be sent to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, through the Collector for transmission to the Board of Revenue. The other copy should be sent to the Central Survey office direct for record. In the latter copy, paragraph 14, "Remarks of Collector," will be copied in the Central office when the first copy sent through the Collector is received.

2. The report should be carefully prepared by the Inspecting officer himself and should be despatched to the Collector and to the Central Survey office, not later than one week after the closing of the school.

3. The remarks of the Inspecting officer should deal separately with the three main subjects of the report, viz., qualification of the men, state of the records and state of instruments. The principles on which the men were classed as good, fair, indifferent or bad should be explained as far as possible.

(Signed) H. O'C. CARDOZO,
Superintendent, Madras Survey.

14th July 1896.

Resolution—No. 223, dated 21st July 1899.

With the letter first read above, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey forwards, with his remarks, the reports received from Collectors on the results of the karnams' survey schools held in 1898, and makes proposals for the schools to be held in the current year.

2. The training of karnams in surveying was commenced, as stated in G.O., No. 807, Revenue, dated 14th November 1894, in order to render this staff competent to keep the survey records up to date. The initial training was completed in that year, and a system of holding annual schools was then established, with a view to prevent karnams from forgetting the knowledge acquired. When the system had been in force for three years, the Superintendent of Survey proposed and the Board and Government (G.O., No. 509, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1898) approved a modification of the system of requiring all karnams to attend a survey school for 15 days in each year, by which qualified karnams, who had completed their field measurement books, were exempted from attendance in 1898. Before, however, accepting Mr. Cardozo's scheme in full, the Board asked for information to show how far karnams had attended the schools more than once, and in regard to their qualifications. This information could not then be given, and was promised after the schools of 1898. It was also arranged, in 1898, that all the examinations should be conducted on a uniform plan. The Superintendent's report, which is read above, does not afford any clear and definite information on these points, and is incomplete in regard to a number of taluks. In the case of the taluks for which reports are forthcoming, there are reported to be 14,317 karnams, of whom 591 have never attended any school, but as the number of persons shown as having attended the schools includes substitutes and gumastahs, it is not at all clear whether these figures represent the facts correctly. Of the 13,726 persons who have attended the schools in these taluks, nearly one-fourth have attended only one school, and not quite as many only two, whilst almost exactly one-fourth have attended three times. Of the whole number about 60 per cent. have obtained "good" or "fair" certificates, but it does not appear clearly when these certificates were obtained. In 1898, 13,025 karnams attended survey schools regarding which reports are forthcoming; of these it appears that 2,971 were exempted from appearing at the examination on the ground that they had previously obtained "good" or "fair" certificates. Of those examined, 50 per cent. obtained "good" or "fair" certificates, making in all 61 per cent. of the whole number regarding whom any definite information is available who have reached that standard. In the area reported on, including 591 karnams who did not attend the schools, there are 5,649 men, or 42 per cent. of the whole number, who are not considered competent to maintain survey records.

3. The Superintendent of Survey has furnished a statement showing roughly the qualifications of karnams as ascertained at these schools in each district, from which it appears that in Ganjam only about 14 per cent. are qualified, in Cuddapah and Nellore 23 and 25 per cent. respectively, in Kurnool 38, in Bellary and Coimbatore 44, and in Kistna 47 per cent.

4. For the current year the Superintendent of Survey proposes, except in respect of certain taluks in which no schools were held in 1897 and 1898, a departure from the system hitherto followed, and recommends two sets of schools—

(i) One of five days' duration under the supervision of Tahsildars, for karnams who have been found to be "good" or "fair". On the first two days their instruments are to be inspected; on the third day a written examination is to be undergone by them, a general paper being set for the whole Presidency, and the answers sent to the Survey Divisional-officers, who should submit a report on the results to the Superintendent of Survey; on the fourth and fifth days, the field measurement books are to be inspected by the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors and a detailed report thereon sent by the Tahsildar (it is not stated to whom) showing the causes which retard the progress in their preparation and containing proposals for their early completion.

The Board considers that these instructions should refer to all karnams in each taluk, not alone to the karnams who have secured "good" or "fair" certificates, and that the reports should be addressed to the Divisional-officers who should forward them with their remarks to the Collector for submission to the Board through the Superintendent of Survey. The reports of the Survey Divisional-officers on the results of the examinations should also be addressed to the Collectors, who will deal with them in the same manner as the reports of their own Divisional-officers.

