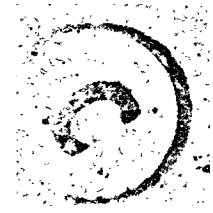


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Report on the Constitution of
additional districts
Mass. Aug. 1905.



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செப்பணிப்பவர் பெயர் *புதுயல்வர்*
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கையொப்பம்

MADRAS,
28th January 1904.

No. 23A.

W. S. MEYER, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
On Special Duty,

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

PA,
IR,

With reference to G.O., No. 173, Revenue Department, dated 20th February 1902, I have the honour to submit my proposals in regard to—

- (a) the constitution of new Districts, divisions and taluks in the Madras residency; and
- (b) the revision of Collectors' and Divisional Officers' office establishments.

PART I.—GENERAL.

2. Before dealing with the circumstances under which this duty was assigned to me, and the manner in which I have endeavoured to discharge it, it is desirable to note that the question of reducing the District charges in Madras formed the subject of a long correspondence with the Government of India between the years 1878—1887. The great famine of 1876—1878 had laid bare the weak points of the existing Madras revenue organization, and in reviewing the situation the then Government of Madras came to the conclusion that the first essential in the way of reform was the creation of a number of new Districts. In view of the size of the Madras Districts as compared with those of other Provinces,* and of the fact that in Madras the Collector is without the supervision of a territorial Commissioner it was not unnatural that this view should be taken. And although, as I shall have occasion to point out later on, the Madras system brings with it its own compensations, so that the Collector is not so overcharged as might at first sight be imagined, it is an undoubted fact that some of the Madras Districts have got beyond the adequate control of a single man, while in a number of others some curtailment is certainly desirable in view of the constantly increasing burden of work.

3. Accordingly, in April 1878, the Madras Government submitted to the Government of India proposals which involved the eventual creation of eight new Districts. The correspondence that ensued is summarised in Appendix A to this Report. While the Supreme Government were in complete accord with Madras as to the necessity of a number of new District charges, they also desired to substitute territorial Commissioners for the Board of Revenue and to grade the Madras Collectors and Judges on diminished rates of pay. To these proposals the Madras Government altogether demurred, and finally, after a long and occasionally acrimonious correspondence, in

* According to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India (seventh issue, 1903), the average area per District (excluding Provincial Capitals which are Districts in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma) is 6,747 square miles in Madras, 5,121 in Bombay, 3,286 in Bengal, 2,233 in the United Provinces, 3,600 in the Punjab and 4,815 in Burma. The average population per District is again 1,795,242 in Madras, 739,149 in Bombay, 1,306,458 in Bengal, 993,245 in the United Provinces, 752,083 in the Punjab and 257,657 in Burma.

the course of which the Secretary of State was every now and then appealed to, the matter was shelved in 1887 with no direct result save the constitution of one new District—Anantapur—which was carved out of the then Bellary District at the beginning of 1882.

4. But infructuous as this correspondence was in respect to the matter with which it started, it brought about, as will be seen from Appendix A, some great and needed reforms in Madras District administration.

5. In the first place, further examination of the subject led the Madras Government to see that, before proceeding to split up Districts, it would be advisable to free the Collectors from divisional work. Under the then system the Head-quarters division in each District was allotted to the Collector himself, with the assistance, when there was no Assistant Collector, or only a very junior officer of that grade, at head-quarters, of a temporary Deputy Collector. The latter was however withdrawn as soon as the Collector had an Assistant of over six months' standing, and the latter officer was obviously not qualified to take full charge of the division. The result was constant changes in the administration of the Head-quarters charge and the frequent burdening of the Collector with matters which ought to have been left to a Divisional Officer. This state of things was remedied in 1888 by the revision of the Deputy Collectors' *cadre* so as to admit of every Head-quarters division, except in the light Nilgiri District, being provided with a Deputy Collector as permanent Divisional Officer. The Collector was thus entirely freed from the *minutiae* of divisional work and became, as he now is, a controlling officer responsible for the District as a whole. Assistant Collectors at head-quarters, being now supernumeraries, could be utilized in the general work of the District, and thus became a real aid instead of a hindrance since they no longer displaced an (at that time) better qualified Deputy Collector.

6. It was pointed out in 1879 by the Board of Revenue (see paragraph 14, Appendix A), that the Tahsildars were greatly in need of relief. This was afforded in a measure in 1892 (paragraph 25 *ibid*) by the creation in all the more important taluks of stationary sub-magistrates who relieved the Tahsildar of his former magisterial work and converted him into a full-time executive officer. At present 125 out of 158 Tahsildars have this assistance. The pay of the deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates, which had been inadequate, was at the same time increased. Again in 1890 a considerable advance was made as regards the number, emoluments and qualifications of revenue inspectors, while a reorganization of taluk office establishments was, after protracted discussion, brought into force in 1899.

7. The question of the replacement of the Board of Revenue by territorial Commissioners which had been at issue between the two Governments was settled in 1887 by a happy compromise (*vide* paragraph 26, Appendix A) under which the old Board was replaced by four Commissioners dealing individually with their own subjects, and able to deliberate where necessary as a Collective Board. The portfolio system has also for many years past been introduced into the Madras Executive Council.

8. The vexed question of Civilian grading and salaries has practically settled itself. The Secretary of State has ruled (*vide* paragraph 32, Appendix A) that the Madras Civilian should not suffer in average emoluments by any grading scheme, and Rs. 2,353 is now practically accepted as the standard pay of a Collector or Judge in this Presidency. On the other hand the Madras Government have now admitted

Paragraph 22 of letter to India, No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, on the new Guntur District.

G.O., No. 1289, Public, dated 30th December 1901.

that Collectors and Judges added for new Districts should be on Rs. 1,800. Moreover since 1902 Civilian Divisional Officers have been personally graded, their pay as Sub-Collector or Head Assistant being determined by individual seniority

and not by the divisions of which they held charge.

9. The proposals for reduction of work and decentralization which I put forward when on special duty for that purpose in 1897 have, in so far as they were accepted, tended towards lightening the correspondence work of all District officers from the Tahsildar upwards, and further steps in the direction of the curtailment of reports and returns have recently been taken under the instructions of the Government of India.

10. Lastly, though here I need only state the main facts, a detailed examination of the various proposals for territorial rearrangements submitted by the Madras Government between 1878 and 1886 will show that they were not by any means in accord with the real requirements of the present day.

11. Taking each of the 21 mofussil Districts as a whole and looking at (a) their size, population and land revenue, (b) the other administrative statistics brought together in statement I attached to this Report, and (c) local circumstances such as liability to famine and the character of the people to be dealt with*, they may be divided into three classes:—

(i) Those in which a large measure of relief to the Collector is an essential and urgent necessity. These are Gódvári, Kistna, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely and Malabar.

(ii) Those in which the necessity for relief is not so urgent but nevertheless exists in greater or less measure. These are Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore.

(iii) Those which as District entities require no relief, viz., Chingleput, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris and South Canara.

12. Leaving out of account the scission of the old Bellary District into the present Bellary and Anantapur, which as above observed, was accomplished in 1882, the former proposals of the Madras Government took two phases.

The scheme of 1878 contemplated—

(1) an Ongole District to relieve Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool;

(2) a Dindigul District to relieve Madura and Tinnevely. The new District was to be formed out of Madura which was, on the other hand, to take over two taluks from Tinnevely;

(3) the splitting up of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Malabar into two Districts apiece.

The defects of this scheme are that—

(a) It afforded no relief to Gódvári, Tanjore, South Arcot, Ganjám or Vizagapatam. On the other hand it gave relief to Kurnool which does not now require it.†

(b) A number of the new Districts it proposed to form, viz., Dindigul, Hosur, Madanapalle and Erode corresponded practically to the existing divisions of these names and were in some cases even smaller. These divisions are unduly large and require reduction, but to constitute them into whole Districts would be to create small Collectorates quite out of accord with the existing Madras system.

13. The Madras Government themselves saw this at a later stage (*vide* paragraph 19 of Appendix A), and in 1882 they only asked for three extra Districts—

(1) *Ongole* which was as formerly to relieve the Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore Districts;

(2) The substitution for the existing North Arcot of a *Chittoor* and a *Vellore* District, the former to take in some taluks of Cuddapah, and the latter a taluk from Salem which was to cede another taluk (Námakkal) to Trichinopoly, while some portions of the North Arcot District were to go to Chingleput;

(3) The *Dindigul* District was now to include some taluks of Coimbatore.

14. This scheme was modified in detail in 1886, but retained the main features above indicated. While bringing down the number of new Districts to the level which is, in my opinion, now required, it again failed to relieve Gódvári, Tanjore, Malabar, South Arcot, Ganjám and Vizagapatam and unnecessarily reduced Kurnool. Moreover, as will be shown in Part II of the Report, the particular Districts proposed, and the final scheme of divisional grouping adopted, were faulty in several respects.

* In Part II of my Report I analyse in respect to each District the claim it has to relief.

† It must be remembered, however, that it is the fact that of late years this District has been traversed by a railway which has done away with the necessity for relief.

15. It was indeed a grave defect in all the schemes put forward that they left unnoticed the urgent necessity for relief in many of the Madras divisions. The 1878 scheme actually proposed to reduce the number of Divisional Officers by one. Later on this was recognised as a mistake, and in 1886 six new divisions were proposed apart from the provision of Head-quarters Deputy Collectors, inaugurated in 1888*, but this measure is now quite inadequate. Similarly the old schemes made no provision for the splitting up of taluks. The Tahsildars have no doubt received substantial relief under the stationary sub-magistrates scheme, but a good many taluks are still too heavy to be administered by a single officer.

16. The District proposals made in 1878, and recast in 1882 and subsequently, having finally foundered, the attention of the Local Government was concentrated on

- (a) Constituted by splitting up the former Kumbakonam division in Tanjore. the reforms referred to in paragraphs 5—7 which did not involve territorial change, and of late years only one new division (a) and four new taluks (b) have been brought into being.
- (b) Nuzvid, Palkonda, Kalyandrug and Cocanada.

17. Matters stood thus when in February 1901 the Government of India addressed† the Madras Government as to the general grading of Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants, a change which was carried out in deference to their wishes, and wrote further as follows:—

“It has been suggested to the Government of India that the fact that the divisional charges in the Madras Presidency vary very much both in respect of area and population tends, equally with the circumstance that the Divisional Officer is so frequently changed, to prevent the administration from being conducted as efficiently as it might be. The present strength of Deputy Collectors in the Madras Presidency is, the Government of India understand, 73‡, viz., 65 sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1885, and eight since added by the Madras Government to the lowest grade. From an examination of the number of junior members of the Indian Civil Service above the stage of training, and Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, serving in the Madras Presidency and in the Provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the only two Provinces which contain a larger population than the Madras Presidency, it appears that, while the Madras Government are relatively well supplied with junior Civilians and Tahsildars, the scale of establishment of Deputy Collectors is considerably less than in either of the other two Provinces. The Governor-General in Council believes that it would be an advantage and would help to diminish transfers if the subordinate District charges were equalized so that the great majority of them might be held indifferently by a Sub-Collector§ or a Deputy Collector. Some of these charges of course would, like some sub-divisions in Bengal and the Head-quarter Joint Magistracies of the larger towns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have usually to be held by European officers, but a large number could be so constituted that they could be perfectly well held by a Deputy Collector. The rearrangement of jurisdictions could only be carried out after the whole question had been worked out in detail, and it is believed that the Madras Government might not be able to find the necessary funds during the existing contract. A moderate addition, however, to the number of Deputy Collectors in the Madras Presidency may, it appears to the Government of India, be needed, and I am to request that the Governor in Council may be moved to give the subject his earnest consideration in connection with the suggestion made in my letter No. 441, dated the 21st July 1900, that the Madras Government should examine the question of making the executive branch of the Provincial Service self-contained.”

* The latter scheme, while it gave a considerable relief to Collectors, and materially improved the administration of the Head-quarters divisions, did not increase the number of divisions. It merely substituted separate Deputy Collectors for the Collectors as the administering officers.—W.S.M.

† Home Department letter No. 1199, dated 28th February 1901, printed in G.O., No. 173, Revenue, dated 20th February 1902.

‡ The latest Madras Civil List shows 79, which includes six “listed” appointments.—W.S.M.

§ The term as here used included Head Assistant Collector.—W.S.M.

|| This last question has been under separate correspondence between the Governments of India and Madras and did not fall within my sphere of duty.—W.S.M.

18. The matter was referred to the Board of Revenue from whose Proceedings of 8th November 1901, No. 3489 (Land Revenue), paragraphs 2, 3 and 8, I quote the following passages:—

“The Board has no hesitation in accepting the two main changes proposed in paragraph 4 of the Government of India’s letter, viz., the equalization of divisional charges in this Presidency, and an increase in the number of Deputy Collectors to meet the creation of the new divisional charges which this equalization will entail. Indeed it considers that a diminution of the size of several of the Madras Districts, a subject to which the Board will presently refer, as well as of the average Divisional Officer’s charge in this Presidency, is one of the measures most necessary to any improvement in the administration. The weak point of that administration now is that rules and regulations, most of them just and beneficial, have to be actually carried into effect by subordinates many of whom, being ill-paid, are under strong temptation to be corrupt and tyrannical and who consequently need close and constant supervision. Under the present system of large divisional charges, however, Divisional Officers, and for the matter of that even Tahsildars, are often so tied to their desks as to be not much more than post offices, and their subordinates are left with so little supervision as to constitute a serious danger to public administration. This evil, it seems to the Board, can only be combated in two ways, partly by reducing office and paper work so as to tie an officer to the desk as little as possible, and partly by decreasing the size of divisional charges and taluks, so as to make it possible for the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars to know their charges thoroughly and to pass orders or submit reports, when they have to do so, based not on the reports of their subordinates, but on their own knowledge acquired by personal inquiry or personal inspection of the locality concerned. The orders of the Supreme and Local Governments as regards the curtailment of reports and returns have the former object in view, while the latter, so far as divisional charges are concerned, forms the subject of the present communication from the Government of India.

“As a general rule, it should be taken, the Board thinks, as difficult for a Divisional Officer to acquire the necessary knowledge of his division, if his charge exceeds two ordinary taluks or three easy ones. Indeed, some of the taluks in Górávari, Kistna and Tanjore might well have a Divisional Officer each. Applying these principles to the existing list of divisional charges as shown in Board’s Proceedings, No. 321, dated 28th September 1897, it may roughly be stated that if an average of one additional Deputy Collector per District were allowed, it would be possible, by taking one or two taluks from what are now the largest divisions, and making them into one additional division in each District, to so arrange the divisional charges that each should consist of two or three taluks and be easily manageable and more or less equal. If further details of this scheme are required, the Board will work out and submit a scheme separately.

“The lack of local knowledge, the second evil adverted to by the Government of India, is, in the Board’s opinion, caused, so far as this Presidency is concerned, not only by the frequency of transfers, but also by certain conditions peculiar to it, among which may be noted (1) the unwieldy nature of all executive revenue charges, District as well as divisional and taluk charges, and (2) the multiplicity of vernaculars in this Presidency. The first of these conditions has been recognised by the Government of India only so far as Divisional Officers’ charges are concerned, and that Government is apparently under the impression that the Madras Presidency is already sufficiently well supplied with Collectors and Tahsildars. In arriving at this conclusion as regards taluks, the Government of India appears to have been guided only by the comparative population of taluks in Madras and other Presidencies. The Board, however, thinks it necessary to point out that any comparison that leaves out of account the differences of administration and settlement obtaining in the different Provinces must not only be valueless but misleading. If population alone were a legitimate test of the responsibility of a taluk charge, then the Nowrangapur taluk* of the Jeypore zamindari in

* This is a zamindari tahsil.—W.S.M.

"the Vizagapatam District with a population of 116,000, would give almost as much work to the Tahsildar as the Gudivada taluk in the Kistna District with a population of 118,000. The Board would point out that many Madras ryotwar taluks exceed a thousand square miles in area, and that there are some Madras Tahsildars who have to collect over 15 lakhs of revenue and one, the Tahsildar of Tenali, who will before long have to collect 20 lakhs. As a rule, also, no proper comparison can be instituted between a permanently-settled and a ryotwar taluk, inasmuch as in the latter, the yearly settlement work alone with all its various processes, the inspection of crops, the writing up and checking of accounts, the passing of orders by the *jamabandi* officer, the disposal of appeals against those orders, etc., occupies from six to eight months of the time of the taluk establishment. There is no need to dilate on this point, since it is matter of common knowledge that the taluk establishments in the Madras Presidency are terribly overworked. The Board fears, however, that unless it now demurs to the remark of the Government of India that the Madras Presidency is relatively well supplied with Tahsildars, it may hereafter be supposed to have acquiesced in the justice of that remark. It, therefore, desires to place on record the indisputable fact that there are many taluks in this Presidency, e.g., Kumbakonam, Pattikonda, Tenali, Ramachandrapuram and several others, which are hopelessly beyond the powers of any single Tahsildar to adequately deal with. A reduction of the size of such charges is therefore a measure of reform which will have to be undertaken at no distant time. What is true of Tahsildars in this Presidency is true also, the Board considers, of Collectors. In spite of every effort to curtail work it goes on increasing, and unfortunately that which increases most is his office routine, the dry bones of District administration. The Board doubts whether any Collector nowadays, except perhaps in Anantapur and Kurnool, has sufficient time to think out, as he would wish to, important questions, those that really affect the welfare, the improvement and the development of his District, for the proper working out of which questions continuous thought and the command of sufficient leisure are a necessary postulate. The case of two Districts, viz., Gódvári and Kistna, is now engaging the attention of Government, but the Board thinks it necessary to point out that the proposed division of these two Districts into three new ones will not by any means be a final solution of the question of reducing the present unwieldy size of most Collectors' charges."

19. Sir Frederick Nicholson who, though First Member of the Board, was on special duty when the Resolution above mentioned issued was asked for his views independently and his letter of 28th November 1901 (paragraphs 3 to 7) contains the following noteworthy passages:—

"Provided that certain divisions are retained for experienced men and some, e.g., Tuticorin, for Europeans, there can be no doubt but that divisions should be equalized. Postulating that the idea of a Divisional Officer is that he should be fairly experienced, of energy and activity, that he shall personally know the details of his division and administer it by personal knowledge, it is obvious that there are many divisions which it is utterly impossible for a Divisional Officer properly to administer; all officers are indeed overpowered by their present divisions but some are absolutely so: nine officers have four taluks each and fifteen have three, while the size of Madras taluks, ryotwari moreover, is often equal to that of a sub-division elsewhere. Moreover, beyond certain traits of character, the average Divisional Officers should be—I do not say are for reasons given below—of fairly similar administrative capacity and should therefore have in general similar divisions; setting aside certain special divisions the work in general is similar in character and should be equalized in quantity. At present the method of equalizing is that of giving a larger clerical staff which is no method at all if the postulate at the beginning of this paragraph is granted."

"Since many divisions are obviously too large, the process of equalizing must be one of levelling down. If two taluks be for the present assumed as a division, the divisions mentioned in (the previous) paragraph 3 will yield 33 surplus taluks or 16 absolutely necessary new divisions."

"But the above only deals with a patent inequality; the question whether the ordinary division is not much too large is far more important. The only true method

"of dealing with the ryotwari tract is by personal knowledge; Government there deals direct with its ryots just as a landlord would do with his tenants, and it is obvious therefore that if 'local knowledge' is anywhere necessary for sound administration, it is so in the highest degree in this ryotwari Province where, moreover, the practice of a century has led to revenue methods necessarily involving the closest attention to and knowledge of detail: I allude especially to the numerous enquiries which are dealt with in the annual settlement including particularly remissions and mutations."

"In this Presidency every Divisional Officer is a first-class magistrate with appellate powers over the whole of his division and is largely responsible not merely for the trial of numerous important cases, but for watching the sub-magistrates and also the police. He is largely responsible in actual fact for the numerous branches of local funds and municipal work, and is usually the Chairman of the local taluk board besides being *ex-officio* in the District board. His revenue work proper is illimitable: wholly apart from the desk work which so unduly absorbs him, his out-door work, if done, would occupy the best part of every day for three-quarters of the year. In this Presidency the division comprises scores of thousands of holdings and many hundreds of Government irrigation sources (in Cuddapah sub-division there are several thousands) each with its separate area of irrigation and almost every one precarious or irregular in supply; the climate is uncertain and in very many divisions everything depends on the proper distribution of a very few inches of rainfall. By the custom of the Presidency and by the necessities of the system, every village and every irrigation source in a village has to be watched from the beginning of the season in June to the latest harvest in March or April in view to claims for remissions on waste or withered crops on the wet land; on the dry lands the state of cultivation and the condition of the crops from week to week is narrowly scrutinised and reported on not only for statistical but for administrative reasons; on the correctness of the information depends on the one hand the revenue of Government, and on the other the justice which is dealt out to the ryot in times of drought and the knowledge with which the revenue officer can diagnose the condition of the people and the chances of famine. In Madras the revenue officer has to know each village and each village work, and his *jamabandi* is satisfactory to himself and to the people just in proportion to his local knowledge. 'Famine', moreover, is becoming an item of the regular administration and involves not merely a minute knowledge of the condition of the people but of the useful works available and the persons and staff obtainable. In the matter of collections the due working of the system largely depends on the Divisional Officer: when, for instance, the season is normal, systematic and energetic officers will collect punctually almost without coercive process which others will issue by lakhs; in an adverse season he will recommend to the Collector the suspension of the wet demand when there is much in the way of waste or withered crops, so as to avoid unnecessary collections. On his shoulders lies the responsibility for the proper grant of *takavi*, and it may be said at once that just in proportion as the Divisional Officer interests himself in this matter so far will *takavi* be widely and usefully expended and so far will there be freedom from misappropriation and eventual loss to Government. Owing to the hereditary nature of the numerous village offices and the esteem in which they are held, a large part of the Divisional Officer's time is occupied in settling disputes about office; while the disposal of complaints against the men is also a heavy item."

"The best officer is the one who most feels the impossibility of fully dealing in person with these and many other important branches of business from general personal knowledge, as the divisions are at present constituted. Hence I contend that the divisional charges must be not merely equalized but sub-divided."

"But what has been said of the divisional charge is equally true of the taluk. These are often overwhelming whether in size, revenue, or population. It is on the Tahsildar that we must largely depend for that accuracy in all details of every village which makes the ryotwar administration equitable and satisfactory. Except for magisterial work, the Tahsildar has to carry out in detail all that a Divisional Officer has to supervise, to make all the original enquiries, take all the evidence, personally visit all the irrigation sources, test the cultivation in every village, give away loans to the Government borrowers, collect the revenue by his personal knowledge of the village officers and often of the individual ryot, and so forth. The Board have

"pointed out the necessity for sub-division of the taluks and for more Tahsildars, but I would add that a small revenue especially in a large taluk does not necessarily mean an easy taluk but often the contrary: it means that the villages are scattered, the rainfall scanty, the irrigation sources highly precarious, and the annual changes in cultivation excessive; hence the out-door work is often much greater in this than in the richer taluks. Prior to 1861 there were about 240 taluks as against 158 now. Probably some such number should be re-established.* In order to avoid statistical difficulties, since the present taluks have been the units for forty years, it might be well not to throw taluks into hotch-potch, but as far as possible simply to subdivide heavy taluks or to give an assistant tahsildar in such taluks.

"I would also point out that for famine administration it is absolutely necessary to sub-divide unwieldy taluks and to increase our taluk staff. It is only in this way that we can attempt to deal with the new system. With the increased establishment alone we might hope to cope with the earlier stages of famine or with simple scarcities and thus save Government all the waste which the want of a ready disciplined and organised staff invariably causes; the waste in the early stages of a single famine would go far to pay over a series of years the increased charges now proposed.

"Probably two of the new taluks, and as at present, in twelve cases one of the old ones, will be a fair division. This would involve about 130 divisions as against 86 at present or an increase of 44 † each of which would require a Deputy Collector, though it is a question whether some part of the increase should not be European. On the other hand, the special Deputy Collectors proposed for land records in each District would not be needed ‡; the Divisional Officer would be able under the new conditions to deal with this matter, as indeed is otherwise highly desirable."

20. The Madras Government thereupon referred the papers to me and placed me on special duty "to submit a special report to Government on the question of the equalization of divisional charges and other cognate subjects". The order is dated 20th February 1902, No. 173, Revenue, but I was on leave at the time and did not take up the work till about three months later. The Government of India were at the same time informed of the action taken (letter of 20th February 1902, No. 174, Revenue).

21. So far, therefore, my commission was to submit specific proposals for the creation of such additional Districts, divisions and taluks as I might consider required and, of necessity, to estimate the additional expenditure involved in officering the new administrative areas and in providing suitable office accommodation. To this was presently added, under the circumstances explained in paragraphs 30 and 38 of Madras letter of 29th September 1902, No. 989, Public, to the Home Department, the duty of proposing a general reorganization of the ordinary office establishments of Collectors and Divisional Officers.

22. In June 1902 the Board proposed (B.P. No. 1931, Land Revenue, dated 11th G.O., No. 842, Revenue, dated 17th September 1902) that I should also take up the general reorganization of the taluk office establishments and of the revenue inspectors' staff. In the discussion on this suggestion, in which I took part, it was held that the revenue inspectors' staff, which was then under consideration by a separate officer (Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S.) with reference to land records requirements, should not be taken up by me, while as regards the taluk offices I pointed out that these had been only recently reorganised; that my proposals would involve additional establishments for new taluks and the raising of the pay of taluk head accountants; but that otherwise it would be better to leave the matter for separate and subsequent consideration.

* This wholesale proposal ignores the relief afforded to Tahsildars by the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates, and the difficulties and confusion that would be caused by a general *boileverment* of existing taluk arrangements. The latter objection is recognised by Sir F. Nicholson himself in his next sentence.—W.S.M.

† But this assumes the wholesale breaking up of taluks from which Sir F. Nicholson himself seems to shrink.—W.S.M.

‡ The question of special provision for land records work has been under separate disposal and was not assigned to me.—W.S.M.

23. I took up my special duty towards the end of May 1902 and was first occupied in mastering the previous correspondence about new Districts summarised in Appendix A, in studying other papers relating to the present day conditions of the various Districts, and in consulting various officers, who happened to be at head-quarters (Ootacamund) on duty or on leave, in respect to the specific difficulties and requirements of Districts with which they were well acquainted.

24. My next step was to formulate the conditions under which proposals for re-adjustment of existing territorial charges should be considered and submitted. As regards *divisions*, these were stated as follows in paragraph 13 of Madras letter of 29th September 1902, No. 989, Public, when addressing the Home Department in respect to the rearrangements required in connection with the constitution of a new Guntur District:—

"As indicated in Mr. Hammick's letter of 20th February 1902, No. 174, Mr. Meyer has been put on special duty to consider *inter alia* to what extent practical effect can be given to these suggestions,* and after consulting that officer and giving the subject their most careful consideration the Madras Government have arrived at the following conclusions.

"(1) A large number of the existing Madras divisions are undoubtedly, under present-day administrative conditions, too heavy a charge for a single officer. There are now 84 of these, and each has on an average an area of 1,684 square miles, a population of about 450,000 and a land revenue and cesses demand of 7½ lakhs†. Eighteen divisions, or rather more than one-fifth of the whole, cover individually more than 2,233 square miles, the average extent of a District in the United Provinces. In many instances a huge area is concomitant with other administrative difficulties. Thus, to take two examples out of a number that might be adduced, the Guntur division of Kistna, with an area of 2,537 square miles, has a land revenue and cesses demand of nearly 35 lakhs, or considerably more than the District average of the Presidency as a whole, while the Ramnad division of Madura has, in its area of 3,784 square miles, a population of about 1,118,000, a considerable part of which is made up of a notoriously turbulent and criminal class—Maravars. Other divisions, again, which are not abnormally large according to Madras standards, are exceptionally difficult in other respects, e.g., with reference to criminal or revenue work. In short, there are a large number of divisions throughout the Presidency to which a single officer can no longer do justice and which must suffer in their administration and development unless relief can be afforded.

"(2) The Governor in Council does not, however, consider that a reduction of divisional charges to some approximately uniform standard would be either practical or expedient. As indicated in Mr. Hammick's letter above referred to, there are many factors outside the commonly recognised tests of area, population and land revenue which affect the work in a division, and it would be impossible to compare all these by any common standard. Even if this could be done, there would still remain the great difference in what may be called the 'personal equation' of Divisional Officers. A charge which would be quite suitable for an active and able man might well form too heavy a burden for one whose capacity was mediocre or whose health indifferent. Then again, general equalization of charges, even if otherwise feasible, could only be obtained by such a wholesale recasting not merely of divisional, but of taluk, boundaries as would throw the whole administrative machinery into confusion and be most distasteful to an ignorant and conservative population. Lastly, geographical and economic considerations often require the administration of certain tracts of country to be in the same hands.

"(3) The Governor in Council desires therefore to maintain existing administrative entities as far as possible and to break them up only where it can be shown to his satisfaction that the change is requisite to give relief to a too heavy division or to remedy other administrative inconveniences.

* Those made in the letter from the Government of India quoted in paragraph 17.—W.S.M.

† Statistics in regard to divisions will be found in statement II attached to this Report. The revenue figures in the passage quoted were those of *fash* 1310 ending 30th June 1901.—W.S.M.

"(4) There must still therefore be considerable differences in regard to work and responsibility in the different divisions, and this being so the Governor in Council is opposed to the idea of making all divisions except those where for special reasons a European officer would in any case be required tenable indifferently by a Civilian or by a Deputy Collector. As a general rule, the divisions where work is most heavy and responsible should, in his opinion, be allotted to Civilians, and for this purpose divisions must continue to be marked off into Civilian and uncovenanted charges. This distinction is moreover desirable to determine the total number of officers of either class required in the Province and with reference to the question of office establishment. A Deputy Collector, who will as a rule be a native, has necessarily a more thorough acquaintance with the vernaculars than can be attained by the ordinary Civilian and is therefore able to discharge his duties with a much smaller clerical staff.

"But while desiring for these reasons to keep the two classes of divisions distinct, the Governor in Council will not hesitate, when occasion justifies it, to transfer a division either permanently or temporarily from one class to the other.

"(5) The additional Divisional Officers required should not be taken entirely from the Deputy Collectors' cadre. A Madras Divisional Officer has to reside permanently within his charge, often at a long distance from the District head-quarters, and must therefore act entirely on his own responsibility in many emergent cases affecting law and order. The Civilian element should therefore be well represented in the outlying divisions. At present, excluding the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, which in view of the administration of the Agency tracts require a specially large proportion of Civilian officers, and the Head-quarters division of the Nilgiris which is in the Collector's own hands, there are 73 divisions in the Presidency, of which 28 or about 38 per cent. are Civilian charges. The Governor in Council considers that this proportion is the very lowest that can be allowed in the public interests and that it is not satisfactory that, as matters now stand, a whole District like Trichinopoly should be without a single Civilian Divisional Officer owing to the greater necessities of other places. Accordingly some of the additional Divisional Officers who will be hereafter required should be drawn from the Indian Civil Service."

25. To these considerations must be added the following, with reference to the remark made by the Government of India (paragraph 4 of Home Department letter of 28th February 1901, No. 1199) that, compared with Bengal and the United Provinces, the Madras Presidency appeared to be relatively well-supplied with junior Civilians. This observation did not (I venture to think) take into account the distinctive features of Madras District administration arising from the fact that the Province has no Commissioners, very large Districts, and an elaborate ryotwari system with hereditary village officers,* which brings the revenue authorities into closer and more minute contact with the actual cultivator than is the case elsewhere. The Divisional Officers are, as has been pointed out by Sir Frederick Nicholson, employed throughout the year in dealing with matters relating to assessment and collection and have also throughout the greater part of the District to deal annually with the *jamabandi* work referred to in the succeeding paragraph.

The result is that the Madras Divisional Officer is really a *miniature Collector*. As already stated each Divisional Officer resides permanently within his own charge and the Civilians are always in charge of the outlying divisions. These divisions are permanent administrative entities, and, subject to appeal to the Collector and to the Collector's general control, the Divisional Officer exercises therein *all* the ordinary powers of a Collector and Magistrate including the running of his own local board of which each division usually has one. These taluk boards (the name is unfortunate as they administer *divisions* and not *taluks*) stand to the District board in a somewhat analogous relation to that occupied by the Local Governments *vis à vis* of the Government of India.

* The time of Divisional Officers is largely occupied not merely with the selection of these men, but in trying the suits which any one who conceives that he has a better hereditary claim can bring against the existing occupants. These suits are practically judicial proceedings, but are dealt with entirely in the revenue courts.

26. Now the situation as thus outlined does not exist in the Provinces with which Madras is generally compared. In the United Provinces and the Punjab there are but few sub-divisions of this character. The junior Civilians are as a rule entrusted not with territorial charge but with specific branches of work, *e.g.*, excise. They may, it is true, be told off to take the criminal cases from a particular part of the District, but this is in the mere exercise of the District Magistrate's discretion and he could alter the arrangement from week to week if he so chose.

In Bengal the sub-division system is more developed, but there the revenue work which a ryotwari system imposes on the Madras Divisional Officer is lacking. The sub-divisions are in fact magisterial but not revenue entities, and the senior Joint Magistrate is very often at head-quarters—an arrangement quite inconsistent with the Madras scheme.

In Bombay too all the Sub-divisional officers come in to the District head-quarters for the hot weather, while their charges are, I understand, liable to change at the Collector's discretion.

I think it is clear, therefore, that the Madras system makes it a good deal more necessary than it is elsewhere to have an adequate proportion of Civilians doing District work under Collectors. NB

27. In dealing with the necessity for new *Districts* and *taluks** I have followed the general principles enunciated in the case of divisions in clauses (1) to (3) of the passage quoted in paragraph 24. I have abstained, that is, from any attempt to obtain territorial equality of charge and have worked on the basis of existing conditions, seeking to alter these only where they manifestly impose an undue burden on Collectors and Tahsildars or are otherwise undesirable. And in some cases I have found that circumstances require relief to be given otherwise than by way of territorial curtailment of existing charges. The practical application of these principles involves, as will be seen later on, the creation of 3 additional Districts, 16 additional divisions and 17 additional taluks for the whole Presidency.

28. It is no doubt easy to say, as has been done several times in the public press, that opportunity should be taken of a scheme like the present to propose such a wholesale creation of new Districts as would render the Madras Collectorates to a size more nearly approaching those of Northern India. But the irresponsible writers of such letters and articles forget that to do this would involve the entire recasting of the Madras administrative system. Our Districts are now relatively small in number and large in area. To reverse these conditions would render it impossible to maintain existing system of direct control of Collectors by the Board of Revenue, and it would become essential, as elsewhere, to place groups of Districts under territorial Commissioners. It might perhaps have been well had such a system been evolved in Madras also as the Districts were first organized. But to abandon it now *per saltum* after a century of the opposite policy would be a revolutionary measure which I hold to be in no way called for and which would involve, among other radical changes, the degradation of the Madras Collector.† It must be remembered that our system has its own advantages, among them the large measure of decentralization which it has perforce brought about. The Madras Divisional Officer occupies under it, as above explained, a unique position of local power and local responsibility. He is, as I have said, a *miniature Collector* and it is he who is practically the "District Officer" as the term is understood in Northern India—in direct relation to the ryots and the villagers, a position which falls to him in the full flush of youth, energy and enthusiasm. The Collector, relieved of the immediate charge of any division of the District, has in a large measure taken the place of the Commissioner in other Provinces as a controlling, inspecting and appellate authority in respect to the local revenue administration, while in other matters, such as Treasury and Forest work, he provides the necessary unification of District work, and he speaks for the District as a whole to the Board of Revenue and to outside departments such as the Public Works. And being responsible for but a single District, large though that District be, he can make his general

* Statistics as to existing Districts and taluks will be found in statements I and II.

† It would also involve considerable extra expense—see paragraph 27 of Appendix A to this Report.

control more stringent, his inspections more searching and frequent, than could be expected from an outside Commissioner, while he is, moreover, brought into direct contact with the subordinate local administration by the fact that every year he conducts the supplementary settlement known as the *jumabandi* throughout one-fifth of his District, dealing at selected local centres with the accounts, the extension of cultivation, the succession to *pattis*, the grievances laid before him in a variety of miscellaneous matters, relating to every village comprised in the taluks which he settles. It is true that the increase of work in all branches, which is a necessary concomitant of economic and administrative development, has in many cases tied the Collector too much to his office desk; has given him too little leisure for outside inspection and for dealing with large matters affecting the well-being of the District; and has rendered him less accessible than he should be to non-official visitors. It will be seen, however, that my proposals involve the reduction of Collector's work, by curtailment of his charge or otherwise, in every District in which such criticisms can fairly be made, and if this relief be given I hold that our old and tried system will receive a new stimulus and will not require to be set aside in favour of something that may be theoretically better, but would, in practice, be of extremely doubtful benefit. The constitution of new divisions and taluks is, in short, a more general need than that of new Districts. New Districts are also much more expensive, involving as they do a large office staff and office buildings, and, as a rule, additions to the superior judicial, police, medical, etc., staff.

29. As regards the specific application of these general principles, my first definite work was in connection with the relief of the Gódvári and Kistna Collectorates by dividing them into three Districts—Gódvári, Masulipatam and Guntúr. A rough scheme to this effect had already been submitted by the Board of Revenue, after consultation with the Collectors concerned; but it dealt only with the redistribution of District and divisional charges. No estimate of expenditure had been made; office requirements had not been considered, nor had account been taken of the needs of the new District in respect to judicial, police, forest and other arrangements. I drew up a complete scheme in which these matters were provided for, and in which the proposals for territorial grouping were subjected to some alteration, the chief being the relief of the Nellore District by including one of its taluks in the proposed District of Guntúr. My proposals were generally approved by the Madras Government, and were submitted to the Government of India in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, the text of which I reproduce in Appendix B to this Report.

30. The proposals as there submitted account for one of the new Districts and five of the new divisions referred to in paragraph 27 above, as the areas dealt with included a number of divisions which required relief as much as the Collectorates themselves. It was also indicated, though I was not yet ready to submit specific proposals in this direction, that some splitting up of taluks would be required, and the proposals in regard to the Collectors' and Divisional Officers' establishments were noted as provisional, pending my examination of these matters with reference to the needs of the Presidency as a whole (paragraphs 16, 30 and 38 of letter).

31. The next step was to get into a position to deal similarly with the remaining Districts, and to this end I drew up, on the information already available, rough scheme showing the measures which seemed to me required to afford relief to their Collectors, Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. These were then discussed informally with His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Members of Council, and the Members of the Board, with the result that I received very valuable assistance both in strengthening conclusions I had already arrived at and in showing that others were defective. I should like to record my special indebtedness in this respect to the Honourable Mr G. Stokes, C.S.I., who, on more than one occasion, spared me several hours out of his busy days for prolonged discussion as to the requirements of the various Districts.

32. I was then able to draw up a preliminary memorandum for each District showing the measures I proposed to take for the relief (where required) of the Collector, the Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars, respectively. These memoranda were

communicated for criticism to the Collectors concerned with the request that they would also furnish me with—

(a) Specific proposals in regard to the splitting up of taluks which required curtailment, both as regards area and officering;

(b) Statistics and illustrative maps in regard to proposed new taluks and divisions;

(c) Their remarks on certain general suggestions I had laid before them in regard to Collectors' and Divisional Officers' establishments.

33. Matters had gone so far when, in the latter part of September 1902, I ceased to be on special duty and took up my present appointment as Indian Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer. It was, however, arranged that I should bring my previous work to a conclusion without prejudice to my new duties, and since then I have been engaged in considering the replies of Collectors to my original references, and in further correspondence with them as regards matters in regard to which we were not in agreement, or new issues had been raised, or where I desired more complete information than had been furnished to me. I have also, in the course of the last two cold winters, visited several Districts in order to supplement correspondence by personal discussion, *viz.*, Salem, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Tanjore, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Gódvári, while in regard to Tinnevely and Coimbatore I was able to meet the Collectors (Messrs. Buckley and Mounsey) at Ootacamund. The written and personal discussions thus obtained have enabled me to improve my original territorial proposals in many respects, and I have also received much valuable assistance in dealing with the less interesting but very troublesome question of establishments. All these matters however took time and careful consideration, and for various reasons which need not be specified here my work, and touring in other Provinces, in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer has been much heavier from the outset than was originally contemplated. The result is that to carry out the intention that my work in connection with the Madras Districts was to be discharged without prejudice to my regular duties, I have only been able to carry on the former in scanty intervals of leisure. Hence the delay in submitting the present Report: had I remained on special duty for this purpose alone the work would of course have been completed much sooner.*

34. In Part II of this Report I have analysed the needs of each District in respect to the relief of Collectors, Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, and have indicated, with reasons, my specific proposals in these directions. The following is an abstract of these proposals:—

Synopsis of District, etc., Proposals.

Ganjām and Vizagapatam.—The Districts require some relief which can be best furnished by the appointment of a Civilian of Sub-Collector's standing as joint judicial Deputy to both Collectors for their civil and criminal work in the Agency tracts and to assist in inspection of police stations and sub-magistrates' offices.

In *Ganjām* the Aska deputy tahsildar's charge should be converted into an Aska taluk to relieve Goomsur, and an independent deputy tahsildar provided at Hiramandalam to give relief to the present Parlákimedi deputy tahsildar. The Berhampur Tahsildar to be relieved by the appointment of a deputy tahsildar at Digupudi, and some territory to be transferred from the Goomsur to the Berhampur division.

In *Vizagapatam* all that is further necessary is to lighten the Narsapatam division by the transfer of the Anakapalle deputy tahsildar to the Head-quarters division, and to provide a stationary sub magistrate for Golconda taluk.

Gódvári and Kistna.—It has already been proposed (letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902), to split these two Districts into three—Gódvári, Masulipatam, and Guntúr, the last named taking in the Ongole taluk of Nellore, while the reduced Gódvári District will take over three talukas with an aggregate area of 588 square miles from the Central Provinces. The 4 Civilian and 5 Deputy Collectors' divisions now existing in Gódvári and Kistna to be formed into 6 Civilian and 8 Deputy Collectors' charges for the three Districts. It is now further proposed to split each of the Amalapuram, Gudiváda and Tenali taluks into two, and to appoint additional deputy tahsildars in Rámachandrapuram, Tanuku and Bapatla. The breaking up of

* The submission of proofs to me by the Madras Press has also been delayed by a strike there.

the Gudivada taluk will enable the relief indicated in paragraph 16 (2) of the letter above mentioned to be given to the Bezvada division, while it is now proposed to rearrange the Peddapuram and Head-quarters divisions in Gódvári so as to lighten the latter.

Nellore.—The District will be lightened by the transfer of Ongole to the new Guntur District. A new Allur taluk should be created to relieve the Nellore and Gudur taluks, and the grouping of taluks should be rearranged so as to give an extra Divisional Officer (Deputy Collector) to the District.

Chingleput.—The Chingleput division and Conjeeveram taluk are relieved by transfer of territory, the net result of which is increase to the Ponnéri taluk and the Tiruvallúr division.

Cuddapah.—To cede Kadiri taluk to Anantapur, and Madanapalle and Vayalpad to the proposed Chittoor District. The reduced District to have the same number of divisions as the present one, thus relieving the Divisional Officers. A new Kámalapuram taluk to be created to relieve Cuddapah, and, to a less extent, Proddatur. Ráyachóti to be enlarged by transfer of villages from the Pulivendla taluk, but to receive an outlying deputy tahsildar.

Kurnool.—Divisions and taluks to be rearranged so as to provide an additional division and a new (Kurnool) taluk. A stationary sub-magistrate to be given to the Sirvel taluk.

Bellary.—A new Siruguppa taluk to be created to lighten Bellary, and a new division, consisting of the Rayadrug and Kúdligi taluks, to relieve the Head-quarters and Hospet divisions. The formation of the Siruguppa taluk will also give some relief to Adóni and Alúr and a stationary sub-magistrate is proposed for the last named taluk.

Anantapur.—Will take over the Kadiri taluk from Cuddapah and obtain a new division consisting of that taluk and Dharmavaram. This will lighten the Penukonda division which has now four taluks. No new taluk is required, but Gooty will be lightened by some territorial rearrangements and Kadiri by the appointment of a deputy tahsildar.

North Arcot.—Will be split into a Chittoor and a Vellore District, taking in the Telugu and Tamil taluks, respectively. The former to take over the Madanapalle and Váyalpád taluks from Cuddapah, and the latter Tirupattúr from Salem and Tiruvannámalai from South Arcot. The Chittoor District to have three, and the Vellore District five, divisions as against four in the existing North Arcot District. The present Wandiwash, Arcot and Walajapet taluks to be converted into four.

South Arcot.—Will be reduced by the transfer of Tiruvannámalai taluk to the proposed Vellore District, a measure which will relieve the Tindivanam division also. A new Gingee taluk to be carved out of Tindivanam which will also afford some relief to the Villupuram taluk.

Salem.—To cede Tirupattúr taluk to the new Vellore District and Námakkal to Trichinopoly. A new Omalúr taluk to be created to relieve the Salem taluk. The taluks to be rearranged so as to lighten the divisional charges, which will be the same in number for the reduced as for the present District, but one of the Civilian officers will be replaced by a Deputy Collector. The Tiruchengód, Hosúr, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks to be provided with stationary sub-magistrates.

Coimbatore.—The District and the Erode division to be lightened by the transfer of Karúr taluk to Trichinopoly. A new Avanashi taluk to be made to relieve Palladam and Coimbatore and the taluks to be regrouped so as to give five divisions instead of four as now.

Trichinopoly.—To take over the Karúr taluk from Coimbatore and Námakkal from Salem. This will give the District an extra division, to be put under a Civilian. The Trichinopoly Tahsildar to be relieved by the appointment of an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters.

Tanjore.—A new Pápanásam taluk will relieve Kumbakónam and Tanjore, and an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters should be appointed for Nannilam. The southern half of Pattukkóttai to be transferred as an Arantangi taluk to a proposed

Ramnád District in the south. This will enable the Deputy Collector now in charge of that taluk to be dispensed with. The Personal Assistant Deputy Collector to be replaced by a Sub-Collector at head-quarters who will have no divisional charge, but will deal *pro* Collector with such branches of the Collector's work as the latter may make over to him.

Madura.—It is proposed to make a new Ramnád District out of the present Ramnád division, the Arantangi portion of Pattukkóttai taluk (as a separate taluk) from Tanjore, and the Sáltúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks from Tinnevely. These to be grouped into three divisions—two Civilian charges and one under a Deputy Collector. A special income-tax Tahsildar is proposed for this District.

In the reduced Madura District the Dindigul taluk and division, and the Head-quarters division will be relieved by the formation of a Nilakóttai taluk out of Dindigul and Madura.

Tinnevely.—The District will be lightened by the transfer of the Sáltúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks to the new Ramnád District. The present Ottappidáram and Srivaikuntam taluks to be split into three—Koilpati, Tuticórin and Tiruchendúr, and the taluks of the reduced District to be grouped into four divisions as now, of which two will be Civilian charges as against the existing three. The Nángunéri taluk to be relieved by the appointment of an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters.

The Nilgiris.—No change.

Malabar.—The District, divisions and taluks to remain as they are, except that the small bits of British land within the Cochin and Travancore territories—Cochin, Anjengo and Tangacheri—might be handed over to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. An assistant tahsildar at head-quarters should however be given to the Ponnáni taluk. The Collector to be provided with a Sub-Collector as Personal Assistant at head-quarters as in the case of Tanjore.

South Canara.—The number of divisions to remain as now (three), but the Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks will be relieved by the creation of a new Mudbidri taluk.

35. The net changes proposed involve—

Three new Districts.

Sixteen new divisions (four Civilian and twelve Deputy Collectors').

Three additional Sub-Collectors to assist the Collectors of Tanjore and Malabar at head-quarters, and the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam (jointly) in respect of Agency work.

Seventeen new taluks.

36. Comparing these proposals with those last submitted in 1886 (paragraph 34 of Appendix A) it will be seen that—

(1) While the number of new Districts proposed remains the same, they are, I think, better selected. Guntur affords material relief to the very heavy Gódvári District which the formerly proposed Ongole District did not help at all, and the suggested Ramnád District has better claims to existence than the formerly proposed Dindigul. Lastly the splitting up of North Arcot is now made to afford relief to South Arcot as well as to Cuddapah and Salem as formerly.

(2) The Tanjore, Malabar, Ganjám and Vizagapatam Districts which the old proposals did not touch are relieved by the provision of the additional Sub-Collectors above referred to.

(3) The necessity for relieving the over-heavy divisions and taluks is now much more fully recognised. The 1886 scheme provided only six new divisions and no taluks. On the other hand I have not found it necessary to go as far in these directions as was suggested by the Board and by Sir. F. Nicholson.

37. Besides the requisite addition to the revenue staff it has already been proposed that the Guntur District should be provided with a Judge, a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, a Forest Officer, a Registrar, and a District and an Assistant Surgeon. The other new Districts proposed will have much the same requirements save that an additional Sub-Judge will suffice (in lieu of a District Judge) in the additional District to be formed by the splitting up of North Arcot, and that Ramnád,

being mainly zamindari, will not require a special Forest Officer. On the other hand, the creation of District Judgeships for Guntūr and Rāmnad will enable the abolition of two Sub-Judges now employed in those areas.

38. I have not however taken the cost of additional *Police* officers into consideration, as the proposals made by the Police Commission in respect to Madras cover, I understand, the additional officering which would be required in connection with the new Districts proposed, as also the provision of Assistant Superintendents for Districts, such as Anantapur and Trichinopoly which now lack them, but where they will be essential in view of the additions to those Collectorates which I have suggested. The Commission have also, I believe, dealt with matters such as the strength of the headquarters and reserve establishments which would likewise be affected by District re-arrangements. It is not therefore necessary for me to supplement in any way the estimates of cost framed by the Commission.

39. As regards *Public Works* establishments, it has already been stated (letter of 29th September 1902, No. 989, Public, to the Home Department, paragraph 28) that the constitution of the Guntūr District will not involve any additional expenditure under this head. In regard to the other changes now proposed, I have come to the conclusion, after reference to the Public Works Secretariat, that here the effect on the public works establishment may for the present be left out of account, and that revision of that establishment should be taken up separately and with reference to the new irrigation conditions likely to be imposed by the development of schemes, such as the Tungabhadra project. It is no doubt *prima facie* desirable that public works divisions should generally fit in with revenue Districts, but this is not a necessity, and as above said there are other matters to be considered. For my purpose therefore I assume that the existing public works establishment will continue to officer the increased number of revenue charges.

40. Nor have I taken into account expenditure on new *jails*, as existing arrangements can be continued for the present and any addition to present accommodation which may hereafter be necessary will be made with reference to increase of prisoners and not to the reconstitution of Districts. The Inspector-General of Jails (Colonel O'Hara) whom I have consulted concurs in this view.

41. The additional officers for which I have made provision will therefore be—

Two Judges, partially balanced by the abolition of one Sub-Judge.

Two District Forest Officers.

One District Surgeon for Rāmnad—Guntūr and Chittoor being supplied by utilization of existing Civil Surgeons.

Three Assistant Surgeons.

Three District Registrars.

Subordinate officers belonging to these and other departments will, as remarked in paragraph 44 of letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, in regard to Guntūr, "be unaffected from the financial point of view by the proposals now submitted. They will remain for the present just as they are, their allegiance under the new District arrangements being determined by their existing location." Some alteration in the jurisdiction of the existing subordinate civil courts will no doubt be required to fit in more conveniently with the new territorial arrangements, * but this need not involve any extra expense.

42. Nor again have I dealt with the additional local fund expenditure involved by the new Districts since this will be a charge on local funds and not on Provincial.

43. Lastly, as stated in paragraph 47 of letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, "the increased efficiency in administration which will result from the arrangements will also doubtless cause some increase in the charges now incurred under travelling allowance, supplies and services, postage and telegrams, general contingencies, etc. The amount of such increase is however not capable of present estimation and can only be gauged by actual experience."

* For instance in Cuddapah, where the Madanapalle division, over which a District Munsiff exercises jurisdiction, will hereafter be divided among three Districts—Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor.—W.S.M.

44. I can now indicate briefly the contents of the remaining portion of this Report—

Part II as already stated, is concerned with the measures of administrative relief required in the various Districts.

Part III deals with the modification in the Indian Civil Service and Deputy Collectors' *cadres* required with reference to my proposals and with the resulting cost.

Parts IV and V deal with the reorganization of Collectors' and Divisional Officers' ordinary office establishments, including provision for the new Districts and divisions.

Part VI deals with a regrading of taluks necessary under the new or modified constitution of many of them, and provides for the cost of this, including ordinary Tahsildars required for the new taluks, and land records Tahsildars for the new Districts.

Part VII shows the modifications proposed in regard to deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates.

Part VIII provides office establishments for the new taluks, and proposes the raising of the pay of taluk head accountants and taluk sheristadars. It also makes certain suggestions as to the future revision of existing establishments and in regard to revenue inspectors. It likewise takes into account the office savings or charges resulting from my proposals in respect to deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates.

Part IX deals with the cost of the miscellaneous appointments referred to in paragraph 41, viz., Forest Officers, District and Assistant Surgeons and Registrars and their offices. It also includes such modifications in judicial establishments as are required by the creation of new Judgeships.

Part X shows the new buildings required with reference to my proposals and their roughly estimated cost.

Each of these parts give a complete statement of the cost involved by the proposals there dealt with; and in

Part XI a general statement of these figures is brought together and some concluding remarks are made.

45. I submit in original sketch maps illustrating the proposals in respect to splitting up of taluks under *Part II*. Existing District, divisional and taluk arrangements, and the changes proposed in respect to Districts and divisions will be sufficiently understood from the Madras Presidency District Atlas of which I have obtained fifty copies from the Survey Department which are herewith submitted.

PART II.—DISCUSSION OF MEASURES OF RELIEF FOR EACH DISTRICT.

Ganjam.

46. The District consists of three Government taluks, Chicacole, Berhampur and Goomsur, and a variety of ordinary and Agency (*maliakh*) zamindari tracts grouped together thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks and zamindari, &c., tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (<i>fasli</i> 1312)* in lakhs.
Chicacole—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Chicacole and Parlákimedi). 5 unions.	Chicacole taluk V—(including Nau-pada salt pans).	473	250	4.34
	Narasannapeta	226	125	.85
	Tekkali	973	311	1.05
	Parlákimedi and <i>maliaks</i>			
	Total	1,671	686	6.24
Berhampur—Civilian— 1 municipality (Berhampur). 7 unions.	Berhampur taluk II—(including Mohiri hills and Ganjam salt pans).	526	344	5.39
	Peddakimedi			
	Chikati			
	Surangi			
	Jarada and <i>maliaks</i>	739	187	1.49
	Jalantra			
	Mandasa			
	Budarasingi and <i>maliaks</i>			
	Total	1,265	531	6.88
Head-quarters (Chatrapur)— Deputy Collector— (No taluk board.)	Pálóru			
	Humma			
	Biridi	602	198	1.21
	Kalikota			
	Attagada			
	Total	602	198	1.21
Goomsur—Deputy Collector— (Head-quarters at Russelkonda). 2 unions.	Goomsur taluk IV	1,162	200	3.45
	Dharakota			
	Serugada			
	Chinnakimedi	546	139	1.25
	Aska, Kurla, Devabhumi			
	Bodogodo			
	Pondakhol <i>maliaks</i>			
	Total	1,708	339	4.70
Balliguda—Civilian— (Head-quarters at Balliguda from November–May and in other months at Russelkonda). (No taluk board.)	Goomsur <i>maliaks</i>			
	Chinnakimedi <i>maliaks</i>			
	Bodogodo			
	Peddakimedi	3,126	256	0.04
	Korada			
	Roraba			
	Surangi <i>maliaks</i>			
	Total	3,126	256	0.04
Grand Total		8,372	2,010	19.07

* *Fasli* 1312 represents the year ending 30th June 1903.

Notes.—The area figures in this and the other District statements that follow have been furnished by the Survey Department, and the land revenue figures by the Board of Revenue. The Roman numerals after a taluk denote its grade.

The administrative arrangements are rather complicated.

The *Chicacole division* has a Tahsildar and a stationary sub-magistrate (on Rs. 120) at Chicacole, and deputy tahsildar-magistrates at Parlákimedi (Rs. 120), Tekkali (Rs. 120) and Narasannapeta (Rs. 100). The last mentioned is under the Chicacole Tahsildar.

The *Berhampur division* has a Tahsildar, a stationary sub-magistrate (Rs. 120) and a town sub-magistrate (Rs. 120) at Berhampur, and deputy tahsildar-magistrates at Sompet (Rs. 100) and Ichchápúram (Rs. 120). The last-named is under the Tahsildar of Berhampur.

so-called town sub-magistrate of Berhampur has also magisterial jurisdiction greater part of Peddakimedi and in the portion of the Berhampur taluk with the Jagannadhapur and Gopalpur police stations. The deputy tahsildars of Ganjam and Purushottapur, who are stationed within the Berhampur division, are moreover under the Berhampur Divisional Officer in of their revenue work in Government villages.

The Berhampur Divisional Officer has also jurisdiction as taluk board President over the Head-quarters division. The late Collector (Mr. Taylor) writing to me on this subject says—"I went thoroughly into the question as to whether circumstances would justify an additional taluk board for the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division, but came to the conclusion that this was not feasible as there would be no non-official class within that area from which a representative and intelligent taluk board could be constituted".

The *Head-quarters Deputy Collector* has thus very light work as such. His charge is small in area and contains only two deputy tahsildar-magistrates at Purushottapur (Rs. 120) and Ganjam (Rs. 100), and as above stated these men are, in respect to a portion of their revenue duties, under the Berhampur Divisional Officer, while the Head-quarters Deputy has also no taluk board work. He is, however, generally Vice-President of the District Board and gives considerable assistance to the Collector in the general administration of the District, especially when the latter is on tour in the Agency tracts.

The *Goomsur division* has a Tahsildar and a stationary sub-magistrate (Rs. 120) at Russelkonda, and deputy tahsildar-magistrates at Aska (Rs. 120*), and Surada (Rs. 120). The latter is under the Goomsur Tahsildar in respect to his revenue work.

The *Balliguda division* is entirely within the Agency and has three deputy tahsildar-magistrates (on Rs. 150, 120 and 120 plus Rs. 100, 80 and 80 local allowance) at Goomsur-Udayagiri, Balliguda and Ramagiri-Udayagiri (in the Peddakimedi *maliaks*).

47. In 1876–78 the District suffered little from famine. An average of 415 persons was relieved on works between the months of August and October 1878.

In 1888–89 there was severe distress for 13 months reaching its climax in August 1889. The average monthly number relieved during this period was 28,074. The distress occurred mainly in the Goomsur, and Berhampur divisions.

Between April † and October 1897 there was again severe distress in the Goomsur, Head-quarters, Berhampur and Chicacole divisions, which reached its climax in July of that year. The average monthly number of persons relieved during this period was 49,595.

Page 40, Volume I, Report on the Madras Famine of 1896–97.

48. The *District* is a large one and Mr. Francis in his recent Census Report gives good reason for surmising that the area of the unsurveyed tracts is greater than at present supposed. Most of it is, however, Agency and zamindari, and I was at first inclined to class it as one of the lighter Madras Collectorates.

Consultation with two former Collectors, the Hon'ble Mr. Weir and Mr. H. D. Taylor, has however induced me to modify this view. "Ganjam (the former writes) is, when all is considered, a heavy District, at least for the Collector. When I was there, the construction of the Railway through about 140 miles, the opening of Rushikulya irrigation, and later on impending famine made it sometimes very heavy; and perhaps I may be inclined to over-estimate the calls on a Collector in normal times; but the Rushikulya will add permanently to the work and the Agency will probably require increasing attention".

The large number of separate estates to be dealt with, the relative inefficiency (by reason of the remoteness of the District and the low local educational standard) of the District establishment, and the time taken up in touring through the Agency tracts, where the Collector is Civil and Sessions Judge as well as administrative head of the

District, have also to be considered. I propose therefore, as stated in my note on the latter District, to relieve the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam of part of their Agency work by the appointment of a Sub-Collector to be Judicial Deputy to both officers in the Agency tracts, disposing of the civil and criminal cases, original and appellate, which now come to them in their capacity as Agency Judges. The new officer would hold civil and criminal sessions alternately at convenient places in either Agency and would also inspect police stations and magistrates' offices in these tracts, thus relieving the Collectors of a good deal of inspection work which is at present difficult to discharge satisfactorily. This measure will, I think, give as much relief in the Ganjam District as the Collector is entitled to, considering the large amount of assistance he can get from his Head-quarters Divisional Officer.

49. The *divisional charges* are none of them sufficiently heavy to require reduction *per se*, while the Head-quarters division is, as above observed, very light. I propose, however, in connection with taluk re-arrangements to make some reduction in the Goomsur division.

50. As regards *taluks*, etc.,--

(1) *Goomsur* with an area of 1,162 square miles might be sub-divided as recommended by the then Collector (Mr. Taylor) in 1897. The importance of the taluk has been greatly enhanced owing to the Rushikulya irrigation (Appendix I to Board's Proceedings, No. 224, Land Revenue, dated 7th July 1897).

In paragraph 6 of his letter of 9th April 1901 Mr. Taylor says that the revenue G.O. No. 696, Revenue, dated 12th July 1902. work of the taluk consists "not so much in the number of pattas and difficulty in the matter of collections as in its unhealthy character and the existence therein of large tracts of waste lands which give a large amount of darkhast and sub-division work. From my experience in the course of *jumabandi*, *azmaish* (crop inspection) work is extremely defective, and in fact many villages are never systematically *azmaished* at all." I may add that, though most of the taluk consists of hills and forests, there are six revenue *firkas*, and that the number of separate villages (485 Government and 80 inam) is large.

(2) The *Parlakimedi tahsil* (Chicacole division) also seems to require splitting. G.O. No. 696, Revenue, dated 12th July 1902. The Board, in Proceedings Ref. No. 136, dated 10th April 1902, says: "The deputy tahsildar is unable to do his work satisfactorily owing to the large area of his charge (972 square miles), the heavy magisterial file and the necessity of spending at least a month in each year in the Agency tracts."

(3) The *Berhampur taluk* was recommended by Mr. Taylor for sub-division in 1897 and work is undoubtedly heavy there owing to the large number of small holdings and the Rushikulya water-tax cases. Mr. Taylor, writing to me on the subject of taluk charges in Ganjam, says, and I think justly: "There are many special matters (outside revenue and population) to be taken into consideration such as the large area, the large extent, in some parts, of unsurveyed and unsettled lands, and the extreme inefficiency of the ordinary village establishments and also the fact that a large percentage of the staff is frequently *hors de combat* from malarial fever. Moreover, I consider that the increased efficiency which will result from the constitution of smaller charges will more than cover the increased cost and prove economical in the long run in a District where there is so much waste land and concealed cultivation."

51. As regards the specific measures necessary to obtain relief in these areas Mr. Taylor writes as follows in regard to Goomsur:—

"With Goomsur must be taken Aska, at present a zamindari taluk with a large amount of work in connection with the collection of Rushikulya water-tax. . . . If Goomsur is to be split up, and in my opinion this is an absolute necessity, then I consider that Aska should be the head-quarters of the second Tahsildar. The jurisdiction exercised by the deputy tahsildar and sub-magistrate of Surada is at present very strange. While on the one side the jurisdiction of this officer extends to Kuntiapalli, 5 miles from Russelkonda, where there is a stationary sub-magistrate, he on the other side passes right over Aska and exercises jurisdiction over the Ballibadra station, 11 miles beyond Aska and 33 miles from Surada—a most inconvenient arrangement so far as parties and police arrangements are concerned."

"I am unable to gather from the proposals contained in your letter whether if a second Tahsildar be appointed for Goomsur, a second stationary sub-magistrate will also be appointed and, if so, whether it is proposed to retain the present deputy tahsildar at Surada. In view of the importance of the reservoir at that place, it is desirable to have a magistrate stationed there, though crime, I believe, is very light—but from a purely magisterial point of view Aska is certainly the most central and convenient place for all except Bodogodo zamindari and Pondakhol Agency. If the telegraph line be not extended from Dharakota to Surada a deputy tahsildar at the latter place is necessary. It would be better therefore to leave the deputy tahsildar, Surada, as he is, in charge of Bodogodo zamindari and Pondakhol and the Government villages immediately around Surada."

"I would therefore limit the present Goomsur Tahsildar's range to the area over which the Russelkonda stationary sub-magistrate has jurisdiction, and make the Aska taluk consist of Government villages over which the Surada sub-magistrate has jurisdiction, with the Dharakota zamindari and such villages lying north of the Rushikulya as belong to proprietary estates of Aska, Kurla, Devabhumi, etc."

52. I submit a sketch-map which illustrates these suggestions as I propose to work them. The present Goomsur *cum* Aska charges are split into two taluks—Goomsur in the north with a Tahsildar and stationary sub-magistrate at Russelkonda, Aska in the south with a Tahsildar and sheristadar-magistrate at Aska, and a deputy tahsildar at Surada with the revised jurisdiction proposed by Mr. Taylor, subject to a slight modification proposed by the present Collector (Mr. Partridge) who is also in favour of the scheme. The part below the blue line which marks the proposed boundaries of the new taluks will go to the Berhampur division as mentioned below.

53. The area, population and revenue of the new taluks may be taken approximately as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.
Goomsur	793	133	2-18
Aska	651	151	2-01

54. As regards *Berhampur* Mr. Taylor writes as follows:—

"I now come to an important suggestion which I believe I mooted in my proposals of 1897, viz., the appointment of a new deputy tahsildar at *Digupudi*. I am convinced of the desirability of this. I infer from your reference that it is not proposed to divide the present Berhampur taluk into two Tahsildar's charges, but the work of the Berhampur Tahsildar is very heavy and I am satisfied that he must have some relief. I believe I previously proposed its division into two taluks, converting the deputy tahsildar of *Rurushottapur* or *Ganjam* into a Tahsildar for this purpose—but owing to geographical considerations I do not think that this can be conveniently arranged."

"Some relief could be afforded by the appointment of a new deputy tahsildar at *Digupudi* as proposed above: this officer could be in independent charge of the following zamindaris: *Peddakimedi*, *Chinnakimedi* and *Serugada*. To this *Chikati* zamindari of the *Ichchapuram* deputy tahsildar might be added, but I think that the deputy tahsildar of *Ichchapuram* is not much overworked and that he can manage that zamindari in addition to the Government villages. The transfer, however, is worth considering, and would leave the *Ichchapuram* deputy tahsildar more time to assist the Tahsildar in supervision of revenue work in Government villages. The proposed deputy tahsildar of *Digupudi* would thus have ample work in the collection of water-rate from the numerous villages irrigated under the *Rushikulya* project in the *Serugada*, *Peddakimedi* and *Chinnakimedi* estates and in periodical check and revision of the land-cess of these important zamindaris. The *Berhampur* Tahsildar would then be relieved of all zamindari work, both land-cess

* This was a rough preliminary scheme which I submitted to Mr. Taylor for his opinion.—W.S.M.

"and income-tax." Mr. Partridge points out, however, that this scheme would not give much relief to the Tahsildar and he therefore proposes that the new Digupudi deputy tahsildar should not take charge of Chikati, but should have subordinate revenue charge (under the Tahsildar) of the Kukudakhandi firka of the Berhampur taluk. I think this proposal may be accepted.

The changes proposed will involve the transfer of the Chinnakimedi and Serugada tracts (area 259 square miles, population 55,000 and land revenue Rs. 51,000) from the Goomsur to the Berhampur division.

55. As regards *Parlakimedi*, where the deputy tahsildar has general and magisterial jurisdiction in the whole of the estate including its *malikhs*, Mr. Taylor suggests the appointment either of a stationary sub-magistrate or of an extra deputy tahsildar. I favour the latter alternative and propose after consultation with Mr. Partridge to divide the charge as shown in red-ink line in the map submitted. The Parlakimedi deputy tahsildar would retain the *malikhs* portion of his present charge (358 square miles) plus 245 square miles of the plains, and the rest (369 square miles) would go to the new officer at Hiramandalam. The latter would have jurisdiction over about 144,000 persons and the former over 167,000.

Vizagapatam.

56. The District consists of three taluks and twenty independent deputy tahsildaris grouped thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Vizianagram—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Vizianagram and Bimlipatam). 5 unions.	Palkonda IV (with Agency tracts) <i>Chipurupalla</i> (Z) <i>Gajapatinagarani</i> (Z) <i>Vizianagram</i> (Z) <i>Bimlipatam</i> (Z)	502 549 333 294 207	226 171 135 183 126	3.05 .49 .15 5.96 .09
	Total ..	1,885	844	9.74
Parvatipur—Civilian— 3 unions.	<i>Bobbili</i> (Z) <i>Salur</i> (Z) (with Agency tracts) <i>Parvatipur</i> (Z) (with Agency tracts) Jeypore estate— <i>Gunupur</i> (A) <i>Kayagada</i> (A) <i>Bissemcuttack</i> (A)	268 380 799 2,560	133 98 161 260	1.35 .48 .78 ..
	Total ..	4,007	652	2.61
Narsapatam—Civilian— 1 municipality (Anakapalle). 5 unions.	Golgonda III* (with Agency tracts) Sarvasiddhi V <i>Viravilli</i> (Z) (with Agency tracts) <i>Anakapalle</i> (Z)	1,263 341 555 297	167 161 217 165	2.00 2.56 .63 1.22
	Total ..	2,456	700	6.41
Koraput—Civilian— (No taluk board.)	Jeypore estate— <i>Notrangapur</i> (A) <i>Jeypore</i> (A) <i>Koraput</i> (A) <i>Malkanagiri</i> (A) <i>Pottanghi</i> (A) <i>Padra</i> (A)	Total .. 8,263	485	2.6
Head-quarters (Vizagapatam)— Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Vizagapatam). 2 unions.	<i>Vizagapatam</i> (Z) <i>Srunagarapukota</i> (Z) (with Agency tracts)	173 438	111 142	.17 .17
	Total ..	611	253	.34
	Huzur collections ..	..	..	.09
	Grand Total ..	17,222	2,934	19.45

* Taluks marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrate.

Z denotes an independent (zamindari) deputy tahsildar, and A an Agency deputy tahsildar.

57. *Liability to famine.*—In 1876–78 the District suffered considerably owing to high prices, but the only serious distress was in September 1878 when 9,477 people were under relief. In 1889, when there was famine in Ganjam, the District

Madras Statistical Atlas, page 54.

Ibid, page 44.

escaped "chiefly owing to the proximity of the Godavari District where there is always a large demand for labour in the hot weather". In 1897 relief had to be

Famine report, 1896–97, page 40.

given, practically throughout the District outside Jeypore, between the months of March and September, the distress reaching its climax in July. The average number relieved during this period was 23,100. "On the whole and especially now

Statistical Atlas, page 44.

that the District is traversed throughout its length by the East Coast Railway, it can hardly be regarded as a famine area though liable to periods of great scarcity."

58. The *Jeypore Estate* consists of two portions. The larger (Jeypore proper) has 8,263 square miles and a population of 485,000, and is under the Divisional Officer at Koraput who gets down to Waltair for three months in the year during the rainy season (June–October). This is a separate Police District with a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent, both at Koraput. Each gets down to Waltair for two months in the year.

The minor portion of the Jeypore estate, which for brevity I shall call the Gunupur section, with an area of 2,560 square miles and a population of 260,000, is attached to the Parvatipur division which also includes the Parvatipur, Bobbili and Salur zamindaris. There is a separate Assistant Superintendent of Police for this division, who has also charge of the Palkonda taluk (Vizianagram division). There is another Assistant Superintendent at Narsapatam in charge of that revenue division, viz, Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks and Viravilli and Anakapalle zamindaris.

The Jeypore Police District stood in Maps prefixed to the Police reports, 1900, the first class as regards proportion of serious crime to population in 1900 and 1901, and in the second in 1902.

The communication of the main part of Jeypore with the plains is by a good ghaut road to Salur and Vizianagram and thence to Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam, and the Gunupur portion is connected with Parvatipur by a road which runs thence to Vizianagram. There are rough cross roads between the two portions.

59. The District is light as regards ordinary work, but the Collector-Agent has to be absent for at least two months in the year touring in the Agency tracts, for which he is also Civil and Sessions Judge, and in view of its immense size, I thought at first that it would be advisable to reduce it.

60. There are various methods by which such curtailment *might* be effected.

I. Make the main part of Jeypore (Koraput division) a separate Agency, as it is now a separate Police, District.

The objection to this is that it would split up the Jeypore estate under two independent Agencies, a course which would give rise to inconvenience were the estate to be once more under management. It would also be inconvenient in ordinary times, as part of the Gunupur portion is held by a subordinate zamindar (Bissemcuttack), between whom and his overlord of Jeypore questions are apt to arise which would become more difficult of settlement were the feudatory under a separate Agent.

61. II. Relieve Ganjam (area 8,372 square miles) as well as Vizagapatam by constituting a *Chicacole* District which should take in the present *Chicacole* division of Ganjam, and the Palkonda taluk and the Parvatipur division of Vizagapatam; the latter including the Gunupur portion of Jeypore which is the most inconvenient for the Vizagapatam Collector to visit.

