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GENERAL REPORT

REVIEWING THE

Revenue Survey Operations

OF THE

UPPER CIRCLE,

FOR SEASON

1866-67.

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COLONEL J. E. GASTRELL, *F. R. G. S.*

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CALCUTTA :

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1867.



## No. 7.

FROM

THE SUPDT. OF REVENUE SURVEYS, UPPER CIRCLE,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
HOME DEPARTMENT.*Calcutta, 23rd December, 1867.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a "General Report," reviewing briefly the operations of the Revenue Survey (other than those of Bengal) directly under my superintendence in the Upper Circle, *i. e.*, in the North-West and Central Provinces, in Oudh, in the Punjab, and in Sind, for the year 1866-67.

2. Copies of the several reports drawn up and submitted to each Government or Administration, are appended as usual.

3. STATEMENT OF WORK.—In the annexed Tabular Statement will be found, *1st*, the distribution of the survey parties and the names of the several Superintending Officers; *2nd*, the results of each establishment's operations; *3rd*, the total expenditure of each; *4th*, in the "column of remarks" the work performed by each party, other than ordinary village, or common topographical survey; and *lastly*, the comparative results of present and past season.



*Abstract.*

No. of Parties.	JURISDICTION.	Area surveyed in square miles.	Total cost.	General average cost per square mile.	REMARKS.
4	CENTRAL PROVINCES	3,839	Rs. A. P. 2,15,280 14 1		
2	OUDH	2,199	1,14,477 6 4		
1	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	440	16,652 8 2	49 8 4	
1	PUNJAB	661	73,745 3 2		
1	SIND (BOMBAY)	1,337	40,587 9 4		
9	TOTAL	8,476	* 4,60,743 9 1		

Of the total area surveyed in detail, 7,656 square miles consisted of village and cantonment surveys, and 820 square miles of topographical survey.

Village traverses	... 4,101	No. Area.
Topographical Blocks	... 178	7,656 820
TOTAL	... 4,279	8,476

\* The total Expenditure includes Rs. 26,487-3-6, drawn as arrears of pay on the introduction of the reorganization scheme.

4. **WORK DONE.**—Though the number of square miles shown as completed in 1866-67 is smaller than in 1865-66, yet the amount of work completed by the survey parties is actually more. In the former year 1539 square miles were triangulated and surveyed of sandy desert in Sind; none of such pure area-giving survey appears, however, in the present year. This alone more than compensates for the difference. The apparent out-turn of the 3rd Division, Central Provinces, is also less. But the difference is more than compensated for by the boundary survey of forest reserves in the Saugor District. The 2nd Division, Oudh, shows a smaller return, from causes which to the Surveyor were unavoidable. The 2nd and 4th Divisions, Central Provinces; the 1st Division Oudh; and the North-Western Provinces Survey; all show plus areas. But as I have before stated, the number of square miles alone is no test of amount of labour performed by each party. I am well satisfied this season with the out-turn and the rates of each party; all have worked well.

5. **EXPENDITURE AND RATE.**—During the year under review the scheme for the re-organization of the Survey Department received final sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and arrears of pay were drawn accordingly. These arrears of former year and the increase in allowances during the present year have naturally swelled the expenditure. Deducting the amount of arrears alone (to compare more nearly with the past seasons), Rs. 26,487-3-6 from that shown in the Tabular Statement, the balance remaining is Rs. 4,34,256-5-7, or slightly less than in 1865-66.

6. **DISTRICTS COMPLETED.**—No new districts have been completed during 1866-67, but that of Jubbulpoor has been added to by the survey and addition thereto of the Tehseel of Bijragogurh. The following Statement shows the the present area, cost, and average rate per square mile of the completed district:—

District.	When commenced to be surveyed.	When finished.	By whom surveyed.	Area in square Miles.	Cost inclusive of contingencies.	Rate per square mile.
Jubbulpoor ...	1854-55.	1866-67.	{ Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, R. S. } { Capt. R. E. Oakes, R. S. } { Lieut. J. W. Osborne, A. N. S. }	4,301	Rs. 2,19,017	Rs. A. P. 50 14 9

The survey of Jubbulpoor Proper was suspended from 1857-58 to 1859-60 (inclusive), and concluded in 1861-62. The Tehseel Bijragogurh, since transferred to District Jubbulpoor, was surveyed in 1860-67.

