Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 810–810A.

Dated 27th September 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Parcellaire System of grazing.*

*Recording, with remark, Board's Proc^s. calling for Govt. report on the feasibility of extending the —, which has been working successfully in Kistna, to other districts in the Madras Presidency.*

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. No. | Department. | Date. |
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FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. No. | Department. | Date. |
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# Revenue (1897) Department.

**CURRENT No.** 7829

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
18 SEP 97
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Dr 27/9/97

The Hon: the Vice Pres: & Members

Bd's Proc: 179.

R.P. No. 810 of 27th Sept: 1897.

**Order** ~~Issue~~

JG 23/9/97

**From** The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue Board of Revenue

Tl. No. 350

Recorded with an expression of concurrence in the Board's remarks.

**Dated** 16 August 1897

**Received** 8.9.97

**Registered** 9.9.97

**Enclosures**

**Spare copies**

Ms 15/9/97 T. 15/9/97

To

The Board of Rev: L.R.

Cust No. 810 A

Dtd. 7-10-97 V/V

Copy to the Govt of India Rev: & Agri Dept for information with reference to para 8 of the Board's letter No. 9337/118-3 dt 31st Aug: 1896

Dr. 7-10-97

Note

The report on the feasibility of extend

Ms 15/9/97 V/V

## SUBJECT.

Submg. report on the question of extending the parcellaire system of grazing to districts other than Tanjore.

e 16/9/97

extending the parcellaire system to districts other than Kistna was called for in accordance with a remark made by the Govt of India in para 8 of its review of the admn Report of the Forest Dept for 1894-95: the G. I. has not itself called for a report on the subject, but has merely stated that this Govt will consider the propriety of extending the system into the districts

DFMM 14/IX/97

Ills 15/IX/97

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

# Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

*Printed September th.*

**Proceedings, Forest No. 350, 16th August 1897.**

**AUGUST.**

Submitting to Government, with reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., Mis. No. 4015, dated 7th October 1896, a report on the question of extending the parcellaire system of grazing to districts other than Kistna.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

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Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 504, dated 5th November 1896.

Abstract.—Communicating to all Collectors and Conservators of Forests, with remarks, Government Order communicating to the Board review of the Government of India on the Forest Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1894-95; and requesting Conservators to report on the question of extending the parcellaire system to other districts than Kistna.

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Read—the following letter from E. D. M. HOOPER, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Coimbatore, 8th April 1897, Dis. No. 599:—

Replying to Proceedings, Forest No. 502, dated 5th November 1896, I have the honour to report as follows after consulting the Collectors of the Southern Circle as to the practice of leasing grazing areas and on the advisability of extending the parcellaire system to the grazing of their districts and restricting the use of a forest grazing permit to one or more reserves, working circles or to a range or of continuing the present system of allowing cattle to graze throughout the district on payment of a single fee. The Collectors' replies were as follows.

2. The Collector of South Canara states that the system of leasing out grazing is not in force in his district and that in all the ranges passes are issued by Range officers and Revenue Inspectors at the sanctioned rates. He considers the parcellaire system is not at present adapted to South Canara, there being no villages near the forests where people keep large herds of cattle and graze. Each wargdar lives in his own holding and the few cattle he owns graze in the Kumaki chiefly. Further, the number of cattle in the district is not large and they are scattered over a large area in very small herds. He thinks that a grazing permit should be restricted to one or more guards' beats.

3. For North Malabar, the Collector forwards the District Forest-officer's office-note in which he states that grazing permits are issued by Range officers and are inscribed with the name or names of the reserves in which the ryots wish to graze their cattle and that as the reserves in the division are extensive and the cattle comparatively few, the receipts from grazing being consequently small, there is no necessity for introducing the parcellaire system to this division. He considers that the present system of allowing cattle to enter one or more reserves according to the entry made in the permit works well. He advocates no change in North Malabar, for there are large areas of private grazing grounds.

4. For South Malabar, the Collector forwards the District Forest-officer's office-note intimating that the Government forests in this division are not open to grazing. There is no necessity to open them for this purpose owing to the extensive private forests available. The Collector is, however, in favour of restricting the use of a grazing permit to a range.

5. The Collector of the Nilgiris and his District Forest-officer consider no parcellaire arrangement practicable or politic. Mr. Douglas would not restrict the area within which a license would work but would limit the duration of the license



whereby owners grazing all the year and thereby using pasture far from their villages will pay more than owners only grazing near their houses in one season. The Collector is, however, not in favour of issuing any but annual licenses.