The objections to this are that—

(a) As above, it divides jurisdiction over the Jeypore estate.

(b) The *Chicacole* division would, under this arrangement, become the charge of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, which would be inconvenient as it includes 358 square miles of Parlakimedi *malikhs*.

(c) *Chicacole* is, I believe, not a particularly good station for Europeans.

62. III. Recognising the fact that the Jeypore estate ought to be under one Agent; also that there is no easy direct communication between Jeypore proper and the Gunupur section; but that the former communicates with the plains by the Salur ghaut road and the latter *via* Parvatipur, there might be a *Parvatipur* District which

should include the present Parvatipur and Koraput divisions—area 12,270 square miles. The Collector-Agent would be at Parvatipur and would have—

(a) A Head-quarters Deputy Collector in charge of the Bobbili zamindari and the plain portions of Salūr and Parvatipur—area 849 square miles.

(b) A Civilian Divisional Officer in charge of the Agency tracts of the present Parvatipur division—area 3,158 square miles, but with headquarters at Parvatipur.

(c) A Civilian Divisional Officer at Koraput as at present—area 8,263 square miles.

The Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent would be at Koraput as now, but the former would have to make periodical inspections of the rest of the new District which would be under the present Parvatipur Assistant. The latter would keep his existing charge *minus* Palkonda taluk which would go over to the Vizagapatam Superintendent.

The European officers now at Koraput would lose their present right of “recessing” at Waltair and would have to go to Parvatipur instead.

The objections to this are—

(1) That the Parvatipur Collector-Agent ought to spend most of his time touring in his Agency tracts and would thus be separated for the greater part of the year from his treasury and his office.

(2) That the change from Waltair to Parvatipur as “recess” quarters for the Koraput officers would not be popular with them, and would be less valuable from a hygienic point of view, as there would not be such a complete change of climate.

63. IV. The new District might be made a purely Agency charge, comprising only the Jeypore estate.*

Under this plan the head-quarters of the Agent would be at Koraput, and there would ordinarily be four European officers there, *viz.*, the Agent and Assistant Agent; the Police Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. The two assistants would be solely concerned with the main portion of the estate; the two chiefs would also be responsible for the Gunupur section, which would be under the immediate charge of an Assistant Agent and an Assistant Superintendent, whose head-quarters would however be at Parvatipur unless some suitable place within their charge can be suggested. The Agent and Superintendent would have full liberty to travel through the Vizagapatam District from the one section of their charge to the other, and all the Koraput officers would be allowed to “recess” at Waltair, the two Civilians adopting the arrangement that the Police officers do now, *viz.*, that each should take two months or so at Waltair in turn.

64. The objections to this scheme are however as follows:—

(1) The new Agency District would give very light work for the staff proposed.

(2) The remaining Vizagapatam Collectorate would also be very light, and it would be necessary to transfer to it the Chicacole taluk of Ganjām and to make a general readjustment of existing divisions.

(3) The Agency Collector would have to be a junior officer, for when a man had got to a stage at which he might expect to be continually employed as Collector or Judge he would be generally married and desirous of a District where he could enjoy more social amenities; but the responsibilities of Agency work require a man of experience at the head of the District.

65. The late Collector (Mr. Horne), who knows Vizagapatam thoroughly, and has had experience of Ganjām also, agreed with me that if the District was to be subdivided the fourth scheme outlined above presented the best means of doing it. “But (he continued) I never myself found any difficulty in getting through the work, nor in visiting all parts of the Agency as often as was necessary. I did not

* On this point Mr. Horne, to whom I communicated the above suggestions, writes—“I notice that in discussing these proposals you appear to take the Koraput division as coincident with the Jeypore estate (upper portion). It is not however confined to that estate. Nearly all (I think) of the Pottangi (zamindari) ‘taluk’ is in the Pachipenta estate, a zamindari which has ceased to exist for practical purposes, most of the villages being mortgaged with possession to Sabucars and Chettis, and the southern part of the Padwa (zamindari) ‘taluk’ consists of a portion of hill Madgole, the rest of the latter being in the Narsapatam division, Viravilli ‘taluk’. The former fact does not in any way affect the practicability of proposals III or IV, but the latter does, as it would divide jurisdiction over Madgole between the Jeypore (as I think it should be called) District and Vizagapatam. You might therefore find it necessary to transfer part of Padwa ‘taluk’ to Viravilli and let it go to the Vizagapatam District.”

“of course confine myself to the minimum of two months annual Agency touring, and no man who did so could have his fingers properly on the strings. There was however one detail of work in which I felt the need of relief. That was the Judicial. The Agent is both Civil and Sessions Judge for the whole of the Agency, and though the Principal Assistant is generally Additional Sessions Judge and takes the cases of the Parvatipur Agency, it takes up far too much of the Agent’s work. I had, as Agent, as many sessions cases annually as the Vizagapatam Sessions Judge, and many of them were very long ones, being frequently dacoities, which are always tedious to try and of which the Vizagapatam Sessions Judge gets practically none. The civil work was not generally heavy, the procedure being simple, but occasionally a case arises which occupies the Agent for weeks—witness the Nowrangapur suit in Vizagapatam and the Parlakimedi Forest suit in Ganjām. Such cases take far more time than any executive officer can spare and I always had in my mind a proposal which I now offer for consideration.”

“Instead of dividing the District, leave it as it is and give the Agent a Judicial Assistant (he could be Judicial Assistant also to Ganjām). . . . He should hold monthly sessions in Ganjām and Vizagapatam at such stations as might be decided, and he should do the Agents’ civil judicial work. He would of course be under the Agents, who would have the option of reserving or transferring to their own files any case which they preferred to deal with personally. With this relief I hold that neither the Vizagapatam nor the Ganjām District, as at present constituted, is more than one man’s work.”

66. Answering some further queries of mine on the subject, Mr. Horne wrote as follows:—

“(1) I did not contemplate the employment of the suggested Judicial Assistant on anything except judicial work, civil or criminal; and I did not intend that he should make any difference to the work of the Divisional Officers (except to that of the Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, in so far as that officer is Additional Sessions Judge), or to the work of the Agents, except judicial.

“(2) I see no object whatever in delegating any of the Agent’s tour inspection to the new officer. The chief end and object of the Agent’s touring is of a personal nature, and tours performed by deputy would be entirely valueless. Far better leave the Divisional Officer alone.

“(3) If the Judicial Assistant’s work is judicial only, I think there is no room for friction between the two Agents; he will have his monthly sessions in each District and will be responsible for getting through the criminal work of both within the month. Such time as remains, he will devote to keeping the civil files of the two Districts clear.”

67. I think Mr. Horne’s plan presents the best way of adequately meeting existing requirements, and I therefore propose, as he suggests, to leave both the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Districts as they are, and to allot to them an additional senior Sub-Collector, with some previous experience of Agency work, who should be employed as a Joint Judicial Deputy to the two Collectors in respect of their Agency cases, taking these for the most part off their hands, while he could do the same in respect of the Divisional Officers who now exercise judicial powers in the Agency outside those of an ordinary first-class magistrate. The Divisional Officers of Vizianagram in Vizagapatam and Chicacole in Ganjām are now Additional Sessions Judges, while those of all the Agency divisions have civil judicial functions. In other words the proposed officer would be a Joint District and Sessions Judge for the Agency tracts in both Districts and would hold perambulatory sessions in each at such places as might be decided on.

He should also, I think, be utilised to inspect sub-magistrates’ offices and police stations in the Agencies which might well receive more attention than they can under present arrangements. If the above duties are not sufficient to occupy his whole time, he could be further entrusted with such other general work connected with the two Districts as might be considered desirable.

68. As regards the divisions and taluks in the Vizagapatam District, the Koraput division with its 8,263 square miles seems a huge charge for a single officer; but Mr. Horne to whom I referred the question of relieving him says: “One Civilian officer is sufficient for the Koraput division. The work is in bulk very light, the only difficulty being extent and distance to be travelled. Economic development is

"probably in store for the division, but it is very remote. Seeing that no railway is likely for a generation or more to touch it; that the local proprietor's ideas, and those of his entourage, are primeval; that the climate is very unhealthy, and that it, so far as is yet known, contains no mineral wealth in a commercially payable form, I think the prospects of economic development are so distant as to be completely negligible in any scheme of administration which is intended to meet present or immediate future conditions."

I do not propose therefore to make any present changes in the divisional grouping, which seems generally satisfactory, except the transfer of the Anakápalles taluk,* which is very accessible from Vizagapatam and which contains a municipality, to the Head-quarters division, thus relieving the Divisional Officer at Narsapatam and permitting him to spend more time in the Golconda and Viravilli Agencies.

69. The Golconda taluk has an enormous area (1,263 square miles) but more than half of this is Agency. At present the sheristadar-magistrate practically does all the magisterial work. I would substitute a stationary sub-magistrate as recommended by Mr. Horne and Mr. Bryant who wrote to me on the subject as acting Collector. A stationary sub-magistrate was originally sanctioned for this taluk, but he was transferred to Palkonda as being more required there (G.O., No. 1080, Revenue, dated 20th October 1892).

Godavari and Kistna.

70. It will be best to deal with these two Districts together as the necessity for relieving them by the creation of a new Guntur District has already been recognised and a scheme to that effect submitted to the Government of India in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902. From this letter, the preparation of which marked, as already stated, the first stage in my present work, I quote the following (paragraphs 2 and 3):—

"The necessity for affording relief to the present Gódávári and Kistna Collectors will be evident from the general administrative statistics tabulated in Appendix A* to this letter. Both Districts are well above the high Madras average in regard to area and population, and as regards land revenue and cesses they stand first in the Presidency with a demand of over 74 lakhs † apiece, while the Presidency average is 31 lakhs. The excise and income-tax work falling on the local officers, as measured by the number of country-spirit and toddy shops and the number of assessments under Part IV of the Income-tax Act, is also very heavy, and both Districts show a large number of revenue suits. The number of ryotwari taluks and of Agency and zamindari tahsils is high in both Districts, and the number of revenue inspectors abnormally large, while other administrative difficulties are referred to in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution of the Board of Revenue recorded in this Government's Proceedings No. 11, Revenue Department, dated 10th January 1900. Both Districts have recently been settled (Gódávári as a whole, Kistna in part) and this has added and will add considerably to the revenue and to the labour of collection. In Kistna the Guntur portion of the District has yet to be re-settled, and while this process is estimated to add some 7½ † lakhs to the land revenue of the District, it will be a heavy task to bring it into operation, the more so as the District stands second in the Presidency in regard to extent of occupied land and contains over 200,000 individual pattadars.

"The Gódávári District is further weighted by the large amount of serious crime and general magisterial work which it produces and by the heavy duties of the Collector in his capacity as Government Agent for the non-regulation tracts of the District. The Collector is also Political Agent for the French Settlement of Yanam, as to his dealings with which reference is invited to the late Collector's letter recorded in the Government Proceedings No. 623, Public, dated 21st June 1901.

* More recent statistics are given in statement I of the present Report—W.S.M.

† These were the figures of fasli 1310. Those of fasli 1312 are 76 lakhs apiece for Gódávári and Kistna and 32 lakhs for the Presidency average.—W.S.M.

‡ A recent note I have received from Mr. Paddison, the Settlement Officer, raises this estimate to 8 lakhs.—W.S.M.

"Lastly, though the delta taluks of both Districts are extremely prosperous, the upland tracts are to some extent liable to famine. In 1896-97 relief had to be given between the months of May and November in the Polavaram (Agency) division of Gódávári as well as in the Rajahmundry and Ellore taluks. Kistna suffered severely from famine in 1876-78 and in 1900 relief had to be given for six months in the taluks of Vinukonda and Narasaraopet."

71. The scheme submitted to the Government of India proposed to restrict the Gódávári District to the north and east of the Gódávári plus the Agency tract of Polavaram on the other side of the river; to make the Kistna District (hereafter to be called Masulipatam) take in all the rest of the country between the Gódávári and the Kistna, and to give the portion south of the latter to the proposed Guntur District which was also to relieve Nellore of the Ongole taluk. The future Gódávári District was likewise to take over from the Central Provinces three talukas covering an aggregate area of 588 square miles, which the Government of India desire to transfer to Madras.

72. The existing and proposed divisional arrangements are as follows:—

A. GODAVARI.

Existing.					Proposed.				
Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.	Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajahmundry—Civilian—1 municipality (Rajahmundry). 7 unions.	Rajahmundry IV .. Amalapuram III .. (D.T. Kottapetta). Rameswaram I .. (D.T. Almar). Total ..	350 506 296 1,152	161 277 220 658	3.16 9.50 11.72 24.38	Rajahmundry—Civilian—	Rajahmundry Amalapuram .. (D.T. Kottapetta). Nagaram island of Narasapur .. (D.T. Razole). Total ..	350 506 137 993	161 277 104 542	3. 9. 3. 16.
Ellore—Civilian—1 municipality (Ellore). 6 unions.	Ellore IV .. (D.T. Chintalapudi). Yernagudem V .. Tanuku III .. (D.T. Pentapadu). Total ..	778 568 371 1,717	181 140 239 560	4.92 2.72 12.36 20.00	Bhadrachalam—Civilian—	Bhadrachalam .. Nagar taluka (Central Provinces) .. Albaka taluka (Central Provinces) .. Cherla taluka (Central Provinces) .. Total ..	911 296 108 184 1,499	49 13 6 2 69	.. .. .. .. ..
Polavaram—Deputy Collector (temporarily at Rajahmundry). ("Listed" under a European Deputy Collector).	Bhadrachalam IV .. Polavaram (A) .. Yellavaram (A) .. Chodavaram (A) .. Total ..	911 564 950 715 3,140	49 58 30 23 160	2.22 .61 2.21 .07 1.11	Polavaram—Deputy Collector— ("Listed" as now).	Polavaram (A) .. Yellavaram (A) .. Chodavaram (A) .. Total ..	564 950 715 2,229	58 30 23 111	.. .. .. ..
Narasapur—Deputy Collector—4 unions.	Narasapur II .. (D.T. Razole). Bhimavaram IV .. Total ..	433 325 758	255 145 400	10.33 7.64 17.97	Peddapuram—Deputy Collector—	Peddapuram .. (D.T. Prati padu). Pithapuram (Z) .. Tuni (Z) .. Total ..	594 191 126 911	167 84 59 340	3.1 2.5 .. 7.2
Head-quarters (Cocanada)—Deputy Collector—1 municipality (Cocanada). 8 unions.	Cocanada V .. (D.T. Coringa). Poldapuram V .. (D.T. Prati padu). Pithapuram (Z) .. Tuni (Z) .. Total ..	294 594 191 126 1,205	214 167 84 59 524	5.53 3.90 2.91 .41 12.75	Head-quarters (Cocanada)—Deputy Collector—	Cocanada .. (D.T. Coringa). Rameswaram .. (D.T. Almar). Total ..	294 296 220 590	214 .. 220 434	5.5 .. 11.7 17.2
	Huzur collections ..	..	..	26		Huzur collections ..	..	..	2
	Grand Total ..	7,972	2,302	76.47		Grand Total ..	6,222	1,466	(b) 42.4

* Taluks marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrate.

D.T. in this and the following District statements indicates an outlying subordinate deputy tahsildar's station.

(a) The land revenue figures here are for fasli 1310, later figures not being available to me.

(b) Vide next page.

B. KISTNA (FUTURE MASULIPATAM).

Existing					Proposed				
Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.	Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Guntur—Civilian— 1 municipality (Guntur). 10 unions.	Tenali I (D.T. Répalle).	644	283	16.08	Narasapur—Civilian ..	Narasapur minus Naga- ram island.	296	151	6.53
	Bapatla II (D.T. Pennur).	679	213	10.24		Bhimavaram ..	325	145	7.84
	Guntur III (D.T. Mangalagiri).	500	201	4.98		Tanuku ..	371	239	12.20
	Sattenapalle IV	714	160	4.44		(D.T. Pentapadu).			
	Total	2,537	862	35.74		Total ..	992	535	26.53
Bezawada—Civilian— 1 municipality (Bezawada). 7 unions.	Bezawada IV	422	124	3.19	Bezawada—Civilian ..	Bezawada ..	422	124	3.19
	Nandigama V*	682	140	3.24		Nandigama * ..	682	140	3.24
	Nuzvid V (D.T. Jaggaipet).	789	189	5.54		Nuzvid ..	789	189	5.54
	Tiruvur (Z)	333	69	0.32		Tiruvur (Z) ..	333	69	0.32
	Total	2,226	522	12.29		Total ..	2,226	522	12.29
Narasaraopet—Deputy Collector. 4 unions.	Narasaraopet III	712	169	4.25	Ellore—Deputy Col- lector	Ellore ..	778	181	4.92
	Vinnkonda V*	646	82	1.83		(D.T. Chintalapudy).			
	Palnad III (D.T. Tummarukodu).	1,042	154	4.24		Yernagudem ..	568	140	2.72
	Total	2,400	405	10.34		Total ..	1,346	321	7.64
Head-quarters (Masulipa- tam) Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Masuli- patam). 5 unions.	Bandar IV (D.T. Avanigedda).	740	214	6.25	Gudivada—Deputy Col- lector.	Gudivada.. Total (D.T. Kaikalur).	795	152	11.29
	Gudivada II (D.T. Kaikalur).	595	152	11.29		Bandar .. Total (D.T. Avanigedda).	740	214	6.25
	Total	1,335	366	17.54		Huzar collections ..	..	..	0.04
	Huzar collections ..	..	..	0.04		Grand Total ..	5,899	1,744	64.04
	Grand Total ..	8,498	2,155	75.95					(b)

C. GUNTUR DISTRICT (NEW).

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
1	2	3	4	5
Ongole—Civilian ..	Ongole (D.T. Addanki).	795	224	4.32
	Bapatla (D.T. Pennur).	679	213	10.24
	Total ..	1,475	437	14.56
Narasaraopet—Civilian ..	Narasaraopet ..	712	169	4.25
	Vinnkonda*	646	82	1.83
	Palnad ..	1,042	154	4.24
	(D.T. Tummarukodu).			
Tenali—Deputy Collector ..	Total ..	2,400	405	10.34
	Tenali ..	644	283	16.08
	(D.T. Répalle).			
Head-quarter (Guntur)—De- puty Collector.	Guntur ..	500	201	4.98
	(D.T. Mangalagiri).			
	Sattenapalle ..	714	160	4.44
	Total ..	1,214	361	9.42
Grand Total ..		5,733	1,491	(b) 50.40

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

(b) The revenue figures of these statements differ from those submitted to the Government of India by reason of their embodying the figures of a more recent year (fashi 1312 instead of fashi 1310), and there is also a slight difference in the population figures of the proposed Gódvári and Masulipatam Districts caused by more accurate information as to the population of Nagaram island and in the area figure of Guntur on account of a difference in the area of the Ongole taluk (vide footnote to paragraph 83).

73. It will be seen from the above that the future Districts, where the divisions required no less relief than the Districts themselves, will have six Civilian and eight * Deputy Collectors' charges against four Civilian and five * Deputy Collectors' now existing. In regard to the constitution of these charges, the following points called for further consideration as explained to the Government of India in the following passages (paragraph 16 of letter above quoted) :—

"Masulipatam District.—(1) The Nandigama taluk must remain in the Bezawada division which will thus consist, as it does now, of the Bezawada, Nandigama, Nuzvid and Tiruvur taluks (the two latter are zamindari areas). This is a very heavy division, which an area of 2,226 square miles, a population of about 522,000 and a demand under land revenue and cesses of nearly 10 lakhs, and having as its head-quarters a municipal town which is also an important railway and irrigation centre. As it stands it can certainly not take in any part of the present Head-quarters division (Gudivada taluk) as proposed in paragraph 12 of the Collectors' memorandum; on the contrary, as stated below, it may be desirable to reduce it hereafter.

"(2) The Board is, however, right in holding that the present Head-quarters division requires relief, and the Governor in Council proposes to afford this by making the Gudivada taluk (595 square miles) into a separate Deputy Collector's charge. This taluk has already a land revenue ryotwari demand of nearly 11 lakhs, which will be susceptible of considerable increase with the development of local irrigation, and is sufficiently important to claim the attention of a separate Divisional Officer. Later on it will very likely be desirable to split this taluk into two and to include in one of the new taluks a part of the Nuzvid taluk, thus relieving *pro tanto* the Bezawada division.

"Guntur District.—(5) The inclusion of the Ongole taluk in this District renders a regrouping of the delta taluks necessary. The Governor in Council proposes to make Ongole and Bapatla a Civilian division with head-quarters at Ongole, while the Tenali taluk will be a separate division under a Deputy Collector. This taluk, which has already a land revenue demand of over 15 lakhs, will probably have to be divided into two taluks later on; but whether as one taluk or two it will furnish ample scope for the energies of a Divisional Officer."

74. I have now to submit further proposals with reference to the above points, and also to bring to notice two well founded criticisms on the grouping of the new Gódvári District which I have received from the present Collector (Mr. J. A. Cumming).

75. As regards divisions, Mr. Cumming writes :—"The (Gódvári) Head-quarters division will consist of Cocanada and Rámachandrapuram with a demand of over Rs. 17,25,000. This is an unprecedented charge for a Deputy Collector and singularly inappropriate for a Head-quarters Deputy Collector who is expected to give some assistance to the Collector in the general District work.

"If therefore the Collector must remain at Cocanada, the Head-quarters division should consist of Cocanada, Pithápuram and Tuni, while the Peddápura Deputy Collector should have charge of Peddápura and Rámachandrapuram. Rámachandrapuram is now in the Peddápura Munsiff Court's jurisdiction. It will be a better distribution of taluks than the one now proposed, though Peddápura and Rámachandrapuram will still be a heavy division."

* One of them a "listed" division.

I support this modification which will make the Godáviri divisions stand as shown below :—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Rajahmundry—Civilian.	Rajahmundry	933	512	16.46
	Amalapuram (enlarged)			
Bhadrachalam—Civilian.	Bhadrachalam*	1,499	69	.36
	Nagar Albaka } from Central Provinces. Cherla }			
Polavaram—Deputy Collector— ("Listed.")	Polavaram (A) Yellavaram (A) Chodavaram (A)	2,229	111	.89
Peddapuram—Deputy Collector—	Ramachandrapuram Peddapuram	890	387	15.62
Head-quarters (Cocanada)—Deputy Collector.	Cocanada Pithapuram (Z) Tuni (Z)	611	357	8.85
	Huzur collections			.26
	Total	6,222	1,468	42.44

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

Peddapuram will be the most suitable place for the head-quarters of the Peddapuram-Ramachandrapuram division. It is healthier than Ramachandrapuram, the cost of building will be cheaper and, as observed by Mr. Cumming, the District Munsiff is there also. There is easy communication by rail and canal to the Ramachandrapuram taluk.

76. As regards taluks, Mr. Cumming writes :—"The proposed Amalapuram taluk (enlarged by the transfer of the Nagaram island from Narasapur) is far too big for a Tahsildar to manage. It forms a complete Public Works Department division and even with two deputy tahsildars to help him it is too big a charge for a Tahsildar."

Here again I agree and would now suggest the splitting of this taluk into two, Razole and Amalapuram, as shown in the map submitted. Razole will include the Nagaram island and the greater part of two existing Amalapuram firkas. The arrangement shown on the map, which has been discussed personally with the Collector, makes the Razole taluk a straggling one in appearance, but as a matter of fact it gives the best communication by canal which is the most convenient mode of transit in the area. The new taluks will stand as follows in regard to extent, population and land revenue :—

	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Amalapuram	334	182	6.49
Razole	309	199	6.81
	643	381	13.30

Each taluk will require a stationary sub-magistrate and an outlying deputy tahsildar. The latter will be at Kottapeta in the future Razole taluk where there is a deputy tahsildar at present, and at Ainapuram in the new Amalapuram taluk.

77. Mr. Cumming further recommends the appointment of an additional deputy tahsildar for each of the Ramachandrapuram and Tanuku taluks which have a *beriz* of about 12 lakhs apiece, to be stationed at Bikkavole (Ramachandrapuram) and Penugonda (Tanuku). This is a desirable proposal and I recommend its acceptance. The result is a net addition of one Tahsildar, two deputy tahsildars and one stationary sub-magistrate in the present Godáviri District.

78. As regards the taluks of the present Kistna District the further consideration of which was deferred in the extracts quoted in paragraph 73 above, the Collector (Mr. Morris) proposes to reduce the Nuzvid taluk, and with it the Bezvada division, by cutting off 61 villages in the south-east of the taluk.* This strip (88 square miles) is

* A sketch-map is submitted. furthest from Gannavaram, the taluk head-quarters, and nearest Gudivada town and may therefore conveniently be added to that taluk, which as thus enlarged, should be split into two. Mr. Morris writes : "This strip with what is left of a line running roughly south-wards from the west end of the Kolleru lake to a little east of Kavataram will form the new Gudivada taluk, and what remains of the present Gudivada taluk east of that line will form a taluk with head-quarters at Kaikalur which is now a deputy tahsildar's station. Six years ago Mr.

Board's Proceedings, No. 326, Land Rev- "Batten" proposed to make the head-
enue, dated 6th October 1897. quarters of the new taluk Kaldindi, but

"Kaldindi is a decaying place, has not so good water, is not very accessible and is not any more central place than Kaikalur." The area, population and *beriz* of the three taluks will then stand thus :—

	Existing.			Proposed.		
	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Nuzvid	789	189	5.54	701	141	3.77
Gudivada	595	152	11.29	270	131	6.36
Kaikalur				413	69	6.70
Total	1,384	341	16.83	1,384	341	16.83

"Neither the Nuzvid nor the Kaikalur Tahsildar will require a deputy, but the Tahsildar of Gudivada will have more work than he can very conveniently get through, especially as he will have some very troublesome zamindari villages in his hands. I therefore propose that he be given a deputy tahsildar who would be stationed at Pamaru, an important village on the Masulipatam canal, 9 miles from Gudivada. The deputy tahsildar will have the southern portion of the taluk (outlined green in the sketch) with 64 villages, a population of 54,500 occupying 94 square miles and paying a revenue of Rs. 2,48,000.

79. "In the case of Tenali, which is an extremely heavy taluk, with a revenue as great as South Canara, I would (Mr. Morris continues) divide the taluk by a line from near Ponnuru (railway station) to Vellaturu. The head-quarters of the northern portion would be at Tenali, of the southern at Repalle, now a deputy tahsildar's station. The area etc. of the two new taluks would be :—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Tenali	287	170	9.25
Repalle	357	118	6.83
Total	644	288	16.08

"I think it would be quite possible for a Tahsildar to manage each of these taluks, at least for some years to come, without the assistance of a deputy. Of course

"each of the new taluks (including Kaikalur) would require a stationary sub-magistrate at head-quarters."

80. Mr. Morris further points out that the Bapatla taluk is just too heavy for one Tahsildar, but not heavy enough to justify splitting, and he considers that sufficient relief could be given to the Tahsildar by giving him an extra deputy tahsildar at Chirala, an important railway station, 15 miles south-west of Bapatla, from where he would be able to control more effectually the shifting cultivation in the coast villages.

81. I recommend these proposals for adoption. The net result is an addition of 2 Tahsildars, and 2 stationary sub-magistrates in the present Kistna District, the number of deputy tahsildars remaining the same.

Nellore.

82. The District has nine taluks and 4 zamindari tahsils grouped into 4 divisions, thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1861) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1812) in lakhs.
Ongole—Civilian—municipality (Ongole). 3 unions.	Ongole III (D.T. Addanki)	796	224	4.32
	Kandukur IV	787	151	3.64
	Kanigiri V *	1,014	111	1.28
	Darsi (Z)	616	83	} Shown under Venkatagiri.
	Podili (Z)	564	59	
	Total	3,777	628	9.54
Gudur—Deputy Collector—("Listed" division). 5 unions.	Gudur II	910	144	4.33
	Rapur V *	596	70	1.54
	Venkatagiri (Z)	426	61	} 4.27
	Podili (Z)	356	75	
	Total	2,287	350	10.14
Atmakur—Deputy Collector—3 unions.	Atmakur IV	640	111	5.02
	Udayagiri V *	671	95	.77
	Total	1,311	206	3.79
Head-quarters (Nellore)—Deputy Collector—municipality (Nellore). 4 unions.	Nellore I (D.T. Allūr)	638	226	8.54
	Kāvālī IV *	518	87	2.36
	Total	1,156	313	10.90
	Huzar collections			.03
	Grand Total	8,761	1,497	34.40

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

83. The District has already been partially considered in the Madras Government's letter (No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902) to the Government of India re relief of Gódvāri and Kistna by the creation of a new Guntūr District, from which I quote the following extracts (paragraphs 8, 9 and 17):—

"The Guntūr District will thus lose the Nandiganna taluk, but should, on the other hand, take over the Ongole taluk of Nellore. This latter District is very large in area (8,765* square miles), and though it is traversed from north to south by the East Coast Railway, that affects only the coast taluks. Almost the whole of the western portion of the District has still only road communications. The District is very liable to famine and suffered severely, especially in the south, in 1876-1878,

This differs from the figure in the preceding paragraph which is more recent and correct.—W.S.M.

"the loss of population between 1871 and 1881 being over 11 per cent. In 1891-1892 famine relief was necessary for a period of fourteen months; in 1897-1898 for eleven months, and in 1900 there was again distress requiring some relief for the five months between February and June. An index to the total effect of these three periods of distress in the District is furnished by the fact that its population has been almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. The District is somewhat above the average in point of land revenue, and in regard to revenue suits and income-tax assessments stands respectively first and fourth in the Presidency. It has also a large number of taluks and zamindari tahsils (thirteen in all), and the work connected with the administration of the local boards is heavy.

"That Nellore as well as Kistna required relief was acknowledged in the correspondence with the Government of India about new Districts in 1878-1886, which ended, as far as this Government was concerned, with Mr. (now Sir) Henry Stokes' letter of 26th November 1886, No. 1246, Financial. It was then proposed to form an Ongole District consisting of the Ongole taluk and the Darsi and Podili zamindari tahsils of Nellore, the three adjoining taluks of Kistna, and the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool. This scheme has been abandoned in favour of the more urgent requirements which form the subject of this letter. The Kurnool District, which is now traversed by rail can do without curtailment, while the Darsi and Podili tahsils, which belong to the Venkatagiri zamindari, the main part of which is in the southern part of the District, should for that reason remain with Nellore. But the Ongole taluk might very well go over to the Guntūr District with which it is now linked by the East Coast line, and as it has an area of 797* square miles, a population of about 224,000 and a land revenue and cesses demand of 4.22 lakhs,* besides containing a municipality (Ongole), its cession would afford appreciable relief to the Nellore District.

"* * * It will be seen that the transfer of the Ongole taluk to the proposed Guntūr District will not only relieve Nellore as a whole, but will enable the curtailment of the unduly large Ongole division. The remainder of this division which will have an area of 2,981 square miles, a population of over 400,000 and a land revenue demand of about 3½ lakhs, will be a quite sufficient, though not an unduly heavy, charge—for the office work is comparatively light relatively to its area—for a Divisional Officer. This officer will hereafter be located at Kandukur, the head-quarters of what will then be its most important taluk. But as in the new circumstances the Gudur division will be the heaviest in the District in point of work it is proposed to locate the Civilian officer there and to treat the new Kandukur division as the "listed" charge of a Deputy Collector.

"Mr. Meyer will probably have occasion hereafter to suggest some territorial redistribution as between the Gudur, Atmakur and Head-quarters divisions; but his proposals under this head are not yet ripe for consideration and will not affect the scheme now under discussion."

84. My proposals in regard to the Gudur, Atmakur and Head-quarters divisions, referred to above, were thus set forth in a letter to the Collector of Nellore.

"I. (1) The Gudur division needs some relief. It is a heavy as well as a large charge, and the inclusion therein of the major part of the Venkatagiri zamindari gives the Divisional Officer a vast number of rent suits as well as of applications for appraisal and sale of attached property.

"(2) The Nellore division is admittedly too heavy a charge for the Head-quarters Deputy, as acknowledged by the fact that the magisterial charge of Kāvālī has been vested in the Atmakur Deputy Collector, G.O., No. 747, Judicial, dated 2nd May 1902. "the Head-quarters Deputy remaining responsible for the revenue and local fund administration of the taluk. This however is an unsatisfactory arrangement. A Divisional magistrate is not a mere machine for disposing of cases and appeals. He is also responsible for law and order throughout his charge, and he cannot exercise this responsibility properly without the local

* These figures differ from those in paragraph 82 which are more recent and correct.—W.S.M.

"(d) The Head-quarter division will consist of the single new taluk of South Nellore and the head-quarters will be of course Nellore. The new division will compare as under with the old one:—

	Number of Government villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue with cesses, fasli 1310.
Head-quarters division	141	SQ. MLS. 1,186	313,393	Rs. 10,17,153
Future division	63	504	157,392	4,68,457

"The present charge is undoubtedly too heavy. The new charge will be light, but not, I think, too light. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector is an officer who ought to be available for other work. He often has to do the treasury work for the Collector, magisterial cases get transferred to him from other divisions more frequently than is the case with other sub-divisional magistrates, and there are all sorts of miscellaneous inquiries and other business on which to employ him. I think he will have enough to do under the proposed arrangement.

"(e) The Gudur division will consist of the new Gudur taluk, the present Rapur taluk and the Venkatagiri and Sulerpet (Polur) zamindari divisions. It will compare as below with the present division:—

	Number of Government villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue excluding zamindari, fasli 1310.
Gudur division	133	SQ. MLS. 2,287	349,712	Rs. 5,07,859
Future	112	2,039	298,844	3,46,012

"The Divisional Officer will receive substantial relief which he requires. The relief is somewhat greater than under your scheme. * Gudur will be the head-quarters.

"(f) Finally the divisions will compare as under with each other:—

Name of new sub-division.	Number of Government villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue excluding zamindari, fasli 1310.
Kavali division	190	SQ. MLS. 3,220	444,418	Rs. 6,43,233
Atmakur	136	1,022	230,765	7,76,613
Head-quarters division	63	504	157,392	4,68,457
Gudur division	112	2,039	298,844	3,46,012

89. I admit that Mr. Butterworth makes a good point against my proposed Nellore division as involving no real relief to the Head-quarters Deputy. I cannot, however, accept his alternative suggestions.

(1) I don't think it is desirable to transfer the Darsi and Podili tahsils to the Guntur District at present, and hold that it is a decided advantage to have these tracts under the same Collector as the remaining portion of the Venkatagiri zamindari. Mr. Butterworth's argument in respect to Kalahasti is not to the point. There is only a comparatively small tract outside the North Arcot District, here it is a question of large and compact blocks. The tahsils in question can moreover be visited quite well from Kanigiri and Kandukur. I admit however that if and when the irrigation works referred to by Mr. Butterworth are carried out that would put a new aspect on the question, and then a transfer to the proposed Guntur District, which would by that time have settled down to its new conditions, might well be considered.

* My scheme involved the increase of the Rapur taluk in this division by taking over a portion of Atmakur.—W.S.M.

(2) I think that Mr. Butterworth's proposed northern division is much too large. Even without Darsi and Podili it would cover four taluks with an area of 3,220 square miles, and with them it would have 4,400. One Divisional Officer should not be made responsible for the administration of so large an area, and the only reason for which a charge of such dimensions outside the Agency tracts could be said to be not unduly heavy is that its size prevents the Divisional Officer perambulating it properly without prejudice to his office work and thus keeps from his purview many matters that ought to fall within it.

(3) I don't think it a desirable arrangement to have two Deputy Collectors at the District head-quarters as Mr. Butterworth desires.

90. I propose therefore to provide the District with an additional Deputy Collector and to distribute the divisional charges as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Kandukur—Deputy Collector— ("Listed" division)—	Kandukur Kanigiri * Darsi (Z) Podili (Z) Total ..	787 1,014 616 564 2,981	151 111 83 69 404	3.84 1.38 Shown under Venkatagiri: 5.22
Atmakur—Deputy Collector—	Atmakur Udayagiri * Total ..	610 871 1,511	111 95 206	3.02 .77 3.79
Kavali—Deputy Collector—	Kavali * Allur Total ..	518 332 930	87 120 207	2.36 5.26 7.62
Head-quarters (Nellore)— Deputy Collector.	Nellore (D.T. Muttukur). Total ..	504 .. 504	157 .. 157	5.19
Gudur—Civilian—	Gudur Rapur * Polur (Z) Venkatagiri (Z) Total ..	662 596 365 426 2,049	93 70 103 61 327	2.42 1.54 4.45 8.41
	Huzur collections ..	..	..	.03
	Grand Total ..	7,975	1,301	30.26

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

Under this scheme it will not be necessary to curtail the Atmakur taluk as I formerly suggested. Even so the Atmakur division will be a particularly light charge at present; but it will increase in importance if the Tungabhadra project now under investigation is carried out. The Polur tahsil will be slightly increased by the addition of a small strip of 10 square miles, with a population of about 28,900 and a land revenue of Rs. 18,000, from the Satiavedu deputy tahsildar's charge of Chingleput, which is nearer Sulerpet and can be more conveniently administered by the deputy tahsildar there than from Satiavedu—vide remarks on Chingleput. The deputy tahsildars of Allur and Kota will not be required but an officer of that class will be necessary for the future Nellore taluk, which, Mr. Butterworth says, will remain the heaviest taluk.† The new taluk of Allur will also require a stationary sub-magistrate, while the existing stationary sub-magistrates of Nellore and Gudur should continue. Mr. Butterworth further recommends the appointment of an officer of that class for Kavali, but I do not consider that the Tahsildar's work is so heavy (his revenue duties are very light) as to necessitate this course at present.

A sketch-map showing the above proposals is submitted.

† He might be stationed at Muttukur near Kistnapatam.—W.S.M.

Chingleput.

91. The District has six taluks grouped into three divisions as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1901) in lakhs.
Chingleput—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Chingleput and Conjeeveram)— 8 unions.	Madurantakam II	696	279	5.33
	(D.T. Uttramerur).	514	225	5.04
	Conjeeveram III	436	155	2.73
	(D.T. Sriperumbudūr).			
	Chingleput V			
	Total ..	1,646	659	13.10
Tiruvallūr—Deputy Collector— 3 unions.	Tiruvallūr IV	744	254	4.29
	(D.T. Satiavedu).	347	137	2.65
	Ponnéri V			
	Total ..	1,091	391	6.94
Head-quarters (Saidapet)—Deputy Collector— 7 unions.	Saidapet IV	342	262	3.43
	(D.T. Poonamallee).			
	Huzur collections ..			.03
	Grand Total ..	3,079	1,312	23.50

92. *Liability to Famine.*—Although not included within the famine zone of the Presidency, the crops of the District are more or less precarious. In ordinary seasons a considerable part of its area is protected by irrigation, but of a class which fail to secure entire protection if the seasons be unfavourable. The District is, however, well provided with means of communication and with consequent facilities for the supply of food-grain and labour. In the famine of 1876-78 the District suffered a good deal, the average number of people relieved during twenty-two months from December 1876 to September 1878 being 4.25 per cent. of the total population. There was scarcity again in some parts of the District in 1891-92 when some relief was necessary. In 1901 the season was bad in the Conjeeveram, Chingleput, Saidapet and Tiruvallūr taluks, but not so severe as to necessitate the grant of relief on works.

93. The District is a small, and not a heavy, charge according to Madras standards and does not as a whole require relief.

94. The Chingleput division, which has three taluks covering an area of 1,646 square miles and a land revenue demand of over 13 lakhs, is however, too much for a Divisional Officer to cope with efficiently. It has two municipalities—Chingleput and Conjeeveram, a very troublesome and litigious population about the latter place, and a large number of rent suits. The suggestion I originally put to the Collector (Mr. Dance) was to restrict this division to the two taluks on the north side of the Palar (Conjeeveram and Chingleput), and to make Madurantakam, the separate charge of a new Deputy Collector. Mr. Dance, however, while admitting the necessity for relief, does not consider that the above arrangement would be advisable as the new Deputy Collector would have very little to do, since Madurantakam, though large in point of area, is not a heavy taluk. He therefore proposes to transfer the greater part of the tract now under the Sriperumbudūr deputy tahsildar from Conjeeveram to Tiruvallūr. This deputy tahsildar has at present a charge consisting of 133 ryotwari, and 58 zamindari and shrotriem, villages, of which Mr. Dance proposes to transfer 95 ryotwari, and 51 zamindari and shrotriem, villages to the Tiruvallūr taluk. This arrangement would not only afford relief to the Chingleput Divisional Officer, but also to the now overworked Sriperumbudūr deputy tahsildar. The work of the Tiruvallūr Deputy Collector would of course be somewhat increased, but he has now an easy charge and can well take over the additional duties involved. This proposal, which is concurred in by the Hon'ble Mr. Weir, sometime Collector of the District, seems to me to be suitable, and I recommend it for acceptance.

95. The boundaries of the Tiruvallūr taluk, as proposed to be enlarged, and of Ponnéri, require readjustment. The former is now a straggling taluk with its headquarters right at its southern end, while its northern portion, under the deputy tahsildar of Satiavedu, is much more conveniently accessible from Ponnéri. I would therefore transfer this part to Ponnéri, which, being at present only 347 square miles in extent, will not be overweighted by the addition. Mr. Dance concurs, but at the same time suggests that a tongue of land in the north of the Satiavedu deputy tahsildar's charge, which runs into the Nellore District, should be transferred thereto. The villages comprised in this tract, which covers an area of 10 square miles, with a population of 28,000 and a land revenue and cesses demand of Rs. 18,000, are much nearer Sularpet (Pólur) in Nellore, and more easily administered therefrom, than they are to Satiavedu. This slight readjustment may be accepted.

A map showing the effect of the above proposals is submitted.

96. The new grouping of taluks will then be as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1901) in lakhs.
Chingleput—Civilian—	Madurantakam	696	279	5.33
	(D.T. Uttramerur)	310	149	3.03
	Conjeeveram	436	155	2.73
	Chingleput			
	Total ..	1,442	583	11.09
Tiruvallūr—Deputy Collector—	Tiruvallūr	497	238	4.56
	(D.T. Sriperumbudūr).	788	201	4.21
	Ponnéri			
	(D.T. Satiavedu).			
	Total ..	1,285	439	8.77
Head-quarters (Saidapet)—Deputy Collector.	Saidapet	342	262	3.43
	(D.T. Poonamallee).			
	Huzur collections ..			.03
	Grand Total ..	3,069	1,284	23.32

Kurnool.

97. The District has eight taluks grouped into four divisions thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand, including canal revenue, (1901) in lakhs (a).
Markapur—Deputy Collector— 3 unions.	Cumbam V *	1,061	116	1.97
	Markapur V *	1,140	94	1.18
	Total ..	2,201	210	3.15
Nandyal—Civilian— 1 municipality (Nandyal). 6 unions.	Nandyal III	854	119	2.92
	(D.T. Kalva).	572	88	3.12
	Koilkuntla II *	613	74	2.45
	(D.T. Owk).			
	Sirvel V *			
	Total ..	2,039	272	8.49
Ramallakota—Deputy Collector (at Kurnool)— 1 municipality (Kurnool). 6 unions.	Ramallakota III	846	113	2.73
	(D.T. Dhoni).	1,131	143	3.08
	Pattikonda IV			
	(D.T. Pyapalli).			
	Total ..	1,980	256	5.86
Nandikotkur—Deputy Collector (at Kurnool)— 3 unions.	Nandikotkur IV *	1,353	104	3.32
	(D.T. Atmakur).			
	Grand Total ..	7,578	872	29.82

(a) Furnished by the Collector.

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

The District stands ninth in the Presidency as regards occupied Government land (2,191 square miles in 1902-1903) and first as regards area under Government forests and reserved lands (2,676 square miles).

98. *Liability to Famine.*—The whole District is liable to famine, and the outturn of all but a small proportion of the crop is precarious. The main exceptions are

the land irrigated by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and by the large Cumbum tank. The former is a valuable resource in time of drought, but in ordinary years little use is made of it, the irrigation for fasli 1310 (a normal year) being only about 30,000 acres. Improvement of this canal so as to develop its irrigation facilities has been suggested by the Irrigation Commission.

Kurnool suffered more than any other District from the famine of 1876-78 and the population decreased by 25·8 per cent. between 1871 and 1881. The loss was heaviest (37 per cent.) in the western section of the District (Pattikonda and Ramallakota taluks); in the central section (Nandikotkur, Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel) it was nearly 25 per cent. and in Cumbum and Markapur about 10 per cent.

In 1891-92 famine prevailed for eleven months—principally in the Cumbum and Koilkuntla taluks, but also in Nandikotkur and Ramallakota, and the average number relieved monthly was 14,107.

In 1896-97 there was another outbreak of famine between November 1896 and October 1897, in the Pattikonda, Ramallakota and Koilkuntla taluks, and to a less extent in Nandyal and Sirvel. Distress

reached its height in July 1897 when over 200,000 people, or about one-quarter of the whole 1891 population, were under relief, and the average monthly number relieved during the whole period was nearly 70,000. In 1900 there was again distress in the Pattikonda, Ramallakota, Nandyal, Koilkuntla, Cumbum and Markapur taluks and the average number of persons under relief (for six months) was 2,389.

1871	...	...	...	914,432	The population of the District is still
1881	...	...	...	678,551	less than it was in 1871 by some 42,000
1891	...	...	...	817,811	souls.
1901	...	...	...	872,055	

99. In the 1878-87 correspondence with the Government of India regarding the creation of new Districts, initiated during the currency of the great famine of 1876-78, Kurnool was put forward as one of the Madras Districts most requiring relief, and it was proposed to afford this by the creation of a new Ongole District which should take in the Ongole taluk and the Darsi and Podili tahsils of Nellore, the Narasaraopet division of Kistna, and the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool. That scheme has, however, been set aside in favour of the much more urgent necessity of relieving the Gódvári and Kistna Districts, and the Government of India have been addressed in regard to the formation of a *Guntur* District to take in the Guntur and Narasaraopet divisions of Kistna and the Ongole taluk. The Kurnool District is a light charge, except in times of famine, and is now traversed throughout by rail, an advantage which it did not possess when the previous proposals were mooted. I propose therefore to leave the District as a whole untouched.

100. The *divisional and taluk* grouping, however, requires rearrangement. The Markapur division must remain as it now is, as it includes a definitely marked off portion of the District, separated from the rest of Kurnool by the Nallamalai hills and from Nellore by the Vellakondas, and work there is light in ordinary times. The Nandyal division (area 2,039 square miles) is, however, too heavy. It includes a municipality (Nandyal), of which the Divisional Officer is Chairman, and a taluk (Koilkuntla) which is troublesome criminally. The placing of both the Ramallakota and Nandikotkur Deputy Collectors at Kurnool is also a faulty arrangement, and the Pattikonda taluk (total area 1,134 square miles), which has the largest occupied area and the greatest number of pattadars in the District has been specially singled out by the Board (Proceedings, No. 3489, Land Revenue, dated 8th November 1901) as one of the charges which are now too heavy for a single Tahsildar. The District would, therefore, be the better for an extra division as well as an extra taluk.

101. The suggestions for improvement made by the various officers acquainted with the District with whom I had the opportunity of personal conference before consulting the Collector are as follows, it being postulated that the Markapur division remains as at present. I have indicated in each case the objections that occur to me.

102. Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar proposed—

(1) To hand over the Pyapalli part of the Pattikonda taluk to Gooty, with which it is in close connection, and to divide that taluk as thus enlarged into two, Gooty and Uravakonda.

(2) To constitute the Kurnool divisions as follows:—

- (a) Koilkuntla and Sirvel—the communications between which, though not good, are passable—under a Deputy Collector at Koilkuntla.
- (b) Nandyal and Nandikotkur under a Civilian Divisional Officer.
- (c) Ramallakota and the reduced Pattikonda taluk under the Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

Objections.—(1) The Anantapur District is already to be enlarged (under my subsequent proposals) by the transfer of the Kadiri taluk (area 1,158 square miles) from Cuddapah and should not have a further increase.

(2) The Nandikotkur taluk now runs almost into the Kurnool town and its transfer *in statu quo* to the Civilian Divisional Officer would bring the latter too close to the District head-quarters.

103. Mr. Mullaly was in favour of Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar's scheme save that disapproved of the transfer of the Pyapalli tract to Anantapur. He would, on the contrary, extend the Kurnool boundary to Guntakal and would, if necessary, make a new Dhone taluk consisting of the Pyapalli and Dhone deputy tahsildars' charges.

Objections.—I see no reason for extending the District boundary as here suggested, and the Head-quarters Deputy, with three taluks, would, under this scheme, have too heavy a charge.

104. Mr. Mullaly suggested as an alternative the transfer of the Owk portion of the Koilkuntla taluk, west of the main part of the Banganapalle State, to the Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur, and to put what is left of Koilkuntla into the Sirvel taluk with a deputy tahsildar at Koilkuntla. This scheme also found favour with Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.

Objections.—Anantapur cannot conveniently take over the considerable piece of country proposed. It would have to go to the Gooty division which is sufficiently heavy as it is and cannot be well sub-divided.

Failing this, and the transfer of the Kalva part of Nandyal to Ramallakota (paragraphs 105 and 106), Mr. Campbell was in favour of Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar's scheme of divisional grouping.

105. The Hon'ble Mr. Sim proposed—

(1) The splitting up of the Pattikonda taluk into two, Pattikonda and Pyapalli—to be under a separate Deputy Collector at Pattikonda.

(2) The Head-quarters division to consist of—

- (a) A new Betamcherla taluk consisting of the Kalva (Yerramalai) portion of Nandyal and the Yerramalai part of Ramallakota.
- (b) The Ramallakota taluk as thus reduced.

(3) The Nandyal division to stand as now *minus* the portion of Nandyal taluk above proposed to be transferred to the Head-quarters division.

(4) A Deputy Collector to be in charge of the Nandikotkur taluk, but with head-quarters at Nandikotkur.

Objections.—The Pattikonda division would be light, and the Nandikotkur Deputy, relieved from Head-quarters work, would certainly have too little to do. Mr. Sim has moreover given up this scheme in favour of Mr. Benson's detailed below.

106. Mr. C. Benson suggested—

(1) A Deputy Collector's division (head-quarters at Pattikonda) consisting of—

(a) A new Kodumur taluk, taking in the northern part of Pattikonda and the north-western part of Ramallakota.

(b) A new Pattikonda taluk, taking in what is left of the present taluk and the Dhone portion of Ramallakota.

(2) A Head-quarters division consisting of—

(a) The Ramallakota taluk as above reduced, but taking in on the other side the Kalva portion of Nandyal and the western part of Nandikotkur.

(b) The reduced Nandikotkur taluk.

(3) The Nandyal division to remain as at present *minus* the part of the Nandyal taluk to go over to Ramallakota.

Objections.—My chief objection to this scheme, and it applied also to Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliar's, was that it gave no additional division.

107. On the whole the best arrangement which I could think of prior to communication with the Collector was this—

(1) Make a new *Kurnool* taluk, taking in the northern parts of Pattikonda and Ramallakota and the western strip of Nandikotkur, and let this be the charge of the Head-quarters Deputy.

(2) Put a Deputy Collector at Dhone in charge of the remainder of the Pattikonda and Ramallakota taluks.

(3) Have a Deputy Collector at Koilkuntla in charge of the Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks.

(4) Let the Civilian officer have the Nandyal taluk with Nandikotkur as reduced, the head-quarters of that taluk being moved to Atmakur where the deputy tahsildar now is.

(5) The Markapur division to stand as at present.

108. The then Collector (Mr. Scott) and his predecessor (Mr. Muhammad Razā Khān) both thought, however, that the District did not require a fresh division. They argued that under my grouping the new *Kurnool* taluk would be too light a charge for a single Divisional Officer, and that it would also be inexpedient in the Civilian division to exchange a troublesome taluk (Koilkuntla) for a light one in the shape of Nandikotkur reduced. Both held that the existing Divisional Officers could be adequately relieved by alterations in the taluk areas. I will revert to this point later on.

109. Mr. Scott's plan for the re-grouping of taluks is as follows:—

(a) To make a new *Kurnool* taluk out of portions of the Nandikotkur and Ramallakota taluks *plus* a small strip of Pattikonda and the Kalva tract of Nandyal—total area * 608 square miles.

(b) Pattikonda to lose a little on the north-east on account of the new *Kurnool* taluk, and to cede in the south-east the tract round Pyápalli to the new Dhone taluk (see next paragraph). Net reduction from 1,063 to 750 * square miles.

(c) Ramallakota to lose in the north on account of the new *Kurnool* taluk, but to take over in the south and west the Pyápalli tract of Pattikonda, and in the east a portion from Nandyal—the new taluk to be called Dhone. Its area would be 682 square miles as against 791 * square miles of the existing Ramallakota taluk.

I accept these proposals which are supported by the present Collector (Mr. Ramachandra Rao).

110. Mr. Scott further proposed:

(a) That Koilkuntla should cede some territory on the east to Sirvel reducing its area from 529 to 422 * square miles.

(b) That Sirvel should, on the other hand, cede a portion in the north to Nandyal. The net result would be an area of 414 square miles against 422 * at present.

* *Vide* footnote on next page

(c) That Nandikotkur should extend a little into the Nandyal taluk on the south-west while, as above mentioned, ceding territory on the west to the new *Kurnool* taluk with the net result that its area would be reduced from 690 to 686 * square miles.

These supplementary proposals are, I think, undesirable in that they involve unnecessary alteration of existing taluk arrangements.

111. A map illustrating the proposals in paragraph 109 is attached. Under them the new *Kurnool* taluks would stand as follows:—

Existing.				Proposed.			
Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.
Pattikonda	1,063	143	3.08	Pattikonda	750	100	2.38
(D.T. Pyápalli)				Dhone †	682	84	1.47
Ramallakota	791	143	2.78	(D.T. Pyápalli)			
(D.T. Dhone)				Nandikotkur †	652	97	3.12
Nandikotkur †	690	104	3.32	(D.T. Atmakur)			
(D.T. Atmakur)				Nandyal	366	88	2.53
Nandyal	514	110	2.92	Kurnool	608	131	2.60
(D.T. Kalva)				(D.T. Gudur)			
Koilkuntla †	529	88	3.12	Koilkuntla †	529	88	3.12
(D.T. Owk)				(D.T. Owk)			
Sirvel †	422	74	2.45	Sirvel	422	74	2.45
Cumbum †	510	116	1.97	Cumbum †	510	116	1.97
Markapur †	574	94	1.18	Markapur †	574	94	1.18
Total	5,093	872	20.82	Total	5,093	872	20.82

112. Mr. Ramachandra Rao recommends the transfer of the deputy tahsildar now at Kalva to Gudur in the proposed *Kurnool* taluk. The new Dhone taluk will not require a stationary sub-magistrate. The deputy tahsildar now at Dhone will disappear from there, but will be available as a stationary sub-magistrate in Sirvel. "This taluk", Mr. Ramachandra Rao writes, "is troublesome and the figures do not exactly show the quantity of work. I have noticed, as also evidently Mr. Scott, that the Tahsildar's magisterial duties interfere seriously with the discharge of his revenue work."

113. As regards *divisions* Mr. Ramachandra Rao remarks as follows:—"I ought to say that it is *absolutely* necessary to have one more Divisional Officer. * * * There is not the slightest doubt that the Nandyal and *Kurnool* Divisional Officers are overworked. It is wrong to estimate work here by comparing it with the work in more advanced Districts. The establishment is so incompetent that you will be surprised to learn the amount of routine work the Divisional Officers and even the Collector have to do. Of course, work is as you take it, but I am speaking of a conscientious officer. The divisions are so extensive and the communications are so bad that a good deal of time is wasted in travelling. In the rains it is *impossible* to travel from Nandyal to Koilkuntla. On the other hand the quantity of intelligent work that could be done by a Divisional Officer is very great, *e.g.*, *trans.* * * * Moreover the *Kurnool* Divisional Officer is usually the Chairman of the *Kurnool* municipality—a fact which does not appear to have been noticed. In my opinion it will never do to burden a Divisional Officer with such routine work and office work and inspections of subordinate officers that he gets fagged when he has got through the irreducible minimum of work and has no time to do local inspections and exert himself to advance some special branch of work. What with the two municipalities, what with canal work, what with extensive travelling and numerous offices to control, there is even now enough work for the Divisional Officers. Frequently also I am

* The area figures for existing taluks differ from those in paragraph 97 as they exclude unsurveyed blocks—mostly forests. The Collector states that it is not possible to give figures for the *proposed* taluks corresponding to those in paragraph 97 and to facilitate comparison, only the surveyed area furnished by him has been given for the existing as well as proposed taluks.

† No stationary sub-magistrate.

short of a Divisional Officer; no appointments are made for privilege leave vacancies. An extra man is frequently required for several purposes; allowance should also be made for the fact that Kurnool is not blessed with picked good officers—it is frequently the reverse. I would strongly recommend a distribution into divisional charges as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.*	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Markapur—Deputy Collector	Cumbum Markapur	1,084	210	3.15
Pattikonda—Deputy Collector	Dhone Pattikonda	1,432	184	3.85
Nandyal—Civilian	Nandyal Nandikothur	1,018	185	5.65
Koilkuntla—Civilian	Koilkuntla Sirvel	951	162	5.67
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector	Kurnool	608	131	2.60
	Total	5,093	872	20.82

* Excluding unsurveyed blocks.

"I sincerely believe the divisional charge of Kurnool taluk even without the chairmanship will give enough work for a Deputy Collector, for it includes the town. At present the magisterial charge of the town is not with the Deputy Collector and very unsatisfactory arrangements are made for distribution of work. Koilkuntla and Sirvel are easily accessible, one from the other and are not so far from Nandyal and will give enough work to a Divisional Officer."

114. This grouping, it will be seen, corresponds generally with my original scheme (paragraph 107), and I recommend it for adoption save that I think that one Civilian Divisional Officer would suffice. I would locate him at Nandyal so as to permit of the extensive and somewhat neglected Nandikothur taluk receiving a larger measure of perambulation than it has hitherto obtained.

Bellary.

115. The District contains eight taluks grouped into three divisions as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Hospet—Civilian— 8 unions.	Hospet III	540	102	2.14
	Kudligi V	863	104	1.44
	Hadagalli V †	585	92	1.81
	Harpanahalli V †	611	96	1.60
	Total	2,599	394	6.99
Adoni—Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Adoni). 5 unions.	Adoni III	839	179	3.48
	(D.T. Yemmiganur)	686	98	4.16
	Alur IV †			
Head-quarters (Bellary)— Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Bellary). 6 unions.	Total	1,525	277	7.63
	Bellary II	962	193	4.25
	(D.T. Bellary Town)			
	(D.T. Siruguppa)	628	83	1.81
	Rayadrug IV †			
	Total	1,590	276	60.6
	Grand Total	5,714	947	20.63

† No stationary sub-magistrate.

116. The District as a whole does not require relief. It is below the average in all respects, except area of occupied Government land (2,881 square miles) where it stands third in the Presidency, and is a light charge except in famine times.

117. The whole District lies within the famine zone, and it is only in the small strip of land irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels, and which lies mainly in Hospet, that the crops can be considered safe in all seasons. A scheme for storing the water of the Tungabhadra so as to be available for Bellary in times of scarcity—in other years the water would be led into the Penner and principally used in the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, and to a less extent in Anantapur and Kurnool—has been recommended by the Irrigation Commission and is now under consideration.

In 1876—78 Bellary was, next to Kurnool, the District which suffered most heavily in the Presidency and population decreased by some 20 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, the loss being greatest in the Adoni and Alur taluks where it reached about 33 per cent.

In 1892 relief had to be provided for ten months (commencing December 1891) chiefly in the Bellary, Adoni and Alur taluks, the total average under relief being 7,768 per mensem. Pages 65, 66 of report under G.O., No. 302, Revenue, dated 4th May 1894.

In 1896—97 the whole District except the Harpanahalli and Rayadrug taluks was affected, the average number of persons under relief being 71,615 monthly or about 8 per cent. of the population in 1891. There was also some special relief to weavers. In 1900 relief on a small scale was necessary in part of the Adoni taluk.

118. The Hospet division, which includes four taluks with an area of 2,599 square miles, is too big a charge for a single officer, and in discussing matters with the Members of Government I proposed to split this up into two, viz., a Hospet cum Kudligi, and a Harpanahalli cum Hadagalli, division. The Civilian Divisional Officer would, under this scheme, have been moved to Adoni, which would then be the heaviest outlying division in the District, while the other divisions would have been in charge of Deputy Collectors.

119. But after discussion in Madras with the Members of the Board and Mr. C. Benson, I came to the conclusion that this scheme was faulty, because—

(a) It made the Harpanahalli division too light—two fifth-grade taluks with an area of 1,196 square miles.

(b) It did nothing to relieve the Head-quarters division which has an area of 1,590 square miles, including the worst famine tract in the District, that along the Hagari river and round Bellary.

The Bellary taluk, with an area of 962 square miles peculiarly liable to famine, also requires relief.

120. Accordingly I now propose—

(1) to give the Civilian officer at Hospet the Hospet, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli taluks—area 1,736 square miles; land revenue about 5½ lakhs. This on the map looks a straggling charge, but road communications are good;

(2) to split the present Bellary taluk into two, making a new taluk with head-quarters at Siruguppa (in the north of the present taluk) which is now the seat of a deputy tahsildar. This new taluk should also take in portions of the Alur and Adoni taluks as explained below. The Alur tract in question is already attached to Siruguppa for police purposes. The Bellary and Siruguppa taluks as thus formed would be the charge of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector;

(3) to leave the Adoni Deputy Collector's division as it stands, save for the cessions to the new Siruguppa taluk indicated below;

(4) to make a new Deputy Collector's division consisting of the Kudligi and Rayadrug taluks—area 1,491 square miles, revenue 3½ lakhs—which can be pretty easily reached one from the other across an intervening tract of Mysore territory. The head-quarters of this division should be at Rayadrug.

The then Collector (Mr. Carr), whom I consulted, accepted this re-arrangement of divisional charges as suitable and the present Collector (Mr. Cowie) also concurs.

121. In regard to alteration of taluks Mr. Carr is in favour of a new Siruguppa taluk; and suggests the following further alterations:—

(1) *Hospet*, to transfer the Antapur valley in the south-east to Bellary with which most of its trade is carried on. This would lighten the Hospet taluk and division, and make the taluk more compact as shown below:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1311) in lakhs.
Existing Hospet	129	540	102	2.08
To be ceded to Bellary	24	86	6	.07
Future Hospet	105	454	96	2.01

(2) *Bellary*, while taking over this portion of Hospet on the west, to cede a tract lying beyond the Hagari river to Alur on the east. The land in question is mostly black cotton soil similar to the adjoining Alur lands. The future Bellary taluk would then be as shown below:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1311) in lakhs.
Existing Bellary	160	962	193	3.69
To be transferred from Hospet	24	86	6	.07
To be transferred to Alur	184	1,048	199	3.76
To be transferred to the new Siruguppa taluk.	173	998	192	3.57
Future Bellary	46	258	44	1.33
Future Bellary	127	740	148	2.24

(3) *Alur*, in addition to the extension on the Bellary side referred to above, should take in two strips of Adóni land that now run into it in the north. On the other hand it would cede 82 square miles to the new Siruguppa taluk:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1311) in lakhs.
Existing Alur	107	686	98	3.46
To be added from Bellary	11	50	7	.19
To be added from Adóni	8	21	5	.12
To be handed over to Siruguppa.	126	757	110	3.77
Proposed Alur	18	82	10	.47
Proposed Alur	108	675	100	3.30

(4) The figures for *Adóni*, which is to cede 85 square miles to the new Siruguppa taluk, are:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1311) in lakhs.
Existing taluk	204	839	179	3.33
To be transferred to Alur	8	21	5	.12
To be transferred to Siruguppa.	196	818	174	3.21
Proposed Adóni	29	85	13	.47
Proposed Adóni	167	733	161	2.74

(5) The new *Siruguppa* taluk would then be constituted as follows:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1311) in lakhs.
From Bellary	46	258	44	1.33
Alur	18	82	10	.47
Adóni	29	85	13	.47
Total	93	425	67	2.27

A map showing the effect of this scheme is submitted. But these proposals, though no doubt good in themselves, involve very considerable modification of taluk boundaries, and bearing in mind the initial difficulties which attend on the redistribution of long-established administrative areas, I should prefer, for the present at any rate, to confine the territorial changes to those consequent on the creation of the Siruguppa taluk and indicated in clause (5) above. Mr. Cowie also prefers this course.

122. The divisional and taluk grouping will then be as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasi 1312) in lakhs.
Hospet—Civilian	Hospet	540	102	2.14
	Hadagaralli	585	92	1.81
	Harpanahalli	611	96	1.60
	Total	1,736	290	5.55
Adóni—Deputy Collector.	Adóni (reduced)	754	166	2.92
	(D.T. Yemiganfura)	604	83	3.57
	Alur (reduced)	1,358	254	6.49
	Total	704	149	2.85
Head-quarters (Bellary)—Deputy Collector.	Bellary (reduced)	704	149	2.85
	(D.T. Bellary Town)	425	67	2.49
	Siruguppa	1,129	216	5.34
	Total	628	83	1.81
Rayadrug—Deputy Collector.	Rayadrug	863	104	1.44
	Kudligi	1,491	187	3.25
	Total	5,714	447	20.63
	Grand Total			

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

A stationary sub-magistrate is, on the recommendation of Mr. Cowie, provided for the Alur taluk which will be the heaviest taluk in the future District and which has no officer of that class at present; and the deputy tahsildar now at Siruguppa will become stationary sub-magistrate of the new Siruguppa taluk.

Anantapur.

123. The District has eight taluks grouped into three divisions thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Penukonda—Civilian— 5 unions.	Penukonda IV	677	93	1.34
	Hindupur IV *	426	92	1.76
	Madakasira V *	443	81	1.30
	Dharmavaram V *	624	71	.95
	Total	2,170	337	5.35
Gooty—Deputy Collector— 5 unions.	Gooty III	1,054	156	3.09
	(D.T. Uravakonda)			
	Tadpatri III	641	109	2.26
	(D.T. Yadiki)			
	Total	1,695	265	5.35
Head-quarters (Anantapur)—Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Anantapur). 1 union.	Anantapur IV	875	109	1.68
	Kalyandrug V *	817	77	1.18
	Total	1,692	186	2.84
	Grand Total	5,557	783	13.54

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

124. The whole District lies within the *famine* zone, and the rainfall is not only deficient but often unseasonable. The area protected by irrigation is at present small, but will be increased if the Tungabhadra project is carried to a successful conclusion.

The District suffered severely in the famine of 1876–78, the average number of Statistical atlas and subsequent information. people relieved being nearly 8 per cent. of the population. The census of 1881 showed a decrease of population amounting to 19 per cent. for the whole District and which ran up to 31 per cent. in the Madakasira, and to 23 per cent. in the Gooty, taluk.

In 1891–92 the District narrowly escaped severe distress and relief on a small scale was given during eight months (December 1891 to July 1892).

The whole District suffered again in 1896–97, when the average number under relief during a period of twelve months (from November 1896 to October 1897) on an average amounted to 28,155. In 1900, distress was felt in parts of the Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Tadpatri taluks, but relief was necessary only in Tadpatri. There was famine again in 1901, but it was confined to parts of Gooty and Tadpatri.

The population for the latter taluk showed in the last census a decrease of 2.9 per cent. For the District as a whole, as the figures in the margin will show, the population increased only by 46,999 between 1871 and 1901.

125. Except in times of famine, however, the Anantapur District is one of the lightest in the Presidency and can well bear some addition so as to afford relief to one of the Districts adjoining. I propose to transfer to it the Kadiri taluk of the Cuddapah District with which it is naturally connected and is in easy communication by rail.

To the District as thus enlarged I would give an extra Deputy Collector, with charge of the Dharmavaram and Kadiri taluks, thus relieving the present Penukonda division, the four taluks of which are too heavy a charge for a single officer. The head-quarters of the new division should be at Dharmavaram.

The Collector (Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan) accepts this proposal. His predecessor (Mr. Macleod) desired to transfer Jammalamadugu from Cuddapah to Anantapur and to group it into a division with Tadpatri, retaining Kadiri in the Cuddapah District. I have dealt with Mr. Macleod's proposals, and with a larger scheme for District alterations suggested at one time by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, in my remarks on Cuddapah and do not consider them suitable.

126. As regards the existing Anantapur taluks, Gooty (area 1,054 square miles) is the largest and heaviest in the District and requires relief. One way of affording this which has been suggested (*vide* paragraph 102 *supra*) is to transfer to Gooty the tract round Pyapalli (in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool District) and to split up the enlarged taluk into two—Gooty and Uravakonda. I am not, however, in favour of this plan, for while necessitating the creation of a new taluk, it would add further to the Anantapur District, which is undesirable. Moreover, as mentioned in dealing with Kurnool, that District as a whole does not require relief. The best arrangement seems to be to make over to the Anantapur taluk the part of Gooty south of the Pennér consisting of 18 villages with an area of 154 square miles, and to transfer 13 villages (area 107 square miles) in the south-east corner of the present Anantapur taluk to Dharmavaram (area 624 square miles) with which it is more properly connected. In this proposal Mr. Raza Khan concurs.

127. Another taluk requiring some relief in the future Anantapur District is Kadiri, which is heavy on account of its large area (1,158 square miles) and liable to famine. Mr. Raza Khan proposes to transfer 20 villages with an area of 181 square miles from that taluk to Dharmavaram, the latter being raised one grade and given a stationary sub-magistrate. I prefer, however, a suggestion of Mr. Macleod's that the Kadiri Tahsildar should be relieved by the appointment of an outlying deputy tahsildar at Tanekallu, for, though the taluk is large, it will not, with this assistance, be beyond the capacity of an efficient Tahsildar, while Dharmavaram is already to be enlarged to some extent by the transfer of 107 square miles from Anantapur.

128. The following statement shows the net effect of my proposals:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Penukonda—Civilian.	Penukonda	677	93	1.34
	Hindupur *	426	92	1.76
	Madakasira *	443	81	1.30
	Total	1,546	266	4.40
Gooty—Deputy Collector.	Gooty (reduced)	900	146	2.84
	(D.T. Uravakonda).			
	Tadpatri	641	109	2.26
	(D.T. Yadiki).			
	Total	1,541	255	5.10
Head-quarters (Anantapur)—Deputy Collector.	Anantapur (enlarged)	922	102	1.70
	Kalyandrug *	817	77	1.18
	Total	1,739	179	2.88
Dharmavaram—Deputy Collector.	Dharmavaram (enlarged) *	731	88	1.16
	Kadiri	1,158	145	1.83
	(D.T. Tanekallu).			
	Total	1,889	233	2.99
	Grand Total	6,715	923	15.37

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

Cuddapah.

129. The District has eleven taluks grouped into four divisions thus :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Madanapalle—Civilian— 4 unions.	Bayachéti V	998	114	1.57
	Kadiri III	1,163	145	1.83
	Vayalpad III * (D.T. Pilér).	831	129	1.91
	Madanapalle IV	837	137	2.15
	Total	3,824	525	7.46
Sidhout—Deputy Col- lector— 6 unions.	Badvel V *	755	89	1.09
	Sidhout V *	606	68	1.11
	Pullampet III (D.T. Chitvel).	979	144	2.65
	Total	2,340	301	5.45
Jammalamadugu— Deputy Collector— 4 unions.	Jammalamadugu IV	616	104	2.70
	Proddatur IV	478	103	2.59
	Pulivendla IV	701	103	2.38
	Total	1,795	310	7.67
Head-quarters (Cudda- pah)—Deputy Col- lector— 1 municipality (Cud- daph). 3 unions.	Cuddapah II (D.T. Cuddapah Town). (D.T. Kamalapuram).	764	155	3.05
	Grand Total	8,723	1,291	23.63

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

130. The District, which at present possesses only one large irrigation work, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, is always liable to famine, especially in the southern section (the present Madanapalle division) where the soil is thin and poor. The 1876-78 famine seriously affected all parts and especially the Madanapalle division and Sidhout taluk. The extent of this visitation may be gauged by the fact that in 1881 the population of the District was 17 per cent. less than it had been in 1871, while in the Sidhout taluk and the southern uplands the loss of population amounted to nearly one-fourth.

In 1891-92 famine was again prevalent, though on a much smaller scale and principally in the Badvel taluk. In 1896-97 famine again broke out in the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah taluks, and the average monthly number of persons on relief between November 1896 and October 1897 was 40,947, the maximum any one month being 123,101.

In 1900 relief works were necessary between the months of February and August in the Kadiri, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks, the average number of persons relieved being 3,229 plus an average of 3,076 weavers specially relieved in Jammalamadugu.

In 1901, the Jammalamadugu division and the major part of the Madanapalle division were again affected by famine, and the average number on works was 1,753 per mensem for eleven months, in addition to a monthly average of 3,025 weavers relieved in Jammalamadugu from January to July.

1871	...	1,351,194
1881	...	1,121,033
1891	...	1,272,072
1901	...	1,201,267

The census of 1901 showed hardly any increase of population as compared with 1891, and the District population in 1901 was still nearly 60,000 less than it had been thirty years ago.