7. **DEMARCATATIONS.**—Except in certain forest reserved tracts, the demarcation, have been very good; some delays occurred in the North-Western Provinces, but they appear to have been unavoidable and caused by the excessive unhealthiness of the tract under survey.

8. **MADRAS SYSTEM OF DEMARCATION.**—In my report on the Punjab surveys and in that of the North-West Provinces, I have noticed the advantages to future administrations and to the public generally which would follow the introduction of the Madras system of permanently marking not only all village triple junctions, but all theodolite stations by platforms of masoury, or by stone pillars, or by a combination of both.

9. **MADRAS ACT XXVIII OF 1860.**—In Madras, the Act No. XXVIII of 1860, which received the assent of the Governor General in Council on the 29th June 1860, provides amply and fully in every particular for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, &c. Were the provisions of this Act extended to all India, it would do more to render all future surveys of India lasting and imperishable than any steps yet taken. It is precisely what all professional Survey Officers have long yearned for, and I strongly urge on the consideration of the Government of India its extension throughout the country.

10. Much has been written and urged on this behalf, and first in the Punjab, then in the Central Provinces and in Oudh, and now in the re-survey of the North-West Provinces, masonry platforms have been built, or are in course of erection at all village triple junction stations. In the Central Provinces, in addition to this, every bend of boundary has been marked,—in most districts, if not in all,—by stone pillars, and in the Punjab disputed boundaries when decided were permanently marked by masonry pillars.

11. In Bengal and in the old North-West surveys, however, no marks were erected, and the consequence is, that, except for Area, and the re-production of maps and plans, the records of the former surveys are nearly useless. Scarcely a trace of their progress has been left behind them. Here and there a pillar has been erected by a Surveyor to mark the spot where an astronomical observation has been made; or marks have been made on buildings to enable the Great Trigonometrical Survey to effect a junction with our operations hereafter, but boundaries have not been marked, and the consequence is, that re-laying a boundary from the old data with accuracy is simply, in all such cases, an absolute impossibility. This is why I would urge a law being established for all India, rendering it imperative upon all landholders to erect permanent marks from which the original survey boundaries could be simply and certainly re-laid, without calling in the aid, each time of doing so, of expensive and costly professional operations.

12. Slight modifications may possibly be required to render the Madras Act applicable to the different landed interests of India, but if the same results be ensured throughout the country, they would increase the value of the survey ten-fold, and confer a lasting blessing on the people. This Act embodies, I conceive, all that is required to ensure the permanence of our labours.

13. It would, it is true, somewhat enhance the cost of survey to the present generation, but this would be far more than compensated for by the advantages that would hereafter be derived therefrom in settling disputes of land and boundaries, and the consequent decrease of litigation. The facilities such a procedure would afford to all civil authorities in such cases can scarcely be over stated.

14. For ease of reference, a copy of the Act is appended.

15. **REVENUE SURVEY DRAWING OFFICE.**—The following Statement exhibits the amount of work performed in the Drawing Branch of the Revenue

Survey Office from 1st December 1866 to 30th November 1867; and specifies in detail all maps completed, or in hand, and the progress made since the last Annual Report.