(ii) The *other* schools, the Superintendent proposes, should last a month for karnams found to have been "indifferent" or "bad," and, it is presumed, for those not yet trained and for candidates for the post of karnam. The Superintendent, however, proposes that Collectors should be called upon to exclude men who, by age or infirmity, will never be fit for survey work, and to admit at the schools only such as may possibly improve. The District Surveyors, or additional instructors where necessary, are to serve as instructors and the schools are to be inspected by the Divisional-officers.

5. The Board considers that the general schools for all karnams, lasting for five days and including a written examination on a fixed date for the whole Presidency (to be notified hereafter) be held at the head-quarters of each taluk, under the supervision of the Tahsildar as soon as the special schools proposed have all been held, but in the case of the schools for "indifferent," "bad" and untrained karnams, it is of opinion that a proposal to take the karnams away from their villages for a whole month, during cultivation season, should be negatived as was done in the case of a similar suggestion in the last year—*vide* B.P., No. 257, dated 19th July 1898. The numbers who are to be trained in each special school will be small and individuals can therefore receive more than usual attention. These special schools should be limited to five days, the whole of which should be devoted to instruction, and it should only be attempted if the training and after the subsequent general examination that any attempt at selection of the kind proposed by the Superintendent should be attempted. In the meanwhile the rule passed in paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 341, dated 29th October 1894, may be held in abeyance, pending receipt of a report which all Collectors will be required to submit as to how far it is desirable to enforce such a rule.

6. The Superintendent has submitted a detailed programme of the special schools. This programme should be modified in accordance with the remarks made above, the date for the first schools being postponed to August 29th. The schools are to be held at convenient selected centres at which the unqualified karnams from adjoining taluks are to attend. Each school will be in charge of the Divisional-officer of the division in which the school is held or of an Assistant Collector or Probationary Deputy Collector. Candidates for the post of karnam and karnams' relations may be admitted to the fifteen days' training and the general examination as usual (B.P., No. 157, dated 13th June 1895).

7. No schools are proposed for South Canara and the Nilgiris, as the number of karnams found unqualified at the schools held in 1898 in these districts was very small. With regard to South Canara, the Superintendent suggests that such of the karnams as reside within a reasonable distance from the villages where supplemental survey operations are now in progress, may advantageously be attached to the survey party for a month. The Superintendent adds that the others may attend at the ordinary karnams' schools. This is not understood, as the Superintendent has proposed not to hold ordinary schools in the district. He is requested to report further on this point. In the case of the Nilgiris, the Superintendent recommends that the few karnams not yet qualified may be trained by the Revenue Inspectors by a date to be fixed, after which they should be examined by the Divisional-officer. This is approved and the Collector of the Nilgiris will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

8. In the marginally-noted * cases the special schools for "indifferent", "bad" and untrained karnams should be started on the 29th August. The Collectors concerned will be requested to make the necessary arrangements at once in consultation with the Survey Divisional-officers.

*District.	Centre of examination.
Godavari	Kovvur.
Kistna	Peddapuram.
Karnool	Bezawada.
Anantapur	Vinukonda.
Bellary	Giddalur.
Cuddapah	Hindupur.
Nellore	Gooty.
North Arcot	Adoni.
Chingleput	Cuddapah.
South Arcot	Razampet.
Salem	Atmakur.
Coimbatore	Nellore.
Tanjore	Chittoor.
Trichinopoly	Wandiwash.
Madura	Saidapet.
† Sirvel.	Chidambaram.
Nandyal.	Salem.
Anantapur.	Tiruchengod.
	Satyamangalan.
	Erode.
	Tanjore.
	Pattukottai.
	Trichinopoly.
	Madura.
	Dharmavaram.
	Penukonda.

July 1896. It will, however, suffice if one copy of the report is made. The report for the current year should contain full information regarding the state of the field measurement books referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*.

11. The district reports show that, except in a few districts, the preparation of field measurement books and the restoration of missing boundary marks are still in a backward condition. The only districts in which the field measurement books are complete or nearly finished are Malabar, South Canara, Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Chingleput, whilst, as the Superintendent points out, the returns regarding missing boundary marks are untrustworthy. The attention of all Collectors will be drawn to these remarks.

12. The Board does not consider it necessary to discuss at present the proposals, as to the method of carrying out resurvey by the aid of karnams, made in the report read above, which are at variance with the scheme accepted by Government, and requests that, if the Superintendent desires that the matter should be laid before Government, he will address the Board separately on the subject.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. BENSON
Deputy Director,
for Secretary.

To all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
" the Superintendent of Survey.
" the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 643, Revenue, dated 23rd September 1899.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

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