131. A vast majority of the pattadars have holdings only a few acres in extent and on nearly 74 per cent. of them the Government demand is less than Rs. 10, the proportion of such holdings being specially large in all except the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Cuddapah and Pulivendla taluks. The great majority of this class cannot therefore be expected to tide over a period of scarcity. To these we must add a large proportion of the mere tenants and the great bulk of the labourers the latter of whom form about 17 per cent. of the total population.

132. Considering the immense area of the District (8,723 square miles), and its extreme liability as above shown to famine and scarcity, it is clear that the Collector as it at present stands is entitled to relief. This is rendered the more necessary by the fact that the District is also a heavy one from a criminal point of view. It is notorious for murders, having returned more than 50 cases every year since 1897, except in 1902 when the number fell to 35, while in regard to proportion of serious crime generally to population it stood in the first class in 1900 and 1901 and in the second in 1902. It is also a heavy forest charge (the forest area is 2,373 square miles) and the local fund work as gauged by the road mileage is above the average. Lastly as regards the number of revenue inspectors (41), whose work has to be supervised and checked, it is at present only exceeded by the Godavari and Kistna Districts and will stand first in the Presidency (with South Arcot) when these Districts are sub-divided.

133. Of the divisions, Madanapalle, Jammalamadugu and Sidhout are large in extent. But Sidhout is a compact geographical entity by itself, bounded on either side by two ranges of hills—the Vellikonda on the east, and Palkonda, Lankamala and Nallamalais on the west—and would not in my opinion admit of convenient splitting up. Jammalamadugu has an area of about 1,800 square miles, covering black cotton country in which touring is at times difficult, and the division will become still more heavy when it is irrigated by means of the contemplated Tungabhadra project. Madanapalle (the largest division in the District) needs relief by reason of its large area, where touring is difficult on account of the hilly country, and its liability to famine. Other factors which make the work here heavy are the very large number of irrigation sources (small and precarious tanks), the peculiar tenures of *shamilat dasabandam* inams which give much trouble, and the large number of applications for, and relinquishments of, land.

134. The 1886 scheme proposed to afford relief to the District by the transfer of Madanapalle and Vayalpad to a new Chittoor District in the south. This transfer is desirable, and I propose to adopt it, grouping the new Chittoor District thus—see remarks on North Arcot District :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Madanapalle—Civilian—	Madanapalle Vayalpad Punganur (Z)	2,316	369	4.87
Chandragiri—Civilian—	Chandragiri Kaluhasti (Z) Karvetnagar (Z)			
Head quarters (Chittoor)—Deputy Collector.—	Chittoor Pahmanur			
	Total	5,677	1,173	13.04 *

* Excluding about half a lakh of Huzur collections.

135. The remaining Cuddapah taluks were under the same scheme to be grouped thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Proddatur—Civilian	Proddatur	478	103	2.59
	Jammalamadugu	616	104	2.70
	Badvel	755	89	1.69
	Total ..	1,849	296	6.98
Pulivendla—Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	701	103	2.38
	Kadiri	1,158	146	1.83
	Total ..	1,859	249	4.21
Pullampet—Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	979	144	2.65
	Sidhout	606	68	1.11
	Totals ..	1,585	212	3.76
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector ..	Cuddapah	764	155	3.05
	Rayachoti	998	114	1.57
	Total ..	1,762	269	4.62
Grand Total ..		7,055	1,025	19.57

136. The proposed Cuddapah-Rayachoti division is feasible. There is fairly good road communication between the two taluks, and the trade of Rayachoti is towards Cuddapah town. But the grouping of Pulivendla and Kadiri is undesirable, as the taluks are separated by hills, and communication is difficult. Kadiri belongs naturally to Anantapur, with which it is connected by rail, and its transfer will not overweight that light District. The south-east portion of Pulivendla (Surabhu valley), again, belongs geographically to Rayachoti from which it is more easily reached than from Pulivendla. I propose therefore to reduce the Pulivendla and enlarge the Rayachoti taluk accordingly.

The proposed Proddatur-Badvel division is undesirable for the reason that the two taluks have nothing in common and communication between them is very difficult.

137. On the other hand Cuddapah taluk, which is the heaviest in the District, will well bear splitting up, and I propose to have a new taluk with headquarters at Kamalapuram now the seat of a deputy tahsildar. This, if formed into a new division with Pulivendla, would relieve the present Head-quarters, as well as the Jammalamadugu, division.

138. The scheme which, after discussion with the Members of Government and of the Board, I sent to the Collector for criticism was therefore to transfer three taluks (Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Kadiri) from the existing Cuddapah District (thus

reducing it by 2,826 square miles, 411,000 inhabitants and about 6 lakhs of land revenue) and to group the remaining taluks thus:—

Division.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
(a) Sidhout—Civilian—	Badvel	755	89	1.69
	Pullampet	979	144	2.65
	Sidhout	606	68	1.11
	Total ..	2,340	301	5.45
Jammalamadugu—Deputy Collector ..	Jammalamadugu	616	104	2.70
	Proddatur (reduced) (b)	429	91	2.35
	Total ..	1,045	198	5.05
Kamalapuram—Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla minus Surabhu valley ..	568	91	2.05
	Kamalapuram (new) (b)	303	62	1.57
	Total ..	871	153	3.62
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector ..	Cuddapah (reduced)	510	102	1.71
	Rayachoti plus Surabhu valley ..	1,131	126	1.99
	Total ..	1,641	228	3.62
Grand Total ..		5,897	880	17.74

(a) I propose to put a Civilian in this division as its area is large and a Civilian would permeate it more effectively than the ordinary Deputy Collector. There is a good site for bungalows.

(b) The figures are those furnished by the Collector (Mr. Macleod) who agrees to the formation of a new Kamalapuram taluk and proposes to add to it seven villages of Proddatur lying to the south of the Penner. This may be accepted.

The reduced District would have the same number of Divisional Officers as the present District possesses, with the result of increased efficiency, and it would still require a District Judge.

139. Mr. Macleod, with whom I have had the advantage of personal conference at Cuddapah, demurs strongly to the transfer of Madanapalle taluk from his District on the ground that this will deprive it of a *sanitarium* which is much needed to balance the feverish and enervating climate of Cuddapah proper. He proposes therefore to make over to Chittoor—

(a) the Vayalpad taluk, diminished by a strip round Gurrunkonda on the north-west of the taluk (area about 50 square miles) necessary to leave direct road communication between Madanapalle and Rayachoti;

(b) the Pullampet taluk.

These two taluks cannot however be grouped together, as they are separated by a high hill range, and Mr. Macleod would, therefore, in the new Chittoor District, group Vayalpad with Chandragiri and Punganur, and Pullampet with the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris. One advantage he claims for this arrangement is that it would put the forest area in the Pullampet taluk under Chittoor..

140. (1) The Madanapalle division of Cuddapah would under this scheme consist of the Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and Kadiri taluks, and in place of the last-mentioned taluk Mr. Macleod would hand over Jammalamadugu to the Anantapur District, linking it with Tadpatri, an arrangement which, he holds, would be convenient with reference to irrigation under the proposed Tungabhadra project. The Gooty taluk in Anantapur would then be a division by itself.

(2) The remaining taluks of Cuddapah, outside the Madanapalle division, would be grouped thus, under three Deputy Collectors.

Division.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Sidhout	Sidhout	1,361	157	2.80
	Badvel			
Proddatur	Proddatur (reduced)	1,300	247	5.97
	Kamalápuram (new)			
	Pulivendla (reduced)			
Head-quarters	Cuddapah (reduced)	516	102	1.72

141. This scheme seems to me open to very strong objections—

(1) Pullampet taluk which is in direct rail communication with Cuddapah town ought to remain attached to that District, while Madanapalle, which is nearly 80 miles distant from Cuddapah by road, and can only be reached by rail by a circuitous journey *via* Renigunta and Pákala, falls much more naturally to Chittoor with which it is in easier communication.

(2) The grouping of the Chittoor taluks permitted by the transfer of Madanapalle and indicated in paragraph 134 above is a better one than that which would be necessitated by the transfer of Pullampet.

(3) Mr. Macleod's alternative in regard to the curtailment of the District on the Anantapur side would not lend itself at all so well to the internal grouping there. As indicated in my remarks on Anantapur, the Penukonda division, with its four taluks, needs curtailment, which is effected by making one of them (Dharmavaram) into a new division along with Kadiri. Under Mr. Macleod's scheme the Penukonda division would have to remain as it is and there would be an unnecessarily light division in Gooty.

142. I hold therefore to my original proposal that the taluks to be transferred should be Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Kadiri. I am aware that the loss of Madanapalle would be much felt by the District staff, but this was not held to stand in the way of the project in 1886; still less should it now when much effort has been made to render Cuddapah town a more desirable residence. And, as the Government are aware, there has been at least one instance of residence at Madanapalle being abused by a Collector to the neglect of the rest of the District.

143. I may say that while at Cuddapah I met a deputation of vakils, local traders and Muhammadans who expressed themselves strongly opposed to the cession of Madanapalle. They represented that they found it a pleasant place of retreat in the

hot weather, while, in addition, the vakils were adverse to the separation from a business point of view, the traders because they had debtors in Madanapalle, and the Muhammadans because they apprehended that the District as truncated might be handed over to a Collector from the Provincial service.

I cannot see however that these arguments are of any particular weight. In so far as non-official natives go to Madanapalle on health or pleasure bent, they can do so quite as easily when it is in a separate District. Business relations will of course

* There is now a District Munsiff at Madanapalle with jurisdiction over the four taluks comprising the present division except a portion of Ráyachóti. The jurisdiction of the various civil courts would of course have to be revised, as otherwise this Munsiff would find himself under three District courts (Cuddapah, Chittoor and Bellary).

not be affected by the change; the vakils and traders will find the Madanapalle courts as open to them as before*; and to carry an appeal to Chittoor will involve no more troublesome journey than to go to Madanapalle itself. As for the Muhammadan plea, there is no more reason why the reduced Cuddapah District should not be made a "Provincial" charge on occasion than there has been against

taking such a measure in Kurnool and Anantapur.

144. With the District surrendering the Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Kadiri taluks, Mr. Macleod, while concurring with me as to the constitution of Sidhout as a Civilian division, would group the Deputy Collector's charges as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (faisli 1312) in lakhs.
Vompalli	Pulivendla (reduced)	1,690	217	3.95
	Ráyachóti (enlarged) (D.T. Konampet)			
Jammalamadugu	Jammalamadugu	1,348	260	6.62
	Proddatur (reduced)			
	Kamalápuram (new)			
Head-quarters	Cuddapah (reduced) (D.T. Cuddapah town)	516	102	1.72

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

His object is to give the Head-quarters Deputy a light normal charge so that he may have leisure to assist the Collector in the general administration of the District.

I have no objection to this grouping being substituted for that proposed in paragraph 138, as it relieves both the Jammalamadugu and Head-quarters divisions, while my scheme increased the area and revenue of the latter.

145. Mr. Coleridge, as Sub-Collector in charge of Madanapalle division, agrees with me that (1) Kadiri should go to Anantapur, (2) Madanapalle and Vayalpad to Chittoor and (3) the Surabhu valley to the Ráyachóti taluk. But this last step, he points out, will make Ráyachóti, which is already large, larger, and Pulivendla, which is light, lighter, as it will be relieved of 14 wet villages of which it has very few. He suggests, therefore, a scheme calculated to afford relief to the Tahsildars of Kadiri and Ráyachóti and to equalise charges all round, that is, to make six taluks out of the following five—Pulivendla, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and Vayalpad—by the location of a Tahsildar at Pilér in Vayalpad, where there is now a deputy tahsildar,

and to make this new taluk also, along with the reduced Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks, over to Chittoor. Mr. Macleod gives general support to this scheme of an extra taluk. Details as to the constitution of the proposed taluks are shown below:—

	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue (fashi 1811) in lakhs.
Pulivendla (existing)	113	701	103	2.02
Cedes to Rayachoti	16	131	12	.26
Pulivendla (proposed)	97	570	91	1.76
Kadiri (existing)	146	1,158	145	1.65
Cedes to Madanapalle	15	129	13	.16
" Vayalpad	5	62	5	.06
Kadiri (proposed)	126	967	127	1.43
Madanapalle (existing)	110	537	137	1.71
Takes from Kadiri	15	129	13	.16
Cedes to Vayalpad	125	966	150	1.87
	30	281	39	.48
Madanapalle (proposed)	95	685	111	1.30
Vayalpad (existing)	127	831	129	1.63
Takes from Kadiri	5	62	5	.06
" from Madanapalle	30	281	39	.48
" from Rayachoti	16	135	22	.24
Cedes to Pilér	178	1,309	195	2.41
	75	558	82	1.09
Vayalpad (proposed)	103	751	113	1.32
Rayachoti (existing)	99	908	114	1.24
Cedes to Vayalpad	16	135	22	.24
" Pilér	9	127	11	.11
Takes from Pulivendla	74	736	81	.89
	16	131	12	.26
Rayachoti (proposed)	90	867	93	1.15
Pilér—from Vayalpad	75	558	82	1.09
from Rayachoti	9	127	11	.11
	84	685	93	1.20

146. This statement of the scheme is, I think, sufficient to condemn it, for in order to make a single new taluk it involves the disturbance of five now existing. I propose therefore to adhere to my original scheme, modified by the transfer of the Proddatur villages south of the Penner to the proposed Kamalapuram taluk. Rayachoti and Kadiri will remain large taluks, but their work is not beyond the capacity

of a Tahsildar, though I agree with Mr. Macleod that there should be outlying deputy tahsildars at Tanekallu in Kadiri and Konampet in Rayachoti. Kamalapuram will not require a stationary sub-magistrate.

I submit a map which illustrates my proposals.

147. In making these proposals I have not lost sight of the letter, dated 27th February 1902, from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to the Revenue Secretary in which he proposes to reconstitute the Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts by transferring the present Madanapalle division from Cuddapah to Anantapur and the Gooty division from Anantapur to Cuddapah. The advantages of this scheme as set forth by Mr. Atkinson are:—

(1) That the Districts as thus constituted will each be grouped round a line of rail, the new Cuddapah District being traversed by the Madras Railway and the new Anantapur District by the South Indian and the Southern Mahratta.

(2) That the Madanapalle division is "geographically, ethnologically and in other ways" more closely connected with Anantapur than with Cuddapah.

(3) That the head-quarters of the new Cuddapah District might be moved to Gooty which would be a more pleasant and popular residence than Cuddapah town.

148. With reference to the last point I doubt whether the Cuddapah Collector would much appreciate a transfer to Gooty, which would moreover be at the far corner of his District; but my chief objection to Mr. Atkinson's scheme is the immense disturbance of existing arrangements which it involves. It transfers the allegiance of no fewer than six taluks, four from Cuddapah to Anantapur and two from Anantapur to Cuddapah and the net result in the way of work is just the same as before, for what one District gets quit of the other takes over. The moving of a taluk from one District to another is not a matter which should be taken in hand lightly and without the justification of giving relief to a District that requires it, for at the outset it involves some dislocation of our administrative machinery, not merely by disturbing the habits of an ignorant and intensely conservative population, but by reason of the trouble and delay caused by picking out all the old orders and records relating to the taluk and transferring them from the old to the new District office.

My scheme alters the orientation of three taluks only—Kadiri, Madanapalle and Vayalpad—and in the case of the last two net relief is the result, for they go to a new District (Chittoor) while the transfer of Kadiri is dictated by the difficulty of grouping it with what remains of the Cuddapah District.

I may add that Mr. Atkinson, with whom I have discussed the matter, does not now wish to press his scheme, which was mooted without reference to the possibility of creating a fresh District.

149. I do not seek to reopen the vexed question of transferring the District head-quarters from Cuddapah. The subject of the unhealthiness of the town, and its consequent unsuitability for a head-quarters, has been repeatedly before Government since 1868, but the idea of a move has been as often negatived, as will be seen from the marginally noted papers, not from any want of sympathy with the officers who urged the transfer, but because, as was noted at one time or another in the course of the discussion, Cuddapah must, notwithstanding all its disadvantages, remain the principal town in the District and the trade of Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Badvel, Sidhout and of parts of Kurnool all converges there. In short the disadvantages and cost of moving outweigh the defects of the existing situation.

North Arcot.

150. The District contains nine taluks and five zamindaris grouped into four divisions thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters (Chittoor)—Deputy Collector— 3 unions.	Chittoor IV	793	210	3.11
	Palmanér V	439	51	.86
	(D. T. Venkatagirikota). Punganur (Z)	648	97	.81
	Total	1,880	358	4.78
Vellore—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Vellore and Gudiyattam) 5 unions.	Arcot II	432	180	4.70
	Vellore IV (a)	421	201	2.45
	(D. T. Vellore Town) Gudiyattam III	447	196	3.04
	Kangundi (Z)	347	64	.29
	Total	1,647	641	10.48
Ranipet—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Walajapet and Tirupati). 10 unions.	Walajapet I	484	222	5.08
	(D. T. Arkōram) Chandragiri V (a)	548	114	1.21
	Karvetnagar (Z) (b)	943	341	2.21
	Kālahasti (Z)	639	94	.78
	Total	2,613	771	9.28
Arni—Deputy Collector— 3 unions.	Wandiwash II	466	185	4.85
	(D. T. Pernamallur) Polur V	595	156	2.85
	Arni (Z)	184	97	.21
	Total	1,245	438	7.91
Huzar collections		..	..	.48
Grand Total		7,386	2,208	32.93

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

(a) The stationary sub-magistrate of Vellore taluk is at Ambūr and the magistrate of Chandragiri at Tirupati.

(b) Karvetnagar has two independent deputy tahsildars, at Pattur and Tirutani.

151. The District is bilingual and its official gazette is issued both in Tamil and Telugu. Telugu is the prevailing language in the Chandragiri, Chittoor and Palmanér taluks, and in the Kālahasti, Karvetnagar and Punganur zamindari tahsils. In Kangundi, though Telugu is the most largely spoken language, the Telugu people are outnumbered by the Tamil and Canarese folk taken together; in the rest of the District the predominant language is Tamil.

152. The transfer of the Kālahasti zamindari to Chingleput has been more than once considered, but in G.O., No. 314, Revenue, dated 21st April 1893, it was finally decided to hand over only the Maderpak (Kachinad) portion of it with an area of about 250 square miles. "The transfer of the whole zamindari (the Government observed) would not only be a disadvantage to the people in the main division of the zamindari, in that they would have to resort to two different head-quarter stations, that of the Collector at Saidapet and that of the District and Sessions Judge at Chingleput, instead of, as now, to one at Chittoor which is directly connected by rail with Kālahasti; but would also entail considerable additional cost, as the measure would necessitate the appointment of another Deputy Collector with his establishment and an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Chingleput District."

The Kālahasti and Karvetnagar estates are now under Government management and a special officer has been appointed for their supervision, the Collector of North Arcot being Decece Collector under section 19, Madras Act I of 1902.

153. *Liability to Famine.*—Unfavourable seasons have been of very frequent occurrence in North Arcot. In 1876–78 the District suffered enormously, especially in the part lying above the ghâts—Palmanér, Punganur and Kangundi. The average loss of population between 1871 and 1881 was 9.8 per cent., but it exceeded 30 per cent. in Palmanér and Punganur, and 19 and 13 per cent., respectively, in Chittoor and Kangundi. In 1891–92 relief had to be given for 18 months in Punganur, Kālahasti, Polur and Wandiwash, the average monthly number relieved being 4,892.

In 1901 the season was bad in all parts of the District except Kālahasti, Arni, Polur and Wandiwash, but the amount of actual famine relief required was slight, the average number on works being 438 during a period of six months, besides 2,303 persons gratuitously relieved.

154. The District is above the average in area, population and land revenue. It is sixth in the Presidency in the number of pattadars. Abkari and income-tax work are heavy as gauged by the number of liquor shops and assesses, respectively. So is local fund work as tested by the road mileage (1,494) and the number of unions (21), and there are four municipalities. As regards true cases of serious crime, the District stood highest in the Presidency in 1900 and 1901 and was also in the first grade of criminality with reference to population in the former, and in the second grade in the latter, year. It is likewise an important forest charge (forest area 1,291 square miles). Finally the number of administrative areas (nine taluks and six zamindari tahsils) is abnormally large and it has nineteen sub-magistrates and thirty-eight revenue inspectors. The necessity for relief is thus very apparent and the most effective way of doing this is to divide the Tamil and Telugu portions of the District.

155. The 1886 scheme proposed to split the District into two, and to add to the northern (Chittoor) half the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks from Cuddapah, while the southern (Vellore) District was to take in the Tiruppattūr taluk of Salem, which contains two municipalities (Tiruppattūr and Vāniyambādi), with a troublesome Muhammadan population largely connected with Arcot. The Cuddapah and Salem Districts can well afford to cede the areas in question, since they also need relief—Cuddapah mainly on account of its large area and extreme liability to famine; and Salem not merely by reason of its extent, population and occupied Government land, but as standing high with reference to magisterial cases and in respect of local fund work.

The grouping of the new Districts was to be—

CHITTOOR.

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector ..	Chittoor	793	210	3.11
	Punganur (Z)	648	97	.81
	Total	1,441	307	3.92
Madanapalle—Civilian	Madanapalle	847	137	2.15
	Vayalpad	831	129	1.01
	Total	1,668	266	4.66
Chandragiri—Deputy Collector ..	Chandragiri	548	114	1.21
	Kālahasti (Z)	638	94	.78
	Karvetnagar (Z)	943	341	2.21
	Total	2,129	549	4.20
Huzar collections		..	..	.48
Grand Total		5,238	1,122	12.66

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

VELLORE.

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Head quarters—Civilian	Vellore	421	201	2.45
	Gudiyattam	447	196	3.94
	Palmanér *	439	51	.85
	Polur	596	156	2.85
	Total ..	1,903	604	9.20
Ranipet—Civilian	Walajapet	484	222	5.05
	Arcot	432	160	4.70
	Wandiwash	458	185	4.85
	Arni (Z)	184	97	.21
	Total ..	1,558	664	14.84
Tiruppattūr—Deputy Collector	Tiruppattūr	539	206	1.59
	Kangundi (Z)	347	64	.29
	Total ..	886	270	2.28
Grand Total ..		4,355	1,538	26.32

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

156. This scheme seems to me faulty in the following respects:—

(1) It placed a Civilian Divisional Officer, in charge of the Head-quarters division in Vellore and gave him four taluks.

(2) It gave the Ranipet Divisional Officer, besides a zamindari tahsil (Arni), the three heaviest taluks in the District. Wandiwash stands second in the District in the amount of land revenue, heads it in the number of pattadars and in loan transactions, and was described by Mr. LeFanu in 1894 as "an exceptionally difficult taluk. Quoted in paragraph 2 of Mr. Campbell's letter to manage . . . on account of the of 18th January 1901, Dis. No. 11 R. Ver., notoriously litigious character of the people printed in G.O., No. 549, Revenue, dated and the large number of papers to be disposed of, while irrigation under the Obeyur 27th June 1901. amicut system is expected to develop." Of the taluks generally the late Collector (Mr. Campbell) says, in writing to me, that Arcot and Wandiwash are too large for a Tahsildar to administer successfully; that he put his best men into them and still found them unable to cope with the work; and that the same remark applies, though with less force, to Walajapet.

(3) The Tiruppattūr division is put under a Deputy Collector, which is not desirable considering the troublesome element in its population already referred to, while the division as proposed would be too light a charge for a Civilian.

(4) The predominantly Telugu taluk of Palmaner should go with the Telugu District of Chittoor rather than with the Tamil Vellore.

(5) The predominantly Telugu taluk of Palmaner should go with the Telugu District of Chittoor rather than with the Tamil Vellore.

(5) On the other hand I would transfer the Tiruvannāmalai taluk from South Arcot to the new Vellore District, as was contemplated at one stage of the 1878-1887 correspondence. That District, though it does not rank high in regard to total area, stands fourth in the Presidency in regard to occupied land, first in regard to the number of pattadars, and is above the average both as regards population and land revenue. It also figures high both as regards total magisterial cases and true cases of serious crime, while work in the District is increased by the interlacing of English and French villages along the Pondicherry frontier.

157. The scheme of redistribution which, after preliminary discussion with the Members of Government and the Board, I referred to the Collectors concerned was, therefore, as follows:—

A. CHITTOOR.

Division	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters (Chittoor)—Deputy Collector—	Chittoor	793	210	3.11
	Palmaner *	439	51	.85
	(D.T. Venkatagirikota).			
	Total ..	1,232	261	3.97
Madanapalle—Civilian	Madanapalle	837	137	2.15
	Vayalpad *	831	129	1.91
	(D.T. Piler).			
	Punganur (Z)	618	97	.81
Chandragiri—Civilian	Total ..	2,316	363	4.87
	Chandragiri	543	114	1.21
	Kālahasti (Z)	638	91	.78
	Korvetnagar (Z)	943	341	2.21
	(Puttur)			
	(Tirutani)			
	Total ..	2,129	519	4.20
	Huzur collections ..			.48
	Grand Total ..	5,677	1,173	13.52

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

158. The Collector of Cuddapah (Mr. Macleod) has taken objection to the transfer of the Madanapalle taluk from his District and suggested the transfer of Pullampet instead. I have dealt with this suggestion, which should not, I think, be accepted, in my remarks on the Cuddapah District and see no reason to modify the above proposals which the late and present Collectors of North Arcot (Messrs. Campbell and Vaughan) support.

159. The proposed Madanapalle division, though large, will not be unduly heavy, and is much smaller than the present Madanapalle division of the Cuddapah District (area 3,824 square miles). The proposed Chandragiri division, which requires a Civilian officer by reason of the troublesome religious centre of Tirupati, will also be a far lighter charge, by reason of the omission of the Walajapet taluk, than the existing overburdened Ranipet division.* The existing Headquarters (Chittoor) division which comprises an area very liable to famine, is likewise relieved by the cession of Punganur.

160. B. VELLORE.

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters (Vellore)—Deputy Collector.	Vellore Total ..	421	201	2.45
	(D.T. Vellore Town).			
Ranipet—Deputy Collector.	Walajapet	484	222	5.08
	(D.T. Arkonam.)			
	Arcot	432	180	4.70
	Total ..	916	402	9.78
Arni—Deputy Collector.	Arni (Z)	184	97	2.1
	Wandiwash	466	186	4.85
	(D.T. Pernamallur).			
	Total ..	650	282	6.96
Tiravannamalai—Deputy Collector.	Tiravannamalai	1,009	244	4.30
	(D.T. Chengam).			
	Polur V	596	156	2.65
	Total ..	1,605	400	6.95
Tirupattūr—Civilian.	Tirupattūr	539	206	1.99
	(D.T. Vaniyambadi).			
	Gudiyattam	447	196	3.04
	Kangundi (Z)	847	64	2.2
	Total ..	1,833	466	5.22
	Grand Total ..	4,925	1,751	29.46

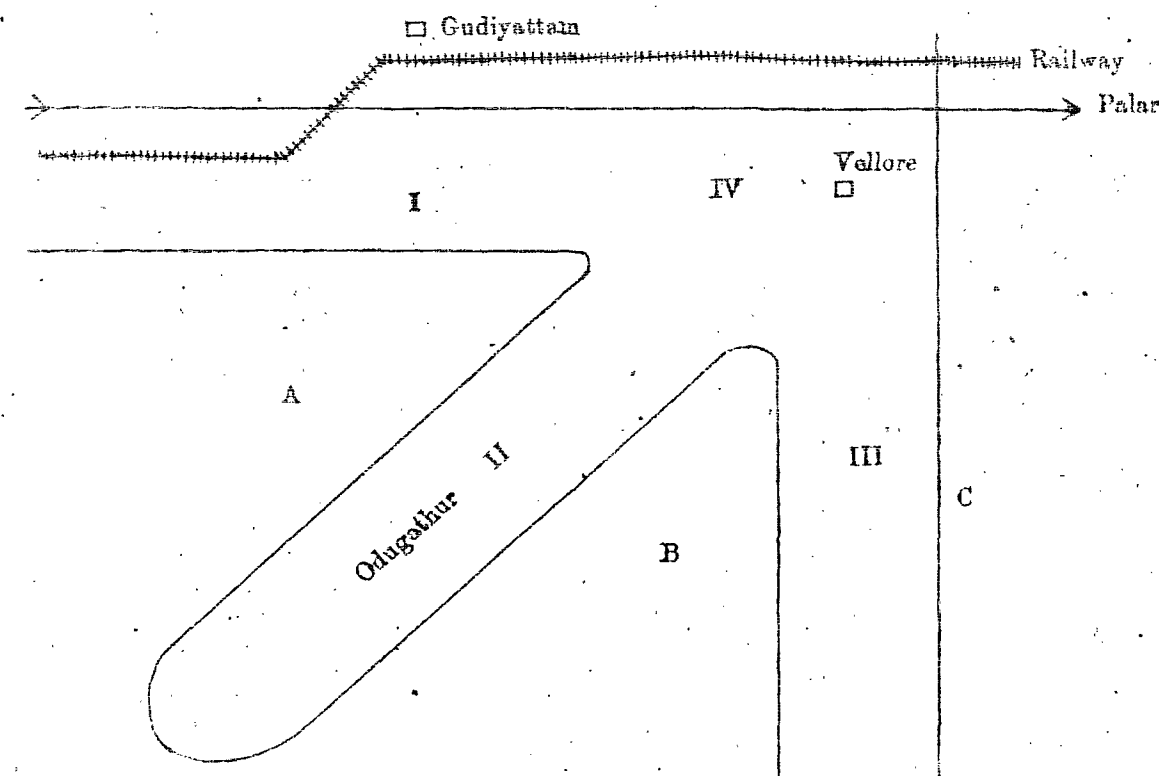
161. The proposed Tirupattūr division seemed, however, to be a straggling charge which would extend into the District head-quarters. I therefore suggested the readjustment of the Vellore and Gudiyattam taluk boundaries by a line drawn north

* Mr. Vaughan thinks that the head-quarters of the division might be at Tirupati, West, while Mr. Campbell prefers Chandragiri.

to south across the Palar, instead of east and west along it, as at present, the western portion, which would be the new Gudiyattam taluk, taking in Ambūr now attached to Vellore. But Mr. Vaughan writes against this as follows:—

“The readjustment of Vellore and Gudiyattam taluks is not impossible. The Palar is not, so far as the frequency of freshes goes, a formidable obstacle. At Ambūr it is very broad, but I do not look upon a broad dry sandy river-bed as much of an obstacle. I am, however, not in favour of it. The ‘straggling charge’ is only on the map so far as Gudiyattam is concerned, seeing that we should look rather to railways and existing road communications than to compactness in blocks. The railway runs right through Gudiyattam and is well served by roads.

“Vellore would also be better as it is. Taking only the cultivated portion, it runs roughly thus:—



- (i) Is a narrow strip along the Palar.
- (ii) A long valley between hills (A and B), running up to Odugathur.
- (iii) A valley between hills B and C.
- (iv) The open portion round Vellore.

“A readjustment would necessarily mean excluding tract (ii). There is a good road from Vellore to Odugathur (25 miles). From Gudiyattam you would have to cross the Palar and go by a round-about way.”

162. Mr. Vaughan adds that the scheme would present serious magisterial difficulties. The deputy tahsildar (town sub-magistrate) at Vellore, who has jurisdiction in 35 outlying villages at present, has already a heavy charge, which would not bear the addition of the portion of the Gudiyattam taluk to the north of the Palar. The rest of the present Vellore taluk is now under the jurisdiction of a stationary sub-magistrate (at Ambūr) who also assists the Gudiyattam stationary sub-magistrate to some extent. Under the contemplated readjustments there would be two sub-magistrates (the stationary and the Ambūr magistrate) in the Gudiyattam taluk who would not have enough work, but neither can be abolished as both Ambūr and

Gudiyattam are important places full of Lubbaia. Again the Ambur magistrate, attached to Gudiyattam, could not well give assistance in the Vellore taluk as the two taluks would be in different divisions, while the latter taluk would not afford sufficient work for a new sub-magistrate.

Mr. Campbell, who has had long experience of the District, supports these objections, which I consider sound, and I now propose, therefore, to leave the Vellore and Gudiyattam taluks as they stand.

163. Mr. Vaughan has drawn attention to the necessity, indicated in paragraph 151 above, for giving relief to the Wandiwash, Arcot and Walajapet taluks. He proposes to divide these taluks into four; thus:—

1. Arcot (western parts of present Arcot and Walajapet).
2. Arkonam (rest of present Walajapet).
3. Tiruvattiyur (rest of present Arcot and the northern piece of Wandiwash).
4. Wandiwash (rest of Wandiwash).

I submit a map which illustrates the changes proposed.

164. The existing and future taluks would compare as below in point of number of villages, area and population and land revenue:—

Existing.					Proposed.				
Taluks.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.	Taluks.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Walajapet (D.T. Arkonam).	232	454	222	5.08	Arkonam	165	327	134	3.53
Arcot	255	432	180	4.70	Arcot	184	387	191	3.80
Wandiwash (D.T. Pernamallur).	281	466	185	4.85	Wandiwash	202	336	133	3.38
					Tiruvattiyur (D.T. Mamandur).	217	332	129	3.92
Total	768	1,382	587	14.63	Total	768	1,382	587	14.63

The net result is an increase of one Tahsildar, the Tiruvattiyur taluk being provided with a stationary sub-magistrate and a deputy tahsildar at Mamandur by the abolition of the outlying deputy tahsildars now existing in the Walajapet and Wandiwash taluks.

Mr. Campbell strongly supports this scheme, and in view of the necessity of relieving the heavy taluks in question I recommend its acceptance.

165. Mr. Vaughan, with whom Mr. Campbell agrees, also advocates the transfer of the Javadi hills tract from the Polur taluk to Tirupattur, on the ground that the require attention and opening up which can hardly be expected from a Deputy Collector as the hills are very unpopular with the native officials. Portions of these hills which were formerly in the Tirupattur taluk were transferred to North Arcot (Polur and South Arcot (Tiruvannamalai) in G.O., No. 1358, Revenue, dated 8th December 1884, and No. 979, Revenue, dated 28th August 1885, primarily to secure a better administration of the forests. The necessity for the retransfer now suggested can be obviated by putting the Polur-Tiruvannamalai division under a Civilian—a measure which would also be justified by the fact that it will be the largest division in the District.

166. In view of the above considerations, the best divisional grouping for the Vellore District will be as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters (Vellore)—Deputy Collector.	Vellore (D.T. Vellore Town).	421	201	2.45
	Arni (Z)	184	97	2.21
	Total	605	298	4.66
Tiruvattiyur (a)—Deputy Collector.	Tiruvattiyur (a)	332	129	3.92
	(D.T. Mamandur).	336	133	3.38
	Wandiwash	668	262	7.30
Ranipet—Deputy Collector.	Arcot	387	191	3.80
	Arkonam	327	184	3.53
	Total	714	375	7.33
Tirupattur—Civilian.	Tirupattur	539	206	1.99
	(D.T. Vaniyambidi).	347	94	2.29
	Kangudi (Z)	447	196	3.04
	Gudiyattam	1,333	466	5.32
Tiruvannamalai—Civilian.	Tiruvannamalai	1,009	244	4.00
	(D.T. Chengam).	596	156	2.85
	Polur	1,605	400	6.85
Grand Total		4,925	1,751	22.46

(a) It would perhaps be better to give another name to this taluk and division to avoid confusion in the post with Tirupattur. Mr. Vaughan suggests Cheyur taluk and division.

167. The general effect of these proposals, so far as the superior revenue establishment is concerned, is shown below:—

	Existing North Arcot District.	Proposed Chittoor and Vellore Districts.	Increase.
Collector	1	{ 1 (Chittoor) } { 1 (Vellore) }	1
Civilian Divisional Officers	2	{ 2 (Chittoor) } { 2 (Vellore) }	2
Divisional Deputy Collectors	2	{ 1 (Chittoor) } { 3 (Vellore) }	2
Treasury Deputy Collector	1	{ 1 (Chittoor) } { 1 (Vellore) }	1

I have not taken into account the existing Civilian Divisional Officers at Madanapalle and Tirupattur as they will be required elsewhere—see my remarks on the Cuddapah and Salem Districts.

168. The present North Arcot District is not particularly heavy as regards judicial work, and one Judge should be able to manage the two proposed Districts, as suggested by the then Madras Government in 1886, with the assistance of a Subordinate Judge at Vellore, who might be also Assistant Sessions Judge. The latter officer can be provided by transfer from Madura or Tinnevely District—see my remarks on Madura.

169. Both the Vellore and Chittoor Districts will require a Superintendent and an Assistant (or Deputy) Superintendent of Police, but as the requirements of the new Districts I am suggesting have, I understand, been taken into account by the Police Commission, in framing their proposals for Madras, I need not deal with this matter further. The same remark applies to the proposed Ramnad District dealt with later on.

170. A District Forest Officer will also be required for the new District. The present Imperial Officer may, as Mr. Hooper has suggested to me, be moved to Vellore and an Extra Assistant Conservator appointed to Chittoor. A District Registrar will also be necessary.

171. We have at present a District Medical Officer at Vellore and a Civil Surgeon at Chittoor, which latter station is tenable by a promoted Assistant Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon will become District Surgeon of the Chittoor District and must be provided for that work with an Assistant Surgeon.

South Arcot.

172. The District has eight taluks grouped into four divisions thus :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.
Tindivanam—Civilian— 1 municipality (Tiruvannamalai). 3 unions.	Tindivanam I .. (D.T. Gingee). (D.T. Merkanam). Tiruvannamalai V .. (D.T. Chongam). Villupuram II .. (D.T. Vamar).	816 1,009 509	339 244 214	7.50 4.00 2.83
	Total ..	2,334	897	18.33
Chidambaram—Deputy Collector (at Cuddalore)— ("Jisted" division). 1 municipality (Chidambaram). 8 unions.	Chidambaram II .. (D.T. Mannargudi). (D.T. Porto Novo). Vridhachalam III .. (D.T. Pittagudi).	492 576	265 242	9.32 6.06
	Total ..	978	537	15.38
Tirukkóvilár—Deputy Collector— 7 unions.	Tirukkóvilár III .. (D.T. Uludurpet). Kallakurichi IV ..	584 873	285 289	5.71 4.79
	Total ..	1,457	554	10.50
Head-quarters (Cuddalore)—Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Cuddalore). 3 unions.	Cuddalore III .. Total .. (D.T. Pauruti).	448	362	5.22
	Huzur collections ..			.02
	Grand Total ..	5,217	2,350	49.45

173. The District is liable to floods and drought, the former of which are confined to the valleys of the principal rivers—the Pennair, Gadilam and Vellar. The means of irrigation are poorest in the western taluks which march with the famine areas of Salem and North Arcot. The eastern taluks—Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tindivanam—are comparatively well off as regards irrigation.

South Arcot suffered from the famine of 1876—78 when the average number under relief amounted to 1.27 per cent. of the total population. The maximum number relieved in any one month was about 6 per cent. in September 1877. The District has been free from famine during recent years.

174. The District, though not a large one in point of total area, is (as already stated in dealing with North Arcot) a heavy charge by reason of—

(a) its large amount of occupied Government land (2,618 square miles and total of revenue inspectors (41).

(b) the number of pattadars, as regards which it stands first in the Presidency (392,400 in falsi 1310);

(c) its large population (2,350,000);

(d) its large number of magisterial cases (average for three years ending with 1902 is 10,796) and true cases of serious crime (1,270 in 1902);

(e) its large land revenue demand (49.45 lakhs in falsi 1312);

(f) the extra work thrown on the Collector by the interlacing of British and French villages round Pondicherry and the local complications to which this gives rise.

I think the Collectorate has a good case for some relief, and I propose to afford this by transferring the Tiruvannamalai taluk (area 1,009 square miles) to the proposed Vellore District (vide my remarks on North Arcot) and grouping it into a division with the Pólar taluk with which it is in easy communication by rail. The reduced District will then compare with the existing one as follows :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (falsi 1312) in lakhs.
Existing	5,217	2,350	49.45
Proposed	4,208	2,106	46.45

175. The cession of Tiruvannamalai will also afford much-needed relief, as shown below, to the existing Tindivanam division, which is an unduly heavy charge and requires reduction even more than the District as a whole.

Tindivanam division.	Area.	Population.	Land revenue.
Existing	2,334	897	18.33
Proposed	1,325	653	14.33

The other divisions do not require relief and may be left as they are, but the Deputy Collector in charge of the Chidambaram division should be located there and not at Cuddalore as at present.*

In the above proposals Mr. E. A. Elwin (the present Collector) and the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart (a former Collector) concur.

176. As regards taluks, Tindivanam (area 816 square miles) was described by B.P., No. 326, L.R., dated 5th October 1897. Mr. Castlestuart Stuart in 1897 as "undoubtedly too heavy a charge for any one Tahsildar to efficiently administer", considering that the bulk of the revenue is due from small pattadars. Villupuram (area 509 square miles), though considerably smaller

* Formerly, when the Chidambaram division was a Civilian charge, the head-quarters were at Vridhachalam, but this was abandoned in favour of Chidambaram in 1895. But as no office has yet been constructed there, the Divisional Officer has resided at the District head-quarters.

in extent, has almost as many pattadars and as much land revenue, and it was remarked by Mr. Stuart that collections in this taluk were rendered specially difficult by the fact that many of the ryots lived in French territory. My first idea was, therefore, to revive Mr. Stuart's scheme of making a new Gingee taluk, which should also take in the western part of Villupuram, and to abolish the present outlying deputy tahsildars at Merkanam and Vanur, while the deputy tahsildar now at Gingee would become stationary sub-magistrate of the new taluk.

177. Mr. Elwin, however, takes the following objections to this proposal.

(a) It would give 3 Tahsildars and 3 stationary sub-magistrates (in all 6), as against 2 Tahsildars, 2 stationary sub-magistrates and 3 deputy tahsildars (in all 7), now existing.

(b) Though the Villupuram Tahsildar would nominally get relief, yet as the 65 villages proposed to be transferred give him comparatively little trouble, while the 72 (now forming the Vanur deputy tahsildar's charge) proposed to be placed entirely under him are among the most troublesome in the District owing to their proximity to French territory, the charge proposed for the Tahsildar would really be more difficult than his existing responsibilities.

(c) The retention of a deputy tahsildar at Vanur is desirable on account of the interlacing of the villages of the two Governments, and the consequent necessity for vigilance on our part to prevent encroachment on our territory, damage to irrigation sources, etc.

(d) It would be desirable to keep the new Gingee taluk as light as possible, as Gingee has the reputation of being unhealthy. Moreover, as the pattadars are poorer, collection work is less easy, and itineration, owing to the paucity of roads and the hilly nature of the country, is more difficult, in the Gingee deputy tahsildar's charge than in any other part of the District.

178. Mr. Elwin accordingly proposes to split up the existing Tindivanam taluk into two, Gingee and Tindivanam, each with a Tahsildar and a stationary sub-magistrate; * to abolish the Merkanam deputy tahsildar and to appoint the Merkanam sub-registrar a special magistrate to try nuisance cases. The new Gingee taluk

would consist of the 228 villages (area 365 square miles) now forming the Gingee deputy tahsildar's charge plus 17 villages of the Anniyur firka of the Villupuram taluk, an arrangement which would give some relief to the latter taluk also. As thus constituted the Gingee taluk would consist of 245 villages with an area of 405 square miles. The remaining portion of Tindivanam, 250 villages with an area of 451 square miles, would constitute the new Tindivanam taluk. There would thus be 3 Tahsildars, 3 stationary sub-magistrates and 1 deputy tahsildar (at Vanur), or officers in all as at present.

179. The area, population, etc., of the existing and proposed taluks compare as follows:—

Existing.					Proposed.				
Taluka.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in '000.	Land revenue, etc., in lakhs.	Taluka.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Population in '000.	Land revenue, etc., in lakhs.
Tindivanam (D.T., Gingee.)	478	816	329	7.50	Tindivanam	250	451	189	4.37
(D.T., Merkanam.)					Villupuram	283	469	299	6.57
Villupuram (D.T., Vanur.)	306	509	314	6.83	(D.T., Vanur.)	245	405	165	3.89
					Gingee				
Total	778	1,325	653	14.33	Total	778	1,325	653	14.33

I submit a map illustrating these proposals which I recommend for acceptance.

Salem.

180. The District has nine taluks grouped into four divisions as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fusi 1312) in lakhs.
Hosur—Civilian— 9 unions.	Hosur III * (D.T. Denkanikota).	1,217	185	2.45
	Dharmapuri V * (D.T. Pennagaram).	941	206	2.48
	Krishnagiri IV *	659	175	2.11
	Total	2,817	566	7.04
Tiruppattur—Civilian— 2 municipalities (Tiruppattur and Vaniyambadi). 1 union.	Tiruppattur V (D.T. Vaniyambadi).	539	205	1.99
	Uttankarai IV * (D.T. Harur).	916	159	1.82
	Total	1,449	365	3.81
Head-quarters (Salem) —Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Salem). 13 unions.	Salem I (D.T. Salem Town). (D.T. Shevaroyas) (D.T. Omalur) (D.T. Rasipur).	1,071	470	5.74
	Atur III	841	260	2.86
	Total	1,912	670	8.60
Námakkal—Deputy Collector— 11 unions.	Námakkal II (D.T. Paramathi).	715	314	4.17
	Tiruchengod II * (D.T. Sankaridrug).	637	290	4.47
	Total	1,352	604	8.64
Grand Total		7,530	2,205	28.09

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

181. *Liability to Famine.*—"The monsoon rains are very uncertain and as a consequence the failure of the crops is by no means rare". The District suffered heavily in the 1876—78 famine, losing 18.7 per cent. of its population in the 1871—81 decade. "The loss was very large in the Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Uttankarai taluks, as well as in Tiruchengod; the only taluks escaping severe loss were Atur and Námakkal. In 1891—92 severe distress was again experienced in parts of the District, which necessitated the opening of relief works. It was felt chiefly in the Tiruchengod taluk." There has been no famine subsequently, but there was some distress among the weavers in 1898—1901.

"The most isolated portion of the District is the Hosur taluk above the ghâts. The central section is in no part very far removed from the railway and is well supplied with roads; whilst in the south vicissitudes of season are not so great, and the whole section is fairly accessible for the supply of food in times of scarcity."

"Speaking generally, more than two-thirds of the holdings, accountable for over a third of the whole revenue, are very small, while 27 per cent. more are not very much larger. These two classes of pattadars would nearly all feel the stress of famine early. They account for the bulk of the holdings everywhere and on them the payment of from 61 per cent. of the total revenue in Tiruppattur to 85 per cent. in Uttankarai depends."

182. The District is a heavy charge and requires relief by reason of—

(a) Its extent, population and occupied Government land.

(b) Its heavy local fund work as gauged by the road mileage (the highest in the Presidency) and the number of unions.

(c) The large number of magisterial cases and true cases of serious crime.

(d) The existence of a number of *millas* in the District and their constant sub-division.

In point of land revenue, the District now stands tenth in the Presidency, and I understand from the Board of Revenue that an increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is expected by re-settlement of the Salem, Tiruchengód, Atur, Námakkal and Uttankarai taluks.

183. Salem was mentioned in the scheme of 1886 as one of the *Districts* requiring relief which it proposed to afford in two directions:—

- (1) by the transfer of the Tiruppattur taluk to a new Vellore District; and
- (2) by the transfer of the Námakkal taluk to Trichinopoly.

The rest of the District was to be grouped as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Hosur—Civilian—	Hosur Krishnagiri	1,876	360	4.56
Dharmapuri—Deputy Collector.	Dharmapuri Uttankarai	1,851	365	4.30
Salem—Deputy Collector.	Salem Tiruchengód	1,708	760	10.21
Head-quarters (Salem)—Deputy Collector.	Atur	841	200	2.86
	Grand Total	6,276	1,685	21.93

A salient defect of this arrangement is that the Salem-Tiruchengód charge is too heavy, and the Atur charge too light.

184. I have adopted proposal (1) above mentioned in my recommendations in respect to the North Arcot District. This arrangement will relieve Salem of a taluk which, though not large in point of area, has a troublesome population and contains two out of the three municipalities in the District. I had at first thought that the Salem Collector should rest content with this relief, Trichinopoly being preferably enlarged by the addition of the Karur taluk of Coimbatore with which it is in easy communication by rail. In view, however, of the difficulties of grouping the divisions of the latter District (including Karur) so as not to overburden the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Mr. Shipley suggests, as the best practical arrangement, that Trichinopoly should take over Námakkal as well as Karur provided that it thereby gets an extra Divisional Officer. The suggestion is, I think, a good one, for the arrangement, while not overweighting Trichinopoly which, with these additions, will still be below the average in point of size, renders needed relief to Salem. The Salem Collector (Mr. Clegg) concurs, but he would leave twelve villages * in the north of Námakkal in the Salem District, as these villages are conterminous with the Salem taluk and might conveniently be attached to it, making the taluk boundaries in these cases coincide with the mitla boundaries.

* Area ... 15 sq. miles.
Population ... 13,000.
Land revenue ... Rs. 19,000

With this modification the proposal may be adopted.

The reduced District will then compare with the existing charge as follows:—

	Area.	Population.	Land revenue.
Existing	7,530	2,205	23.09
Proposed	6,291	1,698	22.12

185. The Hosur division, which consists of the Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks, spreads over an area of 2,817 square miles and ought to be curtailed. Another division requiring relief is that of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector who has a relatively more difficult area of 1,912 square miles to manage.

Of the *taluks*, Salem (area 1,071 square miles with about 40,000 individual pattas) is in urgent need of relief. Hosur (area 1,217 square miles), Dharmapuri (941) and Uttankarai (910) are all big taluks, but the work there is not sufficient to justify their division.

186. I propose to afford relief to the Hosur division by grouping the northern portion of the District (with Tiruppattur taken off) as proposed in 1886, viz., by placing the Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks under the Civilian Divisional Officer, and Dharmapuri and Uttankarai under a Deputy Collector at Dharmapuri. I was at first inclined to think that Morappur on the railway should be made the head-quarters of the Dharmapuri-Uttankarai division. Mr. Clegg, however, prefers Dharmapuri as being the healthiest station, while Morappur is only a petty village.

187. As regards relief to the Head-quarters division and the Salem taluk, my original idea was to create a new Tiruchengód division (under a Deputy Collector) comprising, as two taluks, the present Tiruchengód taluk and the portion of the Salem taluk now under the deputy tahsildar of Rasipur, thus leaving the remainder of the Salem taluk and Atur for the Head-quarters Deputy Collector. Mr. Clegg pointed out, however, that this arrangement would not afford the necessary relief to the Salem taluk, as the portion in charge of the Rasipur deputy tahsildar is not heavy. Accordingly I now suggest the following scheme, which has been worked out with him and makes the proposed taluks more compact, and submit a sketch-map illustrating it.

(a) To create a new Omalur taluk which should take in the two firkas now under the Omalur deputy tahsildar and 29 villages of the Salem Tahsildar's direct charge—are 465 square miles.

(b) The reduced Salem taluk to consist of the remaining portion of Salem plus ten Government and two *nam* villages of Námakkal above referred to, and thirteen villages in the south-east corner of the Tiruchengód taluk which adjoin the deputy tahsildar of Rasipur's range—total area 642 square miles. The area of the Tiruchengód taluk would thus be reduced from 637 to 616 square miles.

188. The divisional charges in the south of the District will then be constituted by grouping the new Omalur taluk with Tiruchengód into a Deputy Collector's charge, with head-quarters at Sankaridrug on the railway, while the reduced Salem taluk would go with Atur and be under the Head-quarters Deputy Collector. Mr. Clegg would have a Civilian Divisional Officer for the former division, but I think that the District, having lost two taluks, should give up one of its Civilian Divisional Officers to the enlarged Trichinopoly District which at present has none.

189. The grouping for the whole District will then be as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Hosur—Civilian—	Hosur (D.T. Denkanikota). Krishnagiri	1,217 659	185 175	2.46 2.11
	Total	1,876	360	4.56
Dharmapuri—Deputy Collector.	Dharmapuri (D.T. Pennagaram). Uttankarai (D.T. Harur).	941 910	206 150	2.48 1.82
	Total	1,851	365	4.30
Head-quarters (Salem)—Deputy Collector.	Salem (reduced) (D.T. Salem Town). (D.T. Shevaroy). (D.T. Rasipur). Atur	642 841	355 200	3.80 2.86
	Total	1,483	555	6.66
Sankaridrug—Deputy Collector.	Omalur (new) Tiruchengód (reduced) (D.T. Sankaridrug).	465 616	147 271	2.46 4.14
	Total	1,081	418	6.60
	Grand Total	6,291	1,698	22.12

The net result is the curtailment of the District by two taluks; the maintenance of the existing number of divisions, but with the substitution of a Deputy Collector for one of the Civilian Divisional Officers; and the creation of a new (Omalur) taluk.

190. Mr. Clegg in a letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 2853/D., dated 30th August 1902, which has been made over to me for consideration, recommended the appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate to each of the following five taluks which now possess none :—

Tiruchengód, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Hosúr and Uttankarai.

His arguments are summarised in the following statement :—

Taluk.	Average number of magisterial cases disposed of by the Tahsildar and sheristadar-magistrate.		Average number of revenue papers disposed of by the Tahsildar.		Remarks.
	For three years ending with 1891.	For three years ending with 1901.	For three years ending with 1891.	For three years ending with 1901.	
Tiruchengód ..	183 (94 by Tahsildar and 89 by sheristadar).	472 (316 by Tahsildar and 156 by sheristadar).	11,250	18,748	The number of magisterial cases has more than doubled during the course of ten years, and there is no chance of the number falling. The revenue work will increase when the new settlement rates are introduced and the revision of village establishment under Act II of 1894 is given effect to in the 47 miltas in the taluk. As observed by Government in 1891 (G.O., No. 239, Revenue, dated 26th March 1891), the deputy tahsildar of Sankaridurg cannot be located in the taluk headquarters without causing administrative inconvenience. As observed by the Board in 1891 (Proceedings No. 78, Land Revenue, dated 5th February 1891), the extent and jungly character of the taluk also add to the necessity for having an additional magistrate for the taluk.
Dharmapuri ..	445 (321 by Tahsildar and 124 by sheristadar).	538 (342 by Tahsildar and 196 by sheristadar).	7,509	40,071	The Tahsildar alone had to do 721 cases in 1901 which is more than what a stationary sub-magistrate solely engaged in criminal work is expected to do. This taluk has no deputy tahsildar to assist the Tahsildar in revenue work. The treasury work in the taluk is also heavy, Krishnagiri being the residence of a number of military pensioners and contains a District Munsiff's Court at headquarters. Further the Krishnagiri Tahsildar's magisterial jurisdiction extends over a number of villages in the Hosúr taluk on the Vappanapalli side and relief cannot be given to the Tahsildar by retransferring the jurisdiction over this locality to the Hosúr Tahsildar-magistrate as the latter has already heavy magisterial work and the distance and situation are prohibitive.
Krishnagiri ..	387	767 (595 by Tahsildar).	9,290	22,703	The largest taluk in the District. The jurisdiction of the deputy tahsildar of Tenkasi alone extends over 734 square miles. Having in view the extent and jungly character of the taluk and the increase of revenue and magisterial work, a stationary sub-magistrate is indispensable.
Hosúr ..	271	512 (407 by Tahsildar and 105 by sheristadar).	17,548	41,213	The resettlement of this taluk will increase the revenue work. The Board recommended in 1891 that this taluk might be given a stationary sub-magistrate having regard to its area and jungly character. If a stationary sub-magistrate is appointed for this taluk, he might be given some revenue work round the headquarters.
Uttankarai ..	134	246 (117 by Tahsildar and 123 by sheristadar).	17,605	43,132	

191. Having discussed the matter personally with Mr. Clegg, I think that stationary sub-magistrates should be given to the Tiruchengód, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosúr taluks, but that Uttankarai can do without one. The deputy tahsildar now at Omalur should also be converted into a stationary sub-magistrate for the new Omalur taluk.

192. Salem has at present two forest charges, the North and the South, a second District Forest officer having been sanctioned in 1902. The reduced Salem District should, in the opinion of the Collector, the Conservator of Forests (Mr. Hooper) and the District Forest Officer (Mr. Lodge), still have two Forest Officers, and I agree with them.

193. Mr. Hooper further remarks.—“I think the Atur-Pachamalai hills should be merged with the rest of the chain now in Trichinopoly and administered from Trichinopoly, and to this District should be added the Kollimalais of Námakkal with a zone of the adjacent villages. I would, with these additions, make Trichinopoly an Imperial charge.”

Mr. Clegg and Mr. Lodge are, however, opposed to this transfer of the Atur-Pachamalais for—

(1) If the Pachamalais are to be transferred, the Atur-Kollimalais should go with them, or there would be an isolated block of reserves left for Salem to look after.

(2) The wet cultivation about the Swethanadi depends chiefly on the Pachamalais for leaf manure, etc.

(3) There is a project in contemplation (the Gudumalai project) to dam this river, and in the development of the cultivation which is expected to arise therefrom, the demands on these hills will increase.

(4) The portion proposed to be transferred faces Atur (in Salem) and control would be easier from there than from Musiri (in Trichinopoly).

I think these reasons are valid.

Coimbatore.

194. This District has ten taluks grouped into four divisions thus :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Pollachi—Civilian—8 unions.	Udamalpet IV Polladam II (D.T. Avanasbi). Pollachi IV	566 741 710	160 301 196	2.52 4.90 3.03
	Total ..	2,017	647	10.45
Erode—Deputy Collector—(“Listed” division) 2 municipalities (Karúr and Erode); 3 unions.	Karúr IV (D.T. Aravakurichi). Dhármpuram III (D.T. Kangayam). Bhaváni V * Erode I (D.T. Perandurai).	612 858 715 598	221 271 146 275	3.51 4.51 1.52 5.07
	Total ..	2,778	913	14.61
Head-quarters (Coimbatore)—Deputy Collector—1 municipality (Coimbatore). 9 unions.	Coimbatore III (D.T. Méttupálayam). Satyamangalam III (D.T. Satyamangalam).	804 1,185	331 214	4.27 4.38
	Total ..	1,989	545	8.65
Kollegal—Deputy Collector 1 union.	Kollegal V *	1,076	97	1.15
	Grand Total ..	7,860	2,202	34.86

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

195. Canarese is the recognised official language of Kollegal taluk and of the northern parts of Bhaváni and Satyamangalam.

196. *Liability to Famine.*—“The District is one of exceptional dryness. and a full crop (on dry land) is the exception. . . . Since the beginning of the (last) century not less than two-thirds of the seasons have been unpropitious and many almost calamitous . . . 1875, a year of scanty rainfall, was followed in 1876 by a failure of both monsoons, and the total loss of all crop, except those irrigated from wells and river channels; in 1877 the rains up to September were also

a failure, and then much of the country resembled a desert. Famine, sickness and death were the result"; the 1881 census showed a decrease of population of about 105,000 as compared with 1871*. Again in 1891 and 1892 relief works were required for fifteen months in

*1871 ... 1,763,274
1881 ... 1,657,690

Statistical Atlas, page 314.

all, the average number relieved being 1,934 *per mensem*.

197. The District is a large one (7,860 square miles) and stands first in the Presidency as regards occupied Government land, second in regard to the number of pattas, seventh in point of land revenue, third as regards District and taluk board road mileage, and fifth (with North Arcot) in regard to the total number of revenue inspectors. It is also one of the most important forest Districts, having two District Forest Officers who deal with 2,312 square miles of reserved forests and lands, and it occupies a high place in respect of criminal cases and true case of serious crime.

Having regard to these considerations, and the precarious character of its crops, the Collectorate requires some relief.

198. In 1886 it was proposed to afford this by the creation of a new Dindigul District which should take in the Dindigul, Palni and Periyakulam taluks of Madura and the Karur, Dhárápura and Pollachi taluks of Coimbatore.

The revival of that scheme is however undesirable, because—

(1) The development of the Periyár irrigation renders it inexpedient to separate the Periyakulam taluk from the main part of the Madura District.

(2) The Udampet taluk could not be conveniently cut off from Coimbatore, as its natural communications are not with Dindigul but with Pollachi and Palladam, and the bulk of its trade goes on from the latter place to Tiruppúr on the Madras Railway.

(3) The Karur taluk should go to Trichinopoly, with which it is connected by rail, and not to Dindigul from which it is separated by a high waste table-land.

199. I propose therefore to relieve Madura in another way and to transfer the Karur taluk of Coimbatore to Trichinopoly. This taluk † includes a municipality (Karur) which is also a troublesome place from the police point of view, and its severance from Coimbatore, which is accepted by the Collectors concerned, will afford appreciable relief to that District.

200. Excluding Karur, the areas of the Erode, Pollachi and Coimbatore divisions are respectively 2,166, 2,017 and 1,989 square miles; all large charges, requiring relief by the constitution of a new division under a Deputy Collector. My original idea was to make this division consist of the Palladam and Dhárápura taluks, with headquarters at Palladam or Kangayam, while the Kollegal division would take over the

† Area (approximately) 250 square miles; population 14,000; revenue Rs. 20,000. north-west portion of the Satyamangalam taluk (the part round Talavadi) ‡ from the Head-quarters Deputy Collector. The divisions would then have stood thus:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Pollachi—Civilian ..	Pollachi	1,276	346	5.55
	Udampet			
Kangayam—Deputy Collector.	Palladam	1,594	572	9.41
	Dhárápura			
Erode—Deputy Collector—("Listed" division).	Erode	1,313	421	6.59
	Bhavani			
Head-quarters—(Coimbatore) Deputy Collector.	Coimbatore	1,739	531	8.45
	Satyamangalam (reduced)			
Kollegal—Deputy Collector.	Kollegal (increased)	1,326	111	1.35
	Total	7,248	1,981	31.35

201. But after correspondence and personal discussion with the Collector (Mr. Mounsey), I have come to the conclusion that this scheme is faulty because it still leaves the Head-quarters Deputy too heavy a charge, while the Civilian officer at Pollachi will have an unduly light one. What I now propose, with Mr. Mounsey's concurrence, is—

202. (1) To carry out my previous idea of transferring the Talavadi part of the Satyamangalam taluk to Kollegal. Regarding this tract Mr. Mounsey writes as follows:—

"The bulk of the villages lie in a triangle west and south-west of Talavadi and it is undoubtedly easier to reach them from Kollegal than from Gobichettipalayam (the headquarters of the Satyamangalam taluk). Talavadi itself is 58 miles from Gobichettipalayam and only 36 from Kollegal. Talamalai is 51 from Gobichettipalayam and only 48 from Kollegal. Chamrajanagar is the large market of these parts, 14 miles from Talavadi and 22 from Kollegal, and the Talamalai villagers resort to it and not to the Satyamangalam one. (The other hilly part east of the old Talavadi deputy tahsildari is being opened up directly to Satyamangalam, so should belong to it). Further there is through cart traffic—I have taken my own carts through—on the Forest road from Kollegal *via* Bailur to Hassanur and Talavadi. The furthest point from Kollegal in the Talavadi tract would be no further than the eastern part of the Madheswaran hills is from Kollegal in which taluk it is. A very decent boundary would be as follows, and this would save Talavadi from being an outlying bit of country.

"Moyar river front Mysore-Nilgiri boundary to Gazalhatti, then Gazalhatti-Talamalai abandoned old road, then Forest road from Talamalai to Dhimbam, and then local fund road to Hassanur and Forest road from Hassanur to where Kollegal boundary is met before Bailur. This cuts a hamlet of Hassanur off. Possibly the Talamalai reserve and extension boundary (of which I have not map) might be taken instead of the Gazalhatti-Talamalai old road."

The tract in question is Canarese like Kollegal and a further argument in favour of its transfer is that the Kollegal Deputy Collector already exercises jurisdiction there in his capacity as District Munsiff.

203. It may be noted that a somewhat similar suggestion was considered in 1891, G.O., No. 286, Revenue, dated 10th April 1891, but rejected by Government, mainly on the ground that it would be necessary in that case to again station a deputy tahsildar at Talavadi and that the deputy tahsildar formerly there had been moved because he had not enough work to do. Mr. Mounsey thinks, however, that there is no reason why the Kollegal Tahsildar, who

is now relieved of the civil powers that he exercised before the appointment of the Deputy Collector as District Munsiff, should not carry on the work of the enlarged Kollegal taluk unaided. That taluk will, it is true, be of enormous size (1,326 square miles); but all of this except about 300 square miles is forest and it has been shown above that the Tahsildar can get to the Talavadi strip easily enough. It will be noticed also that whereas the old proposal related to the whole portion of the Satyamangalam taluk lying above the ghats,* the present scheme is for the transfer of a part only, and this meets the objections to the transfer of the whole section indicated in paragraph 8 of Mr. Sturrock's letter of 29th October 1890 in G.O., No. 286, Revenue, dated 10th April 1891.

* Area 600 square miles.

204. (II) To make the new division consist of the Bhavani and Satyamangalam taluks *minus* the Talavadi strip referred to above. The latter taluk should be called Gobichettipalayam hereafter, that town being now the Tahsildar's headquarters, and the Divisional Officer would be located there. This division will cover an area of 1,650 square miles, and Gobichettipalayam is a heavy taluk the work of which will be very slightly affected by the transfer of the Talavadi strip. This taluk should therefore keep its present deputy tahsildar at Satyamangalam.

205. (III) To give the Erode Deputy Collector charge of the Erode and Dhārāpuram taluks.

206. (IV) To relieve the Pollachi division of the Avanashi portion of the Palladam taluk, now a deputy tahsildar's charge, and to hand it over to the Head-quarters Deputy Collector in lieu of the Satyamangalam taluk which he will surrender.

Coimbatore is, however, a large * as well as a heavy taluk and should, with Avanashi added to it, be split into two, the new (Avanashi) taluk taking in the present Avanashi deputy tahsildar's charge plus two out of the five firkas of Coimbatore, viz., Annur and Karamadai, now in charge of a deputy tahsildar at Mēttupālaiyam who will be done away with.

The following statement shows how the three new taluks proposed will compare with the two existing ones in area, population and revenue :—

Existing.				Proposed.			
Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (in thousands).	Revenue (in lakhs).	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (in thousands).	Revenue (in lakhs).
Palladam	741	201	4.20	Palladam	161	180	3.50
Coimbatore	804	331	4.27	Coimbatore	644	214	3.12
				Avanashi	440	208	2.25
Total	1,545	632	9.17	Total	1,545	632	9.17

207. The new Avanashi taluk will require a stationary sub-magistrate, and those now at Palladam and Coimbatore must continue as they will be in no way relieved by the constitution of the new taluk, the criminal work of which has hitherto been dealt with by the Avanashi and Mēttupālaiyam deputy tahsildars. The stationary sub-magistrate of Coimbatore (Rs. 120) is in fact overburdened with work, and I propose to give that taluk a town deputy tahsildar sub-magistrate on Rs. 120, as Salem has, and to reduce the stationary sub-magistrate's pay to the usual figure of Rs. 100.

Allowing for the abolition of the present Avanashi and Mēttupālaiyam deputy tahsildars, the number of these officers (including stationary sub-magistrates) will therefore remain as before and we have one Tahsildar extra.

208. The following will then be the new divisional and taluk grouping of the reduced District :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Pollachi—Civilian	Pollachi Udumalpet. Palladam (diminished)	1,737	526	9.35
Erode—Deputy Collector— “ (Listed ” division).	Erode (D.T. Perundurai). Dhārāpuram (D.T. Kangayam).	1,451	516	2.58
Head-quarters (Coimbatore)— Deputy Collector.	Coimbatore (diminished) (D.T. Coimbatore Town). Avanashi (now)	1,084	452	3.37
Gobichettipalaiyam—Deputy Collector ..	Gobichettipalaiyam (Reduced / Satyamangalam) (D.T. Satyamangalam) Bhavani †	1,650	346	5.70
Kollegal—Deputy Collector	Kollegal (enlarged) †	1,326	111	1.35
	Total	7,243	1,951	31.35

† No stationary sub-magistrate.

Trichinopoly.

209. This District has five taluks grouped into three divisions thus—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Ariyalūr—Deputy Collector— 6 unions.	Perambalūr IV Udayarpālaiyam III (D.T. Kilpalavur).	674 753	204 301	3.91 1.92
	Total	1,427	505	7.83
Head-quarters (Trichinopoly)— Deputy Collector— 2 municipalities (Trichinopoly and Srirangam). 3 unions.	Trichinopoly I (D.T. Trichinopoly Town). (D.T. Lalgudi).	542	382	8.19
Musiri—Deputy Collector— “ (Listed ” division). 4 unions.	Musiri II (D.T. Taraiyur). Kulittalai V (D.T. Manapara).	762 901	295 263	4.94 3.72
	Total	1,663	558	8.69
	Huzur collections	..	..	.02
	Grand Total	3,632	1,445	24.70

210. Trichinopoly is a small and light *District* and may appropriately be enlarged so as to afford relief to one or more of the Districts adjoining. This I originally proposed to do by adding to it the Karūr taluk of Coimbatore, a District whose claims to relief have been discussed above. The taluks were then to be grouped as follows :—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Karūr—Civilian	Karūr Kulittalai	1,513	484	7.23
Ariyalūr—Deputy Collector	Perambalūr Udayarpālaiyam	1,427	505	7.83
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector.	Trichinopoly Musiri Huzur collections	1,394 ..	677 ..	13.13 ..02
	Total	4,244	1,666	28.21

211. This scheme, while relieving the Coimbatore District, and the large Erode division, of 612 square miles and a municipality, had the further advantage of getting rid of the present ill-assorted Musiri-Kulittalai division between the component parts of which there is no communication when the Cauvery is in flood. Musiri was to go with Trichinopoly, from which it could be easily reached, while Kulittalai, which lies on the same side of the Cauvery as Karūr and directly communicates with it by rail, was to be grouped with it into a Civilian charge with head-quarters at Karūr, Trichinopoly thus getting a Civilian Divisional Officer. It at present possesses none, the old Head Assistantship at Musiri having been “ listed ” to the Provincial service.

212. The scheme had, however, one weak point, viz., that the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, who already has a heavy charge by reason of magisterial and income-tax work, with supervision of the two municipalities now in the District (Trichinopoly and Srirangam), would have his work further increased by the addition of the next heaviest revenue taluk, Musiri. A suggestion to remedy this, made by Mr. Andrew, a former Collector of the District, was the formation of a new Lalgudi taluk consisting of the Lalgudi portion of Trichinopoly and the Kilpalavur portion of

Udaiyarpálaiyam taluks, rounded off by the southern strip of Perambalur, and the transfer of this taluk to the Ariyalūr Deputy Collector. The Collector (Mr Shipley) did not, however, consider this proposal satisfactory. He pointed out that the Lalgudi tract would relieve the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of only about a tenth of his magisterial work, while, though Musiri might not add more to his magisterial duties, it would give him a good deal of revenue work. Mr. Shipley accordingly suggests, as the best solution of the difficulty, that the District should also take over the Námakkal taluk of Salem which would form a division along with Musiri. This proposal found favour with the Madras Government and the Board of Revenue in 1886, and I recommend its adoption now, with the slight modification of leaving with Salem a few (12) villages (area 15 square miles) in the north of the taluk whose existing allegiance it is desirable not to disturb (see remarks on Salem). The Salem Collector (Mr. Clegg), while appreciating the relief to his District by the transfer of Námakkal, has himself suggested the retention of these villages in Salem.

213. The enlarged District would then be grouped as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Karūr—Civilian—	Karūr	612	221	3-51
	(D.T. Aravalurichi).	901	263	3-72
	Kallitalai			
	(D.T. Manaparai).			
	Total	1,513	484	7-23
Námakkal—Deputy Collector—	Námakkal	700	301	3-08
	(D.T. Paramathi).	762	295	4-04
	Musiri			
	(D.T. Tamiyér).			
	Total	1,462	596	8-02
Ariyalūr—Deputy Collector—	Perambalur	674	204	3-01
	Udaiyarpálaiyam	753	301	3-02
	(D.T. Kūpalayur).			
	Total	1,427	595	7-03
Head-quarters (Trichinopoly)— Deputy Collector—	Trichinopoly	542	382	8-19
	(D.T. Trichinopoly Town).			
	(D.T. Lalgudi).			
	Huzar collections			0-02
	Grand Total	4,544	1,957	32-19

214. The result is an addition of two taluks to Trichinopoly by transfer, and consequent relief to Salem and Coimbatore, and an extra division, coupled with acquisition of a Civilian Divisional Officer, in Trichinopoly. The Civilian Divisional Officer can be provided by transfer from the Tiruppattūr division of Salem, which District, losing two taluks—Tiruppattūr on the north-east and Námakkal on the south-east—can well afford to give up one of its two Civilian Divisional Officers. The Námakkal division can take the place of Musiri as a “listed” charge. The future Trichinopoly District will still have only seven taluks and will be below the average in point of size.