TITLE OF MAP.		SCALE.		REMARKS.
<i>Compilations.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	
LOWER PROVINCES.	District Manbhoom ... ..	4	= 1	Nearly ready for Press. Examination only remaining.
	Districts Sylhet and Jynteah ... ..	4	= 1	Area Statement and Table of Latitudes, Longitudes, and Heights remaining. } These maps were transferred to Surveyor General's Office in compliance with Surveyor General's No. 1264 of 30th August 1867. Hill shading finished in S. G. O., D. D.
	District Hill Tipperah ... ..	4	= 1	
District Hoshungabad ... ..	4	= 1	Half completed.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Do. Do. Preliminary Map ... ..	4	= 1	Compiled and issued for the use of the Settlement Officer and District Authorities.
	District Dumoh ... ..	4	= 1	Three-fourths completed. Hill shading in pen and ink in progress.
	District Bhundara ... ..	4	= 1	Completed to the extent of materials received. This will serve the purpose of a preliminary map.
SIND.—Hyderabad Collectorate ... ..		4	= 1	Containing Districts Halla, Thurr Pakur, and (portion of) Mahomed Khun's Tanda. Half completed.
UDDEH.	Oudh in 4 Sections, Sheet No. 1 ... ..	4	= 1	Containing Districts Seetapoor, Hurdui, and Kheree. Completed to the extent of materials received.
	Sheet No. 2 ... ..	4	= 1	Containing Districts Buhraitch and Gondah. Completed to the extent of materials received.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	District Peshawur ... ..	4	= 1	Containing Tehseels Khalesa Khuttuk, Murdan, and Hushnuggur Half done. Hill shading in pen and ink, in progress.
	Delhi and Hissar Divisions showing village boundaries.	2	= 1	Sent to Press.
	{ District Saugor in 2 Sections } { showing village boundaries }	2	= 1	Sent to Press.
Jadh in 53 Sections ... ..		1	= 1	Fifteen sheets projected and sent to Press, making a total of 33 sheets sent to Press up to date.
Sind in 99 Sections ... ..		1	= 1	Twelve sheets projected and sent to Press, nine sheets in progress.

With the exception of Manbhoom, Sylhet, Bhundara, and the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, which compilations were unfortunately too far advanced to admit of adaptation to the new style of drawing in pen and ink, the whole of the foregoing  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch compilations have been strictly rendered with a view to photography. The hills have been shaded in pen and ink in the horizontal style.



TITLE OF MAP.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
<i>Miscellaneous Maps, Tracings, &amp;c.</i>		
	<i>Miles. Inches.</i>	
Index of the Ganges Deareh Survey operations.	4 = 1	For the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
Bhundara and Raepoor index maps of seasons 1863-4-5-6.	4 = 1	Traced for Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Division, Central Provinces.
Boundary between Moradabad and Rampoor, and between Bareilly and Rampoor.	1 = 1	For the Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces.
Tanner's Damin-i-Koh map ...	1 = 1	For the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpoor Division.
Pergunnah Map of Poorunpoor Subna, District Bareilly.	1 = 1	To illustrate Colonel Vanrenen's instructions to Executives on the subject of Bench Marks &c.
Board Plans of Hazareebaugh Pirtal Survey reduced to.	1 = 1	For comparison with general maps.
Rough tracings of Hazareebaugh Maps main circuits. 11 to 18.	1 = 1	To guide the Revenue Surveyor in marking off his Pirtal lines to check the work of season 1862-63.
Hill portions of main circuits 6, 8, and 9 of Narsinghpoor.	1 = 1	Re-done from Board Plans.
22 Plans of the Ganges River along District Furruckabad.	1 = 4	For the Settlement Officer, Furruckabad.
19 Plans of the Jheelum River ...	1 = 4	For the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpoor.
24 Plans of villages (surveyed in 1862-63 by Captain Grant), transferred from District Bhundara to District Seonce.	1 = 4	For the Deputy Commissioner of Seonce.
2 Plans of Kumaon Tea Estates	1 = 8	For the Commissioner of Kumaon.
Cantonment boundaries of Moradabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad.	1 = 8	For the Revenue Surveyors employed in surveying these cantonments and environs.
2,076 Lithographed Maps colored	Various.	For issue to Government Officials and for sale.
152 Proofs examined	Do.	Of Maps going through the Press. The number given does not refer only to 1st proofs, but includes all the proofs examined before Press Order.