6. For North Coimbatore, the Collector forwards his District Forest-officer's office-note on the subject and agrees with the conclusions arrived at by him that the parcellaire system could not well be adapted to the division, but that the present system could be improved and that one license should enable the graziers to graze their cattle wherever they please.

The Collector, however, states that it will some day become necessary, as the grazing taluks are more opened up and considers preparations should be made for its introduction.

7. For South Coimbatore, he encloses a copy of the grazing circular describing the present system followed and states that he does not wish to introduce the parcellaire system in the division. He considers that the grazing should be limited to the block or compartment for which the permit is issued.

8. The Collector of Madura considers that the introduction of the parcellaire system is not necessary at present and that, as the present system of grazing is working well, no change is needed. Permits are issued by range and village officers and grazing is allowed all over the forests except tracts in which coupe fellings were carried on and cattle are allowed to graze in the tract mentioned in the permit. The Collector is in favour of limiting the permit to a small area, as the grazing is purely local and cattle do not require to change the localities with the season.

9. The Collector of Tinnevelly states that the system of leasing out grazing is not in force in his district, and that as the present system is working satisfactorily, no change is necessary. The grazing question has been already taken in hand and considerable progress made but the system followed differs, of course, in certain respects from the Kistna arrangements inasmuch as the conditions of the two districts are dissimilar. Grazing is allowed in certain compartments specially set apart for certain villages or groups of villages and the cattle are only entitled to graze in the compartment entered in the permit.

The Collector is not in favour of allowing one permit to cover the whole grazing area of the district, nor is it the present practice.

10. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the system of leasing areas for grazing does not exist, and District officers do not approve of introducing the Kistna system though they advocate in most instances the limiting of the area grazed over under a single license. The conditions of the Kistna district as far as grazing is concerned are not repeated in the districts of the Southern Circle where village herds do not, as a rule, travel beyond their accustomed neighbouring grazing grounds. In the Nilgiris there is undoubtedly migration of cattle, but the Collector thinks it expedient to continue the plan of granting only yearly licenses for the whole district. I do not think it advisable to introduce any general change in the direction referred to at present.

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Read—the following letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Waltair, 20th April 1897, R. C. No. 2035:—

In answer to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 504, dated 5th November 1896, and Board's reminder, dated 10th April 1897, No. 111, I have the honour to say that at present the only other district in this circle where the parcellaire system can be taken up at an early date with any prospects of success is Kurnool, where there are very large blocks of forest which are much used as grazing grounds. A considerable temporary staff of permit issuers is asked for in the current year's proposals to carry out this system, the chief difference being that whereas these permit issuers are paid Rs. 20 in Kistna, they are to be paid only Rs. 10 in Kurnool with the addition of a percentage on the number of grazing permits issued. This system, it is hoped, will be calculated to stir them to activity.

READ—the following letter from E. P. POPERT, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Salem, 7th July 1897, No. 42:—

With reference to paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 504, dated 5th November 1896, I have the honour to report on the question of extending the parcellaire system to the districts in my circle. All the Collectors of the districts have reported to me on the subject.

In the districts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Tanjore the system of leasing grazing areas does not prevail, but grazing is allowed on permits. The Collectors of these districts have not therefore furnished the required information. The Collector of Salem points out that the system of closing and opening blocks will not suit the local conditions of his district. Most of the reserves in the district are bordered by a more or less continuous line of villages which depend mainly on the reserved forests for grazing, a large proportion of the unoccupied lands of each village having been taken up for reservation. The Collector considers that if the reserves are to be divided into compartments which must necessarily be large, the villagers adjoining each closed compartment will find it inconvenient to take their cattle perhaps 5 or 6 miles away from their village for grazing and will have to incur the displeasure of those adjoining the open compartments who will naturally resent any intrusion of strangers in their grazing grounds. The Collector further considers that much hardship will be caused to the ryots of the Tiruppattur and Salem sub-divisions by the extension of the parcellaire system, as large fuel coupes in the ranges have to be closed for periods of even 4 or 5 years in rotation in order to meet the demands of the Madras Railway Company in the matter of engine fuel. For the present I consider it inadvisable to attempt the introduction of the system under considerations later on when the question of reservation has been finally decided, the subject should be reconsidered. It is reported that, in the Cuddapah district, no change in the present system of collecting grazing revenue could be attempted until the completion of the work of selection, settlement and demarcation, which absorbs the whole time at the disposal of the officers concerned. I agree with the Collector. In the Trichinopoly district grazing is leased out only on about 190 acres of reclaimed padugai plantations in the Kulitalai taluk. The Executive Engineer is opposed to allowing any grazing in the other padugais. In this district the introduction of the parcellaire system must stand over until reservation is further advanced.