215. Trichinopoly is the only taluk in the District which needs any relief. Its revenue work is heavy, mainly by reason of disputes in regard to distribution of water, and as the treasury work is also large the taluk head accountant is of very little help to the Tahsildar. Besides an outlying deputy tahsildar at Lalgudi, the taluk has, in Trichinopoly town, a stationary sub-magistrate and a town sub-magistrate, but the magisterial file of the latter leaves him hardly any time for any other work. My original idea was, as stated above, to lighten the taluk by the creation of a new Lalgudi taluk; but this is open to the objections already set forth; and Mr. Shipley

considers that the best way of giving relief is by the appointment of an extra deputy tahsildar (to be styled assistant tahsildar) on Rs. 100 at the head-quarters of the taluk to act as a Personal Assistant to the Tahsildar. This officer would supervise the work of the taluk establishment and deal with the ordinary revenue and income-tax work of the Trichinopoly and Srirangam towns and some adjoining villages. He would not need any establishment outside that already provided for the taluk except two additional peons on Rs. 6 each. This proposal is, I think, the best available since it is difficult to afford adequate relief by splitting the taluk. I therefore recommend its adoption.

216. At present Trichinopoly, with Tanjore, forms a minor forest charge under an Extra Assistant Conservator. As regards the constitution of the enlarged Trichinopoly District, the Conservator of Forests (Mr. Hooper) holds that the Atūr-Pachamalais of Salem should be merged with the rest of the chain now in Trichinopoly and administered from there, the District receiving also the Kollimalais of Námakkal with a zone of the adjacent villages. With these additions Mr. Hooper would make Trichinopoly an Imperial charge. The Collector of Salem and his District Forest Officer are, however, opposed to the transfer from Salem of the Atūr-Pachamalais, and I agree with them (*vide* remarks on Salem). The existing Extra Assistant Conservator should be able to manage the enlarged District which will have only 327 square miles of forest reserves.

217. The present Trichinopoly District Court is a much lighter charge than the Coimbatore and Salem Courts and could afford to take over the Karūr and Námakkal taluks.

The jurisdictions of the local District Munsiff's Courts will, as remarked under Cuddapah, have to be revised to fit in better with the new District and divisional arrangements.

Tanjore.

218. This District has nine taluks grouped into six divisions thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Negapatam — Civilian— 1 municipality (Negapatam). 3 unions.	Nannilam II	293	215	11-39
	(D.T. Koduvasal).	240	217	5-89
	Negapatam II			
	(D.T. Tiruvéltai).			
	Total	533	432	17-28
Kumbakonam — Civilian— 1 municipality (Kumbakonam). 4 unions.	Kumbakonam I	342	375	13-31
	(D.T. Kumbakonam Town).			
	(D.T. Tiruvadamardur).			
Májavaram — Deputy Col- lector— 1 municipality (Májavaram). 2 unions.	Májavaram III	283	247	8-84
	(D.T. Tranquebar).	171	117	4-12
	Shiyali V			
	Total	454	364	12-96
Mannárgudi — Deputy Col- lector— 1 municipality (Mannárgudi). 4 unions.	Mannárgudi IV	301	188	6-34
	(D.T. Nidámangalam).	495	183	5-21
	Tirutturaippúdi III			
	(D.T. Védaranniyam).			
	Total	786	371	11-55
Head-quarters (Tanjore) — Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Tanjore). 4 unions.	Tanjore I	689	407	10-23
	(D.T. Vallam).			
	(D.T. Tiruvadi).			
Pattukkottai — Deputy Col- lector (at Tanjore)— 2 unions.	Pattukkottai III	906	293	2-95
	(D.T. Arantangi).			
	Total	3,710	2,245	68-28

219. Tanjore, though small in point of total area, is one of the heaviest Districts in the Presidency and requires relief by reason of—

(1) Its immense land revenue (68.28 lakhs for fasli 1312), in point of which it stands third in the Presidency and will be first when Gódvári and Kistna are sub-divided.

(2) Its large population (2,245,000).

(3) The large number of pattas (223,400 in fasli 1310) and the frequent difficulties that occur in respect to distribution of water.

(4) The litigious character of the people, and the large number of rent suits in regard to which Tanjore stands an easy first in the Presidency (see statement I).

(5) The heavy local fund work owing to the chattrams referred to in paragraph 227 below.

(6) The number of municipalities.

(7) The heavy abkari work falling on revenue officers as gauged by the number of liquor shops (2,348 for 1902-1903) as regards which it stands first in the Presidency.

(8) The large number of magisterial cases (9,793, average for three years ending with 1902).

The *District* is, in short, far above the average in almost all departments of work, and with the execution of the Cauvery or Bhavani scheme, and the introduction of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, combined with the general tendency of work to increase, the duties of the Tanjore Collector are likely to be even heavier in the future.

220. In a personal conference with the then Collector (Mr. Andrew) at Ootacamund, it was suggested to me that the District might get relief by the transfer of Pattukkóttai and the western part of the Tanjore taluk to Trichinopoly. The latter District will, however, be sufficiently enlarged by the transfer of the Karúr (Coimbatore) and Námakkal (Salem) taluks, and the proposal is moreover open to the following objections:—

(a) The major portion of the Collector's work comes from the delta taluks and the proposed transfer will not diminish it materially.

(b) When the northern half of the Pattukkóttai taluk is irrigated with the flood waters of the Cauvery reservoirs, difficulties and complications in the matter of water distribution would be likely to arise on account of the controlling authority higher up and lower down the river being different from that in the middle.

(c) The want of good communication between Trichinopoly and the Pattukkóttai taluk.

(d) Were the Vallam deputy tahsildar's range and the south-west portion of the Tiruvadi deputy tahsildar's charge, which comprise the Kallar portion of Tanjore taluk, transferred to Trichinopoly, the head-quarters of the Tanjore District would be situated at the very verge of the District.

221. A subsequent scheme, submitted to me by Mr. Andrew in personal conference at Tanjore, was to split the District into two, making—

I. A *Máyavaram District* to consist of four Tanjore taluks, viz., Májavaram, Shiyali, Kumbakónam (slightly reduced) and a new taluk (Pápanásam), to be formed out of Tanjore and Kumbakónam; and two taluks, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam, from the South Arcot District.

II. A *Tanjore District* consisting of the rest of the present District.

The following statements show details:—

222. *Máyavaram District* (as proposed by Mr. Andrew).

Divisions.	Taluks.	Constitution of taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters * (Máyavaram) — Deputy Collector.	Máyavaram ..	No change	233	247	8.34
	Shiyali ..	Do.	171	117	4.12
	Total ..		404	364	12.46
Kumbakónam — Civilian.	Kumbakónam ..	Existing taluk minus the Valangiman and Pápanásam firkas (to be formed with a portion from Tanjore into a new taluk).	234	265	8.32
	Pápanásam ..	New taluk to consist of the Valangiman and Pápanásam firkas of Kumbakónam and sixty three villages from Tanjore.	202	167	8.03
	Total ..		436	432	16.35
Chidambaram — Deputy Collector.	Chidambaram ..	Transferred from South Arcot (no change).	402	295	9.32
	Vriddhachalam ..	Do.	576	242	6.06
	Total ..		978	537	15.38
Grand Total ..			1,868	1,333	44.69

* Chidambaram was proposed as an alternative to Májavaram as District head-quarters.

In case the District as above constituted is considered too small, Mr. Andrew would enlarge it further by the addition of the Udaiyarpálaiyam taluk (area 753 square miles) of the Trichinopoly District, to be grouped with the Kumbakónam division; and in order to prevent the latter division being overweighted by the arrangement, he would re-constitute the Kumbakónam, Májavaram and Shiyali taluks as follows:—

Kumbakónam.—To cede the Tiruvadamardur deputy tahsildar's charge to Májavaram, in addition to the Pápanásam and Valangiman firkas to the new Pápanásam taluk already proposed.

Máyavaram.—To take over the Tiruvadamardur deputy tahsildar's charge from Kumbakónam and cede one firka to Shiyali.

Shiyali.—To take over one firka from Májavaram.

223. *Tanjore District* (as proposed by Mr. Andrew).

Divisions.	Taluks.	Constitution of taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Negapatnam — Civilian.	Negapatnam ..	No change	246	217	5.39
	Nannilam ..	Do.	293	215	11.40
	Total ..		539	432	17.28
Mannargudi — Deputy Collector.	Mannargudi ..	No change	301	188	6.31
	Tirutturaippudi ..	Do.	485	183	6.21
	Total ..		786	371	11.55
Head-quarters (Tanjore) — Deputy Collector.	Tanjore ..	To cede 63 villages to the new Pápanásam, and 92 villages to the Pattukkóttai taluk.			
	Total ..		454	289	6.83
Pattukkóttai — Deputy Collector.	Pattukkóttai ..	To take in the Gandharvakóttai and Kallakóttai zamindaris and 16 Government villages (in all 92) from Tanjore, and to cede the Arantangi deputy tahsildar's charge to a new Arantangi taluk.	616	210	1.91
	Arantangi ..	To be formed out of the Arantangi deputy tahsildar's portion of Pattukkóttai.	451	147	1.40
	Total ..		1,067	357	3.31
Grand Total ..			2,820	1,449	38.97

Mr. Andrew considers that the newly formed Tanjore District will not be too light for a Collector. Should it, however, be thought otherwise he would add to it the Pápanásam taluk also.

224. I am entirely opposed to this scheme which would effect a most undesirable scission of the Tanjore delta taluks. Moreover, neither South Arcot, which is to receive the relief it needs by the cession of Tiruvannámalai taluk to a new Vellore District, nor Trichinopoly, which I propose to enlarge, need curtailment in the directions suggested by Mr. Andrew. The fact is that, though the District is very heavy, it is so small and compact that, except for the cession of the southern portion of the Pattukkóttai taluk to a new Ramnad District which will be proposed below, and which will in itself give the Collector little diminution of work, it cannot expediently be split up or reduced.

225. How then is the Collector to obtain his much-needed relief? He has at present an extra Deputy Collector at head-quarters who acts as Vice-President of the District Board and as Personal Assistant to the Collector in other matters. This is however only a temporary arrangement and, as pointed out in paragraph 4 of the Madras Government's letter of 29th September 1902 to the Government of India, No. 989, Public, it has not been thought a desirable one, for, since the Deputy Collector cannot expediently be granted sufficient powers to relieve the Collector of work to any great extent he must in practice degenerate into a second Sheristadar. I propose therefore, while keeping the District as it is save for the cession of the Arantangi portion of the Pattukkóttai taluk, to replace the Personal Assistant Deputy Collector by a senior Sub-Collector. The latter officer would have no divisional charge, but would be posted to the District head-quarters to dispose *pro* Collector, and subject of course to the Collector's general powers of control, of such branches of District administration, *e.g.*, treasury, abkari, income-tax and local funds as the Collector might, from time to time, assign to him *. This arrangement avoids the valid objections entertained to the appointment of a Personal Assistant Deputy Collector, for a Sub-Collector could without objection be given powers which would very materially lighten the Collector's burden. The additional Sub-Collector would moreover be at once available to replace the Collector when the latter took short leave.

226. Mr. Andrew objects to this scheme on the ground that it would lead to friction between the Collector and his proposed *alter ego*, and that delegation to the Sub-Collector of duties sufficient to give the Collector material relief would leave the latter unacquainted with much that was going on in his District for which he would nevertheless remain responsible. I don't think however that these objections are valid. Given a reasonable amount of tact and discretion on the part of the two officers, I fail to see why friction should ensue, since the Head-quarters Sub-Collector would be merely the Collector's delegate and his work would be entirely regulated by the Collector's discretion. The Collector should receive every few days (say once a week) a list of orders which the Sub-Collector had passed *pro* Collector, and could call for papers when he thought it necessary, while really important drafts prepared by the Sub-Collector would not issue without the Collector's approval. I understand too that since I put this proposal before the Members of Government in personal conference, it has been tried, as a temporary experiment, in the Madura District and has proved a success there. I have no hesitation therefore in recommending it as the best solution in regard to Tanjore.

227. Tanjore and Kumbakonam are very heavy taluks, and Pattukkóttai also requires relief. The work connected with chattrams adds to an appreciable extent to the duties of the Tahsildars, and in regard to Pattukkóttai the following circumstances also contribute to the Tahsildar's work :—

(a) The distance and inaccessibility of its southern part.

(b) The great number of proprietary estate villages. These, under the operation of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, and when the proposed Cauvery or Bhavani scheme, which will turn north Pattukkóttai from upland to delta, is in operation, will largely increase work.

* When the Collector was doing *jambandi* or otherwise specially engaged, the amount of work handed over to the Sub-Collector could be temporarily increased.

228. Nannilam was also described in 1897 by the then Collector (Mr. Ayling) as requiring relief by reason of its large land revenue demand, but Mr. Andrew considers that sufficient relief would be afforded if the Tahsildar were given an additional revenue inspector. I should prefer however to give an assistant tahsildar on Rs. 100 to assist the Tahsildar at head-quarters as proposed for the Trichinopoly taluk. The present Collector (Mr. Taylor) says that such an officer would be specially useful in regard to income-tax work which he has found far from satisfactory in this taluk, probably owing to the heaviness of work in other directions.

229. Mr. Ayling's scheme of 1897 proposed to afford relief to the Tanjore and Kumbakonam taluks by the creation of a new Pápanásam taluk consisting of the Valangiman and Pápanásam firkas of the Kumbakonam taluk; and the Melatur firka and half the Orattanad firka of the Tanjore taluk, the remainder of the latter firka going over to Mannárgudi. While generally approving of this scheme, I think it is hardly necessary to complicate matters by bringing Mannárgudi into the case, and I agree with Mr. Andrew as to the details of the sub-division that should take place which are as follows * :—

(a) Tanjore to cede the Melatur, and parts of the Orattanad and Tanjore, firkas (63 villages in all) to the new Pápanásam taluk, and the Gandharvakottai, Kallakottai and Konur zamindaris and sixteen Government villages (in all 92 villages) to the Pattukkóttai taluk.

(b) Kumbakonam to cede the Valangiman and Pápanásam firkas to the new Pápanásam taluk.

(c) Pápanásam to be formed out of the Melatur, and parts of the Orattanad and Tanjore, firkas of the Tanjore taluk, and the Valangiman and Pápanásam firkas of the Kumbakonam taluk.

(d) Pattukkóttai will have its southern part, now in direct charge of the Arantangi deputy tahsildar, constituted into a new Arantangi taluk, and will take in the north and west the Gandharvakottai, Kallakottai and Konur zamindaris and sixteen Government villages of the Tanjore taluk.

230. The new Arantangi taluk I propose to transfer to the suggested Ramnad District. An objection which may be urged to this arrangement is that the new taluk will contain lands belonging to the Tanjore chattrams. This of itself, however, is not an insurmountable difficulty, for, arrangements could be made for their management by making the Ramnad officials agents *ad hoc* of the Tanjore District Board. There is at present a chattram belonging to the Tanjore District Board in the Madura District, at Ráméswarem, which is so managed by the Ramnad taluk board.

Nor again need the jurisdiction of the Tanjore District Board over its railway, which is now completed up to Arantangi, be affected by the transfer of the taluk.

231. The area, population and land revenue and cesses demand of the existing and reconstituted taluks are shown below :—

Existing				Proposed			
Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1912) in lakhs.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1912) in lakhs.
Tanjore (D.T. Tiruváli).	689	407	10-23	Tanjore (D.T. Tiruváli).	434	289	6-03
Kumbakonam (D.T. Vallam).	342	375	13-31	Kumbakonam (D.T. Tiruvadamardúr).	234	245	8-32
Pápanásam (D.T. Tiruvadamardúr).	900	296	2-95	Pápanásam (D.T. Valangiman).	202	167	8-03
Pattukkóttai (D.T. Arantangi).				Pattukkóttai	616	210	1-91
				Arantangi T.	451	147	1-40
Total ..	1,937	1,078	26-49	Total ..	1,937	1,078	26-49

† No stationary sub-magistrate.

The deputy tahsildars at Vallam, Kumbakonam and Arantangi will no longer be required. On the other hand it is necessary to have a stationary sub-magistrate and a deputy tahsildar (the latter at Valangiman) for the new Papanasam taluk and, as above suggested, an assistant tahsildar for Nannilam. The number of officers of this class remains therefore as before.

232. Mr. Andrew agrees with me that the new Papanasam and the reduced Kumbakonam taluks should form the future Kumbakonam division. Pattukkottai minus Arantangi would be too light a charge for a separate Deputy Collector, and I think it is hardly necessary to retain this officer. The Deputy Collector now has his head-quarters at Tanjore, which again is an inconvenient arrangement. I would place Pattukkottai under the Head-quarters Deputy Collector who, being relieved to some extent by the creation of a new taluk, can take up the extra work involved.

The following statement shows the proposed grouping:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Negapatam—Civilian ..	Nannilam	533	432	17.23
	(D.T. Koduvasal).			
	Negapatam	454	384	12.96
	(D.T. Tiruválár).			
Kumbakonam—Civilian ..	Kumbakonam	436	432	16.25
	(D.T. Tiruvadamardúr).			
	Papanasam	786	371	11.55
	(D.T. Valangiman).			
Májavaram—Deputy Collector.	Májavaram	454	384	12.96
	(D.T. Tranquebar).			
	Shiyáli	786	371	11.55
	(D.T. Vedáranneyam).			
Head-quarters (Tanjore)—Deputy Collector.	Tanjore	1,050	499	8.74
	(D.T. Tiravádi).			
	Pattukkóttai	3,259	2,093	66.85
	Total			

Madura.

233. The District has six taluks and eight independent deputy tahsildaris, of which one (Kodaikámal) is in close connection with Palni taluk, while the others constitute the Ramnad and Sivaganga estates under the Ramnad Divisional Officer.

The grouping of the District is as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluka, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Dindigul—Civilian— 4 municipalities (Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam, Kodaikámal). 13 unions.	Dindigul III (D.T. Nilakóttai).	1,122	431	6.23
	(D.T. Vedasandár).	599	215	3.00
	Palni V (D.T. Kodaikámal).		20	.42
	Periyakulam V (D.T. Uttamapálayam).	1,520	320	3.78
	Total ..	3,241	986	12.42
Ramnad—Civilian— 2 taluk boards (Ramnad and Sivaganga). 18 unions.	Ramnad (Z)	2,104	724	4.37
	(D.T. Tiruvadanai (Z)			
	Mudukuttur (Z)	1,680	394	3.53
	Parangudi (Z)			
	Sivaganga (Z)	3,784	1,118	7.95
	Tirupattur (Z)			
	Total ..			
Mélár—Deputy Collector (at Madura)— 2 unions.	Mélár IV	485	154	4.71
	Total ..			
Madura—Deputy Collector— 1 municipality (Madura). 2 taluk boards (Madura and Tirumangalam). 4 unions.	Madura II (D.T. Madura Town).	446	303	6.36
	Tirumangalam III (D.T. Usilampatti).	745	265	4.50
	Total ..	1,191	573	11.06
	Hazur collections ..			.14
	Grand Total ..	3,761	2,831	36.23

234. Among the *Districts* most in need of relief, Madura occupies an admittedly high place—by reason of its large area and population, in respect of which it stands fourth and second, respectively, in the Presidency; the increase in irrigation, which will accrue on the full development of the Periyár project from which an enhanced land revenue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is estimated; its very heavy income-tax work, in regard to which it stands first in the Presidency as regards assesses, if we leave out Kistna where the necessity for relief has already been recognised, and absolutely first as regards collections; and the large number of municipalities, local boards and unions, in all of which respects it stands in the first rank. It has also a large number of petty zamindaris and minor irrigation works. Lastly, the large Maravar and Kallar element in its population is a source of constant danger to the peace of the District, and makes it * First if bench magistrate's cases be included. third, in the Presidency in respect of magisterial* cases (11,483 on the average of the three years ending 1902) and fifth in regard to true cases of serious crime (1,359 in 1902).

235. The necessity for relieving the Collectorate has all along been recognised, and in the 1878—87 correspondence with the Government of India the creation of a new Dindigul District was one of the subjects put forward. The last and most carefully prepared of the Madras schemes, submitted in 1886, proposed to effect this as follows:—

(1) The Dindigul District was to take in the present Dindigul division of Madura, and the Karur, Dhárápuram and Udampet taluks of Coimbatore, which can

also put in some claim to relief on account of its size, large occupied area and number of pattadars, the uncertain character of its seasons, and its criminal work and high road mileage.

(2) The Madura District thus reduced was to take over the Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr taluks from Tinnevely where also the work is very heavy (a) mainly by reason of the factions and lawless character of a large portion of its population as evidenced by the anti-Shanar riots of 1899 and their *sequelæ*, and the recent movement against what is known as the *Kudikaval* system; (b) in revenue matters, owing to the litigious character of the people, the large number of individual pattadars and the uncertain water-supply in various irrigated parts of the District. Income-tax and local fund work are also heavy there though not so much so as in Madura.

The Districts were to be grouped thus:—

A. DINDIGUL.

Divisions.	Taluks, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Dhārāpuram—Civilian.	Udamalpet	568	150	2.52
	Karūr	612	221	3.51
	Dhārāpuram	853	271	4.51
	Total	2,031	642	10.54
Periyakulam—Deputy Collector.	Periyakulam	1,520	329	3.78
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector.	Dindigul	1,122	431	5.22
	Palni (including Kodaikānal)	599	235	3.42
	Total	1,721	666	8.64
	Grand Total	5,272	1,628	22.96

B. MADURA.

Divisions.	Taluks, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Madura—Civilian	Madura	446	303	6.56
	Melūr	485	154	4.71
	Tirumangalāra	745	265	4.50
	Total	1,676	722	15.77
Ramnad—Civilian	Ramnad	2,104	724	4.27
	Sivaganga	1,680	394	3.58
	Total	3,784	1,118	7.85
Srivilliputtūr—Deputy Collector.	Sattūr	569	187	2.64
	Srivilliputtūr	585	206	4.20
	Total	1,154	393	6.84
	Huzur collections	..	..	.14
	Grand Total	6,695	2,233	30.70

236. I was at first inclined to follow the main lines of this scheme; but after full consideration I have abandoned it for the following reasons:—

(1) The new District would take off three taluks from Coimbatore which does not need relief to that extent.

(2) The Udamalpet taluk could not conveniently be cut off from Coimbatore since its natural communications are with Pollachi and Palladam, and the bulk of its trade goes from the latter place to Tiruppur on the Madras Railway.

(3) The Karūr taluk should go to Trichinopoly, where its natural connection is, and not to Dindigul from which it is separated by a high waste table-land.

(4) The severance of Periyakulam from Madura is undesirable with reference to the Periyār irrigation scheme, since otherwise the supply source and the distributaries would be under different jurisdictions.

(5) With the heavy Ramnad division remaining in his District, and Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr added to it from Tinnevely, the net relief to the Collector of Madura would not be very great.

237. Another proposal that has been put before me is that the Dindigul and Palni taluks should be added to Trichinopoly, and that Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr should be added to the reduced Madura District from Tinnevely. I consider this undesirable, because—

(1) Trichinopoly cannot afford to take over four new taluks. It will be remembered that two taluks are already proposed to be added to that District, *viz.*, Nāmakkal from Salem and Karūr from Coimbatore, and that the Trichinopoly Collector, though his work is comparatively light, is the Political Agent for Pudukkōttai.

(2) The Madura Collector would be in a worse plight than before, as he would surrender two taluks which give him access to the hills and not, relatively, very much work, and would take over instead two troublesome taluks from Tinnevely with no climatic advantages.

238. The next scheme that occurred to me was to leave the Madura and Tinnevely Districts as they are and to give each Collector a Sub-Collector as Personal Assistant, as I propose in the case of Tanjore and Malabar. Both Collectors, however (Messrs. Cardew and Buckley), objected to this on the ground that more real and general relief would be obtained by a sub-division of the Districts and that the Head-quarters Sub-Collector scheme should only be adopted if sub-division proved impracticable. I admit the force of this argument and must therefore look once more to the feasibility of sub-division.

Area	3,784 sq. miles.
Population	1,118,000.
Land revenues and cesses demand.	Rs. 7.95 lakhs.

† Average number of assessments, objection and revision petitions under Part IV of the Income-tax Act for three years ending 1901–1902 6,244

Income-tax receipts for three years ending 1901–1902 Rs. 189,764

Rent suits instituted (average for 1899, 1900 and 1901) 313

True cases of serious crime (average for 1899, 1900 and 1901) 622

Magisterial cases (average for 1898, 1899 and 1900) 4,119

Ramnad division.	Total for Madura.
9,653	
309,133	
563	
1,606	
12,214	

239. Putting the Dindigul scheme out of court for the reasons above given, the only other method is to take the Ramnad division of Madura* as the nucleus of a new District. Statistics† furnished by Mr. Cardew show that this division, though zamindari, accounts for about two-thirds of the income-tax work of the present Madura District, over one-half of its rent suits and about one-third of its criminal work. The major portion of the local Court of Wards work also comes from the Ramnad division, on account of the Sivaganga estate which is under management and which will be so till 1909. The division has likewise within its borders the troublesome and turbulent Maravar population which has repeatedly caused riots in the Madura District, and the Nattukottai Chetties, Mr. Cardew tells me, owing to lack of sufficient European supervision, have now things in their own way in a manner not altogether consistent with peace and order.

Lastly if, as seems probable, the project for a railway and ship-canal through the Ramésvaram island be carried out to success, this part of the country will be greatly developed commercially and Pamban will become a great port. Pamban, Ramésvaram

and Aruppukóttai, and possibly Paramagudi, Kilakarai and Devakottai, will moreover have to be made municipalities at no very distant date.

240. The Ramnad division is, however, not of sufficient importance to constitute a District by itself. It should take in the Arantangi portion of the Pattukkóttai taluk (which I propose to make into a taluk by itself) from Tanjore and a considerable tract from Tinnevely. In the latter District the Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks are those best capable of scission, but to add these as they stand to the new District is open to the objection that their road and rail communications are north with Tirumangalam and Madura and not east with Ramnad.

241. It has been suggested that the Tirumangalam taluk of Madura might be thrown in as a connecting link, the taluk head-quarters (Tirumangalam) being the head-quarters of the new District also; but the chief objections to this, and I think they are very strong, are as follows:—

(1) Tirumangalam is likely to be irrigated by the Periyár scheme in a few years so that its separation from the Madura District is undesirable.

(2) Tirumangalam is an exceedingly hot place and would be far away from that part of the District, the Ramnad side, where increased European supervision is most needed.

242. As will be seen in my remarks on the Tinnevely District, I propose to relieve the over-heavy Srivaikuntam taluk there by cutting off the tract north of the Tambra-parani and making it, with the southern part of Ottappidáram, into a new taluk, while the northern part of Ottappidáram, with the southern (Koilpati) strip of Sattúr, including the portion of the Ettiyapuram zamindari situated there, is to be formed into a new Koilpati taluk. It seemed to me therefore that the Ramnad District could best take over this new Koilpati taluk and Sattúr, enlarged by the transfer of the Vartirayirappu portion of Srivilliputtúr. The new Koilpati taluk would be in better connection with Ramnad than Srivilliputtúr, and the arrangement had also the advantage of placing the troublesome border portion of Ottappidáram under the same District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police as the connected Maravar country in the Ramnad division.

243. The Collector of Tinnevely (Mr. Buckley) admits the force of these arguments, but adduces a variety of counterbalancing objections, the chief of which are as follows:—

(1) Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr are closely connected, while there is little or no connection between Sattúr and Ottappidáram, the northern portion of which would form the bulk of the Koilpati taluk. Sivakási, Virudupati and Sattúr are the centres of trade for the Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks, the cotton from Ottappidáram, except from the extreme north-west of the taluk, going to Tuticorin.

(2) To make over Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr instead of Sattúr and Koilpati would make Tinnevely more compact.

(3) The Vartirayirappu portion of Srivilliputtúr which has a large amount of irrigation is exceedingly heavy from a revenue point of view. With that tract added to Sattúr, the latter taluk, though shorn of Koilpati, would be very heavy and incompact.

(4) The Maravar "nest" in Srivilliputtúr which is to be found on its eastern border near Sivakási should certainly go, with Sattúr, to the Ramnad District which will not be the case if Srivilliputtúr *minus* Vartirayirappu be left in Tinnevely. On the other hand, to add it also would make Sattúr quite unmanageable.

(5) With existing road communications Srivilliputtúr will be as near Ramnad as Vartirayirappu by the Tirumangalam route and nearer by the Sattúr-Sivakási road. By the latter the most southern portion of Srivilliputtúr taluk will be but a few miles further off than Vartirayirappu.

(6) The west and south-west portions of Koilpati taluk, which are within 15 miles of Tinnevely, would be added to the Ramnad District, from the head-quarters of which they would be distant about 150 miles by rail and about 100 by road. Mr. Buckley admits that the tracts in question are within easier reach of Ramnad by rail than

Srivilliputtúr and Rajapalayam (to the south-west), but he observes that, if the Collector has to go to Vartirayirappu, he could go to Srivilliputtúr and Rajapalayam also.

244. I admit the cumulative force of Mr. Buckley's objections, and I think that the best plan will be to attach the Srivilliputtúr and Sattúr taluks *minus* Koilpati to the new Ramnad District, the head-quarters of which should be at Ramnad for the present, though it will probably be advisable to remove them to Pámban if the ship-canal project is carried to a successful issue. The District will be a straggling charge and the Collector will have to pass through Madura by rail in order to get to the Tinnevely portion of his jurisdiction, but on the whole I think this scheme is that which presents the fewest objections.

245. The new District would then be constituted as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Present Ramnad division	3,784	1,118	7.95
Sattúr division	1,033	355	6.50
Arantangi taluk	4.1	147	1.10
	5,268	1,630	15.55

* For figures see paragraph 248 *infra*.

246. The Sattúr division will carry with it, as now, a Civilian Divisional Officer and an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The sanction for the former accorded in G.O., No. 628, Public, dated 3rd July 1900. 1900 was for five years only. It should be made permanent as this division will always be an anxious charge by reason of Shanar and Maravar troubles.

247. The divisional head-quarters were moved from Srivilliputtúr to Sattúr in 1900. Mr. Buckley, however, characterises the latter place as unhealthy, and as having no suitable house accommodation

for the Divisional Officer's clerks. Srivilliputtúr, 22 miles from the railway is, he admits, not central enough; has no good sites available for office accommodation; and is not a place of much consequence apart from the temples. Sivakási and Koilpati are both suitable for head-quarters, and Mr. Buckley finally recommends Sivakási as being a large town, one of the busiest in the District, nearer the heavy revenue work of the division and a possible centre of trouble. Seeing that no head-quarters office has yet been built at Sattúr, I recommend the change proposed.

248. As regards the constituent taluks, it has already been mentioned that Sattúr should part with the strip round Koilpati † which would otherwise run like a wedge

into the reduced Tinnevely District. On the other hand, I propose, in accord with Mr. Buckley, that this taluk should take over from Srivilliputtúr, which needs some relief, a strip on the east side which

he describes as a "Maravar nest" and which is 130 square miles in extent. These proposals are illustrated by a map submitted in connection with my remarks on the Tinnevely District.

The net result will be as follows:—

Taluk.	Present.			Proposed.		
	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Srivilliputtúr	585	206	4.20	435	165	3.29
Sattúr	560	187	2.64	578	200	3.02

249. In regard to the rest of the proposed District, it is absolutely necessary to break up the enormous Ramnad division, and the necessity for increased European supervision in the Chetti country has already been referred to. A Civilian Divisional Officer should therefore be placed at Dēvakōttai in charge of the Sivaganga portion (Tiruppattūr and Sivaganga deputy tahsildars) of the present Ramnad division of the Tiruvadanai deputy tahsildar's charge (in the Ramnad estate) and of the Arantangi taluk. The rest of the District, which will be the Head-quarters division, had thought of putting under the direct charge of the Collector as in the Nilgiri. But the present Collector of Madura (Mr. Todhunter) points out that the area in question would on the average add 76 original first-class cases, 85 appeals, 258 summary suits, 140 Divisional Officer's income-tax assessments and 137 objection and revision petitions to the Collector's work which, from the difficulties of travelling in those parts and the area to be covered, is not likely to be unduly small. He requests therefore that a separate Divisional Officer may be given for the division, and I agree that this would be desirable.

250. The new District will thus be grouped as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluk, &c.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1912) in lakhs.
Dēvakōttai—Civilian	Tiruppattūr	1,589	394	3.58
	Sivaganga	(not given separately) (a).	155	.19
	Tiruvadanai from Ramnad	451	147	1.40
	Arantangi*			
	Total	2,131 plus area of Tiruvadanai.	696	5.17
Head-quarters (Ramnad)—Deputy Collector.	Ramnad	2,101 minus area of Tiruvadanai (a).	113	
	Madukalottur		146	
	Paramagudi		143	
	Aruppukōttai		157	4.18
	Total	2,104 minus area of Tiruvadanai.	569	4.18
Sivakāsi—Civilian	Sāttūr	578	200	3.02
	(D.T. Virudupati).			
	Srivilliputtūr	455	165	3.28
	(D.T. Vattirayirappu).			
	Total	1,033	365	6.30
	Grand Total	5,253	1,630	15.65

* No stationary sub-magistrate.

(a) The Collector reports that area figures for the constituent deputy tahsildars' charges of Ramnad and Sivaganga are not available.

251. The District will include three Government taluks, viz., Srivilliputtūr, Sāttūr and the new Arantangi, and Mr. Todhunter proposes to add a fourth Tahsildar for income-tax work. "At present (he says) Madura pays more income-tax than Madras town and has an establishment of Rs. 214 against Madras's Rs. 1,017. The (Ramnad) Chetties who pay the bulk of it are assessed by deputy tahsildars or Rs. 120 in direct communication with the Collector and feel so strongly on the subject that they have offered to pay for a Deputy Collector to do the work themselves. An increase in the number of Tahsildars in the District would also give improved prospects of promotion to the large number of deputy tahsildars, some of whom under present circumstances seem to have little chance of ever rising to Rs. 150 a month."

I think the proposal is a good one, considering the enhanced amount of revenue that might be obtained by more efficient original assessments by a full-time officer in the present Ramnad division, and would recommend its adoption.

Mr. Todhunter adds that the appointment of an income-tax Tahsildar would entail some readjustment (but without extra expenditure) of the deputy tahsildars' charges in the present Ramnad division, but that is a matter which can be dealt with hereafter.

252. The new District, being a heavy criminal and also a considerable civil charge, will require a District Judge. On the other hand one of the four Sub-Judges now employed in the Madura and Tinnevely Districts (viz., Madura East, Madura West, Tinnevely and Tuticorin) may be done away with, or rather transferred to the new Vellore District—*vide* my remarks on North Arcot.

A District Registrar, and a District and an Assistant Surgeon will also be required for Ramnad. The District Surgeonery might be in class II.

The new District has little Government forest so that the District Forest Officer of Madura will, Mr. Todhunter thinks, be able to manage it in addition to Madura.

253. Turning now to what is left of the Madura District, the Dindigul division is a very large one (area 3,241 square miles) and requires reduction. Periyakulam and Dindigul are huge taluks—1,520 and 1,122 square miles, respectively, but the former consists largely of forests and does not at present require sub-division. To relieve the Dindigul and Madura taluks—the latter, though not large in area, is a heavy charge and has the highest beriz in the District—I propose the creation of a Nilakōttai taluk to take in the Nilakōttai portion of Dindigul, where there is now a deputy tahsildar, and the Sholavandan tract in the north of Madura. Under these changes, which are illustrated by a map submitted, the divisional grouping, in which Messrs. Cardew and Todhunter concur, would be as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1912) in lakhs.
Dindigul—Civilian	Dindigul (reduced)	883	285	4.44
	(D.T. Velandur).			
	Palai including Kodaikānal	599	235	3.42
	Periyakulam	1,520	320	3.78
	(D.T. Uttamapalayam).			
	Total	3,005	840	11.64
Tirumangalam—Deputy Collector.	Tirumangalam	745	265	4.50
	(D.T. Usilampatti).			
	Nilakōttai (new)	473	231	3.05
	Total	1,218	496	7.55
Headquarters (Madura)—Deputy Collector.	Madura (reduced)	209	223	4.29
	(D.T. Madura Town).			
	Mēlūr	485	154	4.71
	Total	694	377	9.00
	Hazur collections			.14
	Grand Total	4,917	1,713	28.33

The deputy tahsildar now at Nilakōttai will become stationary sub-magistrate of the new taluk.

254. This arrangement gets rid of the following anomalies that now exist:—

(1) There are two Deputy Collectors (of Mēlūr and Madura) at the District headquarters.

(2) Criminal jurisdiction in Madura town vests, not with the Madura Deputy Collector, but with his colleague of Mēlūr.

(3) The Tiruppuvanam "taluk" of the Sivaganga estate is now under the Ramnad Divisional Officer for revenue and general administrative purposes, but under the Madura Deputy Collector magisterially. Hereafter it will be entirely under the Dēvakōttai Divisional Officer of the Ramnad District.

Tinnevelly.

255. Tinnevelly has nine taluks grouped into four divisions thus—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Tuticorin—Civilian— 1 municipality (Tuticorin). 8 unions.	Ottappidaram IV (D.T. Vilatikulam).	1,072	359	3.39
	(D.T. Tuticorin). Srivalkuntam I (D.T. Kulaséharapatnam).	542	321	6.66
	Total	1,614	680	10.05
Sémidéri—Civilian— 14 unions.	Nángunéri III (D.T. Rádhápuram).	730	203	4.21
	Ambásamudram III Tenkási V	481 374	182 174	4.82 2.79
	Total	1,585	559	11.82
Sáttár—Civilian— 1 municipality (Srivillipattúr). 7 unions.	Srivillipattúr II (D.T. Vartiráyicappu).	585	206	4.20
	Sáttár IV (D.T. Viradupati).	560	187	2.64
	Total	1,145	393	6.84
Head-quarters (Tinnevelly)—Deputy Collector— 2 municipalities (Tinnevelly and Palamcottah). 6 unions.	Sankaranainárkóil V Tinnevelly II (D.T. Palamcottah).	717 328	233 195	3.14 3.85
	Total	1,045	428	6.99
	Hazar collections			.01
	Grand Total	5,389	2,060	35.71

In addition to the deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates indicated, there are special sub-magistrates at Nángunéri, Surandai (Tenkási) and Sivakási (Sáttár) appointed in connection with the riots of 1899 and still employed at certain seasons of the year.

256. The District is below the average in point of total area,* but above it in population and land revenue. It is one of those most urgently requiring relief, imposed on the District and Divisional Magistrates by reason of the factions and lawless character of a large portion of the population. The widespread and serious character of the anti-Shanar riots in 1899 is within recent recollection. The census of 1901 showed about 294,000 Hindu Shanars in the District and about 211,000 of their chief enemies, the Maravars, the caste which mainly supplies dacoits to the District.†

257. Writing in December 1899, shortly after the anti-Shanar disturbances, the Madras Government recorded the opinion that “although the steps taken to stop the disturbances in the Tinnevelly District have been rapidly and completely successful, there is unfortunately no reason to suppose that the bitterness of feeling between the Shanars and the other castes is any less than it was at the time when the recent riots broke out. The administration of the disturbed areas will, for some years at any rate, require firm and careful management.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, in paragraph 86 (e) of his report above referred to, notes that “the District Magistrate's special attention should be given, more than has been the case in the past, to watching the work of the Police and subordinate magistrates, specially with regard to disputes between Shanars and non-Shanars; the

work of the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly is particularly heavy; the District is full of factions of every kind and sort, while such a large proportion of the inhabitants are lawless by disposition that any dispute is likely to grow into a serious cause for rioting.”

Punitive police are maintained in the Sáttár taluk, in Tenkási, and at Nángunéri, the head-quarters of the criminal Maravars in the south of the District, and the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are now being largely worked, which adds to the burdens of the magistracy.

258. There is at present a movement against the *kudikaval** system, under which villagers employ Maravars as communal watchmen to prevent depredation by their kinsfolk, which has caused much anxiety to the District authorities, by reason of its inevitable tendency to provoke breaches of the peace by the Maravars who are threatened with loss of profitable employment.

There is likewise difficulty in preserving order, when that is threatened, owing to the existence of a large number of petty zamindaris in the hands of absentee or insolvent proprietors who have no influence in their villages.

259. The District is also troublesome from a revenue point of view by reason of the litigious character of the people,† and with reference to the uncertain water-supply from the sixth and seventh Tambraparni anicuts‡ which gives rise to constant claims for remission. Nángunéri taluk too has a number of small and precarious irrigation systems.

Finally the local fund work, as gauged by the number of unions in the District (35), may be said to be heavy.

260. The District was singled out as one of those specially requiring relief in the 1878—1887 correspondence with the Government of India, and the scheme of 1886 provided for the transfer of the present Sáttár Division, i.e., the Sáttár and Srivillipattúr taluks, to the Madura District which, in its turn, was to be relieved by handing over some of its taluks to the proposed new District of Dindigul.

261. The rest of the Tinnevelly District was under this scheme to be grouped as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Sub-Collector	Ottappidaram Srivalkuntam	1,614	680	10.05
Head Assistant Collector	Ambásamudram Nángunéri	1,211	385	9.03
Deputy Collector	Surandai Sankaranainárkóil	1,091	407	5.93
Head-quarters Deputy Collector	Tinnevelly	828	195	3.85
	Total	4,214	1,567	28.86

* Mr. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, speaking of this system, says (quoted in paragraph 2 of Mr. Hammick's report) “These *kudikavalkars* are not the ancient and present municipal and local police of the District, but the marauders, dacoits, burglars, who not only extort on their own account, but are at the beck and call of every scoundrel who will pay them.”

† Mr. Buckley tells me that a large part of his time is taken up with suits launched against Government mainly with reference to water charges under Act V of 1900.

‡ Marudar and Srivalkuntam.

§ Exclusive of .01 lakh of Hazur collections.

262. From my remarks on the Madura District it will be seen that what I now propose is the transfer of the Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr taluks to a new Ramnad District, with the following modifications in their constitution:—

(1) It will be observed from a map that the southern portion of the Sattūr taluk, the strip round Koilpati, would run like a wedge into Tinnevely if the whole of this taluk were transferred to Ramnad. I think that the transfer should not include this strip, the retention of which in the Tinnevely District will facilitate the alteration in divisional charges suggested below (paragraph 266).

The piece thus taken off the Sattūr taluk should include the bit of the Ettiyāpuram zamindari which the taluk now contains, so as to leave the whole of that estate under Tinnevely.

(2) The reduced Sattūr taluk should take in from Srivilliputtūr, which is heavy by reason of the large number of non-resident pattadars and the litigious character of the population, a strip on the east side where Maravars are thick, and which is about 130 square miles in extent.

I submit a map illustrating these proposals the net result of which has already been described in connection with Madura.

263. Turning now to what is left of the Tinnevely District, the 1886 scheme proposed to afford relief to the present Sémadévi division, by detaching from it the Tenkási taluk. This is a step in the right direction, for Mr. Hammick, in paragraph 86 of his report on 1899 disturbances, referred to the division as one very difficult to administer at present. Moreover the Uttamalai estate is under Government management and this adds to the Divisional Officer's work.

264. The 1886 scheme afforded, however, no relief to the Tuticorin division. Mr. Hammick (*loc cit*) described this division as containing the quietest taluks in the District, but this description is no longer applicable. The Srivaikuntam taluk has now become the head-quarters of the anti-*kudikaval* agitation above referred to, which is likely to continue and gives much work and anxiety to the divisional magistrate whose work is heavy in other respects also. It is in fact, next to the general Shānar question, the most important matter at present pending in Tinnevely. This taluk, again, is the heaviest in the District from a revenue point of view, abounding as it does in irrigation disputes and remission questions, while it is difficult to perambulate by reason of bad roads in sandy soil. The Ottappidāram taluk, which is mainly zamindari, is a light land revenue charge, but Tuticorin, which contains a considerable commercial, both European and Native, element, gives a good deal of income-tax work.*

265. The Srivaikuntam Tahsildar, again, is as much in need of relief as his Divisional Officer. He has a first-grade taluk, the difficulties of which from the revenue administrative point of view have been already set forth, and in which there were in fasli 1310 some 47,500 pattas, while, though there is a stationary sub-magistrate, the Tahsildar has (like other Tahsildars in Tinnevely) been held responsible, since the 1899 disturbances, for keeping a look-out on crime and matters tending to provoke breaches of the peace throughout his taluk.

266. I proposed therefore, after personal conference with Mr. Buckley at Ootacamund, to relieve both the Tuticorin division and the Srivaikuntam taluk as follows:—

(1) By cutting off from the present Srivaikuntam taluk the portion north of the Tambraparni. The remaining part of the taluk should have its head-quarters at Azhvār Tirunagari or near it and might be named accordingly. It would have, as hitherto, a stationary sub-magistrate at head-quarters and an outlying deputy tahsildar.

(2) By making the present Ottappidāram taluk, plus the split-off portion of Srivaikuntam, plus the Koilpati portion of Sattūr referred to in paragraph 262, into two taluks, viz.:—

(a) The split-off portion of Srivaikuntam plus the southern strip of Ottappidāram, taking in Ottappidāram itself. This might be called the Tuticorin taluk, to avoid confusion from the altered connotation of

* On this ground and with reference to the number of railway stations in the taluk, Ottappidāram was raised from grade V to IV in 1895 (G.O., No. 711, Revenue, dated 31st October 1895).

Srivaikuntam, but Srivaikuntam town would be its head-quarters. There will be no real waste of office accommodation at Ottappidāram under this scheme, as the taluk en'cherry there is ancient and inadequate and would have to be entirely rebuilt if the town remained a taluk *casba*.

(b) A Koilpati taluk which would embrace the split-off portion of Sattūr plus the remaining part of the Ottappidāram taluk which is mostly zamindari. The taluk head-quarters would be at Koilpati whence there is a good road to Ettiyāpuram which is being extended to Vilatikulam.

I may note that in 1877 the Government suggested that the portion of Srivaikuntam taluk north of the Tambraparni should be added to Ottappidāram; but the proposal was dropped on the representation of the then Collector, Mr. Pennington, supported by his predecessor (Mr. Puckle), and by the Board of Revenue, that this change would make Ottappidāram unmanageably large. My proposal obviates this objection.

(3) By constituting a new division consisting of the Sankaranainārkōil and proposed Koilpati taluks, with head-quarters at Koilpati which will be conveniently central and where there are good office sites. This division would be a Deputy Collector's charge; but it should be held by a European Deputy so long as any portion of it requires the presence of punitive police. It will be a long charge, stretching from east to west right across the District, but roads are now being made which will enable the Divisional Officer to traverse it pretty thoroughly in this direction.

267. This scheme detaches the Sankaranainārkōil taluk from the Head-quarters division, to which however it has been attached only since 1889,* and gives the latter Tenkási instead.

268. Mr. Buckley, after considering these proposals in detail in his own District, wrote to me thereon as follows:—

"I. Koilpati taluk.—For the southern boundary I have taken, as far as I think I can, the southern boundary of Ettiyāpuram zamindari. I have left Ottappidāram *casba* to Koilpati. If it is left to the new Tuticorin taluk, it cannot conveniently be added to the Tuticorin deputy tahsildar's charge, which, though small in area, is heavy by reason of bench magistrates' work, income-tax, and the thousand and odd trifles that have to be settled by the local officer in a thriving sea-port town; nor can it well go to the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar and sub-magistrate at Srivaikuntam, for there is at present no proper means of direct communication northward from Srivaikuntam and the road proposed for early construction will communicate with Tuticorin only. Besides I am proposing below that the new taluk north of the river shall take in a bit more of old Srivaikuntam than was originally contemplated. The area and population (of the proposed Koilpati taluk) are large. Both are however smaller than Ottappidāram is at present. The area and population in the zamindari, which is very large, will not affect the Tahsildar, for he will have practically nothing to do, except income-tax work in the zamindari, the zamindar and his tenants having no disputes as to rates of rent, and collection being completed without difficulty. As practically all the land is dry land, of the best black-cotton variety, there is little process work except in a few minor zamindaris. Population, of course, affects magisterial work, but the figures for 4 years† for the two magisterial courts at Ottappidāram and Vilatikulam do not show they are overworked."

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
† Ottappidāram	211	372	500	481
Vilatikulam	200	550	489	323

The head-quarters of the Tahsildar and the stationary sub-magistrate would be at Koilpati, while there would be an outlying deputy tahsildar at Vilatikulam as before.

* It was formerly a part of what is now the Sattūr division—G.O., No. 517, Revenue, dated 21st June 1889.

"II. Division of Srivaikuntam.—It was agreed that the river should form the line of division and that the new northern taluk should take over a portion of Ottappidaram. Adopting my line for cutting up Ottappidaram, the new taluks will be—

	Area.	Population.	Land revenue, etc.	Shrotriem Jodi.	Peishensh.	Total revenue.
North Srivaikuntam (Tuticorin)	323	148,056	Rs. 2,19,984	Rs. 3,106	Rs. 12,952	Rs. 3,36,042
South "	368	231,774	4,44,026	4,150	..	4,48,176

"South Srivaikuntam will still have the largest area, and one exceptionally difficult to travel over, and also nearly half as much land revenue proper again to collect. Srivaikuntam must remain as the Tahsildar's headquarters north of the river, for there is a very good office on the old standard plan there. For the taluk south of the river two places are open for choice—Azhvār-Tirunagari and Tiruchendūr. In considering the headquarters of the Tahsildar, it is necessary to consider where the deputy tahsildar should be. His present headquarters is at Kulasekharapatnam. The only argument for his remaining there is a not very valuable office. I think he ought to be at Sattankulam, a place of importance, and very troublesome; it lies in the centre of the palmyra forest, is difficult of access, and consequently fails to get the attention it ought. If Sattankulam is selected, Tiruchendūr should, I think, be the taluk headquarters. It is a place of many pilgrimages, healthy and well liked by Hindus, and sites for office would be readily available. An objection to it is its distance from the villages west of the Srivaikuntam anicut (19 to 27 miles away). But it is connected with these by a direct road and may, before long, be connected by a District board light railway. If the deputy tahsildar's headquarters are shifted to Sattankulam, the new Tahsildar must have charge of the villages down the coast to Kulasekharapatnam, and as communication between Tiruchendūr and Kulasekharapatnam is difficult, he is much more likely to visit Kulasekharapatnam if he lives at Tiruchendūr than if he lives at Azhvār-Tirunagari. Two arguments have been raised against Azhvār-Tirunagari; one is that we shall be creating a new headquarters just opposite Srivaikuntam, and the other is the cost and difficulty of obtaining sites for offices. I don't think the first objection is of any great weight, but the second certainly is. I have, however, a proposal to make which will make Tiruchendūr undoubtedly the right place for headquarters, and that is, that with a view to still further reduce the South Srivaikuntam taluk, the north-western horn should be taken from it. This means a loss of 52 square miles, 27,000 souls, and nearly a lakh of revenue. It would leave the new taluk 316 square miles, a population of over 200,000 and 5½ lakhs of revenue—quite large enough for a taluk where travelling is exceedingly difficult. The only objection to the scheme is that the line of division would have to be drawn across a system of tank irrigation fed from one river channel; but I think this is of little weight, as the distribution of water rests with the Public Works Department, and the rules do not give much scope for their modification at discretion.† One way of disposing of this north-western horn is to add it to North Srivaikuntam, which it closely adjoins. The proposal would affect the new North Srivaikuntam taluk as follows:—

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
As originally proposed	323	148,056	Rs. 3,36,042
As now proposed	385	175,402	4,35,912

"The area would not be excessive, and though the beriz would be heavyish, the population would be comparatively light."

269. I accept these proposals which are shown in the map already referred to.

* The revenue figures in this extract are for fasli 1311, furnished by Mr. Buckley—W.S.M.
† I agree so long as the areas remain in the same division—W.S.M.

270. As regards magisterial work in the proposed Tuticorin and Tiruchendūr taluks, this is at present discharged by the stationary sub-magistrate at Srivaikuntam and by the deputy tahsildars at Tuticorin and at Kulasekharapatnam (the latter to be transferred to Sattankulam). Each of the two new taluks should have a stationary sub-magistrate and an outlying deputy tahsildar.

271. The District grouping, including the proposed transfer of Tenkasi taluk to the Headquarters division (paragraph 263), will then stand as follows:—

Divisions.	Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Tuticorin—Civilian	Tuticorin (D.T. Tuticorin.)	385	175	3.92
	Tiruchendūr (D.T. Sattankulam.)	..	204	3.25
	Total	701	379	7.17
Sernādēvi—Civilian	Nāngunēri (D.T. Rādhapuram.)	730	309	4.21
	Ambāsamudram	481	182	4.82
	Total	1,211	385	9.03
Kōilpati—Deputy Collector.	Sankaranainārkkōil Kōilpati (D.T. Vilatikulam.)	717	233	3.14
	..	1,025	329	5.42
	Total	1,742	562	8.56
Head-quarters (Tinnevely)—Deputy Collector.	Tinnevely (D.T. Palamcottah.)	328	195	3.85
	Tenkasi	274	174	2.79
	Total	702	369	6.64
	Huzār collections	..	..	.01
	Grand Total	4,556	1,695	29.41

272. It is necessary however to relieve the Nāngunēri taluk (730 square miles), which is too heavy for its present staff mainly by reason of the great amount of precarious wet cultivation which it contains. The taluk has now a Tahsildar and a stationary sub-magistrate at Nāngunēri and a deputy tahsildar at Rādhapuram, and I had proposed to give it an additional outlying deputy tahsildar-magistrate.

273. On this Mr. Buckley writes:—

"Something, no doubt, might be done by giving an extra deputy tahsildar, but this is not a wholly satisfactory solution, as the heavy work is revenue work. There would not be enough magisterial work for three magistrates*; for though Nāngunēri is a criminal taluk, the Maravars of Marukalkurichi generally commit their crimes outside the taluk and the criminal work is for the police. Jamabandi is the time when Tahsildars and their offices are specially oppressed with work, and it is my experience that at that time deputy tahsildars give a Tahsildar and his office very little relief. The accounts always come to the head-quarter office for check, and I think necessarily. The proposal I am going to make is a sweeping one and involves many changes; yet it has to be remembered that, if advantage is not taken of the present opportunity to set things right, there may never be another, and what calls for remedy now may become insufferable hereafter. Briefly, my proposal is to cut Tinnevely taluk in two, making a Tinnevely taluk of the northern half plus the outlying southern portion of Sankaranainārkkōil and the Kayattār portion of (the proposed) Kōilpati, and a Palamcottah taluk of the southern

* The stationary sub-magistrate at head-quarters and the two outlying deputy tahsildars—W.S.M.

"half plus the northern horn of South Srivaikuntam and the north-eastern part of Nāngunéri. Tinnevelly is a heavy taluk, though it is not large, and much of its four and a quarter lakhs of beriz* is easily levied from its double crop compounded lands. Considered by itself it might not justify any reduction. Sankaranainārkōil (717 square miles) and Kōilpati (1,025 square miles) could both lose in area with advantage and I propose they should lose 64½ and 68 square miles, respectively. Now Palamecottah, though small in area, would have a beriz of 3¼ lakhs and would be a distinctly heavy taluk. Nāngunéri would lose nearly 100 square miles in area, 20,000 in population, and over half a lakh in beriz. Even now I don't think I am doing enough for the taluk, with its enormous area of precarious wet lands."

274. I submit a map which shows the effect of these proposals under which the District and taluk grouping would be as below:—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs. †
Tuticorin—Civilian ..	Tuticorin	233	148	3.36
	South Srivaikuntam	316	204	3.49
	Total ..	649	352	6.85
Sérmádévi—Civilian ..	Nāngunéri	638	183	4.04
	Ambésamudram	481	182	5.13
	Tenkāsi	374	174	3.12
	Total ..	1,493	539	12.29
Kōilpati—Deputy Collector.	Sankaranainārkōil	653	213	2.13
	Kōilpati	957	311	2.51
	Total ..	1,610	529	4.64
Head-quarters—Deputy Collector.	Tinnevelly	339	144	3.07
	Palamecottah	265	131	3.26
	Total ..	604	275	6.33
	Grand Total ..	4,356	1,695	30.11

* 275. I consider, however, that this scheme is open to objection for the following reasons:—

(1) It involves an unnecessary amount of taluk splitting, cutting into the existing taluks of Tinnevelly and Sankaranainārkōil, which do not specially require relief for the purpose of bringing about what is admitted to be a not altogether satisfactory reduction in Nāngunéri.

(2) It does not permit a sufficient reduction in the Sérmádévi division.

* Only 3.85 lakhs in fasli 1312—W.S.M.

† These figures are as furnished by Mr. Buckley for fasli 1311.

(3) What Mr. Buckley calls the north-western horn of the originally suggested South Srivaikuntam (Tiruchendur) taluk is now attached not to North Srivaikuntam (Tuticorin), as under the revised scheme in paragraph 268, but to a Palamecottah taluk which will be under a separate Divisional Officer. The close irrigation connection of this area with the adjoining part of the old Srivaikuntam taluk [see paragraph 268 (II)] render its transfer not merely to another taluk but to an outside division undesirable.

276. I propose therefore to adhere to the scheme set forth in paragraph 271 and to keep the Sankaranainārkōil, Tinnevelly and Nāngunéri taluks as they are at present, giving relief in Nāngunéri by the appointment, as in the Trichinopoly and Nanuilar taluks of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, of an assistant tahsildar on Rs. 100 at head-quarters who would assist the Tahsildar in his revenue work. This obviates the criticisms passed by Mr. Buckley on the appointment of an additional outlying deputy tahsildar-magistrate.

277. The net result of these proposals is an additional Deputy Collector, an additional Tahsildar and a stationary sub-magistrate for Tiruchendur, and an assistant tahsildar for Nāngunéri.

The Nilgiris.

278. The Nilgiris is the smallest and lightest District in the Presidency, covering an area of only 957 square miles and consisting of three minor "taluks" (under deputy tahsildars) grouped into two divisions, thus:—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Head-quarters (Ootacamund)—Civilian—Collector. 2 municipalities (Ootacamund and Coonoor).	Ootacamund	487	38	0.39
	Coonoor (a)	230	52	0.60
	Total ..	717	90	0.99
Gūdalār—Civilian (at Ootacamund).	Gūdalār (a)	240	21	0.55
	Huzur collections ..	..	..	0.02
	Grand Total ..	957	111	1.56

Note.—The District has no taluk boards or unions.

(a) Coonoor has a stationary sub-magistrate also, and Gūdalār a sheristadar-magistrate.

279. A suggestion to enlarge the District slightly by the addition of the Wynaad taluk from Malabar has been considered in connection with the proposals to relieve that District, but there are weighty objections to the step, and I have therefore abandoned the idea—*vide* remarks on Malabar. The District will thus remain as at present.

280. Mr. Mullaly has requested that the deputy tahsildars of Coonoor and Ootacamund (pay Rs. 100 + local allowance Rs. 25) be made ordinary Tahsildars of the fifth grade (Rs. 150). No doubt the work in these two taluks has increased and is increasing, but in Coonoor relief has been given by the appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate, and the area and land revenue of the taluks are not sufficient to justify the raising of the deputy tahsildars' status. I was, however, at first inclined to recommend the raising of their pay to Rs. 120, *i.e.*, to the same level as that of the deputy tahsildars of the Shevaroyes and the Palnis (Kodaikanal), but the Hon'ble Mr. Weir, whom I consulted as a former Collector of the District, holds that this is not necessary as, under G.O., No. 459, Revenue, dated 18th August 1898, deputy tahsildars in the Nilgiris, after five years' approved service on the hills, have a preferential claim to a tahsildari in certain Districts of the plains, *viz.*, South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly.

Malabar.

281. This District contains nine taluks and the small outlying tracts of British Cochin, etc. (which are under a Deputy Collector) grouped thus:—

Divisions.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.
Tellicherry—Civilian. 2 municipalities (Cannanore and Tellicherry).	Chirakkal IV (D.T. Cannanore Town.) (D.T. Talipparamba.)	677	320	2.71
	Kottayam V (D.T. Kottayaramba.)	481	210	1.48
	Kurumbanad IV (D.T. Quilandi).	505	327	3.95
	Total ..	1,663	857	8.14
Palghat—Civilian. 1 municipality (Palghat).	Palghat II (D.T. Alathur).	643	390	4.65
	Ponnani I (D.T. Betatpudiangadi.) (D.T. Chowghat.)	426	478	4.10
	Total ..	1,069	868	8.75
Malappuram—Civilian.	Ernad III (D.T. Tirurangadi.)	979	357	2.71
	Walevanad III (D.T. Ottapalam.)	832	351	4.18
	Total ..	1,861	708	6.89
Wynad—Deputy Collector.	Wynad III* (D.T. Vayittiri.)	821	75	1.64
Head-quarters (Calicut)— Deputy Collector. 1 municipality (Calicut).	Calicut IV (D.T. Calicut Town.)	379	256	2.13
Cochin—Deputy Collector. 1 municipality (Cochin). (No taluk board.)	Cochin* (D.T. Anjengo.) (D.T. Tangacheri.)	2	28	0.20
	Huzur collections ..	..	..	0.08
	Grand Total ..	5,795	2,790	27.78

Note.—There are no unions in the District.

* No stationary sub-magistrate. Cochin has no tahsildar, but only a sheristadar-magistrate.

282. The District is a heavy charge and requires relief by reason of—

- (1) Its large population.
 - (2) Its liability to Moplah disturbances.
 - (3) The large number of magisterial cases as regards which it stands first in the Presidency (18,782—average for three years ending with 1902).
 - (4) The difficulties which will accrue for some years to come by the operation of the new settlement and the introduction of the full system of accounts prevalent in the East Coast Districts.
 - (5) The large number of individual assessee.
- The Board of Revenue in a statement furnished to me showed (for fasli 1310) about 229,000 pattas in this District against a general District average of about 156,000. The settlement is not likely to reduce the total number of pattas to any very great extent, as the following figures will show:—

Palghat taluk.

	Number of pattas.
Fasli 1309, before settlement	39,453
„ 1310, as per settlement	23,733
„ 1311, „	26,616

Calicut taluk.

Fasli 1309, before settlement	13,644
„ 1310, (27 amsams settled, 14 amsams not settled)	15,876
„ 1311, whole settled	17,036

(6) The abkari work falling on Revenue officers as gauged by the number of liquor shops (2,336 in 1902–1903).

(7) The difficulty (as regards local fund work) of road maintenance owing to the heavy rainfall followed by great heat.

(8) The administration of the Laccadive Islands which involves heavy work in connection with numerous civil suits and miscellaneous petitions of the islanders, and the general management of the island affairs and funds.

(9) The additional work which the Collector has to do as Deputy Commissioner of the Currency department.

(10) The working of the Arms Act and the large number of arms licenses (more than 8,000 in number). Part of the District (Calicut, Ernad, Walevanad and Ponnani taluks) is disarmed, necessitating the marking of guns each year.

(11) The work in connection with civil suits which are numerous and important owing to the peculiar land tenures of the District.

(12) The comparative inefficiency and helplessness of the village establishment, owing to the scattered character of the population which is not collected in village-sites as on the East Coast, and the large increase in the number of villages created at the settlement.

In point of land revenue, the District stands (fasli 1312) eleventh in the Presidency, but the increase by the new settlement has been estimated by the Board of Revenue at about 11 lakhs for all taluks except Ernad and Chirakkal which are not yet settled (Answer to Legislative Council question No. 2 at meeting of 17th February 1902). The settlement had, however, been partially introduced in Palghat and Calicut in fasli 1310. Taking this against the future increment in the two unsettled taluks we may still estimate a future increment of 11 lakhs under land revenue.

283. The geographical position of the District and the peculiar character of the people render any satisfactory relief by territorial redistribution very difficult.

284. In addressing the Government of India in 1878 (letter No. 680, Public, dated 18th April 1878) in regard to the creation of fresh Districts in this Presidency, the Madras Government observed that “the Malabar Collectorate undoubtedly demands division, but the question should be dealt with in connection with the proposed transfer* of Coorg which marches with the two northernmost taluks of Malabar (Chirakkal and Kottayam)”.

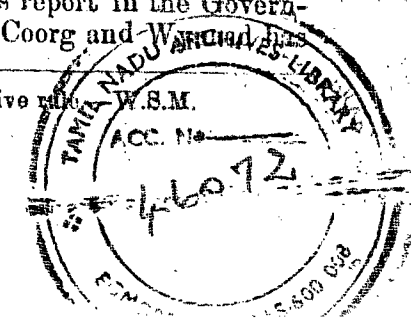
285. But it has to be remembered—

(1) That the Government of India have hitherto always refused the annexation of Coorg to this Presidency.

(2) That if it were handed over, it would, as observed in paragraph 4 of the Madras Government's letter No. 522, Public, dated 13th May 1888, to the Government of India, Home Department, have to be administered, at any rate for a good many years, as a separate District. The distinct nationality and language of the Coorgs, and the fact that they have hitherto formed a separate Province, with laws and administrative rules distinct from those of this Presidency, renders such a course desirable.

(3) That even if Coorg could be attached to a Madras District or a portion thereof, its natural connection would be with South Canara with which its people have more affinity as regards race and language than with any other section of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency (paragraph 3 of Mr. Sturrock's report in the Government Order above quoted). The possibility of amalgamating Coorg and Walevanad

* Then a possibility in connection with the rendition of Mysore to Native rule.



also been suggested, but this project is disposed of by the fact that, as Mr. Sturrock stated, "between the cultivated portions of Coorg and the Wynaad there is a barrier of hills at present unpierced by any line of communication".

I think, therefore, that we must definitely drop this scheme and proceed with the relief of existing Madras Districts without reference to the possible eventual acquisition of Coorg.

286. In replying to the Madras Government's letter referred to in paragraph 284, the Government of India held (Home Department letter of 25th September 1878, No. 1747) that "next to Bellary, in respect of need for administrative relief, would seem to come the great District of Malabar with its large population, its richness and prosperity and its as yet partially developed revenue. In 1857 much stress was laid on the need for sub-dividing Malabar, and the Government of India would be disposed to agree to the measure without waiting for the possible future transfer of Coorg". And at the close of this letter, which was largely based on a minute recorded by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, then Home Member, the Government of India indicated Anantapur, North Malabar and Ongole as the three new Districts whose immediate creation they were prepared to approve.

Later on (Home Department letter No. 1807, dated 8th November 1881), when stating that six new Districts might be required in Madras, the Government of India expressly mentioned among them "another new District for the purpose of relieving Malabar".

287. On this Mr. Logan, then Collector of the District, wrote as follows (in a note submitted to Government on 26th December 1881):—

"There are, I think, at present special reasons against such a measure—

"(1) The necessity for dealing with the land tenures on some uniform plan. "If we dismember the District before this question is settled the eventual settlement will be more difficult

"(2) The necessity for retaining an undivided control of the Muhammadan (Moplah) population

"(3) For the purpose now in hand Malabar may be taken as consisting of —

	Taluka.				
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	Chirakkal. Kottayam. Kurumbranát.
South Malabar	...	...	...	...	Calicut. Ernad. Walevanad. Palghat. Ponnáni. Cochin.
Wynaad	...	...	...	...	Wynaad.

"The prospect of the annexation of Coorg being now at an end, it is difficult to suggest any arrangement by which Tellicherry could be made the head-quarters of a District with a sufficient area and population and revenue. North Wynaad might of course be added to it, but even with that it would be too small. I fancy the annexation to it of the Malayalam portion of the Kasargod taluk of South Canara is out of the question, as it has been treated both judicially and fiscally on a different system ever since 1799 and as Canara is already small enough. The only other alternative is extension southwards, and as this would necessitate the inclusion of Calicut and South Wynaad also, it leads to the consideration of how a separate District could be constructed with Palghat as head-quarters. The objection to this is that the southern limit (whatever it might be) of the Calicut District would run through the most fanatical portion of the Moplah country, that is the country north and south of the Beypore river. The fixing of such a boundary would be an aggravation of the difficulties pointed out in paragraph (2) above."

And in replying to the Government of India, the Madras Government said (letter of 24th March 1882, No. 185 A, Public): "The Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that it would be mischievous to interfere in this District (Malabar) in the manner proposed. Its land tenures are most peculiar, and there are cogent ethnical and political reasons why the executive administration should be controlled by one officer."

288. The objections to a splitting up of the District urged in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Mr. Logan's note are, however, not very cogent at the present day. The difficulties in the way of a scientific settlement of Malabar have now at last been overcome, and the new settlement is in course of introduction, while Moplah disturbances are entirely confined to the southern taluks of the District. But the objections taken in Mr. Logan's paragraph (3) still hold the field. As he points out, the only possible basis for a fresh District is the present Tellicherry division, and even if you add to that the whole Wynaad taluk and the Malayalam strip of Kasargod, the new Collectorate would be unduly light according to Madras standards. The Malabar area in question would be 2,484 square miles with a population of about 982,000 and a land revenue and cesses demand of 9½ lakhs, which would be increased by at most one lakh by the inclusion of the southern half of Kasargod taluk. Nor with this light revenue charge would the Collector have heavy magisterial responsibilities, for as above remarked, all anxiety about law and order would remain with his confrère at Calicut.

Mr. Dance (the late Collector), whom I have consulted, suggests that this might be balanced by giving the North Malabar Collector direct charge of the Headquarters division, which would consist of the Kottayam and Chirakkal taluks and South Kasargod, while the Wynaad Deputy Collector would also take charge of Kurumbranát. This, however, involves paying a man Collector's salary for work a large portion of which could be done by a Divisional Officer, and I think that it will be best to give up the North Malabar scheme.

289. The then Government of Madras, and Mr. Logan also, thought, however, that relief might be given to the Malabar District by the transfer of the Wynaad taluk to the Nilgiris, and the Board of Revenue and the Collectors concerned were called upon to report on this proposal in Government Order, No. 1114, Revenue, dated 30th November 1887. Mr. Burrows (then Collector of the Nilgiris) was in favour of it, and so was Mr. (now Sir Henry) Winterbotham (then Collector of Malabar) "as lessening to some extent the work of the Collector (of Malabar) which threatens to become overwhelming." The Board, however, was strongly against the proposal on the following grounds:—

(1) "The language of the natives of Wynaad is Malayalam and it would be a real hardship to transfer them to a Tamil District the revenue and judicial officers of which are unacquainted with their language", and, it may be added, with their native law and custom. The same objection no doubt applied—and was in fact strongly urged by Sir W. Robinson in his minutes of dissent on that matter—to the transfer of the S.E. Wynaad to the Nilgiris in 1877, but in that case the native

population was much smaller,* the accessibility to Ootacamund easier, and the planting interest much more in favour of the change of jurisdiction than would

probably be the case in regard to the proposal now under reference. Moreover as Wynaad is not self-supporting in regard to local fund expenditure, its transfer from Malabar to the impecunious Nilgiri District would involve neglect of its roads, hospitals and schools, or a grant from Provincial funds for their upkeep.

(2) The distance from Ootacamund, and the fact that "the climate of Ootacamund is most distasteful to natives of Wynaad, and during the south-west monsoon, is so inclement that great hardship would be inflicted on all natives obliged to travel thither at that season."

(3) "The business connections of the inhabitants, both European and Native, of the Wynaad are entirely with the West Coast."

(4) The difficulty, which had been pointed out by Sir Henry Winterbotham, of efficiently manning the Wynad taluk establishment from the Nilgiris.

The Government admitted the force of these objections and dropped the proposal. Though the present Collector (Mr. Pinhey) is inclined to minimise them, I think that they still hold good.

290. The only other territorial change possible—for the size of Coimbatore and the difference in race and language between its people and those of Malabar preclude any rectification in that direction—is to hand over the Chirakkal taluk to the light District of South Canara, with which it will presently be connected by rail, and to make it, along with the southern part of the Kasargod taluk, into a Malayali division of that District. But South Canara, with its Tulu, Canarese and Konkani, is already sufficiently polyglot, and it would seem undesirable to add to the confusion of tongues by giving it a Malayali division, while the constituent elements of that division would, as pointed out by Mr. Logan [paragraph 287 (3) *supra*], not weld very well. And as this cession would only relieve the Malabar Collector to a very slight extent, it need not be further considered—an opinion which is shared by Mr. Pinhey also.

291. How then is the Collector to obtain his much-needed relief? Mr. Pinhey observes that an arrangement which would save him far more than the cession of Chirakkal to South Canara would be to hand over the administration of Anjengo, Tangacheri and Cochin to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. These are isolated bits of territory (area 211 acres, 96 acres † and 2 square miles, respectively) outside Malabar proper, and Anjengo and Tangacheri (which are leased by the Travancore Government) are difficult to get at from Calicut. Precedents for a Resident doing direct administrative work outside the State to which he is attached can easily be found. The Resident in Mysore, for instance, is responsible for the administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as well as Coorg. The direct administration of the small areas in question will not add materially to the Travancore Resident's duties, as there are deputy tahsildars *in situ* at Anjengo * and Tangacheri and a Deputy Collector, who is also Sub-Judge, and a sheristadar-magistrate in Cochin. I think, therefore, that Mr. Pinhey's proposal, which also finds favour with Mr. Bradley, a former Collector of Malabar, is well worth considering.