The re-survey of the line of railway through District Jubbulpoor has been inserted on the District, General, and Village Maps.

Several tracings of boundaries, and extracts from main circuit traverses, have also been furnished to Surveyors.

Besides this, a good deal of miscellaneous and desultory work has been done, and the following maps and plans (done out of office hours) furnished to landholders and other applicants, have been examined in the Drawing Branch :—

DESCRIPTION OF MAP.	SCALE.	REMARKS.
	<i>Mile. Inches.</i>	
384 MS. copies of village plans ...	1 = 4	For Landholders.
Trace of Panchanungram ...	1 = 4	For River Trust Engineer.
Plan of Civil Station Sylhet ...	1 = 8	For the Superintendent of Police.
Plan of Jubbulpoor Cantonments ...	1 = 8	} For Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpoor.
Plan of Jubbulpoor Civil Station ...	1 = 16	
General Maps of main circuits 5 and 6 of District Manbhoom ...	1 = 1	For Borrodaile, Schiller and Co.
General Maps of District Hoshungabad main circuits 38 to 49 ...	1 = 1	For Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

16. The payments made by applicants on account of the above, amount to Rs. 1,078-8, of which the sum of Rs. 331-12 has been credited to Government as usual.

17. EXAMINATION OF ORIGINAL RECORDS.—The maps and computations received from the various Revenue Survey Parties in 1865-66, were carefully and searchingly examined. I will briefly detail the mode of procedure which has been introduced and will be followed in future to check errors.

1st.—On receipt of the general 1 inch maps, the first step is to compare the exterior boundaries with those of adjoining districts previously surveyed. In case any discrepancy is brought to light, a trace is made and reference had to the Revenue Surveyor or local authorities for any explanation which may account for the difference. The only discrepancy discovered in the maps of 1865-66 is between District Kheree of Oudh and District Shahjehanpore of the North-Western Provinces, but, as explained in para. 3 of the last Annual Report, 1st Division, Oudh, this is accounted for by a new line of boundary having been demarcated between the two provinces.

2nd.—The next step is to examine the Atlas volumes. Ten per cent. of the village maps were thus compared with the original field or board plans, and notes made of any omissions and discrepancies.

3rd.—The main circuit traverses were then compared item by item with the angles and distances in the field books. Next the correctness of the traverse work was tested by running lines in various directions across the main circuit, through the villages, and comparing the difference of the co-ordinates, of the starting and closing main circuit points, thus obtained with those given by the main circuit traverse form.

4th.—The direct distances between Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations were re-calculated by using intermediate village traverse data, and the results compared with the statement furnished by the Surveyor.

5th.—The convergency corrections recorded on the main circuit traverse forms were also checked.

6th.—Ten per cent. of the village traverses were compared with the lines and angles in the field books, and the sine and cosine columns of 5 per cent. re-calculated.

7th.—The area statements recorded in the alphabetical index were compared with the tabular statement of sheet areas, and then with the areas recorded on the general maps.

8th.—A comparison was also made between the main circuit and village areas, to see that the area by summation of villages did not differ from the area of the main circuit containing them, by more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the maximum allowed.

9th.—Finally, all defects and faults in the style of rendering the maps, all omissions, errors, and discrepancies, want of method and neatness in keeping the field books, any departure from recognized forms and rules, or disregard of circulars and department orders, were noted in the Drawing Department. Memoranda were made on the records of each party, and all salient points brought out in a general summary for the information and future guidance of the Executives, with hints and suggestions by the Deputy Surveyor General how to proceed, to secure uniformity in the style of work.

18. INSPECTION.—During the past year I have, in addition to the performance of other duties, visited and inspected two Survey Parties in Central India, at Kamptee and Nagpoor, and one at Kurrachee in Sind. I was well pleased with the general state of efficiency in which I found these parties, and was glad of the opportunity thus afforded of personally going over the season's work with each Surveyor and his Assistants; and then and there commenting on the performances of each, pointing out where improvements might be made with advantage, and how best to deal with the various questions of professional procedure submitted to me. This year I hope to be able to extend my inspections to the other surveys of my circle in Upper India.