3. The parcellaire system has already been introduced in the Nellore district as a tentative scheme—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 202, dated 26th February 1897.

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RESOLUTION—Forest No. 350, dated 16th August 1897.

In paragraph 6 of Government Order, Mis. No. 4015, dated 7th October 1896, the Madras Government, at the instance of the Government of India, called on the Board to consider and report on the feasibility of extending the *parcellaire* system of grazing, which has been working successfully in Kistna, to other districts in the Presidency. The matter was referred to the Conservators of Forests whose replies will now be submitted to Government.

2. In the Southern Circle no areas are leased out for grazing and the District officers do not advocate the introduction of the *parcellaire* system but prefer to adhere to the existing system of grazing under cover of permits issued on payment of the prescribed rates. What is objected to, however, seems to be the Kistna scheme in its entirety. In Tinnevelly, a modified system of grazing in *parcelles* has been in force for some years, and is reported to work well. Permits are issued for special compartments and do not admit cattle to all reserves. In other districts this is not done, but the officers concerned have no objection to limiting the area to be grazed over wherever such a course may be deemed necessary. Concurring in this view, the Conservator points out that the village herds in the several districts are not generally taken beyond their accustomed grazing grounds in the neighbourhood of the respective villages.



In South Canara and Malabar (north and south), the number of cattle is not large and private grazing is abundant. In the Nilgiris the Collector and the District Forest-officer consider the *parcellaire* arrangement to be neither practicable nor politic; and the Collector of Coimbatore is at one with his Forest Assistants that the system could not well be adapted to the present conditions of the district, though in the North Coimbatore Division it may eventually be necessary to introduce it, as the grazing taluks become properly opened up.

3. The Conservator, Northern Circle, reports that in his circle the only district other than Kistna, in which the *parcellaire* system can be adopted with a chance of success is Kurnool, where there are large blocks of forests used as grazing grounds. It is noted that arrangements are being made accordingly. It does not appear that the leasing system is in force in any other districts of this Circle.

4. In the Central Circle a tentative scheme for working the reserved forests in the Rapur Veligondas in the Nellore district during 1897–98 under the *parcellaire* system has been provisionally accepted by the Board. The Collector has promised to develop the scheme gradually and submit further proposals. In no other districts of the circle excepting Trichinopoly does the leasing system prevail and in Trichinopoly it is merely applied to a few acres of the reclaimed padugai plantations in the Kulitalai taluk. The Conservator considers it inadvisable to attempt any change in the present system of allowing grazing on permits in the districts of Salem, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, until in the first-named district the question of reservation has been finally decided on with reference to the report called for in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 303, dated 11th July 1896, and until reservation is further advanced in the remaining two districts.

5. It is observed that the practice of leasing forests for grazing purposes has ceased to exist in almost all districts and the system of issuing permits to individual owners of cattle on payment of the prescribed seigniorage rates is generally adopted. The introduction of the *parcellaire* system into Kurnool is being arranged for, and, as already noted, the scheme is being tried in Nellore. In course of time the system may be extended and in fact the question now under report has been practically decided by orders issued by Government since the report now under submission was called for. The rules sanctioned by Government * for the regulation of the grant of permits for grazing in reserved forests provide that the reserved forests of a district shall be divided into grazing blocks which may consist of one reserve or several, or even part of a reserve, and in a later order † it has been explained that the size of the blocks is left entirely to the discretion of the authorities, while the prescription of a scale of fees for each block is not intended to preclude Forest officers from sanctioning the exchange of a permit for one block for a permit for another in tracts in which nomadic grazing is customary and regarded as unobjectionable. It has also been directed that so far as local cattle are concerned, the number to be grazed in a reserve should not, for the present, be restricted. These orders leave to local officers a discretion which is sufficient to meet any valid objection brought to notice in the papers now under consideration.

* Government Order, No. 45, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897.

† Government Order, No. 569, dated 13th July 1897, (para. 11).

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" all Conservators of Forests.
" all Collectors (except Madras).