292. This arrangement, however, while affording some relief to the Malabar Collector, would not render anything like the help that his heavy work demands. I propose, therefore, and Mr. Pinhey agrees with me, to give the District, as in the case of Tanjore (paragraphs 225 and 226 *supra*), an additional Sub-Collector. This officer would have no divisional charge, but would be posted to the District head-quarters to dispose *pro* Collector, and subject of course to the Collector's general powers of control, of such branches of the District administration, *e.g.*, treasury, abkari, income-tax and local funds, as the Collector might from time to time assign to him. When the Collector was doing *jamabandi* or otherwise specially occupied, as for instance during Moplah outbreaks, the amount of work to be handed over to the Sub-Collector could be temporarily increased. Mr. Pinhey remarks: "With such a Personal Assistant I hope to be able to get more criminal revision work done than I have been able to manage in the past. Both suit and income-tax work are also capable of much improvement. The income-tax revenue might be doubled in my opinion if more efficient work were done. In fact the giving of an extra Sub-Collector as Personal Assistant to the Collector will increase the efficiency of work in all branches of my office."

293. I do not consider that any of the existing *divisions* in Malabar requires relief or revision. The largest in point of area is the Malappuram division (1,861 square miles), but it is heavy only when there are Moplah troubles. The heaviest division in the District is Palghat, especially on the magisterial side, but there is no sufficient case for splitting it up.

* The deputy tahsildar of Anjengo is also District Munsiff.

294. In Malabar, realization of revenue is rendered difficult by the fact that houses are scattered about, and by the *tarwad* system; but none of the existing *taluks* requires relief except Ponnani, the land-revenue demand of which, under the new settlement is estimated to be over 5 lakhs. Mr. Pinhey thought that it would soon be necessary to split up this taluk (area 426 square miles) as being too unwieldy for one Tahsildar. I am not, however, convinced that the taluk requires so much relief as to necessitate its division, which its shape and position would render difficult. Sufficient present relief would, in my opinion and after consultation with Mr. Pinhey, be afforded to the Tahsildar by the opening of a sub-treasury at Chowghat where there is now a deputy tahsildar, and the appointment of an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters as in the Trichinopoly, Nannilam and Nanguneri taluks. The proposed sub-treasury would have the same establishment as the one now at Vayittiri.

South Canara.

295. The District has five taluks, grouped into three divisions thus—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (1912) in lakhs.
Coondapoor—Civilian	Coondapoor V	620	132	2.82
	Udipi III (D.T. Karkal).	729	252	3.76
	Total	1,342	384	6.58
Head-quarters (Mangalore)—Deputy Collector. Municipality (Mangalore).	Mangalore II (D.T. Mangalore Town).	678	354	5.02
	(D.T. Bantval).	3	4	..
	Amintiri Islands	..	..	..
	Total	681	358	5.02
Pattur—Deputy Collector	Kasargod III (D.T. Aluwai).	762	231	2.00
	Uppinangadi IV (D.T. Beltangadi).	1,240	182	2.32
	Total	2,002	413	4.32
	Huzur collections	..	..	..
	Grand Total	4,025	1,155	16.38

There are no unions in the District.

296. The District is a small and light one and requires no relief, while the only division which has a claim to any is Pattur which has an area of 2,002 square miles.

297. Of the *taluks*, Mangalore (area, 678 square miles) was described in 1895 by the then Collector as a heavy one in many respects, and the Kasargod taluk (762 square miles) as one difficult to manage by reason of the litigious character of its people. The increase of land revenue by settlement now in progress in these two taluks is estimated at 5.6 lakhs. Uppinangadi is a huge taluk covering an area of 1,240 square miles, but a large portion of it is forest.

As the result of a scheme to re-arrange the taluk boundaries of South Canara so as to make the revenue and magisterial jurisdictions as far as possible counterminous, some 24 villages of Kasargod were, in 1895, transferred to Mangalore, and 32 villages of the former and 6 villages of the latter taluk to Uppinangadi.

298. The scheme I put to the Collector (Mr. Murdoch) to afford relief to these three taluks and the Puttur division was to create a new *Bantval* taluk, which should consist of the portions of Mangalore and Uppinangadi under the direct charge of the deputy tahsildars of Bantval and Beltangadi, with a piece from Kasargod, and to place the new taluk under the Head-quarters Deputy Collector. This proposal does not, however, find favour with Mr. Murdoch, and is stated by Mr. Couchman (Special Settlement Officer) whom he consulted to be unsuitable for the following reasons:—

(a) Bantval is too close to Mangalore (distance 16 miles) to be conveniently made the head-quarters of another taluk;

(b) The revenue and population of the new taluk would, unless a large portion of Kasargod be included (for which there is no necessity), be considerably smaller than those of the other taluks of the District.

299. Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Couchman and Mr. Moir (Assistant Settlement Officer) all agree that the best centre for a new taluk is Mudbidri in the north of the Mangalore taluk and I accept this conclusion. Various methods of constituting the new taluk have been suggested; the best is, I think, that favoured by Mr. Murdoch and illustrated by the map submitted. The new taluk takes in the eastern and north-eastern part of Mangalore, and the Beltangadi portion of Uppinangadi except 12 villages which are more conveniently left with the old taluk. Minor changes, to adjust boundaries, are the cession by Mangalore of one village in the north to Udipi and three in the south-east corner to Uppinangadi.

The Kasargod taluk, which, Mr. Murdoch considers, does not require relief since the transfer of villages from it in 1895 above referred to, remains as it is.

300. The new divisional grouping proposed is shown below:—

Divisions.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1212) in lakhs.
Coondapoor—Civilian	Coondapoor	620	132	2.82
	Bampi (D.T. Karkal)	728	254	3.78
	Total	1,348	386	6.60
Head-quarters (Mangalore)—Deputy Collector.	Mangalore (D.T. Mangalore Town)	384	200	3.81
	Amindivi Islands	8	4	1.65
	Mudbidri (D.T. Beltangadi)	596	107	1.65
	Total	982	371	5.46
Puttur—Deputy Collector.	Kasargod (D.T. Nilgawar)	762	231	2.00
	Uppinangadi	933	147	1.88
	Total	1,695	378	3.88
	Huzur collections			.46
	Grand Total	4,025	1,135	15.38

The only changes which Mr. Murdoch proposes as regards deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates are the abolition of the Beltangadi deputy tahsildar, that at Bantval being retained, and the appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate in the new Mudbidri taluk. Mr. Bradley (a former Collector of the District) is, however, opposed to the abolition of the deputy tahsildar of Beltangadi as it would be unfair to make the people of that tract go all the way to Mudbidri. In his opinion, in which I concur, it is the deputy tahsildar at Bantval who should be abolished.

SUMMARY.

301. The following statement compares the *Districts* as they now exist and as they would stand under the above proposals. Additional Districts are shown in italics; those which are reduced are marked with an asterisk, and those enlarged with a dagger:—

Existing arrangement.				Proposed arrangement.			
District.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fashi 1312 in lakhs.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fashi 1312 in lakhs.
Ganjam	8,372	2,010	19.07	Ganjam	} As at present.		
Vizagapatam	17,222	2,934	19.45	Vizagapatam			
Godavari	7,972	2,302	76.47	Godavari (a) *			
Kistna	8,498	2,155	75.95	Masulipatam *			
Nellore	8,761	1,497	31.40	Nellore *	7,975	1,301	30.26
Chingleput	3,079	1,312	23.50	Chingleput	} As at present, subject to a very slight rectification of frontier on the Nellore side.		
Kurnool	7,578	872	20.82	Kurnool	} As at present.		
Bellary	5,714	947	20.63	Bellary			
Anantapur	5,557	788	13.54	Anantapur †	6,715	933	15.37
Chittoor	8,723	1,291	23.63	Chittoor *	5,897	830	17.74
North Arcot	7,355	2,308	31.93	Chittoor	5,677	1,173	13.52
South Arcot	5,217	2,350	49.45	Vellore *	4,925	1,751	29.46
Salem	7,530	2,205	23.09	South Arcot *	4,208	2,106	45.45
Coimbatore	7,860	2,202	34.86	Salem *	6,291	1,698	22.12
Trichinopoly	3,632	1,445	24.70	Coimbatore *	7,248	1,981	31.35
Tanjore	3,710	2,245	63.22	Trichinopoly †	4,944	1,967	32.19
Madura	8,701	2,831	36.28	Tanjore *	3,259	2,098	66.88
Tinnevely	5,389	2,060	35.71	Madura *	4,917	1,713	28.33
The Nilgiris	957	111	1.56	Ramanad	5,268	1,630	15.65
Malabar	5,795	2,790	27.78	Tinnevely *	4,356	1,695	29.41
South Canara	4,025	1,135	16.38	South Canara	} As at present save for a possible transfer of Cochin, Tangachery and Anjengo from the jurisdiction of the Collector of Malabar to that of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.		

(a) Includes a tract of 588 square miles to be taken over from the Central Provinces.

It will be seen that the creation of three new Districts is concomitant with the reduction of eleven of those now existing, while two (Anantapur and Trichinopoly) are increased. Moreover, the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Malabar which are not affected territorially, and of Tanjore where the territorial relief feasible is quite inadequate, will receive special assistance by the appointment of a Sub-Collector as Personal Assistant to the Collector in the two Districts last mentioned, and of an officer of the same standing for judicial and Agency work in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

* Save by the proposed transfer of Cochin, &c., from Malabar to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

302. The following statement gives information similar to that afforded in paragraph 301 in respect to existing and proposed divisions. (C) marks a Civilian division. New divisions are shown in italics while reduced divisions are marked with an asterisk and those which are to be enlarged with a dagger:—

Existing arrangement.				Proposed arrangement.			
Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.
Ganjām District.				Ganjām District.			
Goomsur	1,708	339	4.70	Goomsur *	1,449	284	4.19
Berhampur (C)	1,265	531	6.88	Berhampur (C) †	1,524	586	7.39
Chicacole (C)	1,671	686	6.24	Chicacole (C)	} As at present.		
Balliguda (C)	3,126	256	(a) 0.04	Balliguda (C)			
Chatrapur	602	198	(a) 1.21	Chatrapur			
Vizagapatam District.				Vizagapatam District.			
Vizianagram (C)	1,885	844	9.74	Vizianagram (C)	} As at present.		
Pārvatipur (C)	1,007	322	(a) 0.61	Pārvatipur (C)			
Koraput (C)	8,263	485	(a) 0.26	Koraput (C)			
Narsapatam (C)	2,458	700	6.41	Narsapatam (C) *	2,159	535	5.19
Vizagapatam	611	253	(a) 0.34	Vizagapatam †	908	418	1.56
Godāvari District.				Godāvari District.			
Polavaram	3,140	160	(a) 1.11	Polavaram *	2,229	111	(a) 0.89
Rajahmundry (C)	1,152	658	24.38	Padmapuram (C)	1,499	69	(a) 0.06
Cocanada	1,205	524	12.75	Rajahmundry (C) *	993	642	16.46
Narasapur	758	400	17.97	Padmapuram	890	387	15.62
Ellore (C)	1,717	560	20.00	Cocanada *	611	357	8.35
Kisāna District.				Masulipatam District.			
Bezavada (C)	2,226	522	12.29	Narasapur (C) †	992	535	26.53
Masulipatam	1,235	366	17.54	Ellore *	1,346	321	7.64
Narasaraopet	2,400	405	10.34	Bezavada (C) *	2,138	474	10.52
Guntūr (C)	2,537	862	35.74	Masulipatam *	740	214	6.25
				Guduvana	683	200	13.06
				Guntūr District.			
				Narasaraopet (C)	As at present.		
				Guntūr *	1,214	361	9.42
				Tenali	644	288	16.08
				Rapatla-Ongole (C)	1,475	437	14.56
Nellore District.				Nellore District.			
Ongole-Kandukur (C)	3,777	628	9.54	Kandukur *	2,981	404	5.22
Nelluru	1,186	313	10.90	Nellore *	504	157	5.19
Gudur	2,287	350	10.14	Kandukur	930	207	7.62
Atmakur	1,511	206	3.79	Gudur (C) *	2,049	327	8.41
				Atmakur	As at present.		
Chingleput District.				Chingleput District.			
Chingleput (C)	1,646	659	13.10	Chingleput (C) *	1,442	583	11.09
Tatavur	1,091	391	6.94	Tiruvallūr †	1,285	439	8.77
Saidpet	342	262	3.43	Saidpet	As at present.		

(*) At Agency or zamindari.

(a) All zamindari.

(b) All zamindari.

Existing arrangement.				Proposed arrangement.			
Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.
Kurnool District.†				Kurnool District.			
Nandikotkur	690	104	3.32	Nandyal-Nandikotkur (C)* ..	1,018	185	5.65
Nandyal-Koilkuntla-Sirvel (C)	1,465	272	8.49	Koilkuntla-Sirvel †	951	162	5.57
Ramallakota	1,854	286	5.86	Patikonda *	1,432	184	3.85
Markapur	1,084	210	3.15	Kurnool	608	131	2.60
				Markapur	As at present.		
Bellary District.				Bellary District.			
Hospet (C)	2,599	394	6.99	Hospet (C) *	1,736	290	5.55
Bellary	1,590	276	6.06	Kayadrag	1,491	187	3.25
Adóni	1,525	277	7.58	Bellary *	1,129	216	5.34
				Adóni *	1,358	251	6.49
Anantapur District.				Anantapur District.			
Gooty	1,695	265	5.35	Gooty *	1,541	255	5.10
Anantapur	1,692	186	2.84	Anantapur †	1,739	179	2.83
Penukonda (C)	2,170	337	5.35	Penkonda (C) *	1,546	266	4.40
				Dharmavaram	1,889	233	2.99
Cuddapah District.				Cuddapah District.			
Sidhont	2,310	321	5.45	Sidhont (C)	As at present.		
Jammalamadugu	1,795	310	7.67	Jammalamadugu *	1,348	260	6.62
Cuddapah	764	155	3.05	Cuddapah *	510	162	1.72
Madanapalle (C)	3,824	525	7.46	Vempalli	1,690	217	3.95
North Arcot District.				Chittoor District.			
Chittoor	1,880	358	4.78	Madanapalle (C) *	2,316	363	4.87
Rānipet (C)	2,613	771	9.28	Chittoor *	1,232	261	3.97
Vellore (C)	1,647	641	10.48	Chandragiri (C)	2,129	549	4.20
Arni	1,246	438	7.91				
				Vellore District.			
				Rānipet *	714	325	7.33
				Vellore *	605	298	2.66
				Tiruvattiyūr *	668	262	7.30
				Tiruvannamalai (C)	1,605	400	6.85
				Tiruppattur (C)	1,333	466	5.32
South Arcot District.				South Arcot District.			
Tindivanam (C)	2,334	897	18.33	Tindivanam (C) *	1,325	653	14.33
Cuddalore	448	362	5.22	Cuddalore	As at present.*		
Chidambaram	978	537	15.38	Chidambaram			
Tirukkóyilūr	1,457	554	10.50	Tirukkóyilūr			
Salem District.				Salem District.			
Hosūr (C)	2,817	566	7.04	Hosūr (C) *	1,876	360	4.56
Tiruppattur-Uttankarai (C) ..	1,449	365	3.81	Dharmapuri-Uttankarai † ..	1,851	365	4.30
Sal m	1,912	670	8.60	Salem *	1,483	555	6.66
Nāmakkal-Tiruchengód ..	1,352	604	8.64	Tiruchengód-Omalūr *	1,081	418	6.60

† The area figures given under Kurnool exclude unsurveyed blocks—vide paragraph 111.

Existing arrangement.				Proposed arrangement.			
Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Division.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.
Coimbatore District.				Coimbatore District.			
Pollachi (C)	2,017	647	10.45	Pollachi (C) *	1,737	526	9.36
Coimbatore	1,989	545	8.65	Coimbatore *	1,084	452	5.37
Kollegal	1,076	97	1.15	Gobichettipalayam	1,650	346	5.70
Erode	2,778	913	14.61	Kollegal †	1,326	111	1.36
				Erode *	1,441	546	9.58
Trichinopoly District.				Trichinopoly District.			
Musiri	1,663	558	8.66	Namakkal-Musiri *	1,462	596	8.92
Trichinopoly	542	382	8.19	Arur (C)	1,613	484	7.23
Ariyalur	1,427	505	7.83	Trichinopoly	As at present.		
				Ariyalur			
Tanjore District.				Tanjore District.			
Negapatam (C)	533	432	17.28	Negapatam (C)	As at present.		
Máyavaram	454	364	12.96	Máyavaram			
Mannárgudi	786	371	11.55	Mannárgudi			
Kumbakónam (C)	342	375	18.31	Kumbakónam (C) †	436	432	18.35
Tanjore	689	407	10.23	Tanjore †	1,050	499	8.74
Pattukkóttai	906	296	2.95				
Madura District.				Madura District.			
Dindigul (C)	3,241	986	12.42	Dindigul (C) *	3,005	840	11.61
Madura	1,191	573	11.06	Madura *	694	377	9.00
Mélúr	485	154	4.71	Tirumangalam †	1,218	496	7.55
Ramnad (C)	3,784	1,118	(b) 7.95				
				Ramnad District.			
				Ramnad *	2,104	569	(b) 4.18
				Davakkóttai (C)	2,131	696	6.17
				Sivakási (Sattur) (C) *	1,033	365	6.30
Tinnevely District.				Tinnevely District.			
Sáttúr (C)	1,145	393	6.84	Sérmádévi (C) *	1,211	385	9.03
Sérmádévi (C)	1,585	559	11.82	Tinnevely *	702	369	6.64
Tinnevely	1,045	428	6.99	Koilpati	1,742	562	6.56
Tuticorin (C)	1,614	680	10.05	Tuticorin (C) *	701	379	7.17
The Nilgiris.				The Nilgiris.			
Ootacamund (C) †	717	90	.99	Ootacamund (C) †	As at present.		
Ootacamund (Gúdálúr) (C)	240	21	.53	Gúdálúr (C)			
Malabar District.				Malabar District.			
Tellicherry (C)	1,663	857	8.14	Tellicherry (C)	As at present.		
Palghat (C)	1,069	868	8.75	Palghat (C)			
Malappuram (C)	1,361	708	6.89	Malappuram (C)			
Wynaad	821	75	1.64	Wynaad			
Calicut	379	256	2.13	Calicut			
Cochin	2	26	.20				
South Canara District.				South Canara District.			
Coondapoor (C)	1,342	384	6.58	Coondapoor (C)	As at present save for a slight rectification of frontier on the Mangalore side.		
Mangaloro	681	338	5.02	Mangalore †	982	371	5.46
Pattur	2,002	413	4.32	Pattur *	1,695	378	3.86

(b) All zamindari.

† In direct charge of the Collector.

It will be seen that out of 84 divisions now existing 43 are relieved by the arrangements contemplated, the net result of which is the creation of 16 extra divisions. On the other hand, 12 divisions are somewhat increased.

303. The following statement shows taluks which are reduced in size, grouped according to the proposed Districts:—

District.	Taluk.	Present.		Proposed.		Method of reduction.
		Area in square miles.	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Area in square miles.	Land revenue and cesses demand for fasli 1312 in lakhs.	
Ganjám ..	Goomsur	1,162	3.45	798	2.18	Constitution of a new Aska taluk.
Gódvári ..	Narasapur	433	10.33	296	6.53	Constitution of a new Razola taluk.
	Amalápuram	506	9.50	334	6.49	
Masulipatam ..	Gudiváda	595	11.29	270	6.36	Constitution of a new Kalkalur taluk.
	Nuzvid	789	5.54	701	3.77	
Guntúr ..	Tenali	644	16.08	287	9.16	Constitution of a new Répalle taluk.
Nellore ..	Nellore	638	8.54	504	5.19	Constitution of a new Allur taluk.
	Gndur	910	4.33	652	2.42	
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram	514	5.04	310	3.03	Transfers which result in an increase to the Ponnéri taluk.
	Tiruvallúr	744	4.29	497	4.66	
Kurnool ..	Pattikonda	* 1,063	2.08	* 750	2.38	Arrangements consequent on constitution of a new Kurnool taluk.
	Ramallakota (hereafter Dhona)	* 791	2.78	* 682	1.47	
	Nandikotkur	* 690	3.32	* 652	3.12	
	Nandyal	* 514	2.92	* 366	2.53	
Bellary ..	Bellary	962	4.25	704	2.85	Constitution of a new Siruguppa taluk.
	Adóni	839	3.48	754	2.92	
	Alur (a)	686	4.10	604	3.57	
Anantapur ..	Gooty	1,051	3.09	900	2.84	Transfer of villages to Anantapur taluk.
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	764	3.05	510	1.72	Constitution of a new Kamlapuram taluk.
	Proddatur	478	2.59	429	2.35	
	Pulivendla	701	2.38	569	2.05	Transfer of villages to Ráyachóti.
Vellore ..	Walajapet (hereafter Arkonam)	484	5.08	327	3.53	Constitution of a new Ruvattiyur taluk.
	Arcoth	432	4.70	387	3.80	
	Wandiwash	466	4.85	336	3.38	
South Arcot ..	Tindivanam	816	7.50	451	4.37	Constitution of a new Gingee taluk.
	Villupuram	509	6.83	469	6.57	
Salem ..	Salem	1,071	5.74	642	3.80	Constitution of a new Omalur taluk (b).
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore	804	4.27	644	3.12	Constitution of a new Avannashi taluk (c).
	Palladam	741	4.90	461	3.80	
	Satyamangalam (hereafter Gobichettipalayam)	1,155	4.38	935	4.18	Transfer of villages to Kollegal.
Tanjore ..	Tanjore	689	10.23	431	6.83	Constitution of a new Pápanásum and Arantangi taluks.
	Kumbakonam	342	13.31	234	8.32	
	Pattukkottai	906	2.95	616	1.91	
Madura ..	Madura	446	6.56	209	4.29	Constitution of a new Nilakottai taluk.
	Dindigul	1,122	5.22	886	4.14	
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur	585	4.20	455	3.28	Transfer of villages to Sáttúr.
Tinnevely ..	Ottappidaram (hereafter Koilpati)	1,072	3.39	1,025	3.42	Constitution of a new Tiruchendur taluk.
	Sriyakkuntam (hereafter Tuticorin)	542	6.65	385	3.92	
South Canara ..	Mangalore	678	5.02	384	3.81	Constitution of a new Mudbidri taluk.
	Uppanangadi	1,240	2.32	933	1.93	

* The Kurnool areas exclude unsurveyed blocks—vide paragraph 111.

(a) Alur is further relieved by the proposed appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate.

(b) There is also slight reduction in Tiruchengudi and Namakkal taluks (the latter transferred to Trichinopoly) by the arrangements consequent on this.

(c) Coimbatore taluk gets farther relief by the appointment of a deputy tahsildar at headquarters.

304. The following taluks receive relief otherwise than by reduction. The grouping is again by proposed Districts:—

District.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fasli 1312) in lakhs.	Relief afforded.
Ganjám ..	Berhampur ..	526	5.39	Appointment of an additional deputy tahsildar.
Vizagapatam ..	Golgonda ..	1,263	2.00	Appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate.
Górávari ..	Rámachandrapuram ..	296	11.72	Appointment of an additional deputy tahsildar.
Masulipatam ..	Tanuku ..	371	12.36	
Guntúr ..	Bápatla ..	679	10.24	Appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate.
Kurnool ..	Sirvel ..	* 422	2.45	
Anantapur ..	Kadiri ..	1,158	1.83	Appointment of an outlying deputy tahsildar.
Salem ..	Hosúr ..	1,217	2.45	Appointment of a stationary sub-magistrate.
	Krishnagiri ..	659	2.11	
	Dharmapuri ..	941	2.48	
	Tiruchengód (a) ..	637	4.47	
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	542	8.19	Appointment of an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters.
Tanjore ..	Nannilam ..	293	11.39	
Tinnevely ..	Nángunéri ..	730	4.21	
Malabar ..	Ponnáni ..	426	4.10	

* Excludes unsurveyed blocks.

(a) Tiruchengód is also slightly diminished in connection with the constitution of a new Omalúr taluk.

305. On the other hand the following taluks are increased in area:—

District.	Taluk.	Present.		Proposed.		Method of increase.
		Area in square miles.	Land revenue (fasli 1312) in lakhs.	Area in square miles.	Land revenue (fasli 1312) in lakhs.	
Chingleput ..	Ponnéri ..	347	2.65	788	4.21	Transfer of villages from the Tiruvallúr taluk.
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	875	1.66	922	1.70	Transfers intended to relieve the Gooty taluk.
	Dharmavaram ..	624	.95	731	1.16	
Cuddapah ..	Rayachóti (b) ..	998	1.57	1,131	1.90	Transfer of villages from Puliyendla.
Chimbatore ..	Kollegal (c) ..	1,076	1.15	1,326	1.35	Transfer of villages from Satyamangalam.
Ramnad ..	Sáttúr ..	560	2.64	578	3.02	Transfer of villages from Srivilliputtúr.

(b) The taluk receives, however, an outlying deputy tahsildar.

(c) This taluk is mainly forest.

306. The net results are that out of 158 taluks now existing, 40 are reduced by the creation of fresh taluks (17) or otherwise, 15 are relieved otherwise than by territorial changes, and 6 are somewhat increased.

PART III.—PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF THE I.C.S. AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS' CADRES WITH REFERENCE TO MY TERRITORIAL SCHEMES.

MY PROPOSALS AS AFFECTING THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

307. In Madras, as in other Provinces, the normal strength of the I.C.S. cadre depends on the number of sanctioned "superior" appointments tenable by the Indian Civil Service. On these superior appointments, a 4 per cent. allowance is made for deputations and temporary appointments, and from the figures thus obtained the total strength of the service is then deduced in a ratio of 1.967 : 1 in order to provide for men in training in the "inferior" appointments and leave vacancies. The existing number of superior appointments is as shown below:—

- 2 Members of Council.
- 2 High Court Judges.
- 4 Members, Board of Revenue.
- 3 Secretaries to Government.
- 1 Resident, Travancore.
- 1 Inspector-General of Police.
- 1 Director of Public Instruction.
- 1 Inspector-General of Prisons.
- 20 District and Sessions Judges.*
- 22 Collectors.*
- 1 Commissioner of Coorg (recruited from the Madras I.C.S.).
- 2 Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.
- 1 Registrar, High Court.
- 1 Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
- 1 Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
- 1 Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement.
- 1 Deputy Director, Land Records.
- 15 Sub-Collectors.*

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Adding three to these (at 4 per cent.) for temporary appointments and deputations, the determinant number is 83 which, in the prescribed ratio of 1 : 1.967 to provide for leave vacancies and men in training in inferior posts, gives a total normal strength of 163, with an annual recruitment, at 4.31 per cent. to total strength, of 7 *per annum*. The actual strength of the service as it stood on 1st July 1903, the midway period in the calendar year generally looked to in recruitment calculations, was 169.

308. The scheme for the re-arrangement of the Górávari and Kistna Districts sent up to the Government of India provided for three fresh superior appointments, viz., a Collector, a Judge and a Sub-Collector. I understand however that the Government of India consider that the last-mentioned appointment should be a Head Assistantship and therefore an inferior post.

309. My present proposals involve the following additional superior appointments:—

- One Collector } in connection with the new Ramnad District,
- One Judge }
- One Collector for the proposed Chittoor District,
- Two additional Sub-Collectors as Personal Assistants to the Collectors of Malabar and Tanjore, and
- One Sub-Collector as Judicial Assistant to the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

* These numbers include two Collectorates, four Judgeships and two Sub-Collectorates "listed", or to be "listed", to the Provincial service. The "listed" appointments are, however, retained for recruitment purposes as they roughly balance the loan of Madras Civilians to serve under the Government of India.

We have therefore, including the new Guntūr District, to provide eight new superior appointments, viz., three Collectorships, two Judgeships and three Sub-Collectorships.

310. On the other hand the existing scale provides for two appointments not at present occupied by Civilian officers, those of Director of Public Instruction and Inspector-General of Prisons, and as neither of these seems likely to be held by a Civilian in the near future, I would suggest their omission for the present from the *cadre* scale. We should then get a net increase of six superior appointments, involving a total normal strength of 175 men, and a normal annual recruitment of 7.5, or say 7 and 8 in alternate years.

311. Under inferior appointments we require four more Head Assistant Collectors, viz.—

Two in connection with the Guntūr District, allowing for the modification in the original proposals referred to in paragraph 308.

Two in connection with the Chittoor District.

The two further inferior officers required in connection with the recruitment of six additional superior officers will be Assistant Collectors available for duty in any District.

312. Now as to the actual cost of the additional appointments required.

At present there are 22 Collectors and 20 Judges. Of these four Collectorates, viz., Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Nilgiris, are on localised rates of pay, i.e., the first three Districts carry a pay of Rs. 2,500, and the last a pay of Rs. 2,000, which is enjoyed by the Collectors concerned irrespective of their seniority. The other 18 Collectorates and the 20 Judges now carry a general rate of Rs. 2,333½* save that the two junior officers, whether Collectors or Judges, draw Rs. 1,800 only.

313. I understand, however, that the Madras Government have proposed to the Government of India certain modifications in this grading with the object of improving the prospects of the District Judges. Under these proposals the grades would stand thus, outside the four Collectorates carrying special rates of pay:—

	RS.	
2 Judges on ...	3,000	} All to be graded personally and not with reference to local charges.
4 Do. ...	2,500	
27 Collectors and Judges on ...	2,333½	
5 Do. do. ...	1,800	
38		

The additional cost of this scheme as compared with present arrangements is Rs. 400 a month which, however, has no connection with the creation of new Districts, etc. I do not therefore take it into account in making out the cost of my schemes.

314. The three extra Collectors and two extra Judges required by my District proposals may be added to the Rs. 1,800 grade, as already proposed in the Madras Government's letter, No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, in the case of Guntūr, and would thus involve an extra cost of Rs. 9,000 *per mensem*. This, however, can be reduced by certain other proposals which I now submit.

315. (1) The Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Tanjore and Nilgiris Collectorates need no longer, I think, be on special rates of pay. Ganjām and Vizagapatam are even now not heavy as several of the other Collectorates, while the East Coast Railway has made em much more pleasant than they used to be from a social point of view. The work of the Tanjore Collector will be considerably reduced by the appointment of a Head-quarters Sub-Collector, while to delocalise the pay of the Nilgiris will remedy the anomaly that if that District be held by a junior officer he draws more pay than he could in a heavier charge, while a senior Collector loses pay by taking it. Such an officer, who might have deserved well of the State and yet be held unsuitable for higher promotion, should be qualified to receive the Nilgiris as a *sotatium* without suffering in income.

* The Madras Collector gets also a local allowance of Rs. 200 as Protector of Emigrants.

I would therefore bring all these Districts into the general scale, adding for that purpose 4 to the Rs. 2,333½ Collectorates and Judgeships, with the result of a net saving of Rs. 166½ *per mensem*. The future grading of the Collectors and Judges would then be as follows, the pay being personal in all cases:—

	RS.
2 Judges on ...	3,000
4 do. ...	2,500
31 Collectors and Judges ...	2,333½
10 Collectors and Judges ...	1,800

(2) At present two Collectorates and four Judgeships have been listed to the Provincial Service. As three Collectors and two Judges will now be added to the *cadre*, I think one more Judgeship should be so "listed", more especially as the net result of my proposals injures the Provincial Judicial Service by reducing the number of Sub-Judges by one. This will give a further saving of Rs. 600 a month, the difference between the cost of a junior Civilian and a junior Provincial Judge, a saving which would proportionately increase in the higher grades as the Provincial officer draws only about two-thirds of the sanctioned Civilian pay.

316. The net extra cost by adding five to the Collectors and Judges would then be Rs. 9,000 — 166½ — 600 = Rs. 8,233½ *per mensem*.

That of adding three Sub-Collectors is Rs. 3 × 1,166½ = Rs. 3,500; that of adding four Head Assistants Rs. 4 × 768½ = Rs. 3,073½; and that of two extra Assistants will vary according as they have or have not passed the standard examination. Taking the higher figure it will be Rs. 560 × 2 = Rs. 1,120.

317. Hitherto we have been dealing with pay only, but there are some further items to be considered, viz., Fixed tentage and Exchange compensation allowance.

The increase under the former is Rs. 417-3-6 *per mensem* made up thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For 3 Collectors at Rs. 50 ...	150	0	0
For 3 Sub-Collectors at Rs. 35 ...	105	0	0
For 4 Head Assistants at Rs. 35 ...	140	0	0
For 2 Assistants at Rs. 11-1-9 ...	22	3	6
Total ...	417	3	6

And under the latter Rs. 944-11-3 thus:—

For 4 new Civilian Collectors and Judges at 6½ per cent. of Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 112-8-0 ...	450	0	0
For 3 Sub-Collectors at 6½ per cent. of Rs. 1,167 or Rs. 72-15-0 ...	218	13	0
For 4 Head Assistants at 6½ per cent. of Rs. 768 or Rs. 48 ...	192	0	0
For 2 Assistants at 6½ per cent. of Rs. 560 or Rs. 35 ...	70	0	0
Extra charge on account of delocalising the pay of the Collector of the Nilgiris* ...	13	14	3
Total ...	944	11	3

318. The total extra cost is thus Rs. 17,288-9-5:—

Pay of new Collectors and Judges ...	8,233	5	4
Do. Sub-Collectors ...	3,500	0	0
Do. Head Assistants ...	3,073	5	4
Do. Assistants ...	1,120	0	0
Tentage ...	417	3	6
Exchange compensation allowance ...	944	11	3
Total <i>per mensem</i> ...	17,288	9	5
Total <i>per annum</i> ...	2,07,463	1	0

* The net saving in salaries shown above with reference to the delocalising of the pay of the Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Tanjore Collectorates does not come into effect here, as exchange compensation allowance does not increase after a pay of Rs. 2,222-8-0 has been reached.

Of this, Rs. 72,011-4-0 has already been estimated for in connection with the new Guntūr District (paragraph 45 of Madras letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902).

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

319. There are at present 79 Deputy Collectors distributed in the grades shown below :—

Grade.	Number.	Pay.	Total cost per mensem.
I	2	Rs. 700	Rs. 1,400
II	5	600	3,000
III	15	500	7,500
IV	22	400	8,800
V	17	300	5,100
VI	18	250	4,500
Total ..	79	..	30,300

To these, however, one on-Rs. 700 ought to be added as representing a Sub-Collectorship "listed" to the Provincial Service but still held by a Statutory Civilian, as, on his vacating it, it will be transferred to the Deputy Collectors' list. Including this post, the existing scales in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces compare as follows, the figures regarding other Provinces being taken from their civil lists for October 1903.

Madras.				Bombay.			
Grade.	Number.	Pay.	Total.	Grade.	Number.	Pay.	Total.
I	2	Rs. 700	Rs. 1,400	I	1	800	800
II	5	600	3,000	II	3	700	2,100
III	15	500	7,500	III	4	600	2,400
IV	22	400	8,800	IV	17	500	8,500
V	17	300	5,100	V	19	400	7,600
VI	18	250	4,500	VI	28	300	8,400
Total ..	80	..	31,000	Total ..	72	..	29,800
Average pay per Deputy Collector.	..	387½	..	Average pay per Deputy Collector	..	414	..

Bengal.				United Provinces.			
Grade.	Number.	Pay.	Total.	Grade.	Number.	Pay.	Total.
I	7	Rs. 500	Rs. 3,500	I	4	800	3,200
II	9	700	6,300	II	5	700	3,500
III	21	600	12,600	III	10	600	6,000
IV	62	500	31,000	IV	22	500	11,000
V	91	400	36,400	V	43	400	17,200
VI	94	300	28,200	VI	37	300	11,100
VII	55	250	13,750	VII	24	250	6,000
VIII	47	200	9,400				
Total ..	386	..	1,43,250	Total ..	145	..	58,000
Average pay per Deputy Collector.	..	371	..	Average pay per Deputy Collector	..	400	..

In Bengal the Deputy Collector's *cadre* is, I understand, self-contained, i.e., it includes provision for leave vacancies and deputations which in Madras are met by temporary promotions of Tahsildars and others.

320. My proposals involve an increase of 14 Deputy Collectors, viz. :—

	For divisions.	For treasury.	For other duty.
Masulipatam	+ 1	..	..
Guntūr	+ 2	+ 1	..
Nellore	+ 1	..	..
Kurnool	+ 1	..	..
Bellary	+ 1	..	..
Anantapur	+ 1	..	..
Chittoor	+ 1	+ 1	..
Vellore	+ 1	..	..
Salem	+ 1	..	..
Coimbatore	+ 1	..	..
Tanjore	- 1	..	- 1*
Ramnad	+ 1	+ 1	..
Tinnevely	+ 1	..	..
Total ..	+ 12	+ 3	- 1
	14		

321. I propose to provide these as shown below, adding the Rs. 800 grade which now exists in the other Provinces mentioned above.

Present strength.†				Proposed strength.			
Grade.	No.	Pay.	Total cost.	Grade.	No.	Pay.	Total cost.
I	3	Rs. 700	Rs. 2,100	I	2	800	1,600
II	5	600	3,000	II	4	700	2,800
III	15	500	7,500	III	6	600	3,600
IV	22	400	8,800	IV	20	500	10,000
V	17	300	5,100	V	22	400	8,800
VI	18	250	4,500	VI	20	300	6,000
	80	..	31,000	VII	20	250	5,000
Average pay	..	387½	..	Average pay	94	..	37,200

322. The total additional cost is thus Rs. 6,800 a month. To this must be added tentage for the 12 extra divisional Deputy Collectors at Rs. 11-1-9 each, or in all Rs. 133-5-0. The total is therefore Rs. 6,933-5-0 *per mensem* or Rs. 83,199-12-0 *per annum*.

Of this Rs. 13,599-15-0 has already been estimated for in connection with the Guntūr District.

* This represents the Personal Assistant Deputy Collector to be replaced by an Additional Sub-Collector.

† Including the still unoccupied "listed" appointment above referred to.

PART IV.—COLLECTORS' OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

323. In paragraph 30 of the Chief Secretary's letter to the Government of India, No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, on the Gódvári-Kistna scheme, the Madras Government, in proposing a scale of establishment for the new Guntúr Collectorate, remarked: "In anticipation of the possible objection that the conversion of three Districts into four ought to allow of a larger decrease in the offices of the existing Collectorates than has been suggested, I am to point out that the Madras practice has been to give all Collectorates, other than the Madras Town and the very small Nilgiri District, a fairly uniform office staff; that the same principle was adopted when the two existing Districts of Bellary and Anantapur were carved out of the old Bellary District in 1882; and that all the Districts now in question will be important charges, while two of them (Masulipatam and Guntúr) will be largely above the average in point of revenue. At the same time this Government think that the present system in this respect, which is based on a scheme now 40 years old and which practically ignores the great difference in conditions of work which exist in various Collectorates, can no longer be maintained and that each Collector's office requires revision with reference roughly to the actual amount of work with which it has to cope. Mr. Meyerhaas has been instructed to include this question in the matters with which he is dealing, and the establishment now proposed must therefore be regarded as provisional only."

324. To these remarks I would add the following extract, with reference to Collectors' offices, from a Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitted to Government in June 1902: "The Board is disposed to doubt their adequacy for present requirements. These offices have always seemed to the Board to be much harder worked than Presidency offices; there has in fact been no serious addition to the staff since the date of Mr. Pelly's revision*, except where additions have been necessitated by totally new work, such as income-tax, abkári, or the audit of local and special fund accounts and contingent expenditure. Mr. Garstin (in 1883) submitted proposals for improving the Account and Treasury branches, but they were not given effect to owing to financial considerations. Since the date of Mr. Garstin's report, work has gone on increasing in Collectors' offices; among recent developments may be mentioned such items as Government loans, minor irrigation works, mining industry, larger and more recurring demands for statistics (e.g., of coercive processes, of agricultural indebtedness, and of work in various offices), the disposal number system with its attendant indexes, registers, and rules for the arrangement and destruction of records, the acquisition of land for public purposes, which is now required to be made invariably under the Act, the revision within the last twenty years of the village service establishments in the ryotwari portions of 18 Districts, the introduction of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act and the revision in consequence of village establishments in proprietary estates, the introduction of the Government of India's rules regarding the assessment of town-sites and waste lands, and the preparation of material for more or less extended enquiries whether by special officers or by commissions deputed by the Government of India. The Board is convinced that an establishment which was considered sufficient about thirty years ago is not sufficient now, and this view receives support from the facts that, since the submission of Mr. Garstin's scheme, the holdings, the revenue demand and the number of pottas, have considerably increased. The Board would also draw attention to the fact that, with slight differences, the Collector's office establishments are everywhere of much the same strength. The average strength, exclusive of the Treasury branch proper, is

* Mr. Pelly's revision, it should be remembered, involved a reduction and not an increase of expenditure (Cf. G.O., No. 369, Revenue, dated 25th March 1885, paragraph 2)—W.S.M.

† The improvements were mainly in the direction of putting all accountants into the Accounts branch, of raising the pay of the head accountant to Rs. 100, and of some increase in total establishment—W.S.M.

47, varying from 43 in South Canara to 50 in Tanjore and Malabar. The strength of the Correspondence and Record departments is the same in almost every District, viz., 28, and variations practically exist only in the English and Vernacular Account departments. It follows that, so far as their Correspondence and Record departments are concerned, the heavier Districts must be undermanned or at least that a redistribution of establishments between the lighter and the heavier Districts of the Presidency is called for."

325. I have accordingly prepared scales of establishment which discriminate groups of Districts according to the general weight of the work, after taking into account the territorial modifications proposed, and other considerations such as the comparative unhealthiness of certain headquarters (with a consequent addition to the sick list) and the difficulty of procuring efficient clerks.

326. I have also, following Mr. Garstin's proposal in 1883, amalgamated the English and Vernacular branches of the Correspondence and Account sections, the separation of which is no longer required owing to the fact that the Collectors' correspondence is now conducted almost entirely in English, and is largely disregarded in practice; and I have put the accountants now employed in the Treasury and Stamp section, into the Accounts section. That the latter section, the work of which has largely increased since Mr. Pelly's time, greatly needs strengthening is a fact to which the Board of Revenue drew attention twenty years ago.

Another change which I propose is the abolition (for clerks) of the existing rates of pay on Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and Rs. 45, and to make the grades run thus (after Rs. 15)—Rs. 20, 30, 40, 50, etc. My reason for doing this is that, with promotion going as at present by steps of Rs. 5 only in the lower grades, the tendency is to hold that a man worth Rs. 20 is worth Rs. 25 and so on, and thus to give too much weight to mere seniority. But when the advance is by Rs. 10, merit is likely to have greater weight. Lastly I consider it preferable to have a fewer number of highly-paid clerks than a larger number on such low pay as Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

327. The majority of Collectors accept these proposals. A few doubt whether the abolition of the intermediate grades on Rs. 25, etc., will ensure the purpose I have in view—a matter which must of course depend on the personal attention the Collector gives to office promotions, and others prefer (I think wrongly) to have more low-paid clerks than a fewer number on higher pay. The chief objection I have received to the amalgamation of the English and Vernacular Correspondence branches is based on the idea that the English head clerk would then no longer work directly under the Collector, but this is a misapprehension. What I want to do is to break down the now anachronistic distinction between an English and a Vernacular section. There is no objection to the work of the amalgamated branch being so distributed as to leave the head clerk in his present position so far as office work is concerned, though the Sheristadar would of course be responsible for the branch as a whole.

328. I shall now proceed to discuss, section by section, the existing and proposed scales of establishments for the various Collectorates excluding Madras and the Nilgiris. The latter I will deal with separately. The Madras Collector's office scale differs entirely from that of ordinary Districts by reason of his work being mainly in connection with Customs and Income tax, and need not be interfered with at present. On the other hand the provisional establishments proposed for the new Gódvári, Masulipatam, Guntúr and Nellore Districts in the Madras Government's letter of 29th September 1902, No. 989, Public, to the Government of India will now come under revision with reference to the principles to be applied to other Districts, and in these cases as in others I shall take the scale now existing as that to be modified.

329. I have, I should explain, framed my present proposals after obtaining opinions from all the Collectors concerned. This

Mr. Cumming (Gódávari).
Messrs. Carr and Cowie (Bellary).

Messrs. Carr and Cowie (1
Mr. Macleod (Caddapah).

Mr. Macleod (Chudappan).
Vaughan (North Arcot).

.. Clegg (Salem).

“ Mounsey (Coimbatore):

Shipley (Trichinopoly).

Andrew (Tanjore).

Pinhey (Malabar).

63. "Honey (Honey)."

from all the Collectors concerned. This I did by circulating a suggested general *minimum* scale and asking each Collector what additions to or alterations in it he would suggest for his District, and the scales I now set forth have been largely influenced by the replies received. I have also had the benefit of personal conference on the subject with the Collectors noted on the margin, and I may claim that the

specific proposals put forward for their Districts are in general consonance with their views.

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.

(Old English and Vernacular Correspondence Branches.)

330. The chief officer in this branch is the Collector's Sheristadar who at present receives Rs. 200, or the pay of the second highest taluk in the District, whichever is higher. Under this system the Sheristadars of Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar, in all 11 out of 20, draw Rs. 225. With the regrading of taluks which I have suggested in Part VI, Rs. 225 could, under the existing system, be drawn by the Sheristadars of Gódvári, Masulipatam, Guntúr, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Malabar only. To these I would add Vellore, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely, as being heavy Districts, thus keeping the Rs. 225 Sheristadars at 11. The extra cost involved by the three new Districts will thus be $3 \times \text{Rs. } 200 = \text{Rs. } 600$ a month.

331. The English head clerk draws a uniform pay of Rs. 150 in all Districts and will continue to do so. The increased cost here is, therefore, an officer on this pay for the three new Districts, *i.e.*, Rs. 450 a month.

332. Coming now to the subordinate establishment, it has to be noted that, under Government Order, No. 218, Financial, dated 8th March 1902, each Collectorate was to be provided with two typists on pay of Rs. 20—1—55 in lieu of two existing clerkships on Rs. 25 and Rs. 35. The change has not yet been uniformly carried out, but when this has been done, the typical existing establishment, which prevails in all the Districts under consideration except Cuddapah, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, will be as follows :—

[illegible]

Cuddapah differs only in having an additional clerk on Rs. 20. Ganjám and Vizagapatam on the other hand lack the two clerks on Rs. 20 and two on Rs. 15, but Ganjám has one clerk extra on Rs. 50.

333. The faults of this general scale, apart from its uniform application to Districts which vary much in regard to the work done, are—

(a) The absence of provision for a really responsible clerk next to the English head clerk who could work directly under the Collector, say in respect to magisterial duties, the descent being from the English head clerk on Rs. 150 to two clerks on Rs. 70.

(b) The excessive number of grades, which I desire to reduce, as above mentioned, by making promotion after Rs. 20 go by steps of Rs. 10.

(c) The undue proportion of men on Rs. 15—about one-third of the whole, excluding typists. This is a special drawback in Collectorates such as those of the Ceded Districts in which it is difficult to procure a local supply of educated men, for good men cannot easily be got from outside to fill such low-paid appointments.

I propose therefore, as a rule, slightly to reduce the total number of hands, but to provide for more efficient men by better rates of pay. It is the relatively large number of low-paid clerks in Collectors' offices, men who cannot be trusted with other than routine work, which tends to delay in disposal of work.

334. I propose to have four scales for the establishments now in question as shown below:—

Scale A.

		Rs.
1 clerk on Rs. 100	...	100
1 " " 70	...	70
1 " " 60	...	60
2 clerks " 50	...	100
2 " " 40	...	80
2 " " 30	...	60
2 " " 20	...	40
3 " " 15	...	45
2 typists " 20-1-35	...	55
16	Total	610

Scale B.

	Rs.
1 clerk on Rs. 100	100
1 " " 70	70
1 " " 60	60
2 clerks " 50	100
2 " " 40	80
3 " " 30	90
3 " " 20	60
3 " " 15	45
2 typists " 20-1-35	55
Total	660

Scale C.

		Rs.	RE.
1 clerk on	Rs. 100	... ..	100
" "	70	... ..	70
" "	60	... ..	60
2 clerks	50	... ..	100
" "	40	... ..	80
" "	30	... ..	90
" "	20	... ..	80
" "	15	... ..	60
2 typists	20-1-35	... ..	55
		Total ...	695

Scale D.

		RS.
1 clerk on Rs.	100	100
1 "	70	70
2 clerks "	60	120
2 " "	50	100
2 " "	40	80
4 " "	30	120
4 " "	20	80
4 " "	15	60
2 typists "	20-1-35	55
22		Total 785

335. I subjoin a statement showing the Districts as they will stand in respect to area, population, land revenue and number of taluks under my territorial schemes.

	Number of taluks.	Number of independent deputy tahsildars.	Area in square miles.	Population (1901) in thousands.	Land revenue and cesses demand (fashi 1312) in lakhs.
Ganjām	4	10	8,572	2,010	19.07
Vizagapatam	3	20	17,222	2,934	19.45
Gōdāvari	7	5(a)	6,222	1,466	42.44
Masulipatam	11	1	5,899	1,744	64.04
Guntūr	9	..	5,733	1,491	59.40
Nellore	9	4	7,975	1,301	30.26
Chingleput	6	..	3,669	1,284	28.32
Kurnool	9	..	7,578	872	20.82
Bellary	9	..	5,714	947	20.63
Anantapur	9	..	6,715	933	15.37
Cuddapah	9	..	5,897	880	17.74
Chittoor	5	4	5,677	1,173	13.52
Vellore	9	2	4,925	1,751	29.46
South Arcot	8	..	4,208	2,100	45.45
Salem	8	..	6,291	1,638	22.12
Coimbatore	10	..	7,248	1,981	31.35
Trichinopoly	7	..	4,944	1,967	32.19
Tanjore	10	..	3,259	2,098	66.88
Madurā	7	1	4,917	1,713	28.33
Ramnād	3	7	5,268	1,630	15.65
Tinnevely	8	..	4,856	1,605	29.41
Malabar	9	2	5,795	2,700	27.78
South Canara	6	..	4,025	1,135	16.38

(a) This excludes the Central Provinces talukas which were counted as one tahsil in paragraph 10 of Madras letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902.

336. I propose to grade them for the present purpose as follows:—

District.	Scale.
Ganjām	A
Vizagapatam	
Chittoor	
Ramnād	
Chingleput	
Kurnool	B
Bellary	
Anantapur	
Cuddapah	
South Canara	
Gōdāvari	C
Guntūr	
Nellore	
Vellore	
South Arcot	
Salem	D
Coimbatore	
Trichinopoly	
Madura	
Tinnevely	
Masulipatam	D
Tanjore	
Malabar	

It may be noted that the Tanjore and Malabar scales are intended to include the clerical assistance required by the Head-quarters Sub-Collector proposed for those Districts. He will work with the Collector's office establishment.

* Guntūr will be about equal to Masulipatam in point of land revenue after the new settlement, but Mr. Morris holds that it will be considerably lighter in point of actual work.

337. Including the three new Districts * the result of these proposals compares as follows with the existing scale, excluding typists who remain on their present footing:—

Grade of clerk.	Present scale.			Proposed scale.		
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Percentage of total.	Cost per annum.
Ra. 100	..	..	Rs. ..	..	..	Rs. ..
" 70	..	..	..	23	5.9	2,300
" 50	..	..	..	22	5.9	1,610
" 30	..	..	..	26	6.6	1,560
" 20	..	..	..	46	11.7	2,300
" 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5	..	..	..	46	11.7	1,510
" 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 2	..	..	..	60	16.1	1,800
" 1	..	..	..	40	10.7	1,000
" 0	..	..	..	37	10.0	740
" 15	..	..	..	116	31.0	1,710
	374	100.0	11,930	392	100.0	11,140

	Present.	Proposed.
Average pay per clerk	Rs. 31.9	Rs. 28.6
Percentage of clerks on pay less than Rs. 30	51.6	40.8

338. This alters the proposals in regard to the Gōdāvari, Masulipatam, Guntūr and Nellore Districts, submitted to the Government of India by letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, in respect of these portions of the Correspondence section as shown below:—

	Scale proposed in letter above mentioned.*	Scale now proposed.
Gōdāvari	19 hands on Rs. 605	18 hands on Rs. 640
Masulipatam	19 " " 600	20 " " 730
Guntūr	19 " " 600	18 " " 640
Nellore	19 " " 600	18 " " 640
	76	74
	2,405	2,650

* Excluding typists.

ACCOUNTS SECTION.

339. The typical scale, enjoyed by the marginally-noted Districts, is one consisting of twenty men on Rs. 545 and is made up thus, including the accountants at present shown under the Treasury and Stamp section:—

	Rs.
1 accountant on Rs. 85	85
2 accountants on Rs. 45	90
3 " " 35	105
1 accountant on Rs. 30	30
2 accountants on Rs. 25	50
4 " " 20	80
7 " " 15	105
20	
Total	545

Trichinopoly has one accountant on Rs. 15, and South Canara three on Rs. 15, less than the typical scale.

The other Districts have more than the typical scale as shown below :—

	Excess	Rs.
Godavari	Two men on	20
Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevely.	One man on	20
Ganjám	One „ on	15
Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madura	Three men on	20
Malabar	Two men on	20
Tanjore	One man on	15
	One man on	25
	Two men on	20
	One man on	15
	One man on	25
	Four men on	20

340. The Districts therefore stand thus in order of hands :—

	No.		No.
Tanjore	25	Kurnool	20
Malabar	24	Bellary	20
Ganjám	23	Anantapur	20
Vizagapatam	23	Cuddapah	20
Kistna	23	North Arcot	20
Madura	23	Salem	20
Godavari	23	Coimbatore	20
Nellore	22	Trichinopoly	19
Chingleput	22	South Canara	17
South Arcot	22		
Tinnevely	22		

Taking the Districts as they at present stand, the following is the classification given in the report on District treasuries contained in B. P., No. 131, Land Revenue, dated 14th July 1903 :—

Heavy.	Medium.	Light.
Ganjám (a).	Kistna.	Chingleput.
Vizagapatam (a).	Nellore.	Kurnool.
Godavari.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.
Tanjore.	North Arcot.	Anantapur.
Malabar.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.
	Salem.	South Canara.
	Coimbatore.	
	Madura.	
	Tinnevely.	

341. In this section it is more necessary than in the Correspondence branch to have a number of low-paid clerks for the routine portion of the accounts work. It is, however, desirable that the immediate head of this important section should be of higher status than a clerk on Rs. 85. The gap between the head accountant and the next clerk is again far too large, and there should be a second accountant on pay sufficient to warrant his succession to the head accountantship on the occurrence of a vacancy. Lastly the grades above Rs. 20 should be smoothed to multiples of Rs. 10 as proposed in the Correspondence section.

342. I propose therefore to have the following scales which in each case give a head accountant on Rs. 100, a second accountant on Rs. 70, and a varying number of men below, on grades of Rs. 50, 40, 30, 20 and 15.

	Rs.
1 accountant on Rs. 100	100
1 Do. 70	70
1 Do. 50	50
2 accountants on Rs. 40	80
3 Do. 30	90
4 Do. 20	80
5 Do. 15	75
17	
Total	545

(a) By reason of their large number of independent deputy tahsildars with small treasuries.

Scale B.

	Rs.
1 accountant on Rs. 100	100
1 do. 70	70
1 do. 50	50
2 accountants on Rs. 40	80
4 do. 30	120
5 do. 20	100
6 do. 15	90
20	
Total	610

Scale C.

	Rs.
1 accountant on Rs. 100	100
1 do. 70	70
2 accountants on Rs. 50	100
3 do. 40	120
5 do. 30	150
5 do. 20	100
6 do. 15	90
23	
Total	730

Scale D.

	Rs.
1 accountant on Rs. 100	100
1 do. 70	70
2 accountants on Rs. 50	100
4 do. 40	160
6 do. 30	180
6 do. 20	120
6 do. 15	90
26	
Total	820

343. The scales to be applied are as follows :—

Scale.	District.
17 hands	A
20 hands	B
23 hands	C
26 hands	D

Chittoor.
Ramnad.
South Canara.
Nellore.
Chingleput.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Anantapur.
Cuddapah.
Vellore.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.
Tinnevely.
Ganjám.
Vizagapatam.
Godavari.
Masulipatam.
Guntur.
South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Malabar.

344. Including the three new Districts, these proposals work out as follows:—

Grade of clerk.	Present scale.			Proposed scale.		
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Percentage of total.	Cost per mensem.
Rs. 100	20	4.7	1,760	23	4.8	2,300
" 85	..	..	..	23	4.8	1,610
" 70	..	..	..	31	6.4	1,550
" 50	40	9.4	1,800	..	..	..
" 45	..	..	..	56	11.6	2,210
" 40	60	14.1	2,100	..	..	..
" 35	20	4.7	600	99	20.6	2,970
" 30	42	9.8	1,050	..	..	..
" 25	101	23.6	2,020	114	23.7	2,280
" 20	144	33.7	2,160	135	28.1	2,025
" 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	427	100.0	11,430	481	100.0	14,975

	Present.	Proposed.
Average pay per clerk	Rs. 26.8	Rs. 31.1
Percentage of clerks on pay less than Rs. 30	67.2	51.8

345. This modifies the proposals provisionally sent up to the Government of India in paragraph 29 of letter No. 989 of 29th September 1902 in regard to the proposed Gódvári, Masulipatam, Guntúr and Nellore Districts to the following extent:—

District.	Scale proposed in letter above mentioned.		Scale now proposed.	
Gódvári	19 hands on Rs. 530		23 hands on Rs. 730	
Masulipatam	20 do. 545		23 do. 730	
Guntúr	20 do. 545		23 do. 730	
Nellore	20 do. 545		20 do. 610	
Total	79	2,165	89	2,800

TREASURY AND STAMP SECTION.

346. Omitting the accountants dealt with under the Accounts section, the typical scale, enjoyed by the Districts entered in the margin, is as follows:—

	Rs.
1 cashkeeper on Rs. 125	125
1 shroff on Rs. 50	50
1 do. 25	25
1 do. 15	15
1 gollah on Rs. 10	10
1 do. 8	8
2 gollahs on Rs. 7	14
8	
Total	247

Cuddapah and Bellary have each one shroff on Rs. 20, and Vizagapatam, Kistna (hereafter to be the Masulipatam District), Nellore, South Arcot and Tinnevely one shroff on Rs. 15, in addition.

Tanjore and Trichinopoly have each two extra shroffs on Rs. 15 each, and the latter one on Rs. 20 also. The last District is heavy by reason of cash receipts from the South Indian Railway.

347. In the following Districts, where there is a Branch Bank of Madras with which the Government deals, the establishments are low:—

	Rs.
Gódvári—	
Cashkeeper	70
One shroff	20
Two gollahs on Rs. 8	16
	106
Malabar—	
Cashkeeper	100
Three gollahs on Rs. 8	24
	124
South Canara—	
Cashkeeper	70
Two gollahs on Rs. 8	16
	86

348. In the case of men who are not on the ordinary clerical establishment, the reason for doing away with grades of a multiple of Rs. 5 does not exist, and I would retain the existing establishments except in the following cases:—

(a) Cuddapah, which will lose three taluks, might dispense with its additional shroff on Rs. 20.

(b) Nellore can surrender its additional shroff on Rs. 15 as already proposed in paragraph 29 of letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, to the Government of India, and Tinnevely, which will lose two taluks, should do the same.

As regards the new Districts, Guntúr should be on the same scale as South Arcot and Chittoor and Ramnad should have the typical Rs. 247 scale less a gollah on Rs. 7 in each case.

349. The net result is as follows:—

District.	Existing scale.	Proposed scale.
Cuddapah	9 men on Rs. 267	8 men on Rs. 247
Nellore	9 do. 262	8 do. 247
Tinnevely	9 do. 262	8 do. 247
Guntúr	..	9 do. 262
Chittoor	..	7 do. 240
Ramnad	..	7 do. 240
	27 men on Rs. 791	47 men on Rs. 1,483

This alters the proposals submitted to the Government of India in the letter above noted to the extent that Masulipatam* and Guntúr will each have an additional shroff on Rs. 15.

RECORD SECTION.

350. The Record section consists in all Districts of—

	Rs.
1 clerk on Rs. 60	60
1 do. 25	25
3 clerks on Rs. 15	45
5	
Total	130

I only propose to do away with the Rs. 25 grade, and have two clerks each on Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, thus—

	Rs.
1 clerk on Rs. 60	60
2 clerks on Rs. 20	40
2 do. Rs. 15	30
5	Total ... 130

Nearly all the Collectors concur in this modification. The net increase of cost involved is $\text{Rs. } 130 \times 3 = \text{Rs. } 390$ a month, for the three new Districts.

INFERIOR SERVANTS.

351. The typical scale is made up of 42 men on Rs. 335 *per mensem*, as shown below, and is enjoyed by all Districts except Ganjam, which has one attender on Rs. 10 more, and three peons on Rs. 7 each less, and Anantapur, Tanjore and Madura which have each one scavenger on Rs. 5, 6 and $3\frac{1}{2}$, respectively, in excess:—

	Rs.
2 attenders on Rs. 10	20
6 do. " 8	48
8 do. " 7	56
1 muchi on " 15	15
1 do. " 12	12
1 do. " 10	10
1 duffadar on " 14	14
10 peons on " 8	80
8 do. " 7	56
2 masalchis on " 6	12
2 sweepers on " 6	12
42	Total ... 335

352. The improvement in the clerical establishment which I have suggested will enable a reduction in attenders who are now to a certain extent employed as additional clerks. I would therefore suggest the elimination of two attenders on Rs. 7.

353. As regards muchis, I don't see the necessity of having a man on such high pay as Rs. 15, which is that of a junior clerk, and would have two men on Rs. 12 and one on Rs. 10.

354. As regards peons, it seems to me that the number now allotted is generally in excess of what the Collector really requires, and I would cut out two men on Rs. 7 on the understanding that they may be temporarily entertained where there is an Assistant Collector at the District head-quarters.

355. The general scale would then stand as follows:—

	Rs.
2 attenders on Rs. 10	20
6 do. " 8	48
6 do. " 7	42
2 muchis on " 12	24
1 muchi on " 10	10
1 duffadar on " 14	14
10 peons on " 8	80
6 do. " 7	42
2 masalchis on " 6	12
2 sweepers on " 6	12
38	Total ... 304

In consideration of their Agency work, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári may each be allowed two peons on Rs. 7 more than the above. The two latter Districts have no separate Agency peons at present, unlike Ganjam which has six and which should be deprived of them in future. Tanjore and Malabar may be also allowed an excess of two men to attend on the Head-quarters Sub-Collector.

356. The special scavengers entertained in Anantapur, Madura and Tanjore can be done away with, as also the special attender on Rs. 10 in Ganjam. The net result is a saving of $\text{Rs. } 553\frac{1}{2}$ *per mensem*, as shown below, in the existing Districts:—

Present scale.		Proposed scale.	
Number of men.	Cost <i>per mensem</i> .	Number of men.	Cost <i>per mensem</i> .
841	Rs. 6,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	779	Rs. 6,150

And an increase of Rs. 912 ($= 3 \times 304$) for the three new Districts, resulting in all in a net increase of Rs. 358 $\frac{1}{2}$.

357. In the proposals sent to the Government of India in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, the menial establishments of the Gódvári, Masulipatam, Guntur and Nellore Districts were taken at 168 men on Rs. 1,340. They will now be 154 men on Rs. 1,230.

PRESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

358. The press establishment proposed for the Guntur District in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, to the Government of India was as follows:—

	Rs.
1 compositor on Rs. 50	50
1 do. on " 30	30
1 do. on " 20	20
1 do. on " 15	15
1 do. on " 12	12
1 do. on " 10	10
2 apprentices on " 7	14
1 pressman on " 12	12
1 do. on " 10	10
1 ballman on " 8	8
1 do. on " 7	7
1 muchi on " 7	7
13	Total ... 195

For Chittoor and Ramnad the same scale might be applied *minus* a compositor on Rs. 10. Total extra cost $\text{Rs. } 195 + 2 \times 185 = \text{Rs. } 565$. I do not propose alteration in the existing scales of the old Districts.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

359. I do not propose to interfere at present with the special establishments of income-tax, abkari, special funds, and local audit, etc., clerks which have been separately sanctioned from time to time for the various Collectorates. To re-distribute these among the Districts as altered, and thus provide for the new Collectorates, is a matter which will involve very little extra cost and can be taken up separately.* I

* It must be remembered that the cost of local fund audit clerks is borne by the local funds and the village service fund and that of special fund clerks half by the village service fund and half only by Provincial.

would suggest, however, that when the re-distribution is made opportunity should be taken to do away with the intermediate grades on Rs. 25, 35, etc., as I propose to do in respect to the normal establishments. The same principles apply to such divisional offices as have extra clerks for abkari, income-tax etc. work. These can be re-distributed hereafter without any material additional cost.

AGENCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

360. The Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gódvári have in their capacity as Agents to the Governor certain establishments as detailed below:—

Ganjam.					Rs.
1 head clerk	on Rs.	50	...	...	50
1 civil head gumasta	"	30	...	...	30
1 criminal javabnavis	"	30	...	...	30
1 do.	"	20	...	...	20
1 clerk	"	25	...	...	25
1 interpreter in Khond languages	"	25	...	...	25
2 Savara interpreters	"	10	...	...	20
1 muchi	"	10	...	...	10
1 messenger	"	10-8	...	...	10-8
3 peons	"	8	...	...	24
3 do.	"	6	...	...	18
1 messenger and masalehi	"	6	...	...	6
17			Total	...	268-8

Vizagapatam.					Rs.
1 head clerk	on Rs.	80	...	...	80
1 clerk	"	60	...	...	60
1 translator	"	40	...	...	40
1 criminal javabnavis	"	28	...	...	28
1 record-keeper	"	28	...	...	28
1 meriah clerk	"	25	...	...	25
1 clerk	"	20	...	...	20
1 messenger	"	10-8	...	...	10-8
8			Total	...	291-8

Gódvári.					Rs.
1 clerk	on Rs.	80	...	...	80
1 "	"	40	...	...	40
1 "	"	30	...	...	30
1 attender	"	10	...	...	10
4			Total	...	160

Bearing in mind the fact that the Agency work of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Collectors will be very materially reduced by the transfer of the judicial duties to a joint Deputy Agent, I think that the Gódvári scale should hereafter suffice for Vizagapatam also, and that in Ganjam an even smaller establishment, * suggested by Mr.

* 1 head clerk	Rs.	70
1 clerk	...	30
1 "	...	20
1 attender	...	10
4	Total	130

Partridge, would be ample, with the addition of the Khond interpreter on Rs. 25.† The resulting decrease in cost is thus Rs. 268½ — 155 + 291½ — 160 = Rs. 245 per mensem. On the other hand an establishment has to be provided for the

† I understand from Mr. Partridge that the separate Savara interpreters are not required.

new judicial Deputy Agent of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and this may be on the following scale:—

1 clerk	on Rs. 70	...	...	...	...	70
2 clerks	" 40	...	...	...	...	80
1 clerk	" 20	...	...	...	...	20
1 muchi	" 10	...	...	...	...	10
1 duffadar	" 12	...	...	...	...	12
3 peons	" 8	...	...	...	...	24
1 masalehi	" 6	...	...	...	...	6
2 process-servers	" 7	...	...	...	...	14
12			Total	...		236

The net saving is, therefore, Rs. 9 per mensem.

THE NILGIRI DISTRICT.

361. The circumstances of this small District are special and the strength of the Collector's office establishment there is far below that of the Collectorates in the plains. The minimum scale which I have proposed for application to the lightest of these Districts is therefore unsuitable to the Nilgiris. For this District I accordingly suggest a special scale, which, however, follows the general principles observed elsewhere, of abolishing the Rs. 5 steps of promotion above Rs. 15, of amalgamating the English and Vernacular branches of the Correspondence and Accounts sections, and of throwing the Treasury accountants into the Accounts section. The Collector (Mr. Mullaly) agrees to my proposals.

The existing and proposed scales of establishment are compared below, the existing scale providing for one typist on Rs. 20—1—35 sanctioned for the District in lieu of a clerk on Rs. 25 in G.O., No. 218, Financial, dated 8th March 1902. The rates of local allowance follow the scale fixed in G.O., No. 459, Revenue, dated 18th August 1898, No. 23, Revenue, dated 6th January 1899, and the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, Appendix C:—

I.—CORRESPONDENCE SECTION.

Existing scale.				Proposed scale.			
Pay.	Local allowance.	Rs.		Pay.	Local allowance.	Rs.	
1 Sheristadar on Rs. 175	175	+ 25		1 Sheristadar on Rs. 175	175	+ 25	
1 head clerk " 80	80	+ 20		1 head clerk " 100	100	+ 20	
1 clerk " 60	60	+ 15		1 clerk " 70	70	+ 15	
1 do. " 50	50	+ 15		1 do. " 60	60	+ 15	
1 do. " 40	40	+ 10		1 do. " 50	50	+ 15	
2 clerks " 35	70	+ 20		2 clerks " 40	80	+ 20	
1 clerk " 25	25	+ 5		2 do. " 30	60	+ 20	
1 do. " 20	20	+ 5		1 clerk " 20	20	+ 5	
1 typist " 20—1—35	27½	+ 10		1 typist " 20—1—35	27½	+ 10	
10	Total	547½	+125	11	Total	642½	+145

This provides an extra hand, work having increased in connection with breweries, the Ootacamund and Coonoor municipalities, and other matters, and raises the pay of existing appointments—a measure which is, I think, desirable in an expensive and (to Natives) not altogether popular station.

362. The question of raising the head clerk's pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 has been twice discussed and negatived before (*vide* G.O., No. 3329, Revenue, dated 21st December 1900, and No. 184, Revenue, dated 18th January 1902), in the first instance on the

ground of financial pressure and next on the merits of the case. I venture to think, however, that there is a good case for enhancing his status as the second man in the Correspondence branch, and I am informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Weir, who is in favour of the proposal, that "the head clerk's income-tax work is peculiarly difficult and he has also difficult and responsible work in checking the brewery statements".

II.—ACCOUNTS SECTION.

363.

		Existing scale.				Proposed scale.	
		Pay.	Local allowance.			Pay.	Local allowance.
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1 head accountant	on Rs. 80.	80	+ 20	1 head accountant	on Rs. 80.	80	+ 20
1 accountant	"	50.	50 + 15	1 accountant	"	50.	50 + 15
1 "	"	40.	40 + 10	2 accountants	"	40.	80 + 20
1 "	"	35.	35 + 10	2 "	"	30.	60 + 20
1 "	"	30.	30 + 10	3 "	"	20.	60 + 15
1 "	"	25.	25 + 5				
2 accountants	"	20.	40 + 10	9	Total	330	+ 90
8	Total	300	+ 80				

The Account section is one of those which need strengthening in all Districts, and my proposals increase its strength here by one.

III.—TREASURY AND STAMP SECTION.

364. No change is proposed here; the one cash-keeper on Rs. 70 (with local allowance of Rs. 15) will continue. The very small staff in this section is due to the fact that treasury transactions are carried on at the local branch Bank of Madras.

IV.—RECORD SECTION.

365. There are at present two clerks in this section—one on Rs. 45 and one on Rs. 20. The undesirable state of the records in the Nilgiri Collector's office was strongly pressed when the record clerk on Rs. 20 was asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Weir as Collector in 1900, the record room being described as "perhaps the weakest spot in the office," and I propose therefore a third clerk on Rs. 20, coupled with the raising of the senior man's pay from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 in accordance with the general scheme of abolishing the Rs. 45, etc., places. These involve an increase of Rs. 10 * in the shape of local allowance.

* Existing.		Proposed.	
Pay.	Local allowance.	Pay.	Local allowance.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
45	+ 10	50	+ 15
20	+ 5	20	+ 5
		20	+ 5
65	+ 15	90	+ 25

V.—INFERIOR SERVANTS.

366. The existing strength is 20 men on Rs. 214 which, when the scale of local allowances ordered by Government is fully brought into effect on the occurrence of vacancies, will be raised to Rs. 216 (= Pay Rs. 163 + local allowance Rs. 53). There are only three attenders on Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10, while the Collectorates in the plains have ordinarily sixteen men. The three are now distributed among the Record room, the Treasury branch and the Correspondence branch, in the last of which Mr. Mullaly says another attender (on Rs. 12) is absolutely necessary. I think, however, that, with an extra assistant record keeper, it will be possible to transfer the attender hitherto employed on that work to the Correspondence section, and do not therefore suggest the entertainment of a new hand at present.

367. These proposals raise the total strength of the Nilgiri Collector's office by three men at an extra cost of Rs. 190 (including local allowances) thus:—

		Existing scale.		Proposed scale.	
		Pay.	Local allowance.	Pay.	Local allowance.
I. Correspondence Section	10 men on Rs. 547½	+ 125	11 men on Rs. 642½	+ 145	
II. Accounts Section	8 "	300	+ 80	9 "	330 + 90
III. Treasury and Stamp Section	1 man	70	+ 15	1 man	70 + 15
IV. Record Section	2 men	65	+ 15	3 men	90 + 25
V. Inferior servants	20 "	163	+ 53	20 "	163 + 53
	41	1,145½	+ 288	44	1,295½ + 328

SUMMARY.