19. CALCUTTA OFFICES.—Throughout the year I have had every cause to be satisfied with the manner in which the work entrusted to the Drawing, Computing, and Correspondence Branches of the Revenue Survey Office has been performed. The work in the Correspondence Branch has been very heavy and pressing on all employed. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Adels, the Head Assistants of these Offices, have done their duty well in every respect, and I am thankful to them.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*

*Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, U. C.*



XI. The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or if the person or persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid, such Officers shall appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators.

XII. Where an equal number of arbitrators shall be appointed on each side, they shall collectively appoint another arbitrator to act with them, or in the event of their not agreeing, or failing to appoint such further arbitrator, he shall be appointed by the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid, and in all matters the majority shall rule the decision.

XIII. The Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall, by an order under his signature, refer to the arbitrator or arbitrators the matters in dispute, which he or they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as he may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, the time so fixed being specified in the order.

XIV. When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of the Settlement or other Officer, such Officer shall furnish the arbitrators, or so far as may be in his power procure for them, any information which his records or those of any public department may afford connected with the subject of inquiry. He shall, on the application of the arbitrators, summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for, and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the person so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps, and plans as they shall require. Persons so summoned shall be subject to all the provisions of the laws in force regarding persons summoned as witnesses before the Collector when acting judicially.

XV. When the arbitrator or arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from the want of the necessary evidence or information or other good and sufficient cause, the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid may enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, if he shall think proper. Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Settlement or such other Officer aforesaid, unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid superseding the arbitration and revoking the institution of the inquiry.

XVI. If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of the Settlement or other Officer, ~~the arbitrator or arbitrators shall die or refuse, or become~~ incapable to act, it shall be lawful for the Settlement or other Officer to appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators in the place of the person or persons so dying, or refusing or becoming incapable to act.

XVII. When an award in any matter referred to arbitration shall be made it shall be submitted to the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid under the signature of the person or persons by whom it may be made, together with all the proceedings, depositions, and other records, or authenticated copies thereof relating to the matter.

XVIII. The Settlement or other Officer may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon matters not referred to the arbitrators, provided such part can be separated from the other part, and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

XIX. In any of the following cases, the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration, to the re-consideration of the same arbitrator or arbitrators upon such terms as he may think proper : (that is to say)—  
In what cases Settlement Officer may remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for re-consideration

If the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it determine matters not referred to arbitration :

If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution :

If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent on the face of the award.

XX. No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators. Any application to set aside an award, shall be made within ten days after the same has been submitted to the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid.  
Award not to be set aside except on ground of corruption.

XXI. If the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for re-consideration in the matter aforesaid, and if no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or if the Settlement or other Officer as aforesaid shall have refused such application, the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall proceed to pass a decision according to the award, and after duly furnishing the parties with a copy thereof, he shall proceed to mark out the boundary in accordance therewith subject to the provisions contained in this Act. In every case the decision given according to the award shall be final.  
Application to set aside the award.  
Boundary to be marked out according to award.

XXII. Where the claims and disputes relate to the occupancy of ryots of zemindary and proprietary lands, the consent in writing of the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid on behalf of Government and of the zemindars or proprietors interested shall be necessary for referring the disposal of such claims and disputes to arbitration, and the question of the disputed extent of such zemindary estates shall be determined as between the zemindar or proprietor on one part, and the Government being represented by the Collector, Settlement or other Officer aforesaid.  
Reference to arbitration of claims and disputes regarding occupancy by ryots of zemindary lands &c.

XXIII. The Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall not be considered incompetent by virtue of his office to undertake the duty of an arbitrator in cases in which the conflicting parties may be desirous to nominate him as such.

XXIV. A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators under this Act by such Officer aforesaid, shall be forwarded by him to the Civil Court and be filed on its record.  
Settlement Officer not incompetent to act as arbitrator.