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

# Government {1897} of Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Recd.* } 1897. *Enclosures*
*Regd.* } *Spare copies*

**G.O., Nos. 810, 810A, 27th September 1897.**

## SEPTEMBER.

### Parcellaire System of grazing.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government a report on the feasibility of extending the —, which has been working successfully in Kistna, to other districts in the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 350, dated 16th August 1897 :—

*Read*—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest No. 504, dated 5th November 1896.

Abstract.—Communicating to all Collectors and Conservators of Forests, with remarks, Government Order communicating to the Board review of the Government of India on the Forest Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1894-95; and requesting Conservators to report on the question of extending the parcellaire system to other districts than Kistna.

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5. The Collector of the Nilgiris and his District Forest-officer consider no parcellaire arrangement practicable or politic. Mr. Douglas would not restrict the area within which a license would work but would limit the duration of the license



whereby owners grazing all the year and thereby using pasture far from their villages will pay more than owners only grazing near their houses in one season. The Collector is, however, not in favour of issuing any but annual licenses.

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3. The parcellaire system has already been introduced in the Nellore district as a tentative scheme—*vide* Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 202, dated 26th February 1897.

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*Resolution*—Forest No. 350, dated 16th August 1897.

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2. In the Southern Circle no areas are leased out for grazing and the District officers do not advocate the introduction of the *parcellaire* system but prefer to adhere to the existing system of grazing under cover of permits issued on payment of the prescribed rates. What is objected to, however, seems to be the Kistna scheme in its entirety. In Tinnevelly, a modified system of grazing in *parcelles* has been in force for some years, and is reported to work well. Permits are issued for special compartments and do not admit cattle to all reserves. In other districts this is not done, but the officers concerned have no objection to limiting the area to be grazed over wherever such a course may be deemed necessary. Concurring in this view, the Conservator points out that the village herds in the several districts are not generally taken beyond their accustomed grazing grounds in the neighbourhood of the respective villages.



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3. The Conservator, Northern Circle, reports that in his circle the only district other than Kistna, in which the *parcellaire* system can be adopted with a chance of success is Kurnool, where there are large blocks of forests used as grazing grounds. It is noted that arrangements are being made accordingly. It does not appear that the leasing system is in force in any other districts of this Circle.

4. In the Central Circle a tentative scheme for working the reserved forests in the Rapur Veligondas in the Nellore district during 1897–98 under the *parcellaire* system has been provisionally accepted by the Board. The Collector has promised to develop the scheme gradually and submit further proposals. In no other districts of the circle excepting Trichinopoly does the leasing system prevail and in Trichinopoly it is merely applied to a few acres of the reclaimed padugai plantations in the Kulitalai taluk. The Conservator considers it inadvisable to attempt any change in the present system of allowing grazing on permits in the districts of Salem, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, until in the first-named district the question of reservation has been finally decided on with reference to the report called for in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 303, dated 11th July 1896, and until reservation is further advanced in the remaining two districts.

5. It is observed that the practice of leasing forests for grazing purposes has ceased to exist in almost all districts and the system of issuing permits to individual owners of cattle on payment of the prescribed seigniorage rates is generally adopted. The introduction of the *parcellaire* system into Kurnool is being arranged for, and, as already noted, the scheme is being tried in Nellore. In course of time the system may be extended and in fact the question now under report has been practically decided by orders issued by Government since the report now under submission was called for. The rules sanctioned by Government * for the regulation of the grant of permits for grazing in reserved forests provide that the reserved forests of a district shall be divided into grazing blocks which may consist of one reserve or several, or even part of a reserve, and in a later order † it has been explained that the size of the blocks is left entirely to the discretion of the authorities, while the prescription of a scale of fees for each block is not intended to preclude Forest officers from sanctioning the exchange of a permit for one block for a permit for another in tracts in which nomadic grazing is customary and regarded as unobjectionable. It has also been directed that so far as local cattle are concerned, the number to be grazed in a reserve should not, for the present, be restricted. These orders leave to local officers a discretion which is sufficient to meet any valid objection brought to notice in the papers now under consideration.

* Government Order, No. 45, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897.

† Government Order, No. 569, dated 13th July 1897 (para. 11).

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ all Conservators of Forests.
„ all Collectors (except Madras).

Order—No. 810, Revenue, dated 27th September 1897.

Forest No. 179.

Recorded with an expression of concurrence in the Board's remarks.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

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Endorsement No. 810A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information with reference to paragraph 8 of Mr. Ibbetson's letter, No. 833-F—118-3, dated 31st August 1896.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

70 Copies.