368. The total extra cost involved by the above proposals works out to Rs. 9,461½ per mensem as shown below:—

		Increase in cost.
		RS.
Districts except the Nilgiris—		
Paragraph 330—Collectors' Sheristadars	...	600
" 331—Head clerks	...	450
" 337—Remainder of the Correspondence Section.	2,675 (a)	
" 344—Accounts Section	...	3,545
" 349—Treasury and Stamp Section	...	692
" 350—Record Section	...	390
" 356—Inferior Servants	...	358½
" 358—Press establishments	...	565
" 360—Agency establishments	...	—9
The Nilgiris—		
Paragraph 367—All Sections	...	190
		9,456½ per mensem.
		or Rs. 1,13,478 per annum.

(a) Rs. 2,510, as shown in paragraph 337, plus Rs. 165 on account of two typists each for the three new Districts.

Of this Rs. 27,384 per annum has already been estimated for submitting the proposals for the creation of the new Guntur District (Madras letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, paragraph 45).

PART V.—DIVISIONAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

369. Excluding special clerks for income-tax, abkari, etc., with whom, as observed in the case of the Collectors' establishments, there is no need to deal at present, the ordinary establishments of Divisional Officers at present run thus:—

A. For Deputy Collectors' divisions—

1 clerk	on Rs. 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 45
1 "	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
2 clerks	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 attender	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 peons	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1 masalchi	" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9							Total	130

B. For divisions which were formerly localised as Head Assistants' charges—

1 clerk	on Rs. 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 70
1 "	" 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1 "	" 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
1 "	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1 "	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 muchi	" 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 attender	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1 peon	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4 peons	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1 masalchi	" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
13							Total	245

C. For divisions which were formerly localised as Sub-Collectorates—

1 clerk	on Rs. 85	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 85
1 "	" 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
1 "	" 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 "	" 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
2 clerks	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 clerk	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 muchi	" 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 attender	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1 duffadar	" 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
6 peons	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1 masalchi	" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1 sweeper	" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18							Total	337

370. Having regard to the fact that the former Sub-Collectors' divisions * will

*Berhampur (slightly increased).	Vellore (R)	nearly all be reduced
Vizianagram (N)	Tiudivanam (R)	under my proposals,
Rajahmundry (R)	Hosur (R)	I think that with the
Guntur (R)	Nagapatam (N)	exception of Guntur
Ongole (R)	Dindigul (R)	and Vellore, which
Chingleput (R)	Tuticorin (R)	will be Head-quarters
Madanapalle (R)	Tellicherry (N)	Deputy Collectors'
		charges under the
		new arrangements,
		they and the other Civilian divisions may, as a rule, be brought under the uniform

N = Not reduced.

R = Reduced.

scale shown below which was proposed in the Godavari-Kistna case in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902:—

1 clerk	on Rs. 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 70
1 "	" 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1 "	" 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 "	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
2 clerks	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 muchi	" 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 attender	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1 peon	" 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4 peons	" 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1 masalchi	" 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
14							Total	250

This scale follows the former normal Head Assistant's allotment with some slight alterations, involved by the general principle of making grades run by increments of Rs. 10 after Rs. 20, which admit of the provision of an extra clerk on Rs. 15 at a total additional cost of Rs. 5.

371. As regards the Deputy Collectors' divisions, the following remarks were made in paragraph 34 of the letter above mentioned:—

"On the other hand the present Deputy Collectors' scale requires increase. As observed in paragraph 13 a native Deputy Collector by reason of his superior knowledge of the vernaculars requires less clerical assistance than a Head Assistant Collector, but the great difference that now prevails between the cost of their respective office establishments is, the Governor in Council thinks, unjustifiable. Except in a light division, and there will be none such except Peddapuram * and Masulipatam among those now proposed, a Deputy Collector requires more assistance in the way of putting up cases, drafting, and magisterial work than he can get from a single senior clerk on Rs. 45. The Governor in Council accordingly proposes that the Deputy Collectors of the Cocanada, Ellore, Gudivada, Guntur and Tenali divisions should each have an establishment on the scale shown in Appendix D-II (below) and amounting to Rs. 175 a month. This scale is less than what was proposed by Mr. Garstin in the general scheme for the re-organization of Revenue

Proposed scale.	Rs.	Mr. Garstin's scale.	Rs.
1 clerk	on Rs. 50	1 clerk	on Rs. 60
1 "	" 40	1 "	" 40
1 "	" 20	1 "	" 30
2 clerks	" 15	1 "	" 20
1 attender	" 8	1 attender	" 8
3 peons	" 7	1 muchi	" 7
1 masalchi *	" 6	1 peon	" 8
		3 peons	" 7
		1 masalchi	" 6
10	Total ... 175	11	Total ... 200

"the extra cost which it would have entailed at a time of financial pressure, and this part of it has not hitherto been revived."

* Under my present proposals Peddapuram will no longer be a light charge—W.S.M.

I propose to apply this scale to nearly all the Deputy Collectors' charges except some which are specially light and which are noted in the margin. For these the existing normal scale will suffice, with the raising, in accordance with the general principle above referred to, of the head clerk's pay from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50, thus making the total cost Rs. 135.

On the other hand we get the anomalous fact that in certain divisions which have been "listed" to the Provincial Service the Deputy Collector in charge gets the whole establishment formerly allotted to the Sub-Collector or Head Assistant as shown below:—

District.	Division.	Establishment.	Cost.
Ganjam	Chatrapur.	Head (Special) Assistant's	Rs. (a) 222
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.	Head Assistant's	(b) 251
Masulipatam	Masulipatam.	Head Assistant's	245
Nellore	Atmakur.	Sub-Collector's	337
Chingleput	Nellore.	Head Assistant's	245
Kurnool	Saidapet.		
Cuddapah	Kurnool.		
Vellore	Cuddapah.		
South Arcot	Vellore.		
Coimbatore	Cuddalore.		
Ramnad	Kollegal.		
Malabar	Itanad.		
	Calicut.		

(a) A special scale.

(b) Head Assistant's scale plus a sweeper on Rs. 6.

This, of course, is wrong. A Deputy Collector in such circumstances should not get more than the ordinary Deputy Collector's scale.

372. The effect of my proposals, which are generally accepted by all Collectors, is set out below for each of the proposed Districts and divisions except a few which will be separately dealt with. The letter C attached to the name of a division indicates a Civilian charge.

District.	Existing division.	Cost of existing establishment.	Proposed division.	Cost of proposed establishment.
Ganjam	Goomsur	Rs. 130	Goomsur	Rs. 175
Vizagapatam	Chatrapur	130	Chatrapur	135
	Vizagapatam	130	Vizagapatam	135
	Vizianagram (C)	(a) 317	Vizianagram (C)	250
	Rajahmundry (C)	337	Rajahmundry (C)	250
			Peddapuram	175
	Cocanada	130	Cocanada	175
	Narasapur	130	Narasapur (C)	250
	Ellore (C)	245	Ellore	175
	Bezwada (C)	245	Bezwada (C)	250
	Masulipatam	130	Masulipatam	135
			Gudiyada	175
	Narasaraopet	130	Narasaraopet (C)	250
	Guntur (C)	337	Guntur	175
			Tenali	175
			Ongole-Bapatla (C)	250
	Ongole (C)	337	Kadukur	175
	Nellore	130	Nellore	135
			Kavali	175
	Gudur *	251	Gudur (C)	250
	Atmakur	130	Atmakur	135
	Chingleput (C)	337	Chingleput (C)	250
	Tiruvallur	130	Tiruvallur	175
	Saidapet	130	Saidapet	135
	Nandyal (C)	245	Nandyal (C)	250
	Nandikotkur	130	Koilkuntla	175
	Ramalakota	130	Pattikonda	175
			Kurnool	135
	Markapur	130	Markapur	175

* "Listed" division.

(a) The normal Sub-Collector's scale minus one clerk on Rs. 20.

District.	Existing division.	Cost of existing establishment.	Proposed division.	Cost of proposed establishment.
		Rs.		Rs.
Bellary	Hospet (C)	245	Hospet (C)	250
			Rayachurug	175
	Bellary	130	Bellary	175
	Adoni	130	Adoni	175
	Gooty	130	Gooty	175
Anantapur	Anantapur	130	Anantapur	175
	Penukonda (C)	245	Penukonda (C)	250
			Dharmavaram	175
	Sidhout	130	Sidhout (C)	250
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	145 (b)	Jammalamadugu	175
	Cuddapah	130	Cuddapah	135
			Vempalli	175
Chittoor	Madanapalle (C)	337	Madanapalle (C)	250
	Chittoor	130	Chittoor	175
			Chandragiri (C)	250
	Ranipet (C)	245	Ranipet	175
	Vellore (C)	337	Vellore	135
Vellore	Arni	130	Tiruvattiyur	175
			Tiruvannamalai (C)	250
			Tirupattur (C)	250
	Tindivanam (C)	337	Tindivanam (C)	250
South Arcot	Cuddalore	130	Cuddalore	135
	Chidambaram *	245	Chidambaram	175
	Tirukkoyilur	130	Tirukkoyilur	175
	Hosur (C)	337	Hosur (C)	250
Salem	Tirupattur (C)	245	Dharmapuri	175
	Salem	130	Salem	175
	Namakkal	130	Namakkal	175
	Pollachi (C)	245	Pollachi (C)	250
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	130	Coimbatore	175
			Gobichettipalayam	175
	K. Regal	130 (c)	Kollegal	135
	Erode *	337	Erode	175
	Musiri *	245	Namakkal	175
Trichinopoly			Karur (C)	250
	Trichinopoly	130	Trichinopoly	175
	Ariyalur	130	Ariyalur	175
	Negapatam (C)	337	Negapatam (C)	250
	Mayavaram	130	Mayavaram	175
	Mannargudi	130	Mannargudi	175
Tanjore	Kumbakkonam (C)	245	Kumbakkonam (C)	250
	Tanjore	142 (d)	Tanjore	175
	Pattukkottai	130		
	Dindigul (C)	337	Dindigul (C)	250
Madura	Madura	130	Madura	175
	Melur	130	Tirumangalam	175
	Ramnad (C)	245	Ramnad	135
Ramnad			Dévakottai (C)	250
	Sattur (C)	245	Sivakasi (C)	250
	Sérmadévi (C)	245	Sérmadévi (C)	250
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	130	Tinnevely	175
			Koilpati	175
	Tuticorin (C)	337	Tuticorin (C)	250
	Tellicherry (C)	337	Tellicherry (C)	250
Malabar	Palghat (C)	245	Palghat (C)	250
	Malappuram (C)	245	Malappuram (C)	250
	Calicut	130	Calicut	135
South Canara	Coondapoor (C)	230 (e)	Coondapoor (C)	235
	Mangalore	130	Mangalore	175
	Puttur	130	Puttur	175
	Total	14,456	Total	17,190

* "Listed" division.

(b) The normal Deputy Collector's scale plus one clerk on Rs. 15.

(c) Besides this the Deputy Collector has one clerk on Rs. 35 and two on Rs. 15 as District Munsiff. These will remain unaffected.

(d) Includes two persons on Rs. 6 attached to the existing "Personal Assistant" Deputy Collector (Additional Head-quarters Deputy Collector).

(e) The normal Head Assistant's scale minus one clerk on Rs. 15. The same distinction is made in the establishment for the future division also.

The net result of these proposals is an increase of cost of Rs. 2,734 *per mensem* providing for 15 extra divisions.

373. There remain the divisions with special scales of pay above referred to. These are as shown below, with, in each case, the establishment hereafter proposed :—

District.	Division.	Existing scale.	Proposed scale.	Remarks.
Ganjām	Berham-pur.	Rs. 1 clerk on 85 1 " 45 1 " 40 1 " (a) 30 1 " 25 1 " 20 1 " 15 1 attender on .. 8 1 muchi on .. 10 1 duffadar on .. 10 5 peons on Rs. 7 .. (b) 35 1 masalchi on .. 6 1 sweeper on .. 6 17 Total .. 335	Civilian scale of Rs. 250.	This is not a heavy division and can well be put in the general scale.
Do.	Chicacole.	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 50 1 " (a) 35 2 clerks on Rs. 20 .. 40 1 clerk on 15 1 muchi on 10 1 attender on .. 8 1 peon on (a) 8 5 peons on Rs. 7 .. (c) 35 1 masalchi on .. 6 15 Total .. 277	Civilian scale of Rs. 250.	Do.
Do.	Balligudā.	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 2 clerks on Rs. 40 .. 80 1 muchi on 10 3 peons on Rs. 8 .. 24 1 masalchi on .. 7 8 Total .. 191	The existing establishment to continue.	
Vizagapatam.	Pārvatīpur.	Normal Head Assistant's scale of 13 hands on Rs. 245 <i>plus</i> (for Agency) — Rs. 1 criminal javabnavis on .. 28 1 writer on 15 1 muchi on 5 1 masalchi on .. 3 1 sweeper on .. 2 5 Total .. 53 Total 18 hands on Rs. 298.	Civilian scale of Rs. 250.	Do.

(a) For Agency.

(b) Two for Agency.

(c) Three for Agency.

District.	Division.	Existing establishment.	Proposed establishment.	Remarks.
Vizagapatam.	Narsa-patam.	Normal Head Assistant's scale of 13 hands on Rs. 245 <i>plus</i> (for Agency) — Rs. 1 criminal javabnavis on .. 28 1 writer on 20 2 Total .. 48 Total 15 hands on Rs. 293.	Civilian scale of Rs. 250.	This is not a heavy division and can well be put in the general scale.
Do.	Koraput.	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 45 1 " 35 1 " 20 1 muchi on 10 1 duffadar on .. 12 3 peons on Rs. 8 .. 24 1 masalchi on .. 6 2 process-servers on Rs. 7 .. 14 12 Total .. 236	The existing establishment to continue, substituting two clerks on Rs. 40 for one clerk on Rs. 45 and one clerk on Rs. 35.	
Godāvari	Polavaram.	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 35 1 " 25 1 " 20 1 " 15 1 muchi on 12 1 peon 10 1 " 8 3 peons on Rs. 7 .. 21 1 masalchi on .. 6 10 Total .. 183	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 40 2 clerks on Rs. 15 .. 30 1 attender on .. 8 1 peon on 8 3 peons on Rs. 7 .. 21 1 masalchi on .. 6 12 Total .. 222	This represents the establishment proposed in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, <i>plus</i> 1 peon on Rs. 8 whom the Collector considers necessary.
Do.	Bhadrāchalam (new division).	Nil	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 40 1 " 20 1 " 15 1 muchi on 10 1 peon on 8 5 peons on Rs. 7 .. 35 1 masalchi .. 6 12 Total .. 204	This represents a reduction (proposed by the Collector) on the amount tentatively fixed in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902.
The Nilgiris.	Ootacamund (Goda-lūr).	Rs. 1 clerk on 70 1 " 30 1 " 20 2 peons on Rs. 8 .. 16 2 " 7 1 masalchi .. 6 1 sweeper .. 5 9 Total .. *161	The existing establishment to continue.	The Divisional Officer has a separate establishment for judicial work in his capacity as District Munsiff, which will remain unaffected.

* Excludes local allowances amounting to Rs. 80-8-0, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the pay.

District.	Division.	Existing establishment.	Proposed establishment.	Remarks.
Malabar	Wynaad..	RS. 1 clerk on .. 50 1 " " .. 30 2 clerks on Rs. 20 .. 40 1 attender on .. 8 3 peons on Rs. 7 .. 21 1 masalchi on .. 6 Total .. 155	The existing estab- lishment to continue.	* Excludes local allow- ances amounting to Rs. 77-8-0, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the pay.
Malabar (here- after Resident in Tra- vancore and Cochin.)	Cochin ..	RS. 1 clerk on .. 45 2 clerks on Rs. 20 .. 40 3 " " 15 .. 45 1 attender on .. 8 6 peons on Rs. 7 .. 42 1 masalchi on .. 5 Total .. 185	RS. 1 clerk on .. 50 1 " " .. 30 2 clerks on Rs. 20 .. 40 2 clerks on Rs. 15 .. 30 1 attender on .. 8 3 peons on Rs. 7 .. 21 1 masalchi on .. 5 Total .. 184	The Deputy Collector has no separate estab- lishment for his judi- cial work as Sub- Judge, his present relatively large reve- nue establishment being intended for that work also.

The total cost proposed under these special scales which provide for an additional division (Bhadrachalam), is Rs. 2,314 against the existing Rs. 2,353, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 39 *per mensem*.

374. The net extra cost under Divisional Office establishments is therefore Rs. 2,734 — 39 = Rs. 2,695 *per mensem* or Rs. 32,340 *per annum*.

Of this Rs. 9,648 has already been estimated for in connection with the new Guntur District.

PART VI.—TAHSILDARS AND REGRADING OF TALUKS.

375. There are now 158 taluks divided into 5 grades, carrying pay respectively at the rate of Rs. 250, Rs. 225, Rs. 200, Rs. 175 and Rs. 150 *per mensem*, and on the whole scale the average pay per Tahsildar is Rs. 188.

376. As the appointment and promotion of Tahsildars is made separately for each District, the taluks are graded not only with reference to their actual importance, but also with the object of securing some approach to equality in the local prospects of Tahsildars. The pay of the Tahsildar is not personal, but depends on the taluk to which he is posted, with the result that he cannot under ordinary circumstances obtain promotion without changing his taluk. I pointed out in 1897, while on special duty to consider measures of decentralization, that this led to an unnecessary number of transfers and suggested that the pay of Tahsildars should depend upon personal seniority, a principle which has always been applied to Deputy Collectors and latterly to Civilian Divisional Officers also. The Government were, however, not prepared to accede to this, and though the promotion of a Tahsildar without transfer is at present permitted in special cases, it can only be effected, and as a rule for short periods, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

Correspondence ending with G. O., No. 1466, Revenue, dated 18th June 1901.

377. My territorial proposals involve the addition of 17 new taluks, and in order to decide what the pay of these should be it is necessary to make a general regrading of all taluks in order that the average pay per Tahsildar, which is not a whit too much considering the manifold duties he has to perform in this ryotwari Province, should not be prejudicially affected.

378. In framing the detailed proposals which I am now about to submit I have had the following objects in view:—

(a) Not to allow the average pay per Tahsildar to differ too much in different Districts. Taking the Districts as they will stand under my territorial proposals, the average pay attached to a taluk now runs between Rs. 170 (in Chittoor) and Rs. 211 (in South Arcot). Under my grading proposals the extremes will be Rs. 180 (Chittoor) and Rs. 205 (Tanjore).

(b) While I do not seek to challenge the decision arrived at in respect to the general grading of Tahsildars, I consider it essential to minimise the number of transfers to which the present system gives rise by reducing the number of grades in any one District to not more than three. This I effect—

(1) by entirely abolishing the Rs. 175 grade except in Ganjam;

(2) by placing the highest taluks of a District on Rs. 225 or Rs. 250 according to their importance, but not allowing both scales as is now frequently done.

379. Accordingly the usual grading of a District as regards taluks will be—

- A on Rs. 225 or Rs. 250.
- B on Rs. 200.
- C on Rs. 150.

But in the following Districts, which will have very few Government taluks, two grades will suffice, viz. —

		RS.
Ganjam (4 taluks)	1 on	225
	3 on	175
Vizagapatam (3 taluks)	2 on	200
	1 on	150
Chittoor (5 taluks)	3 on	200
	2 on	150
Ramnad (3 taluks)	2 on	200
	1 on	150

380. With these explanatory remarks, I now submit a statement showing for each of the Districts as they will stand under my territorial proposals:—

(1) A list of existing taluks with area, population, land revenue and cesses demand and pay of each.

(2) Similar particulars as regards the proposed taluks and their grading. The latter has been made out after consultation with the Collectors concerned, and takes into account the local circumstances of each taluk as well as its revenue.

Taluks marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrate. Under the grade figures, I represents a pay of Rs. 250, II of Rs. 225, III of Rs. 200, IV of Rs. 175 and V of Rs. 150.

		Existing.					Proposed.						
Districts.	Grade.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (1912).	Number of deputy tahsildars outside stationary sub-magistrates.	Grade.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (1912).	Number of deputy tahsildars outside stationary sub-magistrates.	
Ganjam.	II	Berhanapur	526	344	5.39	2	II	Berhanapur	526	344	5.39	3	
	IV	Goomsur	1,182	200	3.45	1	IV	Goomsur	738	133	2.18	1	
	V	Chitsecote	473	250	4.31	1	IV	Aska *	651	151	2.01	1	
							IV	Chitsecote	473	250	4.31	1	
Total number of taluks 3—Average pay Rs. 183.							Total number of taluks 4—Average pay Rs. 187½.						
Pattana.	III	Golgonda *	1,263	157	2.00	..	III	Golgonda	1,263	157	2.00	..	
	IV	Palkonda	602	226	3.05	..	III	Palkonda	502	226	3.05	..	
	V	Saryasiddhi	341	161	2.56	..	V	Saryasiddhi	341	161	2.56	..	
Total number of taluks 3—Average pay Rs. 175.							Total number of taluks 3—Average pay Rs. 183.						
Gadavari.	I	Ramachandrapuram	296	220	11.72	1	I	Ramachandrapuram	296	220	11.72	2	
	III	Amalapuram	508	277	9.50	1	III	Amalapuram	334	132	6.19	1	
	IV	Rajahmundry	350	181	3.16	..	III	Razole	602	199	6.81	1	
	IV	Bhadrachalam *	911	49	2.2	..	III	Cocanada	294	214	5.63	1	
	V	Peddapuram	594	167	3.00	1	III	Rajahmundry	350	181	3.16	..	
	V	Cocanada	294	214	5.63	1	V	Bhadrachalam* (u)	911	49	2.2	..	
Total number of taluks 6—Average pay Rs. 183.							Total number of taluks 7—Average pay Rs. 193.						
Masulipatnam.	II	Narasapur	433	255	10.33	1	I	Tanuku	371	239	12.36	2	
	III	Gudivada	595	152	11.29	1	I	Gudivada	270	131	6.36	1	
	III	Tanuku	371	239	12.36	1	III	Narasapur	298	151	6.53	1	
	IV	Ellore	778	181	4.92	1	III	Ellore	778	181	4.92	1	
	IV	Bhadravaram	325	145	7.64	1	III	Bhadravaram	325	145	7.64	1	
	IV	Bandar	740	214	6.25	1	III	Bandar	740	214	6.25	1	
	IV	Bezawada	422	124	3.19	1	III	Kaikalur	413	69	6.70	1	
	V	Yernagudem	568	140	2.72	..	V	Yernagudem	568	140	2.72	..	
	V	Nuzvid	789	189	5.54	1	V	Nuzvid	701	141	3.77	1	
V	Nandigama	682	140	3.24	1	V	Nandigama *	682	140	3.24	1		
Total number of taluks 10—Average pay Rs. 180.							Total number of taluks 11—Average pay Rs. 191.						
Guntur.	I	Tenali	644	288	16.08	1	I	Tenali	587	170	9.25	2	
	II	Bapatla	679	213	10.24	1	I	Bapatla	679	213	10.24	2	
	III	Guntur	500	201	4.98	1	III	Repalli	357	118	6.83	1	
	III	Palnad	1,042	154	4.24	1	III	Palnad	1,012	154	4.24	1	
	III	Narasaraopet	712	169	4.25	1	III	Guntur	500	201	4.98	1	
	III	Ongole	796	224	4.32	1	III	Ongole	796	224	4.32	1	
	IV	Sattenapalle	714	150	1.44	..	III	Sattenapalle	714	150	1.44	..	
V	Vinukonda *	646	82	1.85	..	V	Narasaraopet	712	163	4.25	..		
Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 200.							Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 194.						

(a) The Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam to get also a local allowance of Rs. 25.

		Existing.					Proposed.					
District.	Grade.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (1912).	Number of deputy tahsildars outside stationary sub-magistrates.	Grade.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (1912).	Number of deputy tahsildars outside stationary sub-magistrates.
Nellore.	I	Nellore	638	226	8.54	1	II	Nellore	604	157	5.19	..
	II	Gudur	910	144	4.38	1	II	Allur	382	120	5.26	..
	IV	Kandukur	787	151	3.84	..	III	Gudur	662	93	2.42	..
	IV	Atmakur	640	111	3.92	..	III	Kandukur	787	151	3.84	..
	IV	Kavali *	518	87	2.36	..	III	Atmakur	640	111	3.92	..
	V	Kanigiri *	1,014	111	1.28	..	V	Kavali *	548	87	2.36	..
	V	Rapur *	596	70	1.54	..	V	Kanigiri *	1,014	111	1.38	..
	V	Udayagiri *	871	85	.77	..	V	Rapur *	596	70	1.54	..
Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 181.						9	Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 183.					
Chingleput.	II	Madurantakam	696	279	5.33	1	II	Madurantakam	696	279	5.33	..
	III	Conjeevaram	514	225	5.61	1	III	Tiruvallūr	497	238	4.56	..
	IV	Tiruvallūr	744	264	4.29	1	III	Ponnēri	788	201	4.21	..
	IV	Saidapet	342	262	3.43	1	III	Saidapet	342	262	3.43	..
	V	Ponnēri	347	137	2.65	..	V	Conjeevaram	310	149	3.03	..
Total number of taluks 6—Average pay Rs. 179.						Total number of taluks 6—Average pay Rs. 187½.						
Kurnool.	II	Koilkuntla *	529	88	3.12	1	II	Koilkuntla *	529	88	3.12	1
	III	Nandyal	514	110	2.92	1	II	Kurnool	608	131	2.60	1
	III	Ramalakota *	791	143	2.78	1	III	Nandyal	366	88	2.53	..
	IV	Nandikotkur *	690	104	3.32	1	III	Nandikotkur *	652	97	3.12	1
	IV	Pattikonda	1,063	143	3.08	1	III	Pattikonda	760	100	2.38	..
	V	Sirvel *	422	74	2.45	..	V	Dhone *	682	84	1.47	1
	V	Cumbum *	510	116	1.97	..	V	Sirvel	422	74	2.45	..
Bellary.	V	Markapur *	574	94	1.18	..	V	Cumbum *	610	116	1.97	..
	Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 178.						Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 183.					
Bellary.	II	Bellary	982	193	1.25	2	II	Bellary	794	149	2.85	1
	III	Adoni	839	179	3.48	1	II	Adoni	754	166	2.92	1
	III	Hospet	640	102	2.14	..	III	Hospet	540	102	2.14	..
	IV	Alur	688	98	4.10	..	III	Alur	604	88	3.57	..
	V	Rayadurg *	628	83	1.81	..	III	Rayadurg *	628	83	1.81	..
	V	Kudligi	863	104	1.44	..	V	Siruguppa	425	47	2.49	..
	V	Hadagalli *	585	92	1.81	..	V	Kudligi	863	104	1.44	..
Anantapur.	V	Harpanahalli *	611	96	1.60	..	V	Hadagalli *	585	92	1.81	..
	Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 178.						Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 183.					
Anantapur.	III	Kadiri	1,158	145	1.83	..	II	Gooty	960	146	2.84	1
	III	Gooty	1,054	156	3.09	1	II	Tadipatri	641	109	2.26	1
	III	Tadipatri	641	109	2.26	1	III	Kadiri	1,158	145	1.83	1
	IV	Anantapur	875	109	1.66	..	III	Anantapur	922	102	1.70	..
	IV	Penakonda	677	93	1.34	..	III	Hindupur *	426	92	1.76	..
	IV	Hindupur *	426	92	1.76	..	V	Penakonda	677	93	1.34	..
	V	Madakasira *	442	81	1.30	..	V	Madakasira *	443	81	1.30	..
Cuddapah.	V	Dharmavaram *	624	71	.95	..	V	Dharmavaram *	731	85	1.16	..
	V	Kalyandurg *	817	77	1.18	..	V	Kalyandurg *	817	77	1.18	..
	Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 175.						Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 183.					
Cuddapah.	II	Cuddapah	764	155	3.65	2	II	Pullampet	979	144	2.65	1
	III	Pullampet	979	144	2.65	1	II	Jammalamadugu	616	104	2.70	1
	IV	Jammalamadugu	616	104	2.70	1	III	Cuddapah	510	102	1.72	1
	IV	Proddatur	478	103	2.62	..	III	Proddatur	429	94	2.33	..
	IV	Pulivendla	701	103	2.38	..	III	Pulivendla	568	91	2.06	..
	V	Kayachōti	998	114	1.57	..	V	Kayachōti	1,131	126	1.90	1
Cuddapah.	V	Badvel *	755	89	1.69	..	V	Badvel *	755	89	1.69	..
	V	Sidhant *	606	68	1.11	..	V	Kamalapuram *	363	82	1.57	..
	Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 175.						Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 183.					

		Existing.					Proposed.					
Districts.	Grade.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (fash 1312).	Number of deputy talukdars outside station-ary sub-magistrates.	Grade.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (fash 1312).	Number of deputy talukdars outside station-ary sub-magistrates.
Chittoor.	III	Vayalpad*	831	129	1-91	1	III	Vayalpad*	831	129	1-91	1
	IV	Madanapalle	837	137	2-15	1	III	Madanapalle	837	137	2-15	1
	IV	Chittoor	793	210	3-11	1	III	Chittoor	793	210	3-11	1
	V	Palamaner*	439	51	8-6	1	V	Palamaner*	439	51	8-6	1
	V	Chandravalli	548	114	1-21	1	V	Chandravalli	548	114	1-21	1
Total number of taluks 5—Average pay Rs. 170.						Total number of taluks 5—Average pay Rs. 180.						
Vellore.	I	Walajpet*	484	222	5-08	1	II	Walajpet*	484	222	5-08	1
	II	Arcoot	432	180	4-70	1	II	Arcoot	432	180	4-70	1
	II	Wandiwash	466	185	4-85	1	III	Arcoot	432	180	4-70	1
	III	Gudiyattam	447	196	3-04	1	III	Arkonam	507	134	3-53	1
	IV	Vellore	421	201	2-45	1	III	Tiruvannamalai	1,009	244	4-60	1
	V	Polar	596	156	2-55	1	III	Gudiyattam	447	196	3-04	1
	V	Tiruvannamalai	1,009	244	4-60	1	III	Vellore	421	201	2-45	1
V	Tirupattūr	539	206	1-92	1	V	Polar	596	156	2-55	1	
Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 191.						Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 194.						
South Arcot.	I	Tindivanam	816	333	7-60	2	I	Chidambaram	402	295	4-32	2
	II	Villupuram	509	314	6-33	1	I	Villupuram	469	299	6-57	1
	II	Chidambaram	402	295	9-32	2	III	Vridhachalam	576	242	3-06	1
	III	Vridhachalam	576	242	6-06	1	III	Tirukkoyilūr	584	285	5-71	1
	III	Tirukkoyilūr	584	285	5-71	1	III	Cuddalore	448	302	5-22	1
	III	Cuddalore	448	302	5-22	1	III	Kallakurichi	873	269	4-79	1
IV	Kallakurichi	373	269	4-75	1	V	Tindivanam	451	189	4-37	1	
Total number of taluks 7.—Average pay Rs. 211.						Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 209.						
Salon.	I	Salem	1,071	470	6-74	4	II	Salem	642	355	3-80	3
	II	Tiruchengod*	637	290	4-47	1	II	Tiruchengod*	616	271	4-14	1
	III	Hosur*	1,217	185	2-45	1	III	Hosur	1,217	185	2-45	1
	III	Attur	841	209	2-86	1	III	Attur	841	300	2-86	1
	IV	Krishnagiri	659	175	2-11	1	III	Uttankarai*	916	159	1-82	1
	IV	Uttankarai*	910	159	1-82	1	III	Krishnagiri	659	175	2-11	1
V	Dharmapuri	941	206	2-18	1	V	Dharmapuri	941	206	2-18	1	
Total number of taluks 7.—Average pay Rs. 196.						Total number of taluks 8.—Average pay Rs. 191.						
Colombatore.	I	Erode	598	215	5-07	1	II	Erode	596	215	5-07	1
	II	Palladam	741	301	4-90	1	II	Dharmapuri	853	271	4-51	1
	III	Dharmapuri	853	271	4-51	1	III	Colombatore	611	244	3-12	1
	III	Colombatore	864	331	4-27	1	III	Guththelipalayam	535	200	4-18	1
	III	Satyamangalam*	1,185	214	4-38	1	III	Pollachi	719	195	3-05	1
	IV	Udamalpet	666	150	2-52	1	III	Avinashi	490	203	2-25	1
	IV	Pollachi	710	196	3-05	1	III	Palladam	461	180	3-80	1
	V	Bhavani*	715	146	1-52	1	V	Udamalpet	636	159	2-52	1
	V	Kollegal* (3)	1,078	97	1-15	1	V	Bhavani*	715	146	1-52	1
Total number of taluks 9.—Average pay Rs. 192.						Total number of taluks 10—Average pay Rs. 190.						
Trichinopoly.	I	Trichinopoly	542	332	8-19	2	I	Trichinopoly	542	332	8-19	3
	II	Musiri	762	295	4-94	1	III	Musiri	762	295	4-94	1
	II	Namakkal	715	314	4-17	1	III	Namakkal	799	391	3-98	1
	III	Udaiyarpalayam	753	391	3-92	1	III	Udaiyarpalayam	759	391	3-92	1
	IV	Perambalur	674	294	3-01	1	III	Karur	612	231	3-51	1
	V	Karur	612	231	3-51	1	V	Perambalur	674	291	3-91	1
V	Kallitalai	901	263	3-72	1	V	Kallitalai	901	263	3-72	1	
Total number of taluks 7—Average pay Rs. 200.						Total number of taluks 7—Average pay Rs. 183.						

(b) The Tahsildar of Kollegal gets a local allowance of Rs. 50 which will continue—W.S.M.

Districts.	Grade.	Existing.					Proposed.					
		Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (fash 1312).	Number of deputy talukdars outside station-ary sub-magistrates.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands (1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand in lakhs (fash 1312).	Number of deputy talukdars outside station-ary sub-magistrates.	
Tanjore.	I	Kumbakonam	342	375	11-31	2	I	Nannilam	293	215	11-39	2
	I	Tanjore	689	107	10-23	1	I	Māvayaram	283	217	8-81	1
	II	Negapatam	240	217	5-89	1	I	Kumbakonam	284	255	6-32	1
	II	Nannilam	293	215	11-39	1	III	Pattakkottai	202	167	8-93	1
	III	Māvayaram	283	217	8-81	1	III	Tanjore	474	289	6-83	1
Madura.	III	Tirutturappandi	485	183	5-21	1	III	Mannargudi	391	188	6-34	1
	III	Pattakkottai	906	296	2-65	1	III	Negapatam	240	217	5-89	1
	IV	Mannargudi	301	188	6-34	1	III	Tirutturappandi	495	183	5-21	1
	V	Shiyali	171	117	4-12	1	V	Shiyali	171	117	4-12	1
							V	Pattakkottai	616	216	1-91	1
Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 208.						Total number of taluks 10—Average pay Rs. 205.						
Madura.	II	Madura	446	308	6-56	1	II	Madura	209	223	1-29	1
	III	Dindigul	1,122	181	6-22	2	II	Tirumangalam	745	265	4-50	1
	III	Tirumangalam	745	265	4-50	1	III	Melūr	485	154	4-71	1
	IV	Melūr	485	154	4-71	1	III	Dindigul	886	235	4-41	1
	V	Palai	599	215	3-00	1	III	Periyakulam	1,520	320	3-78	1
Ramnad.	V	Periyakulam	1,520	320	3-78	1	V	Palai	599	215	3-00	1
							V	Nilekottai	473	231	3-05	1
	Total number of taluks 6—Average pay Rs. 183.						Total number of taluks 7—Average pay Rs. 193.					
	II	Srivillipattūr	555	206	4-26	1	III	Srivillipattūr	455	165	3-28	1
	IV	Sattūr	560	187	2-64	1	III	Sattūr	573	200	3-02	1
Tinnevely.						V	Arenthangi	451	147	1-40	1	
	Total number of taluks 2—Average pay Rs. 200.						Total number of taluks 3—Average pay Rs. 183.					
	I	Sriyakkantam	542	321	6-56	1	II	Tinnevely	328	195	3-85	1
	II	Tinnevely	326	195	3-85	1	II	Nanguneri	726	238	1-21	2
	III	Nanguneri	730	203	4-21	1	III	Amavasandram	481	132	1-82	1
III	Amavasandram	481	132	1-82	1	III	Tuticorin	385	175	3-92	1	
IV	Ottappidaram	1,072	359	3-39	2	III	Tiruchendūr	316	204	3-25	1	
V	Tenkāsi	374	174	2-79	1	V	Koilpat	1,025	329	3-42	1	
V	Sankaranainarkōil	717	233	3-14	1	V	Tenkāsi	374	174	2-79	1	
Madurai.						V	Sankaranainarkōil	717	233	3-14	1	
	Total number of taluks 7—Average pay Rs. 193.						Total number of taluks 8—Average pay Rs. 187.					
	I	Pennāni	425	178	1-10	2	I	Pennāni	425	178	1-10	3
	II	Paigat	643	350	4-65	1	I	Paigat	643	350	4-65	1
	III	Ernad	979	357	2-71	1	III	Ernad	979	357	2-71	1
III	Walaivanad	882	331	1-18	1	III	Walaivanad	882	331	1-18	1	
III	Wynad * (a)	821	75	1-04	1	III	Wynad *	821	75	1-04	1	
IV	Calicut	379	258	2-13	1	III	Rumabrazat	505	327	3-95	1	
IV	Chirakkal	677	329	2-71	2	V	Calicut	379	258	2-13	1	
IV	Kurumbanāt	595	327	3-95	1	V	Chirakkal	677	329	2-71	2	
V	Kōttayam	481	210	1-48	1	V	Kōttayam	481	210	1-48	1	
Total number of taluks 9—Average pay Rs. 194.						Total number of taluks 2—Average pay Rs. 194.						
South Canara.	II	Mangalore	678	334	5-02	2	II	Udipi	725	251	2-78	1
	III	Udipi	722	252	3-76	1	III	Mangalore	384	260	3-81	1
	III	Kasaragod	762	231	2-00	1	III	Kasaragod	762	231	2-00	1
	IV	Uppinangadi	1,240	182	2-32	1	III	Uppinangadi	933	147	1-86	1
	V	Coondapoor	620	132	2-82	1	V	Coondapoor	620	132	2-82	1
Total number of taluks 5—Average pay Rs. 190.						Total number of taluks 6—Average pay Rs. 187.						

381. The net result of these proposals is as follows :—

	Existing taluks.		Proposed taluks.	
	Number.	Cost of Tahsildars.	Number.	Cost of Tahsildars.
On Rs. 250	12	Rs. 3,000	13	Rs. 3,250
" " 225	24	5,400	22	5,175
" " 200	39	7,800	18	3,600
" " 175	42	7,350	3	625
" " 150	41	5,150	56	8,700
Total	158	29,700	112	20,350
Average pay per Tahsildar		188		180

The net extra cost is thus Rs. 3,550 *per mensem*, raised to Rs. 3,575 by the proposed local allowance for the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam, which provides for 17 new Tahsildars.

382. To this, however, the following additions have to be made :—

(1) Under the proposals submitted to the Government of India with Madras letter No. 1213, Revenue, dated 30th November 1903, each District will eventually have an extra Tahsildar for land records work, provided by adding to the territorial staff one officer on Rs. 150 with a local allowance of Rs. 30 (average of increments rising by Rs. 10 from 1st to 5th year). For the three new Districts which I propose to make, this will involve a cost of Rs. 180 × 3 = Rs. 540 *per mensem*.

(2) The income-tax Tahsildar proposed for the Ramnad District in paragraph 251 may be treated in the same way as the land records Tahsildar, but without the local allowance, *i.e.*, he will represent an additional cost of Rs. 150 a month.

The total extra cost under Tahsildars is therefore Rs. 3,575 + 540 + 150 = Rs. 4,265 *per mensem* or Rs. 51,180 *per annum*.

PART VII.—DEPUTY TAHSILDARS AND STATIONARY SUB-MAGISTRATES.

383. My proposals involve the following changes under these heads and are discussed with reference to the Districts as proposed :—

Ganjām.—The Aska deputy tahsildar (Rs. 120 pay + Rs. 15 local allowance) is absorbed by the constitution of a new Aska taluk, but on the other hand the Parlákimedi deputy tahsildar is split into two, an additional deputy tahsildar (Rs. 120) being provided at Hiramandalam. An additional officer of this class (Rs. 120) is also given to the Berhampur taluk, to be stationed at Digupudi. There is thus a net extra cost of Rs. 105 a month.

Vizagapatam.—A stationary sub-magistrate is provided for the Golconda taluk—cost Rs. 100.

Gódivari, Masulipatam and Guntūr.—The constitution of the Razole and Kaikalur taluks involves the transfer of the deputy tahsildars now at Razole and Kaikalur to Ainapuram (reduced Amalapuram taluk) and Pamarru (reduced Gudivada taluk) respectively; while the deputy tahsildar now at Répalle disappears with the constitution of the Répalle taluk. On the other hand, additional deputy tahsildars are provided for Rāmachandrapuram, Panuka and Bāpatla taluks, with head-quarters at Bikka-vole, Penugonda and Chirala respectively.

* Razole, Kaikalur and Répalle. Each of the three new taluks * has more-over to be provided with a stationary sub-magistrate. The net result is an increase of five officers costing Rs. 500 a month.

Nellore.—The Nellore and Gudur taluks have at present between them two deputy tahsildars and two stationary sub-magistrates. The proposed Nellore, Gudur and Allūr taluks require three stationary sub-magistrates, and a deputy tahsildar for Nellore which will still remain the heaviest taluk. Extra cost *nil*.

Ohingleput.—The only alterations are in the allegiance of the deputy tahsildars of Sripurumbūdūr and Satiavedu, who will be transferred from the Conjeevaram and Tiruvallūr taluks to Tiruvallūr and Ponnéri, respectively.

Kurnool.—The transfer of Kālva to the proposed Kurnool taluk enables the abolition of the deputy tahsildar now there, but an officer of that class is necessary at Gudur in the new taluk. The reduction of the Ramalakota taluk and the transfer of its head-quarters to Dhona renders the deputy tahsildar now at the latter place unnecessary, but on the other hand a stationary sub-magistrate is provided for Sirvel. The total number of officers therefore remains the same.

Bellary.—The Siruguppa deputy tahsildar becomes a stationary sub-magistrate for the new Siruguppa taluk, and the Alūr taluk receives a stationary sub-magistrate. Increase of cost, Rs. 100.

Anantapur.—The only change is that Kadiri will have a deputy tahsildar at Tanekallu. Cost Rs. 100.

Cuddapah.—The deputy tahsildar now at Kamalapuram in the Cuddapah taluk disappears with the formation of the proposed Kamalapuram taluk which is small and can be worked without a stationary sub-magistrate. On the other hand the enlarged Rāyachóti taluk is to have a deputy tahsildar at Konampet. Extra cost *nil*.

Chittoor and Vellore.—No change in Chittoor. As regards Vellore, the stationary sub-magistrates of the existing Walajapet, Arcot and Wandiwash taluks will continue attached to the proposed Arkónam, Arcot and Wandiwash, and a fourth officer (Rs. 100) will be required for the new Tiruvattiyūr taluk. That taluk is also to have an outlying deputy tahsildar (Rs. 100) at Mamandūr. On the other hand the deputy tahsildars at Arkónam in the present Walajapet taluk (Rs. 120) and Pernamallūr (in Wandiwash (Rs. 100) will not be required at those places. Saving Rs. 20 a month.

South Arcot.—The deputy tahsildars at Gingee and Merkanam are absorbed by the creation of the Gingee taluk which, however, requires a stationary sub-magistrate. The result is a saving of Rs. 100.

Salem.—The deputy tahsildar of Omalur (Rs. 100) will become the stationary sub-magistrate of the new Omalur taluk. Stationary sub-magistrates will also be required in Hosūr, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Tiruchengod taluks. Extra cost, Rs. 400.

Coimbatore.—The deputy tahsildar of Avanashi (Rs. 100) will become the stationary sub-magistrate of the Avanashi taluk. The reduction of Coimbatore taluk will permit of the abolition of the deputy tahsildar (Rs. 100) located at Méttupálaiyam, but on the other hand Coimbatore town requires a sub-magistrate on Rs. 120, in addition to the stationary sub-magistrate whose pay will be reduced from Rs. 120 to Rs. 100. Extra cost *nil*.

Trichinopoly.—No change except the appointment of an assistant tahsildar for the Trichinopoly taluk. Cost Rs. 100.

Tanjore.—In view of the reduction of the Tanjore and Kumbakonam taluks, each of them loses one of its two outlying deputy tahsildars—Tanjore the officer at Vallam (Rs. 120) and Kumbakonam the officer in Kumbakonam town (Rs. 100). On the other hand the new Pápanasam taluk is provided with a deputy tahsildar at Valangiman (Rs. 100) and a stationary sub-magistrate at head-quarters (Rs. 100). Relief is also to be given to the Tahsildar of Nanniam by the appointment of an assistant tahsildar at head-quarters (Rs. 100). Net extra cost, Rs. 80.

Madura and Ramnad.—The deputy tahsildar at Nilakottai will become the stationary sub-magistrate of the proposed Nilakottai taluk, so that there is no extra cost here. In the new Ramnad District, the proposed Arantangi taluk will be under a Tahsildar, the deputy tahsildar now there (on Rs. 120) being dispensed with. Saving Rs. 120.

Tinnevely.—The constitution of the Koilpati taluk, to take in the bulk of the present Ottappidáram, involves the transfer of the stationary sub-magistrate from Ottappidáram to Koilpati. The head-quarters of the deputy tahsildar of Kulasékharpattanam will similarly be moved to Sáttámkulam. These changes involve no extra cost, while the provision of an assistant tahsildar for Nángunéri, and a stationary sub-magistrate for the proposed Tiruchendur taluk, entail an expenditure of Rs. 200 a month.

The Nilgiris.—No change.

Malabar.—The only extra charge is on account of the assistant tahsildar to be provided in the Ponnáni taluk—Rs. 100.

South Canara.—The deputy tahsildar of Bantval will become stationary sub-magistrate of the proposed Mudbidri taluk. The outlying deputy tahsildar of the Uppinangadi taluk (at Beltangadi), will hereafter be attached to the new taluk. Extra cost *nil*.

384. The net extra cost for the whole Presidency is therefore Rs. 1,545 *per mensem* or Rs. 18,540 *per annum* as shown below :—

	Net extra cost <i>per mensem.</i>
Ganjám	+ 105
Vizagapatam	+ 100
Górávari, Masulipatam and Gentúr	+ 500
Bellary	+ 100
Anantapur	+ 100
Chittoor and Vellore	— 20
South Arcot	— 100
Salem	+ 400
Trichinopoly	+ 100
Tanjore	+ 80
Madura and Ramnad	— 120
Tinnevely	+ 200
Malabar	+ 100
Total	+ 1,545

PART VIII.—TALUK ESTABLISHMENTS.

385. *Tahsildars' offices.*—At the head of each taluk office, and immediately under the Tahsildar, stands a *taluk head accountant* on Rs. 50. Ordinarily he is a ministerial officer, but in taluks where there is no stationary sub-magistrate (in all in 33 out of 158) he exercises magisterial functions and is styled taluk sheristadar, his pay in this case being Rs. 60. My proposals involve the raising of the number of taluks to 175, of which 30 will have no stationary sub-magistrates, and will therefore be provided with taluk sheristadars instead of taluk head accountants. The duties of the taluk head accountant (or sheristadar) are very important. He is not merely the subordinate head of the taluk office, but is also in charge of the taluk treasury, standing in this respect to the Tahsildar in much the same relation as the Treasury Deputy Collector does to the Collector of the District. The Tahsildar has to spend not less than half his time on tour and while he is thus absent from his head-quarters, the head accountant is in sole charge of the treasury and also deals *pro* Tahsildar with a certain amount of routine work. A statement of his powers in this respect, which were extended under proposals submitted by me in 1897, will be found in G.O., No. 680, Revenue, dated 14th November 1898, paragraph 4. The present position of the taluk head accountants is, however, not equal to their responsibilities. Their pay is not high enough to discriminate them adequately from ordinary clerks, or to attract the best men available, who prefer to remain in Collectorate or divisional offices till they can get something higher. I propose therefore to raise the pay of the taluk head accountant to Rs. 70, thus putting him on a level (under my proposals) with the head clerks in Civilian divisional offices and with the highest posts in the District offices under Rs. 100, while he will be in a better position than the head clerks in Deputy Collectors' offices. By this means we may count on obtaining for the important duties of taluk head accountants men who will be of a calibre enabling their next step to be promotion to a sub-magistrateship on Rs. 100. The taluk head accountant being raised to Rs. 70, the taluk sheristadar should get Rs. 80, receiving, as now, somewhat higher pay in connection with his magisterial responsibilities. It is not right, I think, that a man who may exercise second-class powers should, as at present, be on a pay of Rs. 60 only.

386. The net result of these proposals is as follows :—

<i>Present Scale.</i>				Number.	Cost <i>per mensem.</i>
					RS.
Head accountants on Rs. 50	...	...	...	125	6,250
Taluk sheristadars on Rs. 60	...	...	...	33	1,980
Total				158	8,230

<i>Proposed Scale.</i>				Number.	Cost <i>per mensem.</i>
Head accountants on Rs. 70	...	...	...	145	10,150
Taluk sheristadars on Rs. 80	...	...	...	30	2,400
Total				175	12,550 *

Additional cost, which provides for the needs of 17 new taluks = Rs. 4,320 *per mensem.*

387. The remaining *taluk office establishments* throughout the Presidency were overhauled and revised, after several years of correspondence, in 1899, and for the present I do not propose to interfere with the settlement then arrived at save where new taluks have to be provided for.

Vide papers ending with G.O., No. 374, Revenue, dated 14th June 1899.

388. Under the ordinary clerical establishment there are now three general scales.

Scale A is as follows :

	RS.
1 clerk on Rs. 30	30
1 " " " 25	25
2 clerks " " 20	40
2 " " " 17½	35
2 " " " 15	30
8	
Total ...	160

This is in force in 53 taluks.

Scale B adds one clerk on Rs. 15 and is in force in 81 taluks.

Scale C adds a further clerk on Rs. 25 and is in force in 19 taluks.

There are also a few taluks with special scales of establishment, details of which need not be mentioned here, viz.—Berhampur (Ganjām), Sarvasiddhi (Vizagapatam), Bhadrāchalam (Gódāvari), Kalyandrug (Anantapur) and Chandragiri (North Arcot).

389. This minute grading, rising by increments which are sometimes so low as Rs. 2½ was proposed by Mr. Garstin and introduced in 1899. I think it would be desirable hereafter to reduce the number of grades, though it will not be necessary to separate them so far in the way of pay as I have proposed for Collectors' offices, since the taluk clerks most usually look for promotion within and not outside of the taluk office.

390. As regards *shroffs*, each taluk except Golconda and Sarvasiddhi (Vizagapatam), Wynaad (Malabar) and Mangalore (South Canara) is allowed one on Rs. 15 (Chirakkal having two) and 65 taluks have among them 68 * second shroffs on Rs. 10. The two Vizagapatam taluks above referred to, and * Vellore, Walajapet and Kumbakonam have two each, while the others have only one.

Mangalore, have each only a single shroff on Rs. 10, and in Wynaad the shroff gets Rs. 20.

391. As regards *menial establishments*, the scale below is common to all taluks except Bhadrāchalam and Kalyandrug, in the former of which the dufterbund gets Rs. 8 and in the latter Rs. 10 :—

	RS.
1 dufterbund on Rs. 7	7
1 muchi " 7	7
1 duffadar " 9	9
3 peons " 8	24
5 peon " 7	35
1 masalehi " 5	5
1 sweeper " 5	5
13	
Total ...	92

392. There remain peons on Rs. 6. Of these the general minimum allotment (except in the Sarvasiddhi, Palkonda, Golconda and Bhadrāchalam taluks which have less) is 11, which is enjoyed by 26 taluks.

All the other taluks have more than 11 peons on Rs. 6. Classified by numbers they are as follows :—

12 men	43 taluks.
13 "	55 "
14 "	24 "

Four taluks have 15 men ; and two, Goomsur (Ganjām) and Madura (Madura) have 16.

393. Scavengers are not usually allowed, but the Madanapalle and Kadiiri taluks of Cuddapah have each one on Rs. 2½, and Negapatam and Kumbakonam (Tanjore) one on Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, respectively.

394. To proceed now to the 17 new taluks proposed, the following establishment will be common to all :—

	RS.
The A scale of clerks (paragraph 388)	8 men on 160
A shroff on Rs. 15	1 man on 15
The uniform scale of menials, except peons on Rs. 6	13 men on 92
Peons on Rs. 6	11 " on 66
Total ...	33 333

This, for 17 taluks, comes to Rs. 5,661 a month.

395. After consultation with the Collectors concerned, I consider that additional hands will be required in the following taluks :—

Taluk.	Proposed grade.	Clerk on Rs. 15. (a)	Deputy shroff on Rs. 10.	Peons on Rs. 8.	Total additional cost.
					RS.
Aska	IV	..	..	2	12
Razole	III	1	1	2	37
Kaikalur	III	1	..	1	21
Répalle	III	1	..	2	27
Allur	II	1	..	..	15
Kurnool	II	1	..	2	27
Tiruvattiyur	II	1	1	2	37
Avanashi	III	1	..	1	21
Pápanásam	III	1	1	1	31
Tiruchendúr	III	1	..	1	21
Total	..	9	3	14	249

(a) An addition of one clerk on Rs. 15 brings the taluk from the A to the B scale.

The total cost for the 17 taluks therefore works out to Rs. 5,661 + 249 = Rs. 5,910 a month.

396. I have not proposed any curtailment in the establishment of the taluks which will be reduced under my proposals, as I consider that any surplusage in such taluks ought to be utilised in strengthening the taluk establishments in other portions of the District. On this subject I quote the following remarks from B.P., No. 1931

G.O., No. 842, Revenue, dated 17th September 1902. lowing remarks from B.P., No. 1931 (Land Revenue), dated 11th June 1902 :—

" Practically the (taluk) staff is the same as it was about 30 years ago, and although its pay and prospects have been rendered slightly better by the recent revision sanctioned in G.O., No. 374, dated 14th June 1899, and its *presonnel* has been improved by the introduction of men with better educational qualifications, yet the tale of work required and the demand for work of a better quality have enormously increased, while further demands both on the time and on the intelligence of the taluk staff are daily being made. Under this head the Board would specially draw attention to the matter of Government loans under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. This work where it exists, is at present, in the Board's opinion, deliberately burked, because taluk establishments cannot bring themselves to face the increased labour which a strict adherence to the terms of the rules would entail. In the Wandiwash and Polur taluks of the District of North Arcot, where a considerable number of loans had been advanced, it was found that the work was in a state of absolute chaos, and after employing a special establishment for a considerable period, Government have at last been compelled to sanction a permanent addition to the staff in each of these taluk offices in order to cope with the work ; that a similar addition to the staff in other taluk offices is called for seems certain. Again there is perhaps hardly a taluk in the Presidency, where the records are in good order, because the staff is so small that it is difficult to detail a clerk solely for the work of record-keeping."

397. To the total brought out in paragraph 395 should be added the cost of the

	RS.	A.	P.	
* 1 deputy surveyor on Rs. 25 or 30 (mean) ...	27	8	0	establishment required by the land records Tahsildars of the three proposed Districts. At the rate of Rs. 81-8-0* for each, the extra cost comes to Rs. 244-8-0.
1 clerk on Rs. 20 ...	20	0	0	
1 draftsman on Rs. 20 ...	20	0	0	Another item is the establishment of the income-tax Tahsildar proposed for the Ramnad District which may be taken as equivalent to that of a stationary sub-magistrate, costing Rs. 54.
2 peons on Rs. 7 ...	14	0	0	
5 Total ...	81	8	0	

398. *Revenue Inspectors.*—I have confined my proposals to the constitution of additional Districts, divisions and taluks; and have not dealt (save to the small extent mentioned below) with the provision of extra revenue inspectors. It will be remembered that, while I was making my enquiries on other points referred to, this matter was under separate consideration, with reference to the best method of obtaining the District establishments required for the adequate maintenance of land records, in regard to which Mr. R. C. C. Carr was recently on deputation. The question whether this object can be best attained by the entertainment of a special revenue inspector *ad hoc* in each District, as proposed by Mr. Carr, or by increasing the ordinary revenue inspector's establishment, giving each revenue inspector a reduced charge for the land records maintenance work in respect thereto, as originally suggested by the Government of India, has moreover been, until quite lately, still *sub judice*.

399. The Madras Government have now decided that, under present circumstances, Mr. Carr's scheme ought to be followed, and have proposed to the Government of India the eventual addition of one revenue inspector per taluk for special employment on land records work. To adapt this scheme to my territorial proposals, it will ultimately be necessary to provide 17 more land records revenue inspectors on account of the new taluks I propose to create. The additional cost will be—

	RS.
Eight first-grade revenue inspectors on Rs. 40 ...	320
Nine second-grade do. 35 ...	315

To this must be added Rs. 170 on account of the local allowance proposed for the land records inspectors.

Total extra cost Rs. 805 *per mensem*.

400. The ordinary revenue inspectorate is no doubt, as observed by the Board of Revenue in 1902, much in need of strengthening; but such a measure is not directly dependent on my scheme of territorial re-adjustment, and would be as necessary if every taluk in the Presidency were to retain its present boundaries. For the purpose of this Report, I therefore assume that the reconstitution of taluks which I propose might be effected under a re-adjustment of the existing staff of ordinary revenue inspectors, leaving the increase of that staff to be considered separately.

401. But I may perhaps be allowed to make the following observations with reference to future reforms in this direction:—

(1) The staff of ordinary revenue inspectors is, as above observed, in need of material increase.

(2) That staff is not now in a satisfactory condition, for

(a) The revenue inspectors are not adequately paid †; having regard to their heavy and responsible work and specially that connected with applications for remissions. It must be remembered that they have to defray the expenses of the constant touring they are called on to perform from their own pockets, for they receive no travelling allowance. "I have often", says Mr. Carr in paragraph 15 of his letter to Government of 12th February 1903, "been told by those concerned that promotion from a clerkship on Rs. 25 or 30 to the post of revenue inspector in fact involves a heavy fine."

† A first-grade revenue inspector now gets Rs. 40 a month and a second-grade inspector Rs. 35.

(b) They are, to a large extent, men who, as evidenced a few years ago in B.P., No. 121, L.R., dated 13th May 1899. South Arcot, do not possess sufficient qualifications for higher functions and

have consequently very little to look forward to, with the result that their inducement to hard and honest work is materially diminished. One of the main objects of the Madras administrative system is to keep the subordinate revenue service at a high level by allowing every clerk and revenue inspector to aspire to promotion to the rank of Tahsildar and Deputy Collector. It will be seen however from the statistics furnished in paragraph 15 of Mr. Carr's letter above referred to that, so far as the revenue inspectors are concerned, their prospects of anything better than a taluk head accountantship have hitherto been very remote, while the great majority of Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars lack any practical experience of revenue inspector's work.

402. It is true that the Board has endeavoured to remedy this state of things, and to prevent the promotion to executive posts of mere clerks without out-door experience, by ruling that, save under special circumstances, no appointment in a Collectorate carrying a pay of over Rs. 35 should be permanently filled by a man who has not put in at least one year's service as revenue inspector. I venture to think, however, that this measure does not strike at the root of the evil. It would practically divide the revenue inspectors into two classes—one consisting of picked men who will rush through the inspectorate to higher functions; the other, and the great majority, made up of men who will have no better prospects than formerly and will remain a stagnating and discontented service.

403. The remedies I would propose are these—

(1) Raise the pay of all revenue inspectors to Rs. 50 and give them a moderate travelling allowance.

(2) Let service as a revenue inspector be subject to a maximum of, say, five years. An inspector who failed to get promotion in this period should then revert to the position in the ordinary clerical line which he occupied before joining the inspectorate, or that which he would have attained to had he not been detailed as a revenue inspector*. The service would then consist of active men in the prime of life, and the failures and mediocrities would go back to clerkships where they would do less harm than if they remained in the inspectorate.

404. These measures would of course involve additional expense, but the expenditure would be amply justified, I think, by more efficient revenue administration. But for the purposes of this Report I have, as already remarked, taken the staff of general duty revenue inspectors as I find them, and have confined myself to providing the requisite addition for the land revenue staff. I think, however, that a comprehensive revision of the ordinary revenue inspector's *cadre* with reference to enhancement both in pay and numbers ought to be undertaken as soon as fresh taluks are sanctioned.

405. To turn now to *deputy tahsildars' and stationary sub-magistrates' establishments*. Those of the former are usually on a uniform scale of six hands, costing Rs. 60, viz.:—

	RS.
1 clerk ...	20
1 do. ...	15
1 dufferbund ...	7
1 peon ...	7
1 do. ...	6
1 masalchi ...	5
6 Total ...	60

Deviations from this occur in 53 deputy tahsildars' charges, most of which are zamindari tahsils, and of which my proposals affect only three, viz., Aska, Arantangi and Ramnad. The first two will disappear as deputy tahsildars' charges, while in the case

* Care should of course be taken in making promotions in the clerical line that the claims of men then serving as revenue inspectors should not be ignored. Such a man should have a lien on any appointment to which he would have had prior claim but for his deputation to the inspectorate.

of the third the treasury establishment now under the Ramnad deputy tahsildar will become unnecessary in view of the establishment of a District treasury for the Ramnad District. The savings are —

<i>Aska.</i>								RS.
1 clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3 clerks on Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1 sub-treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1 shroff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½
1 dufferbund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1 peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
11 peons on Rs. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
1 masalchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
—								—
20								192½
—								—
<i>Arantangi.</i>								
1 clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 shroff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 dufferbund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1 peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1 masalchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
—								—
7								70
—								—
<i>Ramnad Branch Treasury.</i>								
1 shroff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
1 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1 gollah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1 peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
—								—
4								62
—								—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324½

On the other hand, the following additions should be made to the Chowghat deputy tahsildar's establishment, which is on the normal scale, for work in connection with the treasury proposed there in paragraph 294 :—

	RS.
1 sub-treasurer	30
1 shroff	15
—	—
Total	45

Two peons on Rs. 6 each should also be allowed to each of the four assistant tahsildars proposed, i.e., for Trichinopoly, Nannilam, Nanguneri and Ponnani taluks who will otherwise be provided for from the existing taluk offices.

406. In addition to the abolition of the Aska and Arantangi deputy tahsildars, my proposals summarised in Part VII involve a net decrease of deputy tahsildars' charges in the Presidency by six. The saving on this account being Rs. $6 \times 60 = \text{Rs. } 360$, the total reduction under deputy tahsildars' establishments is Rs. $324\frac{1}{2} - 45 - 48 + 360 = \text{Rs. } 591\frac{1}{2} \text{ per mensem.}$

407. As regards stationary sub-magistrates, the uniform scale of establishment is 5 hands on Rs. 54, made up thus :—

	RS.
1 clerk	20
1 do.	15
1 attender	7
2 peons on Rs. 6	12
—	—
5	Total ... 54

Golconda (Vizagapatani).
Razole (Goddavari).
Kaikalur (Masulipatam).
Repalle (Guntur).
Allur (Nellore).
Sirvel (Kurnool).
Siruguppa (Bellary).
Alur (Bellary).
Tiruvattiyur (Vellore).
Gingee (South Arcot).
Dharmapuri (Salem).
Krishnagiri (Salem).
Hosur (Salem).
Tiruchengod (Salem).
Omalur (Salem).
Avanashi (Coimbatore).
Papanasam (Tanjore).
Nilakottai (Madura).
Tiruchendur (Tinnevely).
Madbidri (South Canara).

My proposals increase the number of stationary sub-magistrates by twenty for the taluks noted in the margin and involve an extra expenditure under establishments of Rs. $20 \times 54 = \text{Rs. } 1,080 \text{ per mensem.}$

408. The net extra cost under deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates' offices is therefore Rs. $1,080 - 591\frac{1}{2} = \text{Rs. } 488\frac{1}{2} \text{ per mensem.}$

409. The total extra cost under this section therefore works out thus :—

	RS.
Paragraph 386.—Increase of the pay of taluk sheristadars and head accountants in the existing, as well as in the 17 new, taluks	4,320
Paragraph 295.—Clerical, etc., establishments of the proposed taluks.	5,910
Paragraph 397.—Establishment of the land records Tahsildars in the three new Districts	244½
Paragraph 397.—Establishment of the income-tax Tahsildar in the Ramnad District	54
Paragraph 399.—Land records revenue inspectors in 17 new taluks, with local allowance	805
Paragraph 408.—Deputy tahsildars' and stationary sub-magistrates' establishments	488½
—	—
	11,822 per mensem
	or Rs. 1,41,864 per annum.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

410. The appointments other than those of Revenue Officers and Magistrates which I propose to create are—

Two Judges, partially balanced by the abolition of one Sub-Judge.

Two District Forest Officers.

One District Surgeon for Ramnad — Guntūr and Chittoor being supplied by utilization of existing Civil Surgeons.

Three Assistant Surgeons.

Three District Registrars.

411. The saving on account of the abolition of a Sub-Judge is Rs. 500 a month, while the pay of the Judges has been considered in connection with the I.C.S. cadre in Part III. As regards their establishments, the following has been proposed for the new Guntūr District in paragraph 31 of letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902. The scale was based on the general establishments of present District Courts, the lowest figure being taken where different Courts showed variations :—

Regular Establishment.

	RS.
1 Sheristadar	150
1 head clerk	100
1 translator	75
1 record-keeper	50
1 assistant record-keeper	25
1 clerk	40
1 „	30
1 „	25
1 „	20
2 clerks on Rs. 17½	35
2 „ 15	30
1 attender	10
1 muchi	10
1 duffadar	10
4 peons on Rs. 7	28
1 sweeper	6
Local allowance to shorthand-writer	30
21 + 1	674

Process Establishment.

1 central nazir	50
1 „	50

Copyist Establishment.

1 superintendent	30
1 examiner	20
1 „	15
3 „	65
Total ...	789

This scale does not include process service amins and peons and copyists who were to be provided by transfer from the Sub-Court at Masulipatam (to be abolished) or by reduction in the staff of the existing Gódvári and Masulipatam Courts.

412. The same establishment may be allowed for the Ramnad Judge, and there too the process-service amins and peons and copyists can be obtained from the Sub-Court that is to be abolished or by reduction in the staff of the Madura or Tinnevely Courts. The total extra cost is therefore Rs. 1,578 *per mensem* against which is a saving of Rs. 860, the cost of the Sub-Judge, and his clerical establishment, at Masulipatam. No credit is taken for the Sub-Court to be abolished in Madura or Tinnevely as a Court will be required at Vellore. Net extra cost Rs. 718 *per mensem*.

413. In view of the reduction in the local jurisdiction of the Cuddapah District Court, the Judge (Mr. M. Ghose) has informed me that the establishment of his Court could be reduced by—

	RS.
1 clerk	25
2 clerks on Rs. 17½	35
2 amins on „ 12	24

I do not propose to take credit for this reduction, as the strength of the Chittoor Court, whose jurisdiction will hereafter extend over two Districts, will probably need corresponding increase.

414. As to District Forest officers, both the additional officers will be of the Provincial service. The existing scale of Extra Assistant Conservators is—

5 on Rs. 350.	4 on Rs. 250.
5 „ 300.	4 „ 200.

Adding one appointment to each of the last two grades, the extra cost involved will be Rs. 450 for the officers, and Rs. 272-8-0 for establishments at the scale proposed in connection with Guntūr. Total Rs. 722-8-0 *per mensem*.

415. Next come the Medical officers. The cost of a District Surgeon for Ramnad, who will be a promoted Assistant Surgeon, is Rs. 350-30-500 = (average) Rs. 450; and of three Assistant Surgeons Rs. 3 × 200.* Total Rs. 1,050 a month.

It is not necessary to make provision for the establishments of the District Medical officers, as the cost of these is met from local funds, not from Provincial.

416. Lastly, in regard to District Registrars. Three additional Registrars represent a monthly cost of Rs. 3 × 175 on account of officers and Rs. 3 × 150-8-0 which is the scale adopted for Guntūr for establishments. I do not propose to effect any reduction in the establishments of offices which will receive relief as I understand that the question of strengthening Registration establishments all over the Presidency on account of increase of work is now under consideration. Total Rs. 976-8-0.

417. The total extra cost on account of miscellaneous appointments therefore works out to—

Rs. 718 + 722-8-0 + 1,050 + 976-8-0 = Rs. 3,467 *per mensem* or Rs. 41,604 *per annum*, of which Rs. 9,549 has already been estimated for in connection with the Guntūr District.

* Rs. 150 pay + Rs. 50 local allowance.

PART X.—BUILDINGS.

418. The proposals set out in Part II involve an outlay of about 18 lakhs on buildings as shown below, but the estimates of cost must necessarily be of a very rough character. I have followed, in general, those made in respect of the proposed Guntur District in letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, to the Government of India with such modifications for other localities as circumstances seem to call for. A considerable part of the expenditure can, of course, be met from the ordinary Public Works grants, and in several cases my proposals involve outlay which would in any case have been necessary.

I have confined my proposals to the question of office accommodation. Residences will no doubt be required in many places, where private enterprise is not likely to provide them, for the higher District officials, especially where they happen to be Europeans. But for these, rent which should afford a due interest on the outlay will be recoverable and it is not necessary to frame any estimate under this head.

419. Taking the Districts as they will stand under my proposals, we get the following results:—

Ganjām.—A new taluk office will be required at Aska, and deputy tahsildars' offices at Digupudi and Hiramandalam. For the former the existing deputy tahsildar's office may be utilised to some extent and the cost of enlargement may be taken at Rs. 32,000, the standard estimate for a new first-class taluk office being reduced by Rs. 12,000. For the latter Rs. 16,000, which is the Public Works Department standard for a deputy tahsildar's office, may be estimated in each case. Total cost Rs. 64,000.

Vizagapatam.—No new buildings are required.

Gōdāvari, Masulipatam and Guntūr.—Buildings for the Collector's, the Divisional and the Police offices, and for the District Court have already been estimated to cost Rs. 3,21,000 (paragraphs 50—52 of letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902). Of this, however, Rs. 54,000 relates to Police which, as stated in Part I, I now propose to leave out of consideration as the matter has been independently dealt with by the Police Commission. On the other hand, taluk offices will be required at Razole, Kaikalur and Repalle, and deputy tahsildars' offices at Bikkavole, Ainapuram, Penugonda, Pamarru and Chirala. As in Ganjām, Rs. 32,000 may be estimated for each of the three taluk cutcherries, where there are already deputy tahsildars' offices available, and Rs. 16,000 for each of the new deputy tahsildars' offices, thus working out to an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,76,000. Including the buildings already estimated for (outside Police), the total cost for the Districts comes to Rs. 4,43,000.

Nellore.—Divisional offices will be required at Kandukur and Kāvali, a taluk office at Allur, * and a deputy tahsildar's office at Muttukur, and for these Rs. 88,000 (= $2 \times 14,000 + 44,000 + 16,000$) will be required. The Madras letter in regard to the Guntūr District has already estimated for Rs. 20,000 for the Divisional office and an office for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kandukur, but the latter need not now be taken into account.

It has been proposed to convert the present Divisional Officer's residence at Gudur into an office for the Deputy Collector, the existing office being converted into a taluk cutcherry. The Public Works budget for 1903–1904 shows that the estimate has been returned to the Superintending Engineer for further report. This measure should be reconsidered, as Gudur will under my scheme be a Civilian charge and a house for a European officer (which is not likely, I think, to be provided by private enterprise) will consequently be necessary there.

Chingleput.—Nothing require.

Kurnool.—Divisional offices will be required at Pattikonda and Koilkuntla, a taluk office at Dhone *, and a deputy tahsildar's office at Gudur. The cost of these, according to the usual scales, will be Rs. $2 \times 14,000 + 44,000 + 16,000 =$ Rs. 88,000.

Bellary.—The cost of an office for the new Deputy Collector at Rayadrug, and for a Tahsildar at Siruguppa, towards which the existing deputy tahsildar's office there can be utilized, may be taken at Rs. 14,000 + 32,000 or Rs. 46,000. To this should be added Rs. 12,000 which the Collector (Mr. Cowie) estimates as the cost of adding necessary accommodation for the new stationary sub-magistrate in the Alur taluk office. Total Rs. 58,000.

Anantapur.—The buildings required are offices for the Deputy Collector at Dharmavaram and the deputy tahsildar at Tanekallu. Cost Rs. 14,000 + 16,000 = Rs. 30,000.

Cuddapah.—Office accommodation will have to be provided for a Deputy Collector at Vempalli, a Tahsildar at Kamalapuram and a deputy tahsildar at Konampet. In regard to the second of these, the existing deputy tahsildar's office at Kamalapuram cannot be made use of as it has been already condemned. Total cost Rs. 14,000 + 44,000 + 16,000 = Rs. 74,000.

Chittoor and Vellore.—The new buildings required are—

(1) An office for the Collector and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector at Vellore—Rs. 1,00,000 taking into account the utilization of the existing Sub-Collector's office.