XXV. Where the conflicting parties may not signify their agreement to refer the dispute to the final decision of arbitrators, or where any of the parties interested or concerned shall after due notice fail to attend for the investigation of the same, the Settlement or other Officer aforesaid shall proceed to investigate the claims, and in the case of any party failing to attend as aforesaid, shall make an *ex parte* investigation, and after examination of the witnesses and documents shall record his decision and the grounds for arriving at it, and after duly informing the parties of the same, he shall proceed to mark out the requisite boundaries in accordance with the decision, which subject to the revision of the authority to whom the said Officer is immediately subordinate, shall be considered as the determination of all claims and disputes until set aside by a formal decree of a Civil Court. An appeal shall lie to the Civil Courts from this decision by regular suit, provided it be preferred within two calendar months from the passing of the same. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, to extend the period for such appeal within such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government shall be sufficient authority for the Civil Court to entertain such appeal beyond the limit above specified.  
A certified copy of every decision passed in accordance with an award, to be filed in the Civil Court.  
Procedure when parties do not agree to refer their dispute to arbitration, &c.

Proviso.

XXVI. The proceedings of Officer, imposing charges or fines other than Magisterial, under Sections IV, VI, VII, and IX of this Act, shall be recorded in writing, and shall be subject to revision by the authorities to whom such Officers shall be immediately subordinate. An appeal shall also lie to the Board of Revenue or to the Director of Revenue Settlement, according to the authority to which the Officer imposing the charge or fine may be subordinate.

Proceedings of Officers imposing charges or fines.

XXVII. All fines levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of Government, except when otherwise provided.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for all Officers of Survey and Assessment, Revenue Officers, or other persons appointed by the Government for the purpose of investigating, settling, or re-marking boundaries of fields, holdings, villages, and estates, or measuring and assessing the same, and for all persons acting in aid and under orders of such Officers, whenever it may be necessary in the performance of their duty—to enter, examine or measure, without let or hindrance, all lands whatever, whether such lands be the property of Government or of private Companies or individuals; and such Officers aforesaid, as well as workmen or other persons acting in aid of and under their orders, are hereby indemnified for what they or any of them shall do under the provisions of this Act.

Officers empowered to enter and examine private lands.

XXIX. If any person shall obstruct, molest, or in any way interfere with any public servant conducting the demarcation, measurement, or assessment of lands, or performing other duties provided for in this Act, such person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate or person exercising Magisterial powers, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or in default, imprisonment not exceeding two months for the first offence, and for a repeated offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty Rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding six months. Provided, however, that a Magisterial Officer shall have power to punish under this Clause only to the extent to which he is empowered to punish in cases of ordinary misdemeanor, under his general powers.

Punishment for obstructing Officers, &c.

Proviso.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to invest any of the subordinates of the ordinary Revenue Establishments, or of the settlement or Survey Departments, with any portion of the powers conferred under this.

Government may invest any subordinate in the Revenue or Survey Department with powers under this Act.

XXXI. Any Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, being a Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, shall be competent to exercise within the district within which he shall be employed, any of the powers ordinarily exercised by a Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate within his charge: provided, however, that such Deputy Director shall only have cognizance of cases and offences connected with the duties of the Survey or the Settlement Department. In cases coming under Regulation IX. 1822 of the Madras Code tried before a Deputy Director under this Section, the power of control and revision provided by Clause, Section III, Regulation VII. 1828 of the same Code shall be exercised by the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Powers of Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.

Proviso.

XXXII. All servants of the Survey and Settlement Departments shall be subject to the provisions of the said Regulations IX. 1822 and VII. 1828 of the Madras Code, and those Regulations shall apply to the Survey and Settlement Departments in the same way as they apply to the ordinary Revenue Department.

Servants of the Survey and Settlement Departments subject to Regulations IX 1822 and VII 1828.

Two preceding Sections to apply to all pending cases.

XXXIII. The provisions of the two preceding Sections shall apply to all cases not finally decided at the time of the passing of this Act.

M. WYLIE,  
Clerk of the Council.