(2) Divisional offices at Chandragiri, Tiruvannāmalai and Tiruvattiyur—Rs. $3 \times 14,000 =$ Rs. 42,000.

(3) Taluk offices at Tiruvattiyur and Arkonam, towards the latter of which the existing deputy tahsildar's office can be utilized—Rs. $44,000 + 32,000 =$ Rs. 76,000.

(4) A deputy tahsildar's office at Mamandur (that at Pernamallur is located in a hired building)—Rs. 16,000.

(5) A Court for the Sub-Judge at Vellore—cost, according to standard design, Rs. 14,000.

Total Rs. 2,48,000.

I may explain that there is no waste of office accommodation entailed by my territorial proposals. The abandoned Walajapet taluk office can be made over to the District Munsiff of Rānipet who now sits in a hired building, and the present divisional office at Arni is described by Mr. Vaughan as an old barrack unfit for an office.

South Arcot.—Mr. Elwin writes:—“The cost of a first class taluk office (complete) at Gingee will be Rs. 45,200, but allowing for the utilization of the existing sub-jail and deputy tahsildar's office this may be reduced to Rs. 27,000. Whether it will not be cheaper in the long run to provide accommodation for the sub-jail and stationary sub-magistrate's court in the new taluk office at once is a matter to be decided later after a careful inspection in the Public Works Department of the existing buildings, which are probably very old. The cost of a Deputy Collector's office at Chidambaram will be Rs. 25,200. The above figures are arrived at from the current rates in force in the District for the latest type designs sanctioned by Government and include an approximate provision for compensation for the sites to be built upon.” Total cost Rs. 52,000.

Salem.—The cost of two divisional offices, at Dharmapuri and Sankaridrug, may be taken at Rs. 28,000, and of a taluk office at Omalur, where the existing deputy tahsildar's office can be made use of, at Rs. 32,000. Total Rs. 60,000.

Coimbatore.—The divisional office at Gobichettipalayam will cost Rs. 14,000 and Mr. Mounsey estimated the cost of fitting up the deputy tahsildar's office at Avanashi as a taluk cutcherry at Rs. 25,000. Total Rs. 39,000, which may be raised to Rs. 55,000 with reference to the provision of accommodation for the new town sub-magistrate at Coimbatore. The abolition of the deputy tahsildar at Méttupālaiyam will not

involve the abandonment of his office building, as part of it can be utilized by the Registration Department which contemplates the construction of a new office for the local Sub-Registrar, and part for other Government purposes.

Tiruchinopoly.—An office is required for the Divisional Officer at Karur. Cost Rs. 14,000.

The question of an office for the Musiri Deputy Collector, which formed the subject of a representation from the Collector in August 1902, need not now be considered as his head-quarters will hereafter be Námakkal where he will have the office now occupied by a Deputy Collector in the Salem District.

Tanjore.—The only charge here is on account of the new Papanasam taluk office. Rs. 44,000.

Madura and Ramnad.—Expenditure will be necessary here on account of—

(1) Collector's office at Ramnad or Pamban—estimated cost Rs. 1,60,000. The existing divisional office at Ramnad could of course be utilized to some extent if the Collector's office were built there, but on the other hand the cost of building is high and Pamban seems the best place at which a new permanent office should be constructed.

(2) Judge's court—Rs. 50,000.

(3) Divisional offices at Sivakási and Devakottai—Rs. 28,000.

(4) Taluk office at Arantangi, where the existing deputy tahsildar's office can be utilized—Rs. 32,000.

Total for the proposed Ramnad District—Rs. 2,70,000.

(5) Divisional office at Tirumangalam—Rs. 14,000.

(6) Taluk office at Nilakottai, where there is a serviceable deputy tahsildar's office—Rs. 32,000.

Total for the reduced Madura District—Rs. 46,000

Aggregate cost Rs. 3,16,000 to which Mr. H. T. Keeling (the Executive Engineer, Madura) says that from 5 to 10 per cent. will have to be added for local cost of construction thus bringing the total to, say, Rs. 3,40,000. Of this about Rupees 15,000, for the divisional office at Sivakási, represents expenditure that would otherwise have to be incurred at Sattúr.

Tinnevely.—The new buildings required, with an estimate of cost by Mr. Buckley, are—

	Rs.
(1) A Deputy Collector's office at Koilpati	15,000
(2) Taluk offices at Koilpati and Tiruchendur	1,00,000
(3) A deputy tahsildar's office at Sattankulam	15,000
Total	1,30,000

The whole of this, however, is not extra expenditure as the construction of a taluk office at Ottappidáram would in any case have been necessary.

I understand that the divisional offices at Tuticórin, and the taluk offices at Nángunéri and Tinnevely also need renewal, but that is a matter I am not called on to deal with as the location of these offices is in no way affected by my proposals.

The Nilgiris.—No expenditure except the small sum that will be required to Malabar. — fit up the Chowghat deputy tahsildar's office for a treasury.

South Canara.—Mádbidri will need a taluk office. The Collector (Mr. Rice) informs me that there is a very commodious house available, in a central position in the town, occupied by a deceased member of the Konde family and now escheated to Government, and that it could be converted into a taluk office at a much smaller cost than the usual estimate of Rs. 44,000. I would therefore reduce it to Rs. 32,000.

The abandoned deputy tahsildar's office at Bantval may (Mr. Rice says) be made over to the Police Department which wants accommodation for the local police inspector, or can, in course of time, be used as a school or for wards of the local hospital.

420. The total expenditure under this section is, therefore, as follows:—

	Rs.
Ganjám	64,000
Gódávari, Masulipatam and Guntur	4,43,000
Nellore	88,000
Kurnool	88,000
Bellary	58,000
Anantapur	30,000
Cuddapah	74,000
Chittoor and Vellore	2,48,000
South Arcot	52,000
Salem	60,000
Coimbatore	55,000
Tiruchinopoly	14,000
Tanjore	44,000
Madura and Ramnad	3,40,000
Tinnevely	1,30,000
South Canara	32,000
Total	15,20,000

Of this Rs. 2,81,000 exclusive of Police buildings was estimated for in connection with the new Guntur District.

The revised estimate under the Gódávari, Masulipatam and Guntur Districts provides for the creation of three fresh taluks (Razole, Kaikalur and Répalle) and an additional division in Nellore. On the other hand Police buildings are omitted for the reason already stated.

PART XI.—SUMMARY.

421. The total extra cost involved by the foregoing proposals therefore works thus—

Recurring Charges.		RS.	A.	P.
Part III of Report.	Pay of additional Collectors and Judges ...	8,233	5	4
"	" " Sub-Collectors ...	3,500	0	0
"	" " Head Assistant Collectors ...	3,073	5	4
"	" " Assistant Collectors ...	1,120	0	0
"	Tentage and Exchange compensation allowance of Civilian officers ...	1,361	14	9
"	Rearrangement of Deputy Collectors' cadre involving addition of 14 officers ...	6,800	0	0
"	Tentage of additional Deputy Collectors ...	133	5	0
Part IV of Report.	Rearrangement of Collectors' office establishments providing for three new Districts ...	9,456	8	0
Part V of Report.	Rearrangement of Divisional office establishments providing for 16 new divisions ...	2,695	0	0
Part VI of Report.	Regrading of taluks providing for 21 additional tahsildars, viz., 17 for new taluks, three for land records in the new Districts, and one for income-tax work in Ramnad ...	4,265	0	0
Part VII of Report.	Revision of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates' scales ...	1,545	0	0
Part VIII of Report.	Office establishments for new taluks, and enhanced pay of taluk head accountants and sheristadars ...	11,333	8	0
"	Office establishments of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates ...	488	8	0
Part IX of Report.	Cost of miscellaneous officers and establishments ...	3,467	0	0
Total recurring expenditure ...		57,472	6	5
		<i>per mensem</i>		
		6,89,668	13	0
		<i>per annum</i>		
Deduct expenditure already proposed in connection with the new Guntur District outside police charges ...		1,32,192	3	0
		<i>per annum</i>		
Net extra cost now proposed ...		5,57,476	10	0
		<i>per annum</i>		

Initial Building Charges.

		RS.	A.	P.
Total now proposed ...		18,20,000	0	0
Deduct amount already proposed in connection with the new Guntur District outside police buildings ...		2,81,000	0	0
Net extra cost now involved ...		15,39,000	0	0

422. The total recurring cost of these proposals, involving the creation of 3 new Districts, 16 new divisions, 17 new taluks, and the reorganization of the Deputy Collectors' cadre and of Collectors' and Divisional Officers' establishments, is thus Rs. 6,90,000 *per annum*, an amount considerably less than the increased assessment that is anticipated at no distant date from the resettlement of the proposed Guntur District. I submit that this is a very moderate price to pay for reforms that are greatly required and the carrying out of which will largely increase the efficiency of the administration

and result hereafter in increased revenue collections. I may also claim that the total of the estimates for the large changes proposed evidences the strict regard to economy with which they have been framed.

423. It will probably be undesirable, for financial and administrative reasons, to introduce all the changes proposed at one time. I would therefore suggest the following as the order of urgency:—

I. (1) Constitution of the new Guntur and Ramnad Districts, and the divisional and other changes required in connection therewith in the present Gódvári, Kistna, Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Vinnevelly Districts.

(2) Provision of Headquarters Sub-Collectors for Tanjore and Malabar.

II. Constitution of the Vellore and Chittoor Districts, and connected changes in the Cuddapah, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts.

III. Divisional and taluk changes in Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Canara, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and provision of a Judicial Sub-Collector for the last two Districts.

424. The reorganization of Collectors' and Divisional Officers' establishments, and the regrading of taluks may be dealt with as each District comes up for reform, while the increased pay to taluk head accountants and sheristadars might be given simultaneously all over the Presidency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. S. MEYER, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
On Special Duty.

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1. Districts specially liable to famine are shown in italics.
2. The figures within parentheses in column 13 indicate the number of taluk boards where this is different from the number of revenue divisions.

(a) Year ending 30th
(b) Excludes Coch.

Divisional charges and talks of the Presidency.

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states.
g. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy talisildars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari tract.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluk, &c.*	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Vizianagaram.	1. Vizianagaram—Civ- ilian.	1. Pallkonda IV Palkonda Agency tracts	334	215	3.05	127	1	4	....	1
		2. Chitrapalli (Z)	168	111	..	111	..	..	....	..
		3. Gajapatnagar (Z)	549	172	..	..	1	..	....	3
		4. Vizianagaram (Z)	333	135	..	..	1	..	....	1
		5. Rimitpatan (Z)	234	186	..	..	1	..	Vizianagaram Bhulipatam	..
	2. Parvatipur—Civ- ilian.	Total	1,885	844	9.74	238	5	8	2	5
		1. Bobbili (Z)	268	133	1.35	..	1	..	....	1
		2. Sahar (Z) and (A)	380	98	..	..	1	..	....	1
		3. Parvatipur (Z) and (A)	799	161	..	..	1	..	....	1
		4. Gangpur (A)	114	..	..	..	1	..	....	..
Narasaraopetam.	3. Narasaraopetam—Civ- ilian.	5. Rajagada (A)	2,560	87	..	..	1	..	....	..
		6. Bissanettur (A)	..	59	..	..	1	..	....	..
		Jeyapore estate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,007	652	2.61	..	6	2	..	3
		1. Gogonda III *	525	123	..	60	1	..	....	1
	4. Koraput—Civilian (No taluk board).	Gogonda Agency tracts	738	34	3.00	401	..	..	....	..
		2. Sarvasiddhi V	341	161	2.56	75	1	..	....	1
		3. Peravalli (Z) and (A)	555	217	0.63	..	1	..	....	2
		4. Anakapalle (Z)	297	165	1.22	..	1	..	Anakapalle	1
		Total	2,456	700	6.41	536	4	9	1	5
Vizagapatnam.	5. Head-quarters, Vizagapatnam— Deputy Collector.	1. Xerangapur (A)	..	104	..	..	1	..	....	..
		2. Jeyapore (A)	..	134	..	..	1	..	....	..
		3. Xeraput (A)	..	74	..	..	1	..	....	..
		4. Malkangiri (A)	8,263	86	..	..	1	..	....	..
		5. Pottinghi (A)	..	73	..	..	1	..	....	..
	6. Head-quarters, Vizagapatnam— Deputy Collector.	6. Padana (A)	..	64	..	..	1	..	....	..
		Total	8,263	485	..	..	6	..	....	..
		1. Vizagapatnam (Z)	173	111	..	..	1	..	Vizagapatnam	..
		2. Srungavarapuketa (Z) and (A)	438	112	..	..	1	..	....	..
		Total	611	253	..	..	2	1	1	2
Vizagapatnam.	Grand Total	Unzari collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total	17,222	2,984	19.45	774	23	30	4	15

* Notes.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasaraopeta," denote the existence and location of deputy tahsildars other than stationary sub-magistrates.

Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluk, &c.*	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Gidávari.	1. Rajahmundry—Civilian.	1. Rajahmundry IV	350	161	3.16	64	1	2	Rajahmundry	1
		2. Amalapuram III	506	277	9.50	114	1	6	..	2
		3. Ramachandrapuram I	206	220	11.72	93	1	..	..	..
		4. (D.T. Alampur)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	1,152	658	24.38	271	6	13	1	7
	2. Ellore—Civilian	1. Ellore IV	778	181	4.82	68	1	3	Ellore	2
		2. Yernagudem V	568	140	2.72	40	1	..	..	..
		3. Tenali III	371	239	12.36	87	1	3	..	3
		4. (D.T. Pentapadu)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total	1,717	560	20.00	195	5	11	1	6
Gidávari.	3. Polavaram—Deputy Col- lector (temporarily at Rajahmundry). ("Landed")—under European Deputy Collector.	1. Bhadrachalam IV *	911	49	..	149	1	3	..	..
		2. Polavaram (A)	504	38	..	37	1	2	..	..
		3. Yellavaram (A)	590	30	..	97	1	1	..	..
		4. Chidavaram (A)	715	23	..	322	1	1	..	..
		Total	3,140	160	1.11	605	4	7	..	..
	4. Narasapur—Deputy Col- lector.	1. Narasapur II	433	265	10.33	112	1	6	..	3
		2. Bhimavaram IV	325	145	7.64	81	1	..	..	..
		3. Bellapuram V	758	400	17.97	193	3	11	..	4
		4. (D.T. Prithipadu)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		5. Head-quarters, (Coonada) —Deputy Collector.	594	167	3.90	91	1	4	..	4
Gidávari.	5. Head-quarters, (Coonada) —Deputy Collector.	6. Coonada V	284	214	5.53	34	1	..	Coonada	2
		7. Pithapuram (Z)	191	84	2.91	..	1	..	..	..
		8. Tuni (Z)	126	59	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Total	1,205	524	12.75	123	6	7	1	8
		Unzari collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	Grand Total	7,972	2,302	70.47	1,322	23	49	3	25

* Notes.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasaraopeta," denote the existence and location of deputy tahsildars other than stationary sub-magistrates.

3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy tahsildars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Kistna	1. Guntur—Civilian	1. Tenali I (D.T. Herath)	614	298	16.08	131	1	7	...	4
		2. Papathi II (D.T. Ponnur)	679	213	10.24	105	1	6	...	4
		3. Guntur III (D.T. Mangalagiri)	100	201	4.98	105	1	3	Guntur	1
		4. Sattenapalle IV	714	160	4.44	156	1	3	...	1
		Total	2,937	862	33.71	497	7	18	...	10
	2. Pozwada—Civilian	1. Nandigama V (D.T. Jagayyapet)	682	140	3.24	118	1	3	...	1
		2. Pozwada IV	422	121	3.19	62	1	3	...	3
		3. Nizali V	759	189	6.54	...	1	4	Bezavada	2
		4. Timmaru (Z)	331	69	3.32	...	1	...	...	1
	3. Narasaraopet — Deputy Collector.	Total	2,226	522	12.29	180	5	10	...	7
		1. Vinukonda V (D.T. Avanigadda)	616	82	1.85	49	1	3	...	1
		2. Narasaraopet III	712	189	4.76	84	1	3	...	2
		3. Palnad III (D.T. Tumkurukodu)	1,012	151	4.24	88	1	3	...	1
Nellore	4. Head-quarters, Masulipatnam—Deputy Collector.	Total	2,400	405	10.34	231	4	9	...	4
		1. Bondar IV (D.T. Avanigadda)	740	214	6.25	75	1	5	Masulipatnam	3
		2. Gudivada I (D.T. Kalkalur)	595	152	1.29	171	1	6	...	2
		Total	1,335	366	17.54	246	4	11	...	5
	Hazar collections	Total	8,498	2,155	75.95	1,164	20	48	...	26
		Grand Total								

* NOTES.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasaraopet", denote the existence and location of deputy talukdars other than stationary sub-magistrates.
3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy talukdars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Nellore	1. Ongole—Civilian	1. Ongole III (D.T. Addanki)	796	224	4.32	94	1	4	Ongole	1
		2. Kandukur IV	787	151	3.84	31	1	3	...	1
		3. Kanigiri V	1,014	111	1.38	33	1	3	...	1
		4. Ponnur (Z)	615	82	Shown under Venkatagiri	...	1	...	...	...
		5. Peddili (Z)	564	59	...	...	1	...	...	...
	2. Gudur—Deputy Collector. ("Listed" division.)	Total	3,777	638	9.54	211	6	10	...	3
		1. Gudur II (D.T. Kota)	910	141	4.33	61	1	5	...	2
		2. Ponnur V (D.T. Uthamanur)	586	70	1.51	52	1	3	...	...
		3. Ponnur (Z)	426	61	4.27	...	1	...	...	1
	3. Alimikur—Deputy Collector.	Total	2,937	350	10.14	131	5	8	...	5
		1. Alimikur IV	610	111	3.02	74	1	3	...	1
		2. Udayagiri V	871	95	.77	34	1	3	...	2
		Total	1,511	206	3.79	108	2	6	...	3
Nellore	1. Head-quarters, Nel- lore—Deputy Col- lector.	1. Nellore I (D.T. Allur)	538	226	8.51	105	1	5	Nellore	3
		2. Kavali IV	548	87	2.36	36	1	3	...	1
		Total	1,186	313	10.90	141	3	8	...	4
		Hazar collections	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Chingleput—Civilian	Grand Total	8,761	1,497	34.40	591	16	32	...	15
		1. Madamalakam II (D.T. Uthamanur)	606	279	5.33	351	1	4	...	4
		2. Conjeevaram III (D.T. Supramudra)	514	225	5.01	292	1	4	Conjeevaram	2
		3. Chingleput V	436	155	2.73	255	1	3	Chingleput	2
	Total	Total	1,646	659	13.10	878	5	11	...	8
		Grand Total								

* NOTES.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasaraopet", denote the existence and location of deputy talukdars other than stationary sub-magistrates.
3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy talukdars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Chingleput.	2. Ponnéti — Deputy Collector.	1. Tiruvallur IV (D.T. Sathavedu)	sq. mls. 744	254	4.29	224	1	4	....	2
		2. Ponnéri V ..	347	137	2.65	155	1	3	....	1
	3. Head-quarters, Sida-pei—Deputy Col-lector.	Total ..	1,091	391	6.94	379	3	7	....	3
		1. Sidedpet IV. (D.T. Poonamallee)	342	262	3.43	208	2	4	....	7
		Headur collections ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....	..
Kurnool ..	1. Nandyal—Civilian.	Grand Total ..	3,079	1,312	23.50	1,465	10	22	2	18
		1. Nandyal III. (D.T. Kalva)	854	110	2.92	92	1	4	Nandyal	3
		2. Sireel V ..	613	74	2.45	88	1	..	....	1
		3. Kolkuntla II* (D.T. Owt)	572	88	3.12	84	1	3	....	2
		Total ..	2,039	272	8.49	264	3	11	....	6
	2. Ramalakota—Deputy Collector (at Kurnool).	1. Pattikonda IV (D.T. Pypalli)	1,134	143	3.08	99	1	4	....	4
		2. Ramalakota III (D.T. Lhore)	848	143	2.78	100	1	..	Kurnool	1
	3. Markapur—Deputy Collector.	Total ..	1,980	286	5.86	199	2	8	....	5
		1. Cumbum V ..	1,061	116	1.97	75	1	3	....	2
		2. Markapur V ..	1,140	94	1.18	64	1	4	....	1
Bellary ..	4. Nandikotkur—Deputy Collector (at Kurnool).	Total ..	2,201	210	3.15	139	2	7	....	3
		Total ..	1,358	104	3.32	97	2	4	....	3
	Grand Total ..	Grand Total ..	7,578	3,722	20.82	699	13	30	2	17
		Grand Total ..	7,578	3,722	20.82	699	13	30	2	17

* Notes.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasannapeta," denote the existence and location of deputy tahsildars other than stationary sub-magistrates.
3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy tahsildars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Bellary	1. Hospet—Civilian ..	1. Hospet III ..	sq. mls. 840	102	2.14	105	1	4	....	4
		2. Kudligi V ..	863	104	1.41	108	1	4	....	2
		3. Hadacalli V ..	585	92	1.81	83	1	3	....	1
		4. Harpanahalli V ..	611	96	1.80	71	1	3	....	1
	Total ..	2,599	394	6.99	367	4	14	....	8	
	2. Adóni—Deputy Collector.	1. Adóni III ..	839	179	3.48	180	1	4	Adóni.	3
		2. Adóni IV ..	686	98	4.10	100	1	3	....	2
	Total ..	1,525	277	7.58	280	3	7	1	....	5
	2. Bellary—Deputy Collector.	1. Bellary II ..	962	193	4.25	156	1	4	Bellary.	4
		2. Rayadurg IV ..	628	83	1.31	68	1	3	....	2
Anantapur.	1. Penukonda—Civilian.	Total ..	1,590	276	6.06	224	4	7	1	6
		Grand Total ..	5,714	947	20.63	871	11	28	2	19
		1. Penukonda IV ..	677	93	1.34	79	1	3	....	2
		2. Hindupur IV ..	426	92	1.76	56	1	3	....	1
	3. Madakasira V ..	443	81	1.30	42	1	3	....	1	
		4. Duarnavarum V ..	624	71	.95	44	1	3	....	1
	Total ..	2,170	337	5.35	215	4	12	....	5	
	2. Gooty—Deputy Collector.	1. Gooty III ..	1,054	156	3.09	135	1	4	....	3
		2. Tadipatri III (D.T. Yadiki)	641	109	2.26	90	1	4	....	2
	3. Head-quarters, Anantapur—Deputy Collector.	Total ..	1,695	265	5.35	225	4	8	....	5
1. Anantapur IV ..		875	109	1.66	94	1	3	Anantapur.	1	
2. Kalyandurg V ..		817	77	1.18	61	1	3	....	1	
Grand Total ..	Total ..	1,692	186	2.61	155	2	6	1	1	11
	Grand Total ..	5,557	788	13.54	595	10	26	1	1	11

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Cuddapah ..	Madanapalle—Civilian.	1. Rayachoti V ..	sq. mls. 998	114	1.67	82	1	4	...	1
		2. Nadiad III ..	1,153	146	1.83	130	1	4	...	1
		3. Vayalad III ..	831	129	1.91	112	1	4	...	1
		4. Madanapalle IV ..	837	137	2.15	88	1	4	...	1
Cuddapah ..	2. Sidhant—Deputy Collector.	Total ..	3,824	595	7.46	412	5	16	...	4
		1. Badvel V ..	755	89	1.69	86	1	3	...	2
		2. Sidhant V ..	606	68	1.11	72	1	3	...	1
		3. Pullampet III ..	979	144	2.65	86	1	5	...	3
Cuddapah ..	3. Jammalamadugu—Deputy Collector.	(D.T. Chitvel) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		Total ..	2,340	301	5.45	244	4	10	...	6
		1. Jammalamadugu IV ..	616	104	2.76	109	1	3	...	1
		2. Proddatur IV ..	478	123	2.59	67	1	4	...	1
Cuddapah ..	4. Head-quarters, Cuddapah—Deputy Collector.	3. Polvundla IV ..	701	103	2.33	97	1	3	...	2
		Total ..	1,795	310	7.67	273	3	10	...	4
		1. Cuddapah II ..	761	165	3.05	129	3	5	(Cuddapah) 1	3
		(D.T. Cuddapah Town) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
North Arcot ..	1. Vellore—Civilian ..	(D.T. Kamalapuram) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		Grand Total ..	8,723	1,291	23.63	1,053	15	41	.. 1	17
		1. Arcot II ..	432	180	4.70	253	1	5	...	1
		2. Vellore IV ..	421	201	2.45	149	1	3	Vellore.	2
North Arcot ..	1. Vellore—Civilian ..	(stationary sub-magistrate is at Ambur) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		(D.T. Vellore Town) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		3. Gudiyattam III ..	447	196	3.04	183	1	..	...	..
		4. Gudiyattam (Z) ..	347	64	.29	..	1	..	Gudiyattam.	1
North Arcot ..	1. Vellore—Civilian ..	Total ..	1,617	641	10.48	585	5	12	...	5

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
North Arcot —cont.	2. Ranipet — Civilian.	1. Walajapet I ..	sq. mls. 484	222	6.65	231	1	5	Walajapet.	4
		2. Chandragiri V ..	648	114	1.21	54	1	3	Tirupathi.	2
		(stationary sub-magistrate is at Tirupathi) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		3. Korattur (Z) ..	943	341	2.21	..	1	..	...	3
North Arcot —cont.	3. Arni — Deputy Collector.	(Tirunelveli) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		4. Kidānāsi (Z) ..	638	94	.78	..	1	..	...	1
		Total ..	2,613	771	9.46	285	6	8	.. 2	10
		1. Wandiwash II ..	466	195	4.85	281	1	6	...	1
North Arcot —cont.	4. Head-quarters, Chittoor — Deputy Collector.	(D.T. Pennamallur) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		2. Polur V ..	595	156	2.85	159	1	4	...	1
		3. Arni Jgir (Z) ..	184	97	.21	..	1	..	...	1
		Total ..	1,246	438	7.91	440	4	10	...	3
South Arcot ..	1. Tiruvannamalai — Civilian.	1. Chittoor IV ..	793	210	3.11	141	1	5	...	1
		2. Palaseer V ..	439	51	.86	70	1	3	...	1
		(D.T. Venkatagirikota) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		3. Punganur (Z) ..	618	97	.81	..	1	..	...	1
South Arcot ..	1. Tiruvannamalai — Civilian.	Total ..	1,880	368	4.78	211	4	8	...	3
		Hazar collectors ..	..	..	.48	..	..	..	...	..
		Grand Total ..	7,385	2,203	32.93	1,521	19	38	.. 4	21
		1. Tiruvannamalai I ..	816	339	7.50	461	1	7	...	1
South Arcot ..	1. Tiruvannamalai — Civilian.	(D.T. Girees) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		(D.T. Merkanam) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		2. Tiruvannamalai V ..	1,009	244	4.00	303	1	4	Tiruvannamalai.	..
		(D.T. Chengam) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
South Arcot ..	1. Tiruvannamalai — Civilian.	3. Villupuram II ..	509	314	6.83	293	1	5	...	2
		(D.T. Vanur) ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
		Total ..	2,334	897	18.33	1,147	7	16	.. 1	3

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fashi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
South Arcot —cont.	2. Chidambaram — De- puty Collector (at Cuddalore) ("list- ed" division).	1. Chidambaram II (D.T. Mandargudi)	333	295	9.32	1	1	5	Chidambaram	5
		2. Vridhachalam III (D.T. Tittagudi)	291	242	0.06	1	1	3	..	3
	3. Tiruchkóvilár — De- puty Collector.	Total ..	627	537	15.38	5	10	8	1	8
		1. Tiruchkóvilár III (D.T. Ulandur)	333	286	5.71	1	1	3	..	3
	4. Head-quarters, Cudda- lore — Deputy Collector.	2. Kallakurichi IV ..	276	260	4.79	1	1	4	..	4
		Total ..	603	564	10.50	3	10	7	..	7
	1. Hosúr — Civilian ..	1. Cuddalore III (D.T. Pennur)	213	332	5.22	2	2	3	(Cuddalore) 1	3
		Hazur collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Tirupattúr — Civi- lian.	Grand Total ..	2,589	2,350	49.45	17	41	21	..	21
		1. Hosúr III* (D.T. Deskanikola)	608	185	2.45	1	1	2	..	2
Salem	3. Head-quarters, Salem — Deputy-Collector.	2. Hosúr IV* (D.T. Pennur)	540	206	2.48	1	1	4	..	4
		3. Krishnagudi IV* ..	312	175	2.11	1	1	3	..	3
	2. Tirupattúr — Civi- lian.	Total ..	1,364	503	7.04	5	11	9	..	9
		1. Tirupattúr V (D.T. Vainavandi)	183	206	1.99	1	1	3	Tirupattúr ..	3
	3. Head-quarters, Salem — Deputy-Collector.	2. Tirupattúr IV* (D.T. Marur)	437	159	1.82	1	1	4	Vainavandi ..	4
		Total ..	620	365	3.81	4	7	1	..	1
	2. Tirupattúr — Civi- lian.	1. Salem I (D.T. Salem Town)	418	470	5.74	1	1	5	Salem ..	5
		2. Salem II (D.T. Shervayyur)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	3. Head-quarters, Salem — Deputy-Collector.	2. Salem III (D.T. Orallur)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,170	200	2.56	1	1	4	..	4
		Grand Total ..	588	670	8.60	6	9	13	1	13

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.*	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fashi 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magis- trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Salem—cont.	4. Nánakkal—Deputy Collector.	1. Nánakkal II (D.T. Paramathi)	314	314	4.17	105	1	4	..	9
		2. Tiruchengudi II* (D.T. Sankaridrug)	637	290	4.47	103	1	4	..	2
	1. Pollachi—Civilian ..	Total ..	1,352	604	8.64	208	4	8	..	11
		Grand Total ..	7,530	2,205	28.09	2,780	19	35	3	34
	2. Erode—Deputy Col- lector ("listed").	1. Udumalpet IV (D.T. Avanashi)	566	160	2.52	84	1	3	..	1
		2. Polladam II (D.T. Avanashi)	741	301	4.90	195	1	4	..	3
	3. Head-quarters, Coimbatore— Deputy Collector.	3. Pollachi IV ..	710	196	3.03	129	1	3	..	4
		Total ..	2,017	647	10.45	408	4	10	..	8
	4. Kollegal—Deputy Col- lector.	1. Karúr IV (D.T. Aravakurichi)	612	221	3.61	85	1	3	Karúr ..	1
		2. Dhárápuram III (D.T. Kangayam)	853	271	4.51	84	1	4	..	1
Coimbatore.	3. Head-quarters, Coimbatore— Deputy Collector.	3. Bhaváni V* (D.T. Perundurai)	715	146	1.52	66	1	2	..	1
		4. Erode I (D.T. Perundurai)	598	275	5.07	210	1	6	Erode ..	1
	4. Kollegal—Deputy Col- lector.	Total ..	2,778	913	14.61	445	7	15	2	3
		1. Coimbatore III (D.T. Mettupálaiyam)	804	331	4.27	261	1	5	Coimbatore ..	5
	4. Kollegal—Deputy Col- lector.	2. Satyamangalam III (D.T. Satyamangalam)	1,185	214	4.38	226	1	5	..	4
		Total ..	1,982	545	8.65	487	4	10	1	9
	4. Kollegal—Deputy Col- lector.	1. Kollegal V* ..	1,076	97	1.15	144	1	3	..	1
		Grand Total ..	7,860	2,202	34.86	1,494	16	38	3	21

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Trichinopoly	1. Musiri—Deputy Collector ("Jated").	1. Musiri II (D.T. Tiruvelur)	sq. mls. 762	295	4.94	117	1	5	....	3
		2. Kalitai V (D.T. Manapara)	901	263	8.72	81	1	4	....	1
	2. Ariyalur—Deputy Collector.	Total	1,663	558	8.66	198	4	9	....	4
		1. Perambalur IV (D.T. Kilpavur)	674	204	3.91	103	1	4	....	3
Tanjore	3. Head-quarters, Trichinopoly—Deputy Collector.	2. Udairappandi III (D.T. Kilpavur)	753	301	3.92	116	1	6	....	3
		Total	1,427	505	7.83	219	3	10	....	6
	1. Negapatam—Civilian.	1. Trichinopoly I (D.T. Trichinopoly Town)	542	382	8.19	157	3	5	(Trichinopoly) 2. (Siraungam) 2.	3
		2. Negapatam II (D.T. Lalgudi)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tanjore	2. Kumalakónam—Civilian.	Huzur collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total	3,632	1,445	24.70	574	10	24	2	13
	3. Mayavaram—Deputy Collector.	1. Namilem II (D.T. Koduvassal)	293	215	11.39	225	1	4	....	2
		2. Negapatam II (D.T. Tiruvallur)	240	217	5.89	136	1	3	Negapatam	1
Tanjore	2. Kumalakónam—Civilian.	Total	533	432	17.28	361	4	7	1	3
		1. Kumalakónam I (D.T. Kumalakónam Town)	342	375	13.31	226	3	5	(Kumalakónam) 1.	4
	3. Mayavaram—Deputy Collector.	2. Mayavaram III (D.T. Tranquebar)	283	247	8.84	175	1	3	Mayavaram	1
		2. Shiyali V	171	117	4.12	81	1	3	....	1
Tanjore	3. Mayavaram—Deputy Collector.	Total	454	364	12.96	256	3	6	1	2
		1. Kumalakónam I (D.T. Kumalakónam Town)	342	375	13.31	226	3	5	(Kumalakónam) 1.	4
	3. Mayavaram—Deputy Collector.	2. Mayavaram III (D.T. Tranquebar)	283	247	8.84	175	1	3	Mayavaram	1
		2. Shiyali V	171	117	4.12	81	1	3		1

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Tanjore—cont.	4. Mannargudi—Deputy Collector.	1. Mannargudi IV (D.T. Nidamangalam)	sq. mls. 301	188	6.34	137	1	4	Mannargudi	1
		2. Tirutirupundi III (D.T. Vedamuniyam)	485	183	5.21	130	1	5	....	3
	5. Head-quarters, Tanjore—Deputy Collector.	Total	786	371	11.55	267	4	9	1	4
		1. Tanjore I (D.T. Vallam)	689	407	10.23	212	3	6	(Tanjore) 1	4
Tanjore—cont.	6. Pattukkottai—Deputy Collector (at Tanjore).	2. Tiruvallur (D.T. Tiruvallur)	306	296	2.95	99	2	4	....	2
		1. Pattukkottai III (D.T. Aramangi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	1. Dindigul—Civilian.	Grand Total	3,710	2,245	68.28	1,421	19	37	6	19
		1. Dindigul III (D.T. Vedasandur)	1,122	431	5.22	169	1	6	Dindigul	4
Madras	2. Ramnad—Civilian (Two taluk boards—Ramnad and Sivaganga).	2. Pahi V (D.T. Nilakottai)	599	215	3.00	69	1	3	Pahi	3
		3. Kodakkal (D.T.)	1,520	320	0.42	16	1	2	Kodakkal	6
	2. Ramnad—Civilian (Two taluk boards—Ramnad and Sivaganga).	4. Periyakulam V (D.T. Uttamapalayam)	..	..	3.78	46	1	4	Periyakulam	6
		Total	3,241	986	12.42	300	7	15	4	13
Madras	2. Ramnad—Civilian (Two taluk boards—Ramnad and Sivaganga).	1. Ramnad (Z)—(Ramnad.)	2,104	721	4.37	4	6	..	..	11
		2. Sivaganga (Z)—(Sivaganga.)	1,680	394	3.58	..	2	..	..	7
	2. Ramnad—Civilian (Two taluk boards—Ramnad and Sivaganga).	Total	3,784	1,115	7.95	4	8	..	..	18
		1. Ramnad (Z)—(Ramnad.)	2,104	721	4.37	4	6	..	..	11

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, &c.	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Madura— cont.	3. Madura— Deputy Collector (Two taluk boards— Madura and Tiru- mangalam).	1. Madura II .. (D.T. Madura Town) 2. Tirumangalam III .. (D.T. Usilampatti)	sq. mls. 446 745 ..	308 265 ..	6.56 4.50 ..	180 159 ..	1 1 1	6 5 ..	Madura	1 3 ..
	4. Madurai—Deputy Col- lector (at Madura).	1. Madurai IV .. Huzur collections .. Grand Total ..	1,191 485 ..	573 154 ..	11.06 4.71 ..	339 91 ..	4 1 ..	11 4 ..	1	4 2 ..
	1. Tuticorin—Civilian.	1. Ottapidiaram IV .. (D.T. Tuticorin) .. (D.T. Vilatikulam) .. 2. Srivilliputtur I .. (D.T. Kulasekharapuram)	1,072 .. 542 ..	359 .. 321 ..	3.39 .. 6.66 ..	80 .. 125 ..	1 1 1 1	3 .. 6 ..	Tuticorin	2 .. 6 ..
	2. Srivilliputtur—Civilian.	1. Nanguneri III .. (D.T. Radeapuram) (Special sub-magistrate, Nanguneri) 2. Tenkasi V .. (Special sub-magistrate, Surandai) 3. Ambasamundram III .. Total ..	1,614 730 .. 374 481 1,585	680 263 .. 174 182 559	10.05 4.21 .. 2.79 4.82 11.82	205 211 .. 37 81 329	5 1 .. 1 1 6	9 6 .. 3 3 11	1	8 4
Tinnevely ..	3. Sattur—Civilian	1. Sattur IV .. (D.T. Vindapatti) (Special sub-magistrate, Sivakasi) 2. Srivilliputtur II .. (D.T. Vattirayirappa)	560 .. 585 ..	187 .. 205 ..	2.61 .. 4.20 ..	79 .. 91 ..	1 1 1 1	4 .. 5 ..	 Srivilliputtur	 3 ..
		Total ..	1,145	393	6.84	170	5	9	1	7

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Divisional charges and taluks of the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks, etc.	Area.	Population in thousands (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fasli 1312 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-magistrates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Tinnevely— cont.	4. Head-quarters, Tinnevely—Deputy Collector.	1. Tinnevely II .. (D.T. Palamcottah) 2. Sankaranmaruthi V .. Total .. Huzur collections .. Grand Total ..	sq. mls. 323 717 1,015 .. 6,389	195 233 428 .. 2,060	3.85 3.14 6.99 .. 35.71	104 56 160 .. 664	1 1 3 .. 19	4 3 7 .. 36	Tinnevely, Palamcottah	1 6 6 .. 35
	1. Ottacumund—Civilian. (Collector) (No taluk board.)	1. Ottacumund (D.T.) .. (D.T. Ottacumund) (D.T. Ottacumund) (D.T. Ottacumund) Total ..	487 230 717 240	38 52 90 21	3.39 6.60 9.99 5.55	18 21 39 11	1 2 3 1	2 2 4 1	Ottacumund .. Ottacumund .. Ottacumund .. Ottacumund ..	.. .. .. ..
	2. Ottacumund (Gudalur)—Civilian. (No taluk board.)	3. Gudalur (D.T.) (has also a shariatdar). Huzur collections .. Grand Total ..	 957	 111	 1.56	 50	 4	 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
The Nilgiris.	1. Tellicherry—Civilian.	1. Cirkakkal IV .. (D.T. Cannanore Town) (D.T. Talipparamba) 2. Kottayam V .. (D.T. Kattaparamba) 3. Kumbakonam IV .. (D.T. Quilandi) Total ..	677 .. 481 505 1,683	320 .. 210 327 857	2.71 .. 1.48 3.95 8.14	44 .. 28 57 129	1 1 1 1 7	4 .. 3 3 10	Cannanore Tellicherry Palghat ..	.. .. .. .. ..
	2. Palghat—Civilian.	1. Palghat II .. (D.T. Alathur) 2. Ponnani I .. (D.T. Betatpadiangadi) (D.T. Chowghat) Total ..	643 426 .. 1,069	390 478 .. 868	4.65 4.10 .. 8.75	57 73 .. 130	1 1 1 5	5 5 .. 10	Palghat .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
	3. Malappuram—Civilian.	1. Ernad III .. (D.T. Irurungadi) 2. Walavanad III .. (D.T. Ottapalam) Total ..	979 882 1,861	357 351 708	2.71 4.18 6.89	54 63 117	1 1 4	4 .. 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

* NOTES.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasannapeta" denote the existence and location of deputy talukdars other than stationary sub-magistrates.
3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy talukdars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

Districts.	Divisions.	Taluks etc.*	Area. sq. mls.	Population in thousand (census of 1901).	Land revenue and cesses demand of fiscal 1912 in lakhs.	Number of Government villages.	Number of sub-divisions trates.	Number of revenue inspectors.	Municipalities.	Number of unions.
Malabar— cont.	4. Wynad Collector (at Manan- toddy).	1. Wynad III* (D.T. Vayittiri)	821	75	1.64	23	2	3	....	..
	5. Head-quarters, Calicut— out—Dy. Collector.	1. Calicut (D.T. Calicut Town)	379	256	2.13	39	2	3	(Calicut) 1	..
	6. Cochin— Collector.	Cochin* (no Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar; only a Sheristadar Magistrate) (D.T. Arjenge) (D.T. Tangacherry)	2	26	2.20	4	3	..	(Cochin) 1	..
		Huzur collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	1. Coondapoor— Civilian.	1. Udipi III (D.T. Karkal) 2. Coondapoor V	722 620	252 132	3.76 2.82	211 209	1 1	3 3	..	..
	2. Head-quarters, Mangalore—Deputy Collector.	1. Mangalore II (D.T. Mangalore Town) (D.T. P. nival) Amindivi Islands	678 3	334 4	5.02 ..	331 5	1 1	4	Mangalore	..
	3. Puttur—Deputy Collector.	1. Kasargod III (D.T. Nilewar) 2. Urpinangadi IV (D.T. Beltangadi)	762 1,240	231 182	2.00 2.32	174 325	1 1	3 3	..	..
		Huzur collections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total	4,025	1,135	16.38	1,285	10	16	1	..

* NOTES.—1. Taluks are in ordinary type and the Roman numeral after each denotes its grade. Those marked with an asterisk have no stationary sub-magistrates.
2. The entries in brackets under taluks, e.g., "D.T. Narasannapeta", denote the existence and location of deputy tahsildars other than stationary sub-magistrates.
3. Areas marked in italics are in independent charge of deputy tahsildars. A denotes an Agency, and Z an ordinary zamindari, tract.

APPENDIX A.

Note on the 1878—87 correspondence regarding new Districts.

1. In their letter of 18th April 1878, No. 682, Public, the Madras Government raised the question of the necessity for new Districts in the following terms:—

"The Government of Madras have lately been led to consider the disadvantages to good administration, resulting from the inconveniently large size of several of the Districts of this Presidency. The area of the entire territories subject to this Government excluding Native States is 138,318 square miles, with a population of 31,281,177. Deducting the area and population of the City of Madras, there remains an area* of 137,991 square miles, with a population of 31,358,125, distributed amongst twenty Collectorates including in that category the Nilgiri Hills. Each Collectorate, therefore, averages 6,919 square miles, with an average population of 1,544,000. On the other hand, the North-West Provinces of Bengal, which have an area of square miles 81,403 only, with the same population as Madras, appear to be divided into thirty-five Districts, of which twenty-seven are

"first-class Collectorates.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Ganjām	8,213	1,520,000
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,000
Gódvári	6,221	1,592,000
Kistna	8,036	1,452,000
Nellore	8,462	1,376,000
Kurnool	7,358	959,000
Bellary	11,007	1,668,000
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,000
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,000
Salem	7,483	1,965,000
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,000
Madura	9,502	2,266,000
Tinnevely	5,176	1,693,000
Malabar	6,002	2,261,000

"His Grace the Governor in Council is led to believe that an area of 5,000 square miles, with approximately a population of a million, is fully as much as a Collector should ordinarily be called upon to manage. Taking this estimate, fourteen of the present Districts exceed it, in some cases very considerably and in others enormously, under both heads, except that the population of Kurnool is something under a million. The statistics of the remaining six Districts are as follow:—

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,000
South Canara	3,902	918,000
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,000
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,260,000
Chingleput	2,753	938,000
Nilgiris	749	49,000

"Ganjām and Vizagapatam are somewhat similar to the Hill Commissioner-ships in other parts of India. They have only three and two revenue taluks, respectively, the rest being zamindari or held by feudal Chiefs; and a great portion in each is comprised in the non-regulation or scheduled Districts; and besides the usual staff, each Agent to the Governor has an Additional or Special Assistant. The administration is therefore sufficiently provided for; and the Government do not propose any change for them; nor for the Gódvári District.

"The Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool Collectorates they would relieve by forming a new District, with head-quarters at Ongole to be made up of three taluks taken from the first and second, respectively, with two taluks from the third.

"The enormous District of Bellary, which is entirely on the ryotwari system, should be divided into two Collectorates: the second with its head-quarters at Anantapur.

"In regard to Cuddapah, North Arcot and Coimbatore, relief may be eventually given by making a suitable portion of each a second-class District, the salary of the Collector being fixed at Rs. 1,800; but at present it is proposed to apply this process to Salem only.

"Madura and Tinnevely, with a present area of 14,678 square miles and a population of four millions, but which also include a large area of zamindari tracts,

* Excluding Native States.

"viz., amongst others Ramnad and Sivaganga with a population of 938,384, should be divided into three Districts; the head-quarters of the third being fixed at Dindigul, and the new Collectorate consisting of three taluks from Madura; while Madura itself relieves Tinnevely of two taluks.

"Finally there is Malabar with an area nearly equal to the Gódvári District, but with a dense population of nearly three-quarters of a million more. This Collectorate undoubtedly demands division; but the question should be dealt with in connection with the proposed transfer of Coorg, which marches with the two northernmost taluks of Malabar.

"Such are the changes which this Government would propose; though for the present for various reasons they will press for sanction of a portion only of their proposals, as will presently be stated. The remaining Districts it is not proposed at present to touch.

"Having thus passed in review the present distribution of the Madras Districts, and stated how he would sub-divide them, His Grace the Governor in Council asks present sanction for the formation of the three new Collectorates of Ongole, Anantapur and Dindigul, and for that of the second-class District of Oosoor (Hosur); abolishing *per contra* the Sub-Collectorates of Salem, Madura, Nellore, Bellary and Kistna, with their office establishments.

"The new appointments necessitated by the formation of these Districts will be limited to three Collectors on the ordinary pay of Rs. 28,000 *per annum* with establishment and treasuries, the Accountant-General strongly urging the necessity of a separate treasury for each Collectorate; (2) four Head Assistants on the ordinary pay of Rs. 9,724 *per annum* with establishment; (3) one second-class Collector at Rs. 21,600 *per annum*, with establishment and treasury; four second-class Superintendents of Police on a junior grade of Rs. 600."

2. It appears from the notes that the four new Districts which were considered to be immediately necessary were to be made up as follows:—

Ongole by taking the Ongole taluk and the Darsi and Podili zamindari tahsils* from Nellore, the taluks of Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Palnad from Kistna, and the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur from Kurnool.

Anantapur by taking from Bellary the present taluks of Tadpatri, Gooty, Hindupur, Anantapur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Madakasira, *i.e.*, the Anantapur District as it now stands.

Dindigul by splitting off from Madura the taluks of Dindigul, Palni and Periyakulam.

Hosur by splitting off from Salem the taluks of Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri and adding the Kangundi tahsil from North Arcot.

And to the reduced District of Madura were to be added the taluks of Sattúr and Sríviliputtúr from Tinnevely.

3. The notes also show that the territorial changes intended later on in respect of the Malabar, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts were as follows:—

Malabar.—If Coorg were added to the Madras Presidency, a new District could be formed consisting of that territory and the Malabar taluks of Chirakkal and Kóttayam, while the Wynaad was to go over to the Nilgiris.

Cuddapah.—The Madanapalle, Vayalpad and Kadiri taluks were to be formed into a new (Madanapalle) District.

North Arcot.—The taluks of Vellore, Arcot, Polur and Wandiwash and the Arni tahsil were to be a separate (Vellore) District.

Coimbatore.—A new (Erode) District was to be formed taking off the Erode, Bhaváni and Kollegal taluks.

* I use this word to avoid the confusion liable to arise from the ambiguous application of the term "division" in Madras to (a) a sub-division of the District consisting as a rule of two or more taluks and (b) what is practically a minor taluk under the charge of a deputy tahsildar. I propose to confine the term "division" to (a) only.—W.S.M.

4. The Madras Government's letter of 18th April 1878 was noted on at length by a distinguished Madras Civilian, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, then Home Member of the Government of India. In his minute of 22nd July 1878,* Sir Alexander wrote as follows on the Madras District proposals:—

"The large size of many of the Districts in the Madras Presidency has often attracted attention. In 1857, the question of sub-dividing some of the larger Districts was very fully discussed by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Ricketts and the Government of Madras. Mr. Ricketts was in favour of dividing Bellary, Cuddapah, Canara, Malabar and Madura, each into two Districts; but the Madras Government were opposed to the measure; and, owing to financial difficulties caused by the Mutiny, and partly owing to other causes, nothing was done at the time. Subsequently, Canara was divided into two Districts respectively styled North and South Canara; but at or about the same time one Collectorate was abolished by the amalgamation of the three Districts of Rajahmundry, Guntúr and Masulipatam into two Districts, under the designation of Gódvári and Kistna, so-called from the two great rivers which traverse those Districts. The Kistna Collectorate, it should be observed, is one of the Collectorates which the present Madras Government propose to reduce by the transfer of one of its taluks to the new District of Ongole, which is to consist of portions of the present Collectorates of Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool. Some years later, in 1870, in connection with the scheme of Provincial finance, which was then under discussion, the Madras Government contemplated the union of the District of Trichinopoly with that of Tanjore, substituting a Sub-Collector for the Collector at Trichinopoly, and placing the present Trichinopoly District under the Collector of Tanjore. A few years after the sub-division of the District of Canara, North Canara was transferred to Bombay; and from that time, until the famine occurred from which the Madras Presidency has not yet recovered, if we except the creation of the Nilgiri District the separation of which from the District to which it was formerly attached was resorted to for reasons entirely unconnected with the size of the latter District, it may be said that the idea of making any further reductions in the size of the Madras Districts was practically abandoned. The Madras Government now recommend the immediate creation of four, and the eventual creation of four more, new Collectorates or eight in all.

"Before dealing with the details of these recommendations, it may be well to advert to the views which have been held and have been expressed by the Madras authorities in former years on the general question of the size of the Madras Collectorates, and the reasons assigned by them for opposing Sir Henry Ricketts' proposals for sub-division. Those reasons are stated in the following extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, under date the 27th December 1857:—

"As regards the general question of the size of the Madras Collectorates the Government regret to find that their opinion is wholly opposed to that expressed by the Commissioner. They admit and have always admitted, that, as at present assisted, the duties of the Collectors are heavier than they can duly fulfil; that they are overburdened with details which could be adequately performed by officers of less experience; and that they have not the leisure to devote to the consideration of general questions of improvement, which the interests of the people and of the State make it so desirable that they should have. But, admitting the existence of these evils, the Government always argued that their remedy was to be found in relieving the Collectors from the labour of minute details, by granting them more Assistants, and not in diminishing the size of Districts. They consider that the Madras Collectorates are not larger than one able and experienced officer can overlook and care for if his whole time may be devoted to superintendence; that there is advantage in having considerable tracts of country under one officer; that the extent of his jurisdiction gives him consideration, adds to his authority, and, by concentrating power in fewer hands, tends more to a unity of controlling system

* Subsequently communicated to the Madras Government with Home Department letter of 18th January 1879, No. 121.—W.S.M.

"than would be practicable were the number of Collectors greater. In this Presidency, where the revenue depends much upon works of irrigation, it is very desirable that the sources of supply should, as far as practicable, be within the same limits as the lands to be supplied and every division of a District would make it less likely that this should be generally the case. The escape of offenders against the public peace is more easy when magisterial limits are confined; and that pride which all generous minds feel in being the depositories of high confidence, and in the successful administration of great trust; that feeling which leads to the most vigorous exercise of the faculties in order to justify selection for important office; and that interest in duty which is a sure guide to its successful performance—are all more fully excited by the possession of extensive authority, and are all of great value to the State.

"Disapproving of the principle of the proposed measures, it is needless for the Government to say that its expense is an additional objection. In paragraph 29 of this chapter the Commissioner inserts a statement of the comparative expense of maintaining a District as at present and when divided into two, and the increase is represented as Rs. 18,800 *per annum*; but this is not all, for in the 37th paragraph it is admitted that additional establishments would cost Rs. 3,600 a year. This, it appears to Government, is a very small addition to make for dividing one Collectorate into two. The labour of a Collector's office would not be halved by halving the size of his District; many offices must be doubled, the pay of which could not be halved; and the length of reports, and the number of letters issuing from a Collector's office, do not depend upon the amount of the sums reported on, or the extent of the District rent-roll or demand. But beyond this, new cutcherries must be built, new treasuries erected, new guard-houses, new record rooms, new jails; and all this at a time when the Government is so pressed for money, that roads and canals, bridges and aqueducts, anicuts and tanks, all are postponed, and the improvement of the country, retarded; when even repairs are set aside to the impoverishment of the country, the diminution of the revenue, and the certain eventual increase of expenditure. The Government do not follow the Commissioner into the detail of each District that he would divide, as they object to the principle of division; they look upon the measure as impolitic, and consider the time at which it is proposed to be singularly unpropitious."

"To me it appears that there is considerable force in several of the arguments urged, in the passages above quoted from the Madras Resolution of 1857, in favour of large Collectorates and there is another argument of scarcely inferior weight, based upon the greater difficulty which would almost certainly be experienced, in securing in a comparatively small service, men possessing the requisite experience and qualifications for the important office of Collector, if the number of Collectorates be materially increased. The objection which probably carried most weight in 1857, was the objection on the score of expense; and this is an objection which at the present time is not undeserving of attention. The cost of the measure now recommended, which is put down in the letter from the Madras Government under date the 18th April last, at a little over two lakhs of rupees is, I have no doubt, underestimated. It is proposed to appoint four additional Collectors and four additional Head Assistants, and to abolish five Sub-Collectors. The details of the extra charges, and of the savings proposed are not given; but, as Mr. Bernard observes, it seems probable that the arrangement will entail several additional charges which have not been taken into account. Nothing is said of the new buildings that will be required, and no allusion is made to the additions to the judicial charges which the sub-division of Collectorates may necessitate; nor is any proposition made for improving the system of supervision now in force; but I think it is clear that if the number of Collectorates is to be increased, and therefore the average experience of the Collectors is to be reduced, the necessity for more effective local supervision, which has long been felt by some of those who have had an opportunity of observing the Madras system of administration, will be materially increased. In my opinion, if it were a choice between reducing the size of the Collectors' charges and providing a supervising agency for purposes of local inspection, the advantages of the latter arrangement would greatly outweigh those of the former.

"Confining myself for the moment to the proposition submitted from Madras, I am constrained to say that I am not convinced of the necessity of establishing two of the four new Collectorates, to which, for the present, that proposition is confined. I question the necessity of sub-dividing the Salem District. Salem* has not hitherto been regarded as a heavy District in respect of work, although its area is considerable and its population large, while the sub-division, or Balaghat, which it is apparently proposed to form into a separate Collectorate, differs both as to its physical aspect, and, in some parts, as to the language of the people from the southern parts of the Salem District; still, as both parts of the District are traversed by railways, I cannot perceive any special grounds for sub-dividing it. Another of the proposed Collectorates which appears to me to be unnecessary is that of Dindigul. It may be advisable to afford some relief to the Collector of Madura; but this, I think, could be sufficiently done by a rearrangement of the Trichinopoly and Madura Districts without forming a new Collectorate out of Madura and Tinnevely. As I have said, it is only eight years ago that the Government of Lord Napier contemplated the amalgamation of the Trichinopoly Collectorate with that of Tanjore. If the Trichinopoly Collectorate is to be maintained, I see no reason why the Dindigul and Palni taluks of the Madura Collectorate should not be joined to Trichinopoly. Tinnevely does not appear to me to need reduction. I cannot say that I am altogether convinced of the necessity of the proposed Collectorate of Ongole. It is not a great many years since the Kistna District was placed upon its present footing by the formation of the three Districts of Rajahmundry, Guntur and Masulipatam into two Districts; nor is it very long since portions of the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts were added to the Kurnool District. But the area, population and revenue of the Kistna District are all very large; the western taluks of Kurnool are a good deal isolated by mountain ranges; and Nellore is a large straggling District, over which it must be difficult for the Collector to exercise adequate supervision. But the establishment of a new Collectorate, with its head-quarters at Ongole, will render necessary the establishment of a new District Court; for it would be impossible to include the new Collectorate under the jurisdiction of any one of the three Courts, under which the taluks which compose it are at present placed. This should be pointed out to the Government of Madras.

"I have no doubt as to the expediency of sub-dividing the Bellary Collectorate; it is an extremely large Collectorate with an area of 11,000 square miles, the whole of which is held on ryotwari tenure. The sub-division of this Collectorate does not necessarily involve the establishment of an additional District Court, which becomes practically a necessity when portions of two or more Collectorates are formed into an additional Collectorate. In Bellary the litigation is of a very simple character, and, although the criminal business is sometimes heavy, it has never been proposed to sub-divide the District on this account. There is no reason, as far as I am aware, why the District Judge of Bellary should not have jurisdiction over the two Collectorates of Bellary and Anantapur. In Madras, the improvement of the salaries of the subordinate ministerial officers of the Courts is a far more pressing want than the establishment of additional District Courts.

"The Collectorate of Malabar, which the Madras Government propose to leave as it is for the present, is, in my opinion, far more in need of sub-division than any of the Districts which have been named, except, perhaps, Bellary. I would not defer this arrangement until the transfer of Coorg to the Madras Presidency is carried out. The work in Malabar is exceedingly heavy. The population is dense. It is the only Madras District in which there is any element of political anxiety, and the land revenue is a good deal below what it apparently ought to be. There may be objections to revising the assessment on the land in Malabar, but the tax on cocoa-nut trees, which in that District forms a considerable item of revenue, has long been considered to need revision; and, on the whole, I have no doubt that two Collectors might advantageously be employed in that District. For judicial purposes it has long been divided so that there would be no increase of charge on this account.

* It will of course be remembered that Sir A. Arbuthnot's remarks as to particular Districts not requiring relief were written 25 years ago.—W.S.M.

"The upshot is that I would sanction the establishment of two out of the four new Collectorates proposed by the Madras Government, and also the immediate sub-division of the Collectorate of Malabar as well as the establishment of a new District Court for the Ongole Collectorate. I would reply to the Government of Madras to the above effect, and would say that the Government of India are not satisfied as to the necessity of creating the proposed Collectorate of Dindigul, the formation of which would involve the establishment of an additional District Court; that they doubt the necessity of sub-dividing the Collectorate of Salem; that they are prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State the sub-division of the Collectorate of Bellary, and the formation of the proposed Collectorate of Ongole, and also the establishment of a District Court for the latter Collectorate; and that, agreeing with the Madras Government as to the expediency of sub-dividing Malabar, they consider that this arrangement should not be postponed until the transfer of Coorg to North Malabar. In regard to the proposal to relieve the Madura and Tinnevely Collectorates, it should be suggested to the Local Government that a portion of the former may be added to the Trichinopoly Collectorate; their attention being called to the opinion held by Lord Napier's Government in 1870 with reference to the Trichinopoly Collectorate, and it may be said the Government of India doubt the necessity of reducing Tinnevely. I would, at the same time, intimate that the Governor-General in Council will be prepared to consider any further representations which the Government of Madras may deem it proper to make on the subject of the sub-division of their Collectorates; but that any such representations should be accompanied by full statements, in the prescribed form, of the financial results of their proposals, and that it should be considered and explained whether those proposals involve, or are likely hereafter to involve, any rearrangement of the judicial jurisdictions. The exact delimitation of the new Collectorates, which it is now proposed to sanction, and of any others that may be recommended, should be explained."

5. Sir A. Arbuthnot also noted (paragraphs 12—16 of minute) on the question of establishing territorial Commissioners in Madras in lieu of the direct supervision of all Collectors by a collective Board and expressed his own preference for "the plan of retaining the Board for discussion and consultation on important questions of policy and at the same time of vesting each member with a separate territorial jurisdiction and with distinct responsibilities of supervision and executive control".

6. The official reply of the Government of India to the Madras letter was conveyed in Home Department letter No. 1747, dated 25th September 1878. The observations therein made, as summarised in paragraph 11 of the letter, are to the following effect:—

"(1) The Government of India has received with satisfaction the proposals under reply. It strongly shares the opinion expressed by the Government of Madras that some additional Districts are required in that Presidency; but it desires consideration for the remarks offered on the specific proposals of the Madras Government."

The general approval to the new Districts programme was given both with reference to famine considerations and to the fact that "increased expenditure judiciously invested in a sound scheme for strengthening the internal administration of the Madras Presidency will be hereafter repaid by a gradual improvement in the public revenues". (Paragraph 4 of letter.)

The criticisms which the Government of India had to offer on the details of territorial rearrangement proposed will be found in paragraph 5 of the letter. Following Sir A. Arbuthnot, they assented to the sub-division of Bellary and to a new Ongole District; held that the immediate sub-division of Malabar was a pressing need, without waiting for the possible transfer of Coorg to Madras, and that the relief to Madura intended by the creation of the Dindigul District might be more easily afforded by the transfer of its northern taluks to Trichinopoly. As regards the proposed Hosur District, postponement was suggested "until it is seen whether there will be any modification of the Madras Presidency boundaries in the direction of Bangalore". (This suggestion was in reference to the then impending rendition of Mysore to native administration: the modification referred to never came off.)

"(2) The schedule of estimated cost of the proposed changes apparently does not embrace many charges incidental thereto."

As to this, see paragraph 6 of the letter which pointed out that a Judge or Assistant Judge would probably be required for the new Ongole District, and possibly for Dindigul, and noticed the omissions in the Madras estimate of provision for additional Police, Medical, Public Works and Jail officers as well as for new buildings.

"(3) The scales of salaries for Collectors and Judges should be revised and graded, when the number of these appointments is increased, so as to reduce the increase of charge. For the same reason, the new posts incidental to the sub-division of Districts should, as far as possible, be filled by properly qualified native officers."

On this, see paragraph 7 of the letter where the Government of India remarked that "when a number of Madras Districts are reduced in size, there seems no reason why the cost of the new arrangements should not be reduced by establishing a second grade of Collectorships and of Judgeships on a salary of Rs. 1,800 a month as in other Provinces."

"(4) The proposed sub-division of Districts must be accompanied by the creation of Executive Commissioners in place of the present Revenue Board."

The Government of India's views on this point are contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the letter in which it was held that the events of the past two years "have shown the need for the presence of supervising administrative officers in the interior of the Madras Presidency" and that it "may be questioned whether any advantage is gained by having practically two councils, one superior and one inferior, sitting at the same place and practically considering the same questions." The Government of India went on to say that "the natural and proper complement of such a reform would be to divide the more immediate executive control of the civil departments in the Presidency between the two Civil Members of the Council, subject to the supervision and control of the Governor, in a manner analogous to that adopted in the Council of the Governor-General and in the Bombay Council."

"(5) The changes now necessary should be made with all possible economy and care and in such a manner as not to increase the present strength of the Covenanted Civil Service."

7. The letter concluded as follows:—

"I am to request that His Grace the Governor in Council may be moved to consider these remarks and to submit detailed proposals showing the new Districts he would at once create, and those he would hereafter create, with the full cost of the new Districts in all departments, and the savings to be secured in the establishment of old Districts or to be secured by arrangements under clause (3) of the next foregoing paragraph. I am also to request that the Government of Madras will at the same time express their views and submit their recommendations on the subject of clause (4) of that paragraph, together with a full statement of the savings and extra cost involved in such recommendation. The Government of India, whilst regarding the sub-division of the Collectorates and the substitution of Revenue Commissioners for the present Revenue Board, as equally essential to the attainment of that object of which, in common with His Grace the Governor, it fully recognises the urgency and importance, is most anxious to co-operate cordially with the Government of Madras in carrying out the first, as an accepted preliminary to the second, of these two measures. For the latter, legislation will probably be necessary and for such legislation, if required, every facility will be afforded. But the contemplated changes cannot be introduced, nor can any expenditure be incurred on account of them, without the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to whom copies of the present correspondence will at once be submitted with a strong representation in favour of the immediate creation of the proposed new Districts of Anantapur, North Malabar and Ongole; and the appointment, at the earliest possible date, of Revenue Commissioners in place of the present Revenue Board. The necessity for making such adjustments of salaries as may reduce the

* In regard to the famine of 1876—78—W.S.M.

† The Government and the Board of Revenue as then constituted—W.S.M.

"extra expense to a minimum will also be recognized in our communication to the Secretary of State on this subject and the Government of India will inform Lord Cranbrook that, if any addition to the Civil Service in Madras is needed to officer the new Districts, Civil Servants can be transferred from other Provinces so as to obviate the necessity for indenting on the Home Government for a larger supply of recruits to the Madras service during the next few years."

8. On the 26th September 1878 the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State in a despatch (No. 77) in which they recapitulated what they had said to Madras, and made some further remarks, of which I quote the following from paragraph 7 of the despatch:—

"The Madras Government consider that the proper size for an ordinary District is about 5,000 square miles, with a population of about one million. We are not prepared to lay down any hard-and-fast line on a point of this kind; administrative needs must vary with peculiarity of tenure, of climate, of physical features of the country, of communications, and of race. In permanently-settled, peaceful Bengal, a District containing two millions of people, with an area of 4,000 square miles, may be a manageable unit of administration. In the Sind desert, or on the Assam frontier, a District containing 400,000 people; or in the North-Western Provinces, a District like Benares, with a rural area of only 900 square miles, may give ample work for a District officer and his staff. But, in view of all the circumstances, we fully agree in the opinion of the Madras Government that Bellary with an area of 11,000 square miles and a population of 1,668,000, Malabar with 6,000 square miles and 2½ millions, Madura with 9,502 square miles and 2¼ millions, are too large for efficient administration by a single officer, more especially when the whole of two of these Districts and a great part of the third is held by petty occupiers direct from the State on ryotwari tenure. We are prepared also to admit that relief is required by some other of the large ryotwari Districts such as Kistna, Nellore and Coimbatore and even by Salem and Cuddapah."

9. It will be seen from paragraph 11 of the despatch that, while the Government of India asked for sanction to the immediate creation of three Districts independently of the Commissioners *versus* Board question, they held that "some adjustment of salaries" . . . so as to reduce the extra expense to a minimum, i.e., the reduction of the pay of junior Collectors and Judges to Rs. 1,800, must be an essential preliminary to the creation even of these Districts.

10. On receipt of the Government of India letter of 25th September 1878, the Madras Government sent an independent despatch (No. 46, dated 17th October 1878) to the Secretary of State, in which they made the following observations:—

"It will be observed that we proposed to the Government of India that certain additional Districts should be created, and that the Government of India, while agreeing with us in the necessity of the case, has suggested certain revisions in the scale of civil salaries, together with the appointment, at the earliest possible date, of Revenue Commissioners in place of the present Board of Revenue."

"These suggestions we will most carefully and attentively consider; we submit, however, that there is no such close and intimate connection between our proposals which are necessary to the due and efficient administration of the Government under either its present or its suggested system and the extensive changes advocated by the Government of India as to necessitate the postponement of the first—the supply of an urgent executive need—until a decision is arrived at on the second point. The question of the relative efficiency of Commissioners and a Board, e.g., which is one admitting of much diversity of opinion, both in principle and detail, and which even if the views of the Government of India were adopted will need careful and well considered legislation before it can be effected, is certainly one not to be hastily decided. There can, however, be no question that early relief is absolutely essential to the present overtasked Collectors of Bellary, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely, each of whom would be sensibly relieved, with a corresponding benefit to the administration, by the creation of the three new Districts of Anantapur, Ongole, and Dindigul. We trust therefore that these our principal requisitions may receive your Lordship's sanction without delay."

"Under the circumstances of possible arrangements connected with Bangalore we concur in deferring any action in respect of the Salem District."

"The division of Malabar is not, from the circumstances and nature of its land tenure, one in which relief is so urgent, or so essential, in the opinion of this Government, as to make any preferential action in that case necessary, although its area and population appear large."

"With reference to paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India, this Government did not, or do not, consider that either additional jails or Judges will be needed. With respect to the Medical officers and Police officers, it will be rather a matter of distribution than of addition, and with regard to buildings, the places selected are such as already contain a large amount of existing accommodation, and whatever ultimate addition may on experience be found necessary will be provided, as in other Collectorates, at the cost of Provincial grants."

The remainder of the despatch was taken up in contesting the remarks of the Government of India (paragraph 10 of Government of India letter) on the subject of the cost of administration in Madras as compared with other Provinces.

11. In a note by Mr. Carmichael (then Chief Secretary) written in connection with this despatch, the suggestion of the Government of India that the Government of Madras should be worked on the portfolio system, is referred to as a "capital one", and for many years past there has been division of labour between the Honourable Members of Council though it is not carried by any means so far as in the Government of India.

12. The Secretary of State replied to both Governments in his despatch of 5th December 1878, No. 140, to the Government of India, the important passages of which are as follows:—

"The (Madras) Government proposes at once to create four Districts, and eventually four more. Your Excellency in Council approves of the design, but remits the scheme for reconsideration, on the ground that the probable expense has been underrated, and you recommend that both Judges and Collectors be graded as in other parts of India. Of the propriety of this suggestion I have no doubt, and I believe it will commend itself to the Government of Madras. You also propose the appointment of Revenue Commissioners, each with executive authority over several Districts, in the place of the present Revenue Board. I shall be glad to be furnished with an expression of the views of the Madras Government upon this proposal."

"I agree with your Excellency in Council in highly appreciating the foresight which has led the Government of Madras to make these important suggestions, and I sanction the proposals for the creation of three new Districts."

13. On this the Government of India called on Madras to submit (Home Department letter of 18th January 1879, No. 121)—

(1) A detailed statement showing the cost of the extra establishments involved in the creation of three new Districts and of the savings which would accrue in the reduced Districts.

(2) A scheme of graded pay for the Collectors and Judges so as to provide funds for the appointments of Collectors of the new Districts."

(3) A report on their proposal for the substitution of territorial Commissioners for the Board of Revenue.

The creation of the three new Districts sanctioned by the Secretary of State was to stand over till points (1) and (2) had been settled.

14. These matters were referred to the Board of Revenue for report. The Board's reply on the first and second points, i.e., the scheme of new Districts and the scheme of grading, was contained in its Proceedings, No. 555, dated 1st March 1879; its remarks on the third—the Commissioners *versus* Board question—were reserved for a subsequent Resolution, No. 2048, dated 16th July 1879.

From the first of these Proceedings, I quote the following passages (paragraphs 25—32):—

"As, in all undertakings which are growing in magnitude, it is necessary to success that the controlling authorities should from time to time become less and less executive and more administrative, so the time calls pressingly, and the call has

"been made and made for years past, that Collectors should be relieved of much detail now imposed on them and permitted to see that things are properly done rather than required to do them with their own hands. If this were done, Collectors would find that their Districts, as at present defined, are none too large for them, and the Government would have a senior body of men who, without the unnecessarily enhanced pay of Commissioners, practically embodied all their advantages under another name, with this very important addition, that their local knowledge was really their own and not taken mainly at second hand, was really personally verified by reason of their range not being larger than they could thoroughly cover.

"Within the compass of a general report, it is not possible, nor is it desirable, to exhaust thoroughly the manner in which relief might be given to Collectors of Districts; but the Board may instance briefly that in many Districts the Collector has, in addition to the administration of the whole, a personal executive charge half as large as a Head Assistant or Deputy Collector. He has also the trial of criminal cases; the granting of copies, the counting of coin, of bank notes and of stamp papers; and a multitude of such like petty details which wastefully fritter away his valuable time.

"Not only is much that a Collector is required to do of a nature that could be done by far cheaper subordinate native agency, but some of it might with advantage be cut out altogether. The growth of so many years requires periodical pruning.

"This can best be done by an officer being deputed to give his whole time to every detail of the revision, in the same manner as Mr. Pelly was deputed to revise the establishments of the Presidency in 1861. The Board have little doubt that such an officer could arrange for a redistribution of work, which should bring to the Collectors a relief of from two to three hours a day in their work, and this would leave them quite able to cope with their present Districts.

"Such redistribution of work and revision of establishments carry with them the recommendation that they call for no extra Collectorates and probably for no extra expense of any sort in the covenanted ranks of the service, and give, at the same time, the opening which the Secretary of State and the Indian Government desire for the more extended employment of natives, in more Deputy Collectorates, magistrates, and clerks, and the Board is satisfied that these extra establishments could be provided for much less than the cost of the proposed extra Collectorates.

"While holding unhesitatingly the opinions above advanced, the Board look upon Bellary as an exception, and would be glad to see that wide area of 11,851 square miles cut into two Districts on the pay and establishments ordinarily obtaining in this Presidency for the smaller Districts such as Canara and Trichinopoly.

"Redistribution of work and revision of establishments will be altogether incomplete if it does not take notice of the size of taluks. There are taluks of 993, 1,169, 998, 1,226 and 341 square miles, containing respectively 626, 942, 740, 196 and 550 villages, almost all of them ryotwari; and this revenue charge is in addition to a heavy magisterial file. It is impossible that Tahsildars can do justice to such areas and such populations. This is the case of the most important executive with a range larger than it can cope with. It is not to be met in the same way as the administrative of a large range. It is the inverse of the Collectorate position and can only be met by diminishing areas."

15. A reply to the Government of India was not, however, sent until 1881, when, in letter No. 1212, Public, dated 8th September 1881, to the Home Department, the Madras Government submitted proposals for the creation of a new Anantapur District. It was stated that although the Local Government had given much attention to the proposals to grade Collectors and Judges, and to substitute Commissioners for the Board of Revenue, they were not yet prepared to submit definite views in the matter, and that as no system of grading could affect existing salaries the financial aspect of the question would not be modified for some time to come.

16. The reply of the Government of India was conveyed in Home Department letter No. 1646, dated 13th October 1881. The Governor-General in Council expressed grave dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the general questions at issue, and especially that relating to the grading of Collectors and Judges, had been shelved, and after criticising some of the proposed items of expenditure for the new District, for which no explanation had been offered, it was said that—

"Looking to the unsatisfactory and incomplete nature of the information before him, the Governor-General in Council would have been justified in declining to sanction the opening of the Anantapur District until the orders of the Government of India of January 1879 had been fully complied with. But His Excellency in Council feels that he must in this instance consider not merely what is due to this Government, but what is required in the interests of the people of Bellary. After full consideration, therefore, the Governor-General in Council has determined to sanction the immediate opening of the new District of Anantapur but he is unable to sanction for its Collector a higher rate of pay than Rs. 1,800 a month; and he must also direct that on the first occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of Collectors in Madras, the pay of the officer promoted shall be also limited to Rs. 1,800. This will provide second-grade Collectors for Anantapur and Bellary or any other two of the Madras Districts to which the Local Government may prefer to post such officers. The Madras Government should now submit without any further delay a complete scheme for grading both Collectors and Judges in that Presidency. Permanent promotion to the existing grades should be stopped until this scheme has been considered by the Government of India and all acting promotions should be made subject to any orders that may be given with reference to this.

"I am at the same time to say that the Government of India is most anxious to see the question of the sub-division of the larger Collectorates in Madras finally settled. It is for financial purposes most desirable that the Supreme Government should know as soon as possible the total cost of giving effect to this much-needed reform. I am therefore once more to request that the Government of Madras will take up the subject thoroughly and earnestly, and report their final proposals as to the total number of new Districts required, and the cost of opening these, and at the same time submit their views on the question of substituting Commissioners for the Revenue Board."

17. In a later communication No. 1807, dated 8th November 1881, the Government of India informed the Madras Government that the number of new Districts they were prepared to sanction was six in all, the number to be made up thus:—

"If from the total area and population of the Presidency be deducted the area and population of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari—Districts which for special reasons the Madras Government in 1878 did not propose to touch; and if the area and population of Madras itself, of the Nilgiris, and of Malabar be further set aside, there remains an area of about 100,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 23½ millions divided at present among fifteen Collectorates. If there were twenty instead of fifteen Collectorates, the average area of each would be about 5,000 square miles, and the average population something over one million, being a close approximation to the standard assumed by the Madras Government in its letter, No. 682, of the 18th April 1878. Allowing another new District for the purpose of relieving Malabar, the Governor-General in Council considers that six new Collectorates will do all that is necessary to strengthen the District administration in Madras, and, at the same time, remove the block in the promotion of the Madras Civil Service. The Government of India leave it to the Madras Government to say in what manner these new Districts can best be constituted. Some relief to Coimbatore might perhaps, at the same time, be got by extending the jurisdiction of the officer in charge of the Nilgiris."

They suggested also that in the scheme of grading that had been ordered to be submitted, the rate of first-grade Collectorships and Judgeships (on Rs. 2,250) should be to the second (Rs. 1,800) in the proportion of two to one and that the Collectorate of Madras and the Commissionership of the Nilgiris should be thrown into the graded list. The Government of India directed complete proposals to be soon submitted in the matter of grading and in respect of the Commissioners *versus* Board question.

18. Some subsequent correspondence, which need not be detailed here, took place in regard to the establishments proposed for the new Anantapur District which was constituted in its present shape in G.O., No. 1776, Public, dated 28th December 1881. The new District involved no increase in divisional charges, the two

Divisional Officers assigned to it being taken from the old Bellary District with the substitution of a Head Assistant for a Sub-Collector.

19. The formation of additional Districts in the Madras Presidency, and the other administrative changes urged by the Government of India, viz., the grading of the Indian Civil Service and the appointment of Commissioners in the place of the Board of Revenue, still remained for consideration. After further consultation with the Board of Revenue, a reply was sent to the Government of India on these subjects in letter No. 135-A, Public, dated 24th March 1882. After explaining that the delay in dealing with the matters in question was due to the apparently conflicting orders received from the Supreme Government, and setting out, with reasons (paragraphs 8—9 of letter) that they were opposed to the abolition of the Board and the appointment of Commissioners in their stead, the Madras Government proceeded to say (paragraphs 10—11):—

"In defence of the foregoing propositions, the argument from economy is perhaps the most forcible. A complete and sufficient scheme of minor Districts would entail the creation of thirty-five or, as estimated by the Board of Revenue in 1855, forty Collectories. To superintend these not less than six or eight Commissioners would be required and some increase in the Government Secretariat. It is unnecessary to stop to estimate in detail the enhanced cost these radical changes would involve; it is sufficiently apparent that the charge would be excessive. But even the modified scheme suggested by the Government of India, of only six additional Collectories with Commissioners, would entail larger expenditure than the improvements of the existing system which have been explained, while the former, if District establishments be constituted on the scale sanctioned for Bellary and Anantapur, would continue to exhibit all the defects of executive weakness which now form the subject of complaint. It is in improving the divisional staff, and at the same time revising the details of business in the offices both of the Collector and of the Board, that the maximum of efficiency can, in the opinion of this Government, be most economically secured. There seems to be no middle course between the adoption of the entire scheme referred to in the opening lines of this paragraph and the retention of the existing constitution improved in the manner suggested.

"The redistribution of District areas, which the Governor in Council has now approved, proceeds on the considerations which have just been explained, and is as follows.

"In allowing six additional Districts the Government of India include the subdivision of Malabar, by name. The Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that it would be mischievous to interfere in this District in the manner proposed. Its land tenures are most peculiar, and there are cogent ethnical and political reasons why the executive administration should be controlled by one officer. Some relief may, however, be given by transferring to the Nilgiris the whole of the Wynaad, a portion of which has already been transferred; and the practicability of this will shortly engage the attention of the Government.

"Putting aside, then, Malabar, and Anantapur, which has been recently constituted, four Districts remain to be created. Of these, *Ongole* and *Dindigul*, already provisionally sanctioned, will form two—the former relieving the Districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore, and the latter, Madura, Coimbatore and the rich and populous District of Tinnevely.

"As to the remaining two, it was at first in contemplation to propose Collectories with head-quarters at Vellore and Madanapalle; but on further consideration the Government is of opinion that one new Collectory at Vellore will suffice to adjust the areas of Salem, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Trichinopoly; the rectification being accomplished in this way: Vellore will be formed of taluks from North Arcot and Salem: to North Arcot (or Chittoor as it may in future be designated) will be transferred a portion of Cuddapah: and the existing Districts

"of Chingleput and Trichinopoly, now both considerably under the average, will be increased; a portion of North Arcot being added to the former, and of Salem to the latter.

"The net result will be the formation of four new Collectories only, which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, will satisfy the needs of the Presidency."

20. The details of the new District arrangements were to be as follows:—

(1) The *Ongole* District was to include the Vinukonda and Palnad taluks of Kistna (the Narasaraopet taluk being now left in the latter District); the *Ongole* taluk and the Podili and Darsi tahsils of Nellore; and the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool.

(2) The *Chittoor* District was to include the Chittoor and Palmaner taluks, and the Punganur tahsil, of North Arcot, and the Kadiri, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of Cuddapah, while the Chandragiri taluk, and the Karvetnagar and Kalahasti estates were to go from North Arcot to Chingleput.

(3) The *Vellore* District was to include the remaining portion of North Arcot and the Tirupattur taluk of Salem, while in the south Salem was to cede the Namakkal taluk to Trichinopoly.

(4) The *Dindigul* District was to include the Periyakulam, Palni and Dindigul taluks of Madura, and the Karur and Dhárápuram taluks of Coimbatore, while Tinnevely was to cede the Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks to the reduced Madura District.

21. The Madras Government next urged (paragraph 13—16 of letter) the importance of improving the divisional staff of their Districts which they considered to be the reform most urgently needed. The abolition of the Sub-Collectories proposed in 1878 was stated to be undesirable, it being considered very essential, having regard to the status of a Madras Collector, to have officers of Sub-Collector's standing in every District, to whom considerable portions of it might be committed, with more independent authority than could be entrusted to an ordinary Divisional Officer*. Five additional Divisional Officers were asked for, of whom two were to be Sub-Collectors, one a Head Assistant Collector, and two Deputy Collectors, and provision was made for a fourth Member of the Board of Revenue.

22. The letter then proceeded to state the Madras Government's objections to the system of grading suggested, and urged that the existing rate of pay should be granted to all Collectors as the work of a Madras Collector was far heavier than that of one in the other Provinces, and his status was in effect that of a Commissioner.

23. After the then Financial Member (the present Lord Cromer) had visited Madras and discussed matters with the Local Government, the various administrative questions pending between the Madras Government and the Government of India were dealt with by the latter in a comprehensive letter of 30th January 1883, No. 537, Financial, from which I quote the following passages (paragraphs 3 (2) to 11):—

"The Governor-General in Council is still decidedly of opinion that, even if it be conceded that Divisional Commissioners are not required in Madras, a thorough revision of the constitution and functions of the Board of Revenue seems to be imperatively called for. . . . If the services of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue were utilised for the superintendence of other branches of miscellaneous revenue, if those of the newly-appointed Director of Revenue Settlements are fully taken advantage of, and if the supervision of the new system of local boards is taken over, as it should be, by the Government itself, the duty of controlling the land revenue administration might perhaps be safely entrusted to a single high officer acting under the direction of the Government. In Madras the necessary continuity of administration ought to be amply secured by the constitution of the Local Government and its Council. It is by a remodelling of the Board and of the administrative arrangements at head-quarters generally that the Madras Government will probably find the means of providing properly for the strengthening of its finances. The Governor-General in Council will not press for the abolition of the Board if the Local Government desire to retain the old name; but he hopes that it may have its present procedure changed on lines somewhat similar to those suggested above . . .

* Since then the powers of the Sub Collector have been somewhat reduced, and those of other Divisional Officers enhanced, until there is now little practical difference between them.—W.S.M.

"In respect of the creation of new Districts, the Government of India accepts the views of the Government of Madras, that the opening of four new Districts (including Anantapur) will suffice for the present. But the Governor-General in Council must again press strongly on the Government of Madras the grading of Collectors and District Judges in two grades on a pay of Rs. 2,250 for the first and Rs. 1,800 for the second grade. The number of Magistrates and Judges in each grade may be fixed in the proportion of two appointments in the higher to one in the lower grade.

"As regards the subordinate establishments required for the new Districts, the Governor-General in Council must leave the settlement of the strength of these to the Local Government, and will merely express an opinion that it cannot be necessary in all cases to double establishments when dividing the work of a District.

"The Government of India would be glad to see the District officers in Madras set free entirely from the direct charge of taluks, each District being completely sub-divided into groups of taluks, and each sub-division being placed in charge of an officer of the superior staff, Covenanted or Uncovenanted. It is not possible to increase the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service; but the Government of India would be prepared to sanction any increase in the number of permanent Deputy Collectors necessary to give effect to these suggestions. Temporary Deputy Collectors would then not be required.

"Coming now to the question of taluk establishments discussed in your letter No. 302, dated 21st April last, I am to say that the Government of India are satisfied that reforms are urgently called for, and that an increase of strength and improvements in pay are necessary to secure efficiency in this branch of the subordinate service. The Governor-General in Council would be glad, however, if the Government of Madras would once more carefully examine the scheme submitted and see if its cost could not be reduced."

24. The suggestion that Collectors should be relieved of direct divisional charge was finally brought into force in 1888 in all Districts except the Nilgiris, the staff of Deputy Collectors being strengthened as to provide a permanent Deputy Collector for each Head-quarters division, which had been formerly assigned to the Collector himself with the assistance of a temporary Deputy when there was an Assistant of under six months' standing in the District. This was a great administrative reform, since it substituted for the unsatisfactory and constantly changing assistance the Collectors had formerly been provided with at head-quarters a permanent Deputy who would not only relieve the Collectors of direct divisional charge, but could assist in matters relating to the general administration of the District. The Collector thus approximated more closely than formerly to the general controlling position held by Commissioners in Northern India.

25. The questions dealt with in paragraph 11 of the Government of India letter were fully considered by Mr. Garstin, then a Member of the Board of Revenue, who was put on special duty for the purpose in 1883. His report resulted, in course of time, in the following important reforms in these directions:—

(1) Relief of Tahsildars by the creation of stationary sub-magistrates in each of the more important taluks, thus setting the Tahsildar free from magisterial work to the great benefit of his executive functions. This measure was brought into effect in 1892 and at the present time 125 out of 158 taluks are provided with stationary sub-magistrates.

Ibid.

(2) Improvements in the emoluments of deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates, also effected in 1892.

G.O., No. 845, Rev., dated 17th Oct. 1889.
" " 374, Fin. " 20th May 1899.

(3) Increase in the number and emoluments of revenue inspectors, carried into effect in 1890.

G.O., No. 374, Rev., dated 14th June 1899.

(4) Improvement of the taluk office establishments, carried out, after protracted correspondence, in 1899.

* A junior Assistant without full powers was obviously a very inadequate substitute even for a temporary Deputy Collector.

(5) Revision of Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' offices, diminishing the former and increasing the latter, carried out in 1888. Mr. Garstin also made proposals for some re-organization of Collectors' offices and for an increase in the office establishments of Deputy Collectors which were not carried into effect.

26. As regards the Board of Revenue, arrangements were made and brought into general operation in 1887, which met the objections of the Government of India in regard to the collective Board of three members which formerly existed. The Board was entirely remodelled and now consists of four members who deal as separate Commissioners with subjects relegated to their disposal by the Government. Two of the members are ordinarily in charge of Land Revenue, Inams, Forests and Court of Wards; a third deals, as executive Commissioner, with Salt, Abkari and Customs, and has also charge of Income-tax and Stamps; while a fourth is Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlement. While each member deals independently with matters in his own sphere, the four consult together as a full Board on specially important questions, and the two Land Revenue members conjointly discuss the graver matters which fall within their charge. Individual responsibility and collective deliberation are thus happily blended. The system is, moreover, as was conclusively shown in paragraph 19 of the Madras letter of 30th January 1897, No. 60, Revenue, to the Government of India, a highly economical one. I may add that not less than five territorial Commissioners would probably be required for the Presidency, and there would still remain the administration of the Separate Revenue, Forests, Settlement, and Agriculture departments, and of the Court of Wards, as well as the consideration of general land revenue questions affecting the whole Presidency, which would certainly require three high officials at head-quarters. In short the constitution of territorial Commissioners would no more enable a Board to be dispensed with than as has been found to be the case in Bengal and the United Provinces.

27. As regards additional Districts and the grading of the service, the Madras Government addressed the Government of India in letter No. 1033, Revenue, dated 13th September 1884, from which I quote the following extracts (paragraphs 5—8):—

"In submitting (in 1882) the proposal to form four new Districts* the Government proposed to increase the number of charges to be held by Covenanted Servants by seven—four Collectors and three sub-divisional charges; but in paragraph 9 of your letter of the 30th January 1883, it is stated that increase in the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service is impossible. Under such conditions, and seeing that with the present strength of the service it is extremely difficult to meet existing demands upon it, His Excellency in Council cannot see his way to providing a proper staff for the proposed new Districts. The requirements were most carefully considered and the proportion of European officers was fixed as low as, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, is safe or proper. The smallest of ryotwari Districts requires at least two European officers, while the larger Districts cannot be properly worked with less than three, and these numbers include the Collectors themselves.

"The attempt to constitute new Districts with an inadequate staff—as that must be which involves no increase on the numbers employed in the old—must necessarily fail to secure the objects in view. It is desired to make the District administration more effective; but the arrangements contemplated will have the opposite effect, and leave the Collectors more burdened with detail and less free to devote themselves to general administrative questions and to supervision of the work of their subordinates than is now the case. At the same time the work in the central offices will be largely increased.

"These reasons alone suffice to induce the Governor in Council to abandon the proposal to form new Districts, which in its ultimate form was made with great reluctance in obedience to the views of the Government of India. The Government admit that the case of the Bellary District needed special consideration, and that the constitution of the District of Anantapur was a wise measure. But as

* Including Anantapur—W.S.M.

"regards the other Districts which were affected by the new proposals, the Government consider that even with a staff constituted as this Government desire, no improvement worth the expense and inconvenience which sub-division will induce can be expected. The present division of the Districts suits the geographical features of the country better than any which has been proposed, and the expense of new Districts in buildings and establishments, and in services other than land revenue, is greater than this Government can meet—even allowing for the special grants made by the Government of India—with due regard to calls upon Provincial funds for objects which in their view are of greater consequence. At the close of this letter will be stated what the Government propose to do to improve the District staff.

"The formation of a very large number of small Districts such as exist in Northern India might be a most wise measure, but it would involve a very large addition to the Civil Service and a vast increase of expenditure. The formation of the few minor Districts proposed would, on the other hand, disorganize the administration of Madras without, as it appears to this Government, effecting any improvement at all. Such Districts are entirely foreign to the Madras organization. I am to request reference to paragraph 9 of Mr. Master's letter of the 24th March 1882, No. 185-A, Public Department. It is there shown that under the system of major Collectorate which has always obtained in this Presidency the Madras Collectors are to be compared rather with the Commissioners of Northern India than with the Collectors of minor Districts which are there the rule. The average Madras District is in area as large as two in Bengal, as three in the North-West Provinces, and as a Commissionership in the Punjab; while the comparison of average revenue and population gives mainly similar results. The circumstances and needs of the Presidencies are entirely different, and the case is eminently one which proves the justice of the Secretary of State's warning that similar names of officers by no means imply similar duties or responsibilities. There is therefore no ground for the equalization of salaries proposed by the Government of India; or rather the constitution of second-class Collectorates as desired by them will introduce grave inequality. The smallest of Madras Districts is a heavier charge than a first-grade District in other Provinces."

28. The remainder of the letter was taken up with opposing the Government of India's grading proposals, and with a discussion as to the strength and recruitment of the Indian Civil Service, and proposals for the improvement of the District staff. The latter were to the effect that the existing number of Divisional Officers should be increased by 25. Twenty of these represented the provision (except in the Nilgiris) of a permanent Deputy Collector for the charge of the Collector's head-quarters division above referred to; the remaining five were to be given to the Gōdāvari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore Districts.

29. The Government of India submitted the correspondence to the Secretary of State, regretting that their arguments should have failed to convince the Madras Government of the propriety of effecting the reforms suggested, namely, the creation of new Districts and grading of the I.C.S. In doing so they observed that their statement of 1883 that it was not possible to increase the strength of the I.C.S. in Madras was made "not in view of any addition which might be made to the number of covenanted charges by the opening out of new Districts, but with reference to the extension of sub-divisions which we were anxious to show could be placed in charge of uncovenanted officers," and that they had never doubted that an addition to the number of Districts might entail a moderate increase to the Civilian establishment. They pointed out moreover that the recent view of the Madras Government that the existing arrangement of Districts was better suited to the geographical features of the country than any which had been proposed, and that the formation of small Districts was to be deprecated as being opposed to the Madras system, was entirely inconsistent with the arguments put forward in Madras letter No. 682, dated 18th April 1878, which originated the correspondence, and with the Madras Despatch No. 46 of 1878 to the Secretary of State. "We ourselves", the Government of India went on to say, "see no sufficient ground for doubting the correctness of the decision already arrived at regarding the propriety of increasing

"the number of Districts by at least four". But it is difficult to force a reform of this kind upon the Local Government, and if the Madras Government can see its way to a thorough sub-division of the existing Districts it may be possible to postpone for the present the creation of new Districts. We do not, however, accept the plea put forward that the Madras Government is unable to bear the expense which would be involved in buildings and establishments, and in services other than land revenue, with due regard to calls upon Provincial funds for objects which are of greater importance".

30. The Government of India next referred to the arguments of the Madras Government in the matter of grading, stating that they continued to be firmly convinced of the benefits to be anticipated from the introduction of the system of gradation already in force in other Provinces, modified to suit the circumstances of the Madras Presidency. They requested the Secretary of State that the Madras Government should be required to introduce such a system with as little delay as possible.

31. The proposals of the Local Government in respect to divisional charges were viewed with cordial approval and satisfaction, the Government of India considering that "the extension of the sub-divisional system must be regarded as an important feature in any reforms which may be introduced in the administration of the Madras Presidency" and as "essential even if there is to be no present creation of new Districts".

32. The Secretary of State, in reply, observed that the decision of the Madras Government to abandon the proposal to create three additional Districts (sanctioned by the Home Government in 1878)

seemed to be based chiefly upon the belief that no increase in the strength of the Civil Service would be allowed; and that as this was now explained to be a misconception, there was no sufficient reason for postponing the settlement of the question. The grounds on which the measure was advocated were such that no further discussion of its propriety was called for, and it only remained to prepare a plan for carrying it out at the least cost consistent with efficient administration. The Government of Madras were therefore to be asked to prepare a definite scheme for three additional Districts and for a gradation of Collectors and Judges. On the latter point the Secretary of State said—"The gradation of salaries should not be of such a nature as to cause any general reduction of salaries in the Presidency of Madras, but only a rearrangement of them on a graded scale approximating to those in other Provinces, due allowance being made for difference of organization, such as the absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department and the like".

33. This decision was of great importance in that it removed the apprehensions which the wording of previous communications from the Government of India had led the Madras authorities to entertain on the following points:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Paragraph 5 of Madras letter No. 1033, Revenue, dated 13th September 1884. | (1) That the Civilians necessary to man new Districts would have to be found from the existing <i>cadre</i> . |
| Paragraph 13 of Board's Proceedings, No. 555, dated 1st March 1879. | (2) That any addition to the <i>cadre</i> would have to be paid for by reducing existing emoluments. |
| Paragraph 4 of Madras letter No. 1033, Revenue, dated 13th September 1884. | (3) That apart from this, the system of grading desired by the Government of India would lead to deterioration in existing rates of pay. |

Lastly, the proposed increase in the number of divisions met with the Secretary of State's approval.

34. After further consultation with the Board of Revenue, the Madras Government forwarded to the Government of India (letter No. 1246, Financial, dated 26th November 1886) their final scheme for District arrangements and the grading of the Civil Service.

* Including Anantapur—W.S.M.

Three new Districts were proposed as in 1882, but the new scheme differed from that then sent up (paragraph 20 *supra*) in the following particulars:—

(1) The *Ongole* District also took in (as proposed in 1878) the Narasaraopet taluk of Kistna.

(2) The *Chittoor* District took in only two taluks of Cuddapah (Madanapalle and Vayalpad), instead of four, and was to consist, in addition, of the Chittoor, Punganur, Chandragiri, Kalahasti and Kárvénagar 'taluks' of North Arcot. The last three had been marked out for transfer to Chingleput in 1882.

(3) The *Vellore* District took in the remaining taluks of North Arcot (including Palmanur formerly assigned to Chittoor) and the Tiruppattur taluk of Salem, while the latter District was (as before) to cede another taluk, Námakkal, to Trichinopoly.

(4) The *Dindigul* District was to take over a third taluk (Udamalpet) from Coimbatore.

The number of divisions (excluding the Madras Town) was to be increased by six, from 84 to 90, while provision was made for the permanent officering of the Head-quarters division in all Districts but the Nilgiris. The net result, allowing three additional Treasury Deputy Collectors and some utilization of passed Assistants, was an increase of 24 in the Deputy Collectors' cadre.

35. Grading proposals were made, but with the express proviso that the Government of Madras did not desire them and merely put them forward under orders. They put Collectors and Judges into two grades of Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 1,900, respectively, while Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and passed Assistants were replaced by First, Second and Third Assistants on pay of Rs. 1,300, Rs. 900 and Rs. 600.

36. Including all its elements—regrading, provision of additional Collectors' and Deputy Collectors' office establishments, extra Police and Medical charges and two additional District Munsiffs, the total cost of the scheme worked out to about three lakhs *per annum* under establishments, while the initial building outlay was estimated at between 5 and 6 lakhs.

37. These proposals came before the Government of India at a time of stringent financial pressure: in view of the openly expressed reluctance of the Madras Government to adopt them, the Supreme Government appear to have been glad to let the matter drop; and in December 1887 we find the Madras Government writing "to express the satisfaction of His Excellency

the Governor in Council at the decision to abandon the scheme for the creation of new Districts and the regrading of the service—measures which this Government consider to be unnecessary and inexpedient". They went on to request the withdrawal of the orders under which the two junior Collectors and Judges in Madras drew only Rs. 1,800 instead of the usual pay of Rs. 2,333½; but this proposal was negatived.

38. The separate inauguration of the system of officering the Head-quarters divisions by permanent Deputy Collectors has already been referred to. The proposal to constitute certain additional divisions in addition to this measure dropped with the District schemes.

APPENDIX B.

Madras Letter No. 989, Public, dated 29th September 1902, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In Mr. Hammick's letter of 12th May 1902, No. 418, Revenue, the Government of India were informed that the Madras Government accepted in principle the transfer of the Nagar, Albaka and Cherla talukas of the Central Provinces to the Godavari District of this Presidency, but it was pointed out that the transfer in question could not be made as matters now stand as Godavari and the adjoining District of Kistna are already charges too heavy for their Collectors and divisional staff. It was added that a scheme for the sub-division of these two Districts into three was under the consideration of this Government and that provision would be made therein for the incorporation of the Central Provinces tracts above referred to in a reduced Godavari District. That scheme has now been completely worked out and I am directed to submit it for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

2. The necessity of affording relief to the present Godavari and Kistna Collectorates will be evident from the general administrative statistics tabulated in Appendix A to this letter. Both Districts are well above the high Madras average in regard to area and population, and as regards land revenue and cesses they stand first in the Presidency with a demand of over 7½ lakhs apiece, while the Presidency average is 3½ lakhs. The excise and income-tax work falling on the local officers, as measured by the number of country-spirit and toddy shops and the number of assessments under part IV of the Income Tax Act, is also very heavy, and both Districts show a large number of revenue suits. The number of ryotwari taluks and of Agency and zamindari tahsils is high in both Districts, and the number of revenue inspectors abnormally large, while other administrative difficulties are referred to in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution of the Board of Revenue recorded in this Government's Proceedings, No. 14, Revenue Department, dated 10th January 1900 (Enclosure I). Both Districts have recently been resettled (Godavari as a whole, Kistna in part) and this has added and will add considerably to the revenue and to the labour of collection. In Kistna the Guntur portion of the District has yet to be resettled, and while this process is estimated to add some 7½ lakhs to the land revenue of the District, it will be a heavy task to bring it into operation, the more so as the District stands second in the Presidency in regard to extent of occupied land and contains over 200,000 individual pattadars.

3. The Godavari District is further weighted by the large amount of serious crime and general magisterial work which it produces (Appendix A) and by the heavy duties of the Collector in his capacity as Government Agent for the non-regulation tracts of the District. The Collector is also Political Agent for the French Settlement of Yanam, as to his dealings with which reference is invited to the late Collector's letter recorded in the Government's Proceedings, No. 623, Public, dated 21st June 1901 (Enclosure II).

Lastly, though the delta taluks of both Districts are extremely prosperous, the upland tracts are to some extent liable to famine. In 1896-97 relief had to be given between the months of May and November in the Polavaram (Agency) division of Godavari as well as in the Rajahmundry and Ellore taluks. Kistna suffered severely from famine in 1876-78 and in 1900 relief had to be given for six months in the taluks of Vinukonda and Narasaraopet.

4. The necessity for affording relief to the executive staff of the two Districts in question had become apparent prior to receipt of Mr. Williams' letter of 1st June 1901, No. 3337,

Enclosure I.

suggesting the taking over by this Government of the Central Provinces talukas referred to in paragraph 1, and in 1899 the Board of Revenue proposed to give each of the two Collectors as personal assistant a Deputy Collector. The Governor in Council was, however, obliged to refuse this request both then and again in 1901 when the question was again raised by the late Collector of Godavari. His reason was that the duties of a Madras Collector are in general so respon-

Enclosure II.

sible and important that they cannot be properly or expediently delegated to an officer of the Deputy Collector class, and that this being so, no adequate measure of relief would accrue to the Collector by the appointment of the personal assistant proposed. What appeared to the Government to be the only satisfactory arrangement in regard to Godavari and Kistna was the sub-division of the two Districts into three, and a rough scheme for accomplishing this was sent down to the Board of Revenue in June 1901 (Enclosure II). I am to explain that this suggestion was made independently, and prior to the receipt of the communication from the Government of India in respect to the transfer of the Central Provinces talukas.

5. The Board of Revenue thereupon in personal consultation with the two Collectors devised a scheme for the division of the Districts into three, which was forwarded to this Government with the Board's Resolution No. 210, Land Revenue, dated 5th October 1901 (Enclosure III).

This scheme, which provides for the Central Provinces talukas, has after careful consideration been accepted by the Governor in Council subject to certain modifications which will be explained below. Attention is solicited to the fact pointed out in Enclosure III that the formation of three Districts out of two as therein contemplated is really only a revival of an arrangement which was in force up to 1859 and which was then done away with, when the Districts were far lighter than they now are, principally with reference to irrigation considerations. The Public Works authorities have been consulted with reference to the practical reversion to the old arrangement now proposed and they see no objection thereto.

Appended to this letter (Enclosure IV) are three maps—A, B and C—which represent respectively the Districts and divisions as they at present stand, as proposed by the Board, and as now desired by this Government.

6. The three new Districts which will replace the old Districts of Gódvári and Kistna will be referred to as the Gódvári (or Rajahmundry) District, the Masulipatam District, and the Guntur District. Taking first the Districts as a whole, the Governor in Council accepts the Board's proposed *Rajahmundry* District, but he prefers that, taking in, as it will, the greater part of the present Gódvári District, it should retain that name, which will be the more appropriate as its western boundary will be almost entirely coincident with the Gódvári river. The only other point of difference in regard to this District is as to the District head-quarters. The Governor in Council desires to maintain them at Cocanada, which is not only the commercial centre of the District and one of the most important seaports of the Presidency, but contains a branch of the Bank of Madras with which it is desirable that the Collector's Treasury department should remain in close touch. The town is connected by rail with the East Coast Railway, and, so far as accessibility from the interior of the District is concerned, is at no practical disadvantage as compared with Rajahmundry. The possibility of the Cocanada port becoming inaccessible to steamers, which the Collectors' memorandum refers to, is a very remote contingency which cannot be allowed to influence existing administrative arrangements.

7. The new *Masulipatam* District as proposed by the Board takes in the whole country between the Gódvári and Kistna rivers, except—

- (a) the Polavaram taluk which remains with Gódvári, and
- (b) the Nandigama taluk which goes to the new Guntur District.

The Governor in Council approves of (a), the retention of the Polavaram taluk in the Gódvári District, inasmuch as the taluk should remain under the same administration as the other Agency tracts with which it is now connected, and the Divisional officer has a house-boat in which he can cross the river. With regard to (b), however, the Governor in Council would leave the Nandigama taluk in the Masulipatam District. The natural connection of that taluk is north of the Kistna river, with Brzwada, while the Board's proposal would involve its being grouped with the Sattenapalle taluk across the river which when in flood prevents any direct communication.

8. The *Guntur* District will thus lose the Nandigama taluk, but should on the other hand take over the Ongole taluk of Nellore. This latter District is very large in area (8,765 square miles), and though it is now traversed from north to south by the East Coast Railway, that affects only the coast taluks. Almost the whole of the western portion of the District has still only road communications. The District is very liable to famine and suffered severely, especially in the south, in 1876—78, the loss of population between 1871 and 81 being over 11 per cent. In 1891-92 famine relief was necessary for a period of fourteen months; in 1897-98 for eleven months, and in 1900 there was again distress requiring some relief for the five months between February and June. An index to the total effect of these three periods of distress in the District is furnished by the fact that its population has been almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. The District is somewhat above the average in point of land revenue, and in regard to revenue suits and income-tax assessments stands respectively first and fourth in the Presidency. It has also a large number of taluks and zamindari taluks (thirteen in all), and the work connected with the administration of the local boards is heavy.

9. That Nellore as well as Kistna required relief was acknowledged in the correspondence with the Government of India about new Districts in 1878-86, which ended, as far as this Government was concerned, with Mr. (now Sir) Henry Stokes' letter of 26th November 1886,

G.O., No. 1048, Revenue, dated 26th November 1886. No. 1216, Financial. It was then proposed to form an Ongole District consisting of the Ongole taluk and the Darsi and Podili zamindari taluks of Nellore, the three adjoining taluks of Kistna and the Cumbam and Markapur taluks of Kurnool. This scheme has been abandoned in favour of the more urgent requirements which form the subject of this letter. The Kurnool District, which is now traversed by rail, can do without entailment, while the Darsi and Podili taluks, which belong to the Venkatagiri Zamindari, the main part of which is in the southern part of the District, should for that reason remain with Nellore. But the Ongole taluk might very well go over to the Guntur District with which it is now linked by the East Coast line and as it has an area of 797 square miles, a population of about 224,000 and a land revenue and cesses demand of 4.22 lakhs, besides containing a municipality (Ongole), its cession would afford appreciable relief to the Nellore District.

10. There would thus be four Districts comparing as follows in respect of area, population, revenue, etc. :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands in 1901.	Land revenue and cesses demand of the year ending 30th June 1901 in lakhs (a).	Number of revenue divisions (c).	Number of taluks and tahsils.	Number of municipalities.	Number of unions.
Gódvári	6,222	1,443	37.56	5	(4) 12	2	15
Masulipatam	5,899	1,767	55.95	5	11	3	23
Guntur	5,731	1,491	(3) 49.30	4	8	2	15
Nellore	7,968	1,273	26.03	4	12	1	14

(a) The figures in this column are based on taluk and divisional statistics and do not include payments made direct to the Central District treasuries in respect of permanently-settled estates and other items. The totals in Appendix A include these payments, which amount to 10.42 lakhs in the Gódvári and Kistna Districts and to 2.52 lakhs in Nellore.

(b) plus about 7½ lakhs expected by resettlement.

(c) See paragraphs 15-17 *infra*.

(d) Counting Nugar, Albaka and Cherla, with a total area of 588 square miles, as one tahsil according to the Madras scale.

11. The next point to be considered is the grouping of the proposed Districts into sub-divisions—divisional charges as they are termed in Madras—for revenue and magisterial and local board purposes; but before dealing with the Board's recommendations on this point the Governor in Council deems it advisable to set forth the views he has arrived at on certain suggestions made in paragraph 4 of Home Department letter, No. 1199, dated 25th February 1901.

G.O., No. 173, Revenue, dated 20th February 1902.

12. It was there suggested that "the fact that the divisional charges in the Madras Presidency vary very much both in respect of area and population tends . . . to prevent the administration from being conducted as efficiently as it might be" and that "it would be an advantage, and help to diminish transfers, if the subordinate District charges were equalised so that the great majority of them might be held indifferently by a Sub-Collector* or a Deputy Collector." It was added that, to carry out this idea, a moderate addition to the number of

* The term Sub-Collector as used in this connection included Head Assistant Collector.

Deputy Collectors in this Presidency would be required.

13. As indicated in Mr. Hammick's letter of 20th February 1902, No. 174, Mr. Mayer has been put on special duty to consider *inter alia* to what extent practical effect can be given to these suggestions, and after consulting that officer and giving the subject their most careful consideration the Madras Government have arrived at the following conclusions :—

(1) A large number of the existing Madras divisions are undoubtedly under present-day administrative conditions too heavy a charge for a single officer. There are now 84 of these, and each has on an average an area of 1,684 square miles, a population of about 450,000, and a land revenue and cesses demand of 7½ lakhs. Eighteen divisions, or rather more than one fifth of the whole, cover individually more than 2,243 square miles, the average extent of a District in the United Provinces and Ondh. In many instances a huge area is concomitant with other administrative difficulties. Thus, to take two examples out of a number that might be adduced, the Guntur division of Kistna, with an area of 2,547 square miles, has a land revenue and cesses demand of nearly 35 lakhs or considerably more than the *District* average of the Presidency as a whole, while the Ramnad division of Madras has in its area of 3,764 square miles a population of about 1,118,000, a considerable part of which is made up of a notoriously turbulent and criminal class—the Maravars. Other divisions, again, which are not abnormally large according to Madras standards, are exceptionally difficult in other respects, *e.g.*, with reference to criminal or revenue work. In short, there are a large number of divisions throughout the Presidency to which a single officer can no longer do justice and which must suffer in their administration and development unless relief can be afforded.

(2) The Governor in Council does not, however, consider that a reduction of divisional charges to some approximately uniform standard would be either practical or expedient. As indicated in Mr. Hammick's letter above referred to, there are many factors outside the commonly recognised tests of area, population and land revenue which affect the work in a division, and it would be impossible to compare all these by any common standard. Even if this could be done there would still remain the great difference in what may be called the "personal equation" of Divisional Officers. A charge which would be quite suitable for an active and able man might well form too heavy a burden for one whose capacity was mediocre or whose health indifferent. Then

again, general equalisation of charges even if otherwise feasible could only be obtained by such a wholesale recasting not merely of divisional, but of taluk boundaries as would throw the whole administrative machinery into confusion and be most distasteful to an ignorant and conservative population. Lastly, geographical and economic considerations often require the administration of certain tracts of country to be in the same hands.

(3) The Governor in Council desires therefore to maintain existing administrative entities as far as possible and to break them up only where it can be shown to his satisfaction that the change is requisite to give relief to a too heavy division or to remedy other administrative inconveniences.

(4) There must still therefore be considerable differences in regard to work and responsibility in the different divisions, and this being so the Governor in Council is opposed to the idea of making all divisions except those where for special reasons a European Officer would in any case be required tenable indifferently by a Civilian or by a Deputy Collector. As a general rule the divisions where work is most heavy and responsible should in his opinion be allotted to Civilians, and for this purpose divisions must continue to be marked off into Civilian and un-ovenanted charges. This distinction is moreover desirable to determine the total number of officers of either class required in the Province and with reference to the question of office establishment. A Deputy Collector, who will as a rule be a native, has necessarily a more thorough acquaintance with the vernaculars than can be attained by the ordinary Civilian and is therefore able to discharge his duties with a much smaller clerical staff.

But while desiring for these reasons to keep the two classes of divisions distinct, the Governor in Council will not hesitate, when occasion justifies it, to transfer a division either permanently or temporarily from one class to the other.

(5) The additional Divisional Officers required should not be taken entirely from the Deputy Collectors' cadre. A Madras Divisional Officer has to reside permanently within his charge, often at a long distance from the District head-quarters, and must therefore act entirely on his own responsibility in many emergent cases affecting law and order. The Civilian element should therefore be well represented in the outlying divisions. At present, excluding the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, which in view of the administration of the Agency tracts require a specially large proportion of Civilian officers, and the Head-quarters division of the Nilgiris which is in the Collector's own hands, there are 73 divisions in the Presidency, of which 28 or about 38 per cent. are Civilian charges. The Governor in Council considers that this proportion is the very lowest that can be allowed in the public interests and that it is not satisfactory that, as matters now stand, a whole District like Trichinopoly should be without a single Civilian Divisional Officer owing to the greater necessities of other places. Accordingly some of the additional Divisional Officers who will be hereafter required should be drawn from the Indian Civil Service.

14. The divisional grouping in the proposed Gódvári, Masulipatam and Guntúr Districts has been made out with reference to the above considerations. A statement is enclosed (Appendix B) showing in parallel columns (a) the divisions now existing, (b) those proposed by the Board, and (c) those desired by this Government.

The distinction between Sub-Collector's and Head Assistant's division shown in this appendix is for financial and *cadre* purposes, the Sub-Collector being a "superior" appointment in the Indian Civil Service scheme of recruitment. Under the personal grading of these officers now in force *vide* correspondence ending with Home Department letter of 16th October 1901, No. 681, any Civilian division may be held indifferently by a Sub-Collector or by a Head Assistant.

15. In the new Gódvári District the Madras Government have accepted the territorial grouping proposed by the Board but have transposed the classification of the Rajahmundry and Cocanada divisions, making the former and not the latter a Civilian charge. This follows from the decision to maintain Cocanada as the head-quarters of the District, the Madras system being to locate the Civilian Divisional Officers in outlying parts of the District.

16. The alterations made by this Government in the boundaries of the proposed Masulipatam and Guntúr Districts (paragraphs 7 and 8 *supra*) necessitate alterations in the divisional grouping also.

Masulipatam District.—(1) As above observed (paragraph 7), the Nandigáma taluk must remain in the Bezvada division which will thus consist, as it does now, of the Bezvada, Nandigáma, Nuzvid and Tiruvur taluks (the two latter are zamindari areas). This is a very heavy division, with an area of 2,226 square miles, a population of about 52,000 and a demand under land revenue and cesses of nearly 10 lakhs, and having as its head-quarters a municipal town which is also an important railway and irrigation centre. As it stands, it can certainly not take in any part of the present Head-quarters division (Gndiváda taluk) as proposed in paragraph 12 of the Collectors' memorandum; on the contrary, as stated below, it may be desirable to reduce it hereafter.

(2) The Board is, however, right in holding that the present Head-quarters division requires relief, and the Governor in Council proposes to afford this by making the Gndiváda taluk (695 square miles) into a separate Deputy Collector's charge. This taluk has already a

land revenue ryotwari demand of nearly 11 lakhs, which will be susceptible of considerable increase with the development of local irrigation, and is sufficiently important to claim the attention of a separate Divisional Officer. Later on it will very likely be desirable to split this taluk into two and to include in one of the new taluks a part of the Nuzvid taluk, thus relieving *pro tanto* the Bezvada division. This project is, however, not yet ripe for final consideration.

(3) The Head-quarters division will thus be reduced to the Bandar taluk which covers an area of 740 square miles, with a land revenue and cesses demand of 4.77 lakhs. In the division there is extra work in connection with the collection of water-rate in a zamindari area as well as a considerable number of rent suits. Having regard to the fact that the Head-quarters Deputy Collector will often be called upon to assist the Collector in local board and general administrative work this single taluk cannot be considered too light a charge for him.

Guntúr District.—(4) The Sattenapalle taluk which the Board has proposed to group with Nandigáma will now, in addition to the Guntúr taluk, be placed in charge of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

(5) The inclusion of the Ongole taluk in this District renders a regrouping of the delta taluks necessary. The Governor in Council proposes to make Ongole and Bapatla a Civilian division with head-quarters at Ongole, while the Tenali taluk will be a separate division under a Deputy Collector. This taluk, which has already a land revenue demand of over 15 lakhs, will probably have to be divided into two taluks later on; but whether as one taluk or two it will furnish ample scope for the energies of a Divisional Officer.

(6) The Narasaraopet division has an area of 2,400 square miles, but is not particularly heavy in point of office work. It includes however a rather neglected portion of the District which a Civilian is more likely to tour in than a native officer and should therefore be made a Civilian charge instead of being held as now by a Deputy Collector.

17. The Nellore District is, at present, grouped thus—

Division.	Taluk, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population in thousands, 1901.	Land revenue and cesses demand for the year ending 30th June 1901, in lakhs.
Ongole— Sub-Collector	Ongole Kandukur Kanjigiri Darsi Podili	3,778	628	7.94
Gudur— Formerly a Head Assistant Collector's charge, now "listed" to the Provincial service.	Gudur Rapur Venkatagiri Polur	2,290	250	8.77
Atmakur— Deputy Collector	Atmakur Udayagiri	1,511	296	2.37
Head-quarters— Deputy Collector	Nellore Karali	1,186	313	10.17
	District Total	8,765	1,487	(a) 30.25

(a) Excluding 2.52 lakhs due to payments direct to the District treasury for which taluk particulars are not available.

It will be seen that the transfer of the Ongole taluk to the proposed Guntúr District will not only relieve Nellore as a whole, but will enable the curtailment of the unduly large Ongole division. The remainder of this division, which will have an area of 2,981 square miles, a population of over 400,000 and a land revenue demand of about 3½ lakhs, will be a quite sufficient though not an unduly heavy charge—for the office work is comparatively light relatively to its area—for a Divisional Officer. This officer will hereafter be located at Kandukur, the head-quarters of what will then be its most important taluk. But as in the new circumstances the quarters of what will be the heaviest in the District in point of work, it is proposed to locate the Civilian officer there and to treat the new Kandukur division as the "listed" charge of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. Meyer will probably have occasion hereafter to suggest some territorial redistribution as between the Gudur, Atmakur and Head-quarters divisions; but his proposals under this head are not yet ripe for consideration and will not affect the scheme now under discussion.

18. The present Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore Districts have for divisional and Treasury duties. The four Districts proposed will, under the arrangements above set out, have four

Sub-Collectors, three Head Assistants and fifteen Deputy Collectors, of whom four will be Treasury Officers. There will thus be a net increase of five Divisional Officers (two Civilian and three non-Civilian) which the Governor in Council considers a necessary minimum for doing justice to the divisional charges. As above indicated, the extent of the individual divisions proposed may hereafter require some modification, but their total number cannot be expediently reduced.

19. The cost of the extra Civilian officers is discussed in paragraphs 22 and 23 *infra*. As regards Deputy Collectors and Magistrates the existing *cadre* for the Presidency is as follows:—

2 on Rs. 700.	15 on Rs. 500.	17 on Rs. 300.
5 „ „ 600.	22 „ „ 400.	18 „ „ 250.

The Governor in Council proposes, for the present, to add two of the four new Deputy Collectors required to the Rs. 250 and two to the Rs. 300 grade. Later on when Mr. Meyer's proposals for territorial redistribution in other Districts have been completed, it can best be considered to what extent this *cadre* requires to be increased and regraded for this Presidency as a whole.

20. The scheme submitted by the Board had reference only to revenue administration, but it is obvious that the new Districts proposed also require a proper complement of superior officers in the Judicial, Police, Forests, Medical and Registration Departments. As regards Jails, existing arrangements will, for the present, suffice.

21. *Judicial*.—The present Gódvári and Kistna Districts have, as is usual in this Presidency, each a District Judge and require also the services of two Sub-Judges—one at Cocanada and one at Masulipatam. It will be seen from the statements of judicial statistics which forms Appendix C to this letter that the work of these courts though not specially heavy on the criminal side, ranks very high in respect of civil appeals and civil work and, in Gódvári, in regard to original civil suits also. The courts of Districts which abound in zamindaris and rich delta lands have full employment in respect of civil work, and a Judge for each of the three Districts now proposed (Gódvári, Masulipatam and Guntúr) will have ample work to do. On the other hand it is proposed to abolish the Sub-Court now at Masulipatam* and with it a Sub-Judge on

* Arrangements will probably be made to distribute the services of the remaining Sub-Court between the new Gódvári and Masulipatam Districts.

Nellore, which only loses a single taluk, must of course retain its Judge.

22. The additional Civilian element required will thus be as follows:—

	Pay proposed.
One Judge	Rs. 1,800
One Collector	„ 1,800 + Rs. 50 tentage.
One Sub-Collector	„ 1,166 + „ 35 „
One Head Assistant	„ 768 + „ 35 „

The pay proposed for the additional Collector and Judge is that now drawn by the junior officers of these ranks in the Presidency, while the pay of the Sub-Collector and Head Assistant and the rates of tentage follow the usual scales.

23. The first three appointments above mentioned being “superior” with reference to the Indian Civil Service scheme of recruitment, would, under the normal operation of that scheme, involve a total addition of six officers to the total strength of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency; but this increase will not be at once required. The new Collector and Judge can be provisionally substituted in the list of “superior” Indian Civil Service appointments for the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector-General of Prisons, which now figure therein, and neither of which is now held or seems likely to be held in the immediate future by a Civilian, while the other two officers can at present be provided from the existing Indian Civil Service staff which is just now somewhat over normal strength.

This arrangement is, however, provisional only. Later on when Mr. Meyer's schemes are completed, it will be necessary to consider what the Indian Civil Service *cadre* in this Presidency should be with reference to the new conditions, and definite proposals for future normal strength and recruitment will then be made.

The total cost of the new appointments proposed, including tentage, is Rs. 5,654 *per mensem*; but so long as they are filled without adding to the strength of the service, this will be diminished by Rs. 4 × 571 = Rs. 2,284 *per mensem*, representing the pay and tentage of four passed Assistants who will be absorbed in filling them.

24. As regards *Police*, the existing Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore Districts have each a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent. In Gódvári both officers are at present stationed at Rajahmundry, while the Assistant Superintendent of Kistna is at Guntúr and the Assistant Superintendent of Nellore at Ongole. In each case the Assistant Superintendent is, as in all Madras Districts, in executive police charge of a portion of the District, the Districts here being too extensive for the immediate charge of the Superintendent. The Governor in Council considers it essential that each of the four Districts now proposed should have a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent of its own. That the new Gódvári, Masulipatam and Guntúr Districts are entitled to this will be seen from the statement of serious crime given in column 11

of Appendix A. The average number of such cases in each mofussil District is 1,270; but Gódvári and Kistna together show 3,166 so that adding in the Central Provinces talukas and the Ongole taluk, the three new Districts will be about up to the general average. Nellore is below the average at present and will be still more so without the Ongole taluk; but the size of this District, which will have 7,968 square miles without Ongole, and the very partial way in which it is served by rail (paragraph 8 *supra*) render it impossible to make it the unaided charge of a Superintendent.

The Assistant Superintendent of the new Gódvári District should be in charge of the Agency tracts with head-quarters at Bhadrachalam, while the Assistant Superintendents of Masulipatam and Guntúr should be at Ellore and Ongole respectively. The Assistant Superintendent of Nellore will move, like the Divisional Officer, from Ongole to Kandukur.

This scheme requires an extra Superintendent and one Assistant and the Governor in Council earnestly hopes that they may be supplied at once without waiting for the deliberations of the Police Commission and independently of the additional officers asked for in Mr. Stokes' letter, No. 602, Judicial, dated 5th April 1902, who are required for other purposes. Pending such general regrading as may follow from the Police Commission's Report, the new Superintendent may be provisionally added to the Rs. 700 and the new Assistant to the Rs. 350 grade.

25. As regards *Forests*, the Madras method of administration, under which the District Forest Officer is Assistant to the Collector for general forest work, renders it essential that each of the proposed Districts should, as is now the case throughout the Presidency (except in Tanjore where the forest area is infinitesimal), have its own Forest Officer. Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore have now one District Forest Officer; but in a scheme drawn up by the Board of Revenue in 1888 and forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department with Mr. Galton's letter of 10th July 1888, No. 476, Revenue Department, it was held that Gódvári and Nellore ought to have two each, as is the case in one or two Districts now; so that the allowance of a Forest Officer for the Guntúr District will still be below that scale. The proposed Gódvári, Guntúr and Nellore Districts should be major forest charges, as Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore are now, while Masulipatam, which will give less forest work than the others, may for the present be a minor charge under an Extra Assistant Conservator.

The existing scale of Extra Assistant Conservators is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Five on	350	Four on	250
Seven on	300	„	200

It is hoped that an addition of one to the Rs. 250 grade will be sanctioned for the present purpose as the present strength is hardly sufficient even for existing requirements.

26. *Medical*.—The Guntúr District should, as usual, have its own District Medical Officer and an Assistant Surgeon to take charge during his superior's absence from head-quarters. The former is already available in the shape of the Civil Surgeon now employed at Guntúr* in addition to the District Medical Officer at Masulipatam, so that the only addition required under this head

* This is a class II appointment tenable by a promoted Assistant Surgeon. No change in the character of the appointment in this respect is at present contemplated.

will be an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150, with the local allowance of Rs. 50 drawn by other officers of the same position. The present Gódvári District has now two Commissioned Medical Officers, viz., the District Medical Officer at Rajahmundry and a Civil Surgeon at Cocanada. Whether both of these will be necessary for the smaller District now proposed is a matter on which reference will be made to the Surgeon-General.

27. As regards *Registration*, each District except Anantapur has now one District Registrar at least and the Guntúr District should have one also who may be provided by adding one to the lowest grade on Rs. 175.

28. The *Public Works Department* will need no increase, though it will probably be advisable hereafter to alter the charges of some of the Executive Engineers so as to make them correspond with the new District limits.

29. *Office Establishments*.—The Guntúr Collector and Judge will of course each have to be provided with an adequate office staff.

The establishment proposed for the Collectors' offices is shown in the proposition statements (Appendix E) and amounts, exclusive of the District Press establishment (Rs. 195 a month), to Rs. 2,287 a month for the ordinary clerical and accounts establishments. The scales proposed under the various office sections follow those of normal Collectorates and where there are any differences between these, this Government have taken the most economical scale to be found

in important Districts.† The present establishments in the Gódvári and Kistna Districts (which will be retained for the new Gódvári

and Masulipatam Collectorates) and in Nellore under these heads come to Rs. 2,191, Rs. 2,357 and Rs. 2,342, respectively, the Gódvári District saving Rs. 171 a month, as compared with Kistna, in the Treasury and Stamp Section owing to its banking with the Branch Bank of Madras at Cocanada.

The English Account Section of the present Gódvári and Kistna Collectorates, whose office establishments will pass on to the new Gódvári and Masulipatam Districts, can be reduced

in each case by two clerks on Rs. 20 and one on Rs. 15, which will bring their scale under this head to what is now proposed for Guntūr; and as the Masulipatam District will not include a first-grade taluk the pay of its Sheristadar may be reduced from Rs. 225 to Rs. 200 in accordance with the general Madras principle of giving this officer the same pay as that of the second senior Tehsildar in the District. This District too might surrender a shroff on Rs. 15 which it now has in the Treasury and Stamp Section in excess of the Guntūr scale, while the application of that scale to the reduced Nellore District will allow of a saving of one clerk on Rs. 20 and one on Rs. 15 in the English Account Section and of a shroff on Rs. 15 under Treasury and Stamps. The total saving is thus 5 (20) + 5 (15) + 25 = Rs. 200 a month.

30. In anticipation of the possible objection that the conversion of three Districts into four ought to allow of a larger decrease in the offices of the existing Collectorates than has been suggested, I am to point out that the Madras practice has been to give all Collectorates, other than the Madras Town and the very small Nilgiri District, a fairly uniform office staff; that the same principle was adopted when the two existing Districts of Bellary and Anantapur were carved out of the old Bellary District in 1882; and that all the Districts now in question will be important charges, while two of them (Masulipatam and Guntūr) will be largely above the average in point of revenue. At the same time this Government think that the present system in this respect which is based on a scheme now some 40 years old and which practically ignores the great differences in conditions of work which exist in various Collectorates can no longer be maintained, and that each Collector's office requires revision with reference roughly to the actual amount of work with which it has to cope. Mr. Meyer has been instructed to include this question in the matters with which he is dealing, and the establishment now proposed must therefore be regarded as provisional only.

31. The proposed additional establishment for the Guntūr Judge is estimated to cost Rs. 789 *per mensem* as shown in the proposition statements and is based on the general establishments of present District Courts, the lowest figure being taken where different Courts show variations. It does not include process-service amins and peons and copyists, who can be obtained by transfer from the abolished Sub-Court at Masulipatam and (if necessary) by reduction in the staff of the Gódvári and Masulipatam Courts. On the other hand there will be a saving of Rs. 360 a month by the clerical and menial establishment of the Masulipatam Sub-Court.

It is also possible that some economies may be hereafter found feasible, by reason of diminished territorial jurisdiction, in the establishments of the Gódvári, Masulipatam and Nellore courts, and on this point reference is being made to the High Court. The question is complicated as regards the two courts first mentioned by the fact that the abolition of one of the two Sub-Courts now working under them will give the District Judges extra work.

32. Divisional Office Establishments are at present generally manned on fixed scales shown in Appendix D-I, according as they are (A) Sub-Collectorates under the old territorial system, (B) Head Assistantships, and (C) Deputy Collectors' charges, the monthly cost being respectively (A) Rs. 337, (B) Rs. 245 and (C) Rs. 130.

In the existing Gódvári and Kistna Districts, the Rajahmundry and Guntūr divisions are on scale A, Ellore and Bezvada on scale B, while the Polavaram (Agency) division, which was formerly a Civilian charge but is now "listed", has a special establishment (shown in the proposition statements) amounting to Rs. 222 a month. The remaining Deputy Collectors' divisions are all on the C scale.

33. Leaving out of account for the moment the Gódvári Agency tracts, it becomes necessary to provide for the manning of twelve divisional offices, viz., 5 Civilian and 7 Deputy Collectors' charges in the new Gódvári, Masulipatam and Guntūr Districts, as shown below:—

	Civilian.	Deputy Collector's.
Rajahmundry	...	Rajahmundry { Cocanada. Peddápuram.
Masulipatam	...	{ Narasapur. Bezavada. { Ellore. Gudiváda. Masulipatam.
Guntūr	...	{ Ongole. Narasaraopet. { Guntūr. Tenali.

Having regard to the fact that none of the proposed Civilian divisions will be so heavy as the former Rajahmundry and Guntūr divisions, the Governor in Council proposes to man them all for the present on a uniform scale of Rs. 250 a month shown in Appendix D-II. This scale follows the former Head Assistant Collectors' normal scale with slight variations which provide for an extra clerk on Rs. 15 at a net extra cost of Rs. 5 *per mensem*.

34. On the other hand the present Deputy Collectors' scale requires increase. As observed in paragraph 13, a native Deputy Collector by reason of his superior knowledge of the vernaculars requires less clerical assistance than a Head Assistant Collector, but the great difference that now prevails between the cost of their respective office establishments is, the Governor in Council thinks, unjustifiable. Except in a light division, and there will be none such except Peddápúram and Masulipatam among those now proposed, a Deputy Collector requires more

assistance in the way of putting up cases, drafting, and magisterial work than he can get from a single senior clerk on Rs. 45. The Governor in Council accordingly proposes that the Deputy Collectors of the Cocanada, Ellore, Gudiváda, Guntūr and Tenali divisions should each have an establishment on the scale shown in Appendix D-II and amounting to Rs. 175 a month. This scale is less than what was proposed by Mr. Garstin in the general scheme for the re-organization of Revenue establishments in Madras which was submitted to the Secretary of State with Finance Department Despatch No. 71 (Salaries), dated 2nd March 1886. The Garstin scheme as a whole was negatived by the Secretary of State in May 1886 by reason of the extra cost which it would have entailed at a time of financial pressure, and this part of it has not hitherto been revived.

The Peddápúram and Masulipatam divisions may be on the existing normal scale on Rs. 130.

35. The Agency divisions of Gódvári will be two in number, viz., Bhadrachalam (Civilian) including the talukas to be transferred from the Central Provinces, and Polavaram a "listed" division under a European Deputy Collector. To the former it is proposed to allot the establishment (Rs. 222 a month) now allowed to the existing Polavaram division which takes in the Bhadrachalam taluk. The reduced Polavaram division will be light as regards office work; but having regard to the fact that it will be under a European, the Governor in Council proposes to allow him an establishment equal in cost to that proposed for the bulk of the Deputy Collectors' charges (Rs. 175 a month) but somewhat differently constituted; the clerk on Rs. 20 being cut out, but the head clerk being assigned a pay of Rs. 70 as in a Civilian division.

36. The existing office establishments of the Nellore District are as follows:—

	RS.
Ongole ... Sub-Collector's scale ...	337 a month.
Gudur† ... Head Assistant's scale plus sweeper on Rs. 6 ...	251 „
Nellore ... Deputy Collector's scale 2 x 130	260 „
Atmakur ...	

The rearrangement of executive charges consequent on the cession of the Ongole taluk being as stated in paragraph 17, the Kandukur, Nellore and Atmakur divisions may each be allowed the proposed scale of Rs. 175, while Gudur which will be restored to a Civilian may keep its existing establishment.

37. The net cost of the new divisional office arrangements in the four Districts proposed will thus be Rs. 804 a month as shown below:—

Present scale.	RS.	Proposed scale.	RS.
3 Sub-Collectorates (Rajahmundry, Guntūr and Ongole) on Rs. 337.	1,011	5 Civilian divisions (Rajahmundry, Narasapur, Bezavada, Narasaraopet and Ongole) on Rs. 250.	1,250
2 Head Assistantships (Ellore and Bezavada) on Rs. 245 ...	490	1 Civilian division (Gudur) on Rs. 251 ...	251
1 "listed" division (Gudur) on Rs. 251 ...	251	1 Civilian division (Bhadrachalam) on Rs. 222 ...	222
1 "listed" division (Polavaram) on Rs. 222 ...	222	9 Deputy Collector's charges (Polavaram, Cocanada, Ellore, Gudiváda, Guntūr, Tenali, Kandukur, Nellore and Atmakur) on Rs. 175 ...	1,575
6 Ordinary Deputy Collector's charges (Cocanada, Narasapur, Masulipatam, Narasaraopet, Nellore and Atmakur) on Rs. 130 ...	780	2 Deputy Collector's charges (Peddápúram and Masulipatam) on Rs. 130 ...	260
Total ...	2,754	Total ...	3,558

If, on the other hand, the existing scales are adopted, viz., Rs. 337 for the new Sub-Collector, Rs. 245 for the new Head Assistant, and Rs. 390 for the three new Divisional Deputy Collectors, the additional cost would be Rs. 972 a month or Rs. 168 more than what is now proposed, while the ordinary Deputy Collector's divisions would remain understaffed.

The Treasury Deputy Collectors have no independent offices, but work with portions of the Collector's establishment and are therefore left out of account in the present connection.

† Now "listed" to the Provincial Service.

38. It must, however, be understood that the divisional office arrangements set forth in the foregoing paragraphs are, like those for the Collectorate, provisional only, and will be liable to revision in detail when Mr Meyer has reported, as he has been directed to do, on the future requirements of individual divisions in this respect.

39. The office establishments of the Police Superintendents of Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore now cost respectively Rs. 510, 450 and 450 *per mensem* as shown in the proposition statements.

One clerk	25	This Government propose to give the Superintendents of all four of the proposed Districts a uniform office establishment, costing Rs. 450, and the net extra cost is therefore Rs. 450— (Rs. 540 — 450) = Rs. 360 a month, to which must be added Rs. 48* the normal establishment of an office of this class for a new Assistant Superintendent.
One	15	
One muhi	8	
Total	48	

40. The Guntúr District will also require the usual Police reserve at head-quarters. Appendix F to this letter shows the strength of the present reserves in the Gódvári and Kistna Districts. For the new Guntúr District the Governor in Council proposes a considerably smaller scale amounting to Rs. 614 *per mensem*, details of which will be found in the proposition statements. Any addition to this which may be found necessary hereafter can be furnished by transfer from the reserves of the existing Districts now under discussion; otherwise any diminution of the reserves in these Districts which may be found feasible in view of their diminished size should go to strengthen the general Police force.

41. The new District Forest Officer proposed for the Masulipatam District will require an establishment, which it is proposed to fix on the same scale as that allowed for Anantapur, also a minor Forest charge, viz., Rs. 136-4-0 *per mensem*, as shown in the proposition statements.

42. No increase under office charges is required under *Medical*, for the Civil Surgeon now at Guntúr has a suitable establishment and the Assistant Surgeon will, as usual, have none of his own.

43. Registrars' office establishments are on no uniform scale in this Presidency but are fixed with reference to the necessities of each District. The proposed establishment for the new Guntúr Registrar (Rs. 150-8-0 a month), and the reduction of Rs. 45 in the present Gódvári Registrar's office as a partial set-off thereto, shown in the proposition statement, have been fixed after consultation with the Inspector-General of Registration who does not consider that the present Kistna and Nellore offices can be reduced by reason of the new arrangements.

44. Save as regards the new Police reserve referred to in paragraph 40, subordinate revenue, magisterial, judicial, police, forest, medical and registration offices and their staffs will be unaffected from the financial point of view by the proposals now submitted. They will remain for the present just as they are, their allegiance under the new District arrangements being determined by their existing location. This Government assume of course that the subordinate establishment now employed in the Central Provinces talukas to be transferred to the new Gódvári District will be handed over with them.

45. It is now possible to estimate the additional recurring cost (under establishments) which the present proposals will involve. The figures work out as follows:—

		Monthly cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Paragraph 22 of this letter.	{ One additional Collector	1,850	0	0 (a)
	{ One additional Judge	1,800	0	0
<i>Ibid.</i>	{ One additional Sub-Collector	1,201	10	8 (a)
	{ One additional Head Assistant Collector	803	5	4 (a)
Paragraph 19 of this letter.	{ Two additional Deputy Collectors on Rs. 300	611	1	9 (a)*
	{ Two additional Deputy Collectors on Rs. 250	522	3	6 (a)
" 29	{ Guntúr Collector's establishment	2,482	0	0
" 31	{ Guntúr Judge's establishment	789	0	0
" 37	{ Net increase in divisional establishments allowing for reductions in Nellore	804	0	0
" 24	{ Additional Superintendent of Police. Additional Assistant Superintendent of Police	700	0	0
		250	0	0

(a) With tentage.

* Tentage will not be required for the new Treasury Deputy Collector.

		Monthly cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Paragraph 39 of this letter.	{ Net additional cost of Superintendent's office establishments	360	0	0
<i>Ibid.</i>	{ Net additional cost of Assistant Superintendent's office establishment	48	0	0
Paragraph 40 of this letter.	{ Cost of Police reserve at Guntúr	614	0	0
" 26	{ One additional Assistant Surgeon	200	0	0
" 25	{ One additional Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests	250	0	0
" 41	{ Office establishment of additional Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests	136	4	0
" 27	{ One additional Registrar	175	0	0
" 43	{ Net extra cost of the Registrar's office establishment	105	8	0
Total		13,802	1	3
Add exchange compensation allowance of Collector, Judge, Sub-Collector, Head Assistant Collector, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, as in the proposition statements		411	9	0
Grand Total		14,213	10	3

On the other hand the following savings are anticipated:—

		Monthly cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Paragraph 21 of this letter.	{ One abolished Sub-Judge	500		
" 31	{ Office establishment of abolished Sub-Judge	360		
" 29	{ Economies in Gódvári and Masulipatam Collectors' offices	150		
<i>Ibid.</i>	{ Economies in Nellore Collector's office	50		
Total		1,060		

Thus the net resulting cost will be Rs. 14,213-10-3 — 1,060 = Rs. 13,153-10-3 *per mensem* or Rs. 1,57,843-11-0 *per annum*.

46. This is the *eventual* charge on the assumption that the extra Civilian posts required will ultimately have to be provided for, as they must be, by increasing the strength of the service. But so long as they are provided for without such increase, the cost will be diminished as stated in paragraph 23, by the absorption of four passed Assistants whose cost including exchange compensation allowance is Rs. 2,44-7-0 *per mensem* = Rs. 29,093-4-0 *per annum*.

The *immediate* net additional cost on establishment is thus Rs. 1,57,843-11-0 — 29,093-4-0 = Rs. 1,28,750-7-0 *per annum*. I am to express the hope that all charges under this head which may accrue during the currency of the present financial contract, which was drawn up on the basis of existing administrative arrangements, may be met by a special grant to Provincial funds.

47. The increased efficiency in administration which will result from the arrangements will also doubtless cause some increase in the charges now incurred under travelling allowance, supplies and services, postage and telegrams, general contingencies, etc. The amount of such increase is however not capable of present estimation and can only be gauged by actual experience.

48. There will also be extra cost by reason of the creation of a new District board and fresh taluk boards corresponding to the increase in Districts and divisions now proposed. This will involve office establishments for the new boards and the appointment of a new District board Engineer, and probably an Assistant Engineer also, for the Guntúr District. These charges, which the Madras Government are not yet in a position accurately to estimate, will however fall on local and not on Provincial funds.

49. Lastly there is the *initial building expenditure*.—As this will be met from the Provincial Public Works grants, it will suffice to give a rough estimate thereof, which is indeed all that can be done in any circumstances. As shown in the following paragraphs it may be taken in round figures at 3½ lakhs, to which must of course be added some recurring expenditure for the future upkeep of the new buildings.

50. *New Gódvári District*.—The expenditure contingent on the new arrangements* will consist in building offices for the Peddápúram and Bhadráchalām Divisional Officers, and for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Bhadráchalām, and the cost of these buildings may be taken at Rs. 29,000 for the Divisional and Rs. 6,000 for the Police office; in all Rs. 35,000.

51. *Masulipatam District*.—Office accommodation is already provided for all the offices except those of the proposed Deputy Collector at Gudiváda and the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ellore. The cost of building for them may be taken at Rs. 20,000.

52. *Guntúr District*.—It is here that the greatest expense accrues. It will be necessary—

(1) to build a Collector's office giving accommodation also to the District Forest Officer; the cost of this may be put down at Rs. 1,60,000:

(2) to provide a Judge's court; estimated cost, Rs. 50,000:

(3) to build an office, including armoury, etc., for the Superintendent of Police; this may be put down at Rs. 28,000:

(4) to provide lines for the Police reserve; under existing orders the maximum cost of a hut for each constable is Rs. 200, and for each head constable Rs. 375, and on the strength proposed in paragraph 40, this works out to about Rs. 14,000; but rent will be recovered from the occupants at an average rate of As. 4 a month per constable and As. 8 per head constable, and the amount so realised may be set against upkeep charges:

(5) to provide an office building for the Deputy Collector at Tenali (there are already offices in the other divisional head-quarters proposed); this may be taken roughly at Rs. 14,000.

The total for the District is thus Rs. 1,60,000 + 50,000 + 28,000 + 14,000 + 14,000 = Rs. 2,66,000. No estimate has been made for the District and Assistant Surgeons, as they generally find office accommodation in the head-quarters hospital.

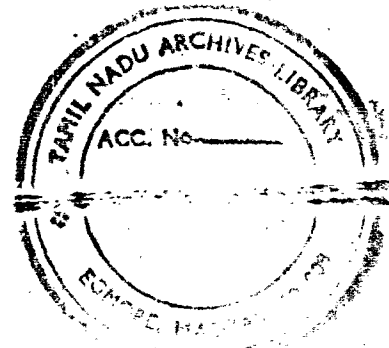
53. *Nellore District*.—It will be necessary to provide for moving the head-quarters of a Divisional Officer and an Assistant Superintendent of Police from Ongole to Kandukur, and the cost of building offices at the latter place may be taken at Rs. 20,000.

The total estimated expenditure on buildings is thus:—

	Rs.
Gódvári District	35,000
Masulipatam District	20,000
Guntúr District	2,66,000
Nellore District	20,000
Total ...	3,41,000

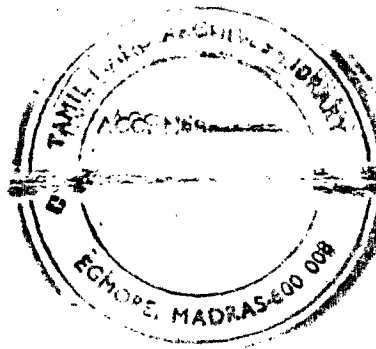
54. The Governor in Council trusts that this lengthy letter will convince the Government of India that in framing the present proposals, every care has been taken to make only such changes as are imperatively required in the interests of efficient administration and to effect these as cheaply as possible. The extra cost under establishment which the present scheme involves is, in round figures, about 1½ lakhs *per annum*, that is to say, about one-fifth of the amount which is shortly expected to accrue by re-settlement in part of the Kistna District, and His Excellency in Council thinks that this is a small price to pay for arrangements which are due to the people concerned and should greatly improve the executive administration in nearly all branches throughout an area extending over some 25,000 square miles, with a population of some 6,000,000 and a land revenue demand of about 180 lakhs. I am therefore to express the earnest hope that the scheme may be forwarded to the Secretary of State with the strong support of the Government of India.

G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.



107 211
Government {1904} of Madras.

PUBLIC.



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Regd.

1904.

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 794, 795, 26th September 1904.

SEPTEMBER.

Constitution of additional districts, divisions and taluks
in the Madras Presidency.

Directing the despatch of a letter to the Government of India regarding the proposed —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From W. S. MEYER, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., on Special Duty, dated 28th January 1904, No. 23-A.

ORDER—No. 794, Public, dated 26th September 1904.

The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LETTER—No. 795, Public, dated Ootacamund, 26th September 1904, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 1929, dated the 16th May 1904, I am directed to address you regarding the proposed constitution of additional districts, divisions and taluks in the Madras Presidency.

2. In paragraph 4 of Home Department letter No. 1199, dated the 28th February 1901, the Government of India suggested that the divisional charges in Madras should be equalised as far as possible so that at any rate the majority of them might be held indifferently by a Sub-Collector or a Deputy Collector and that the jurisdictions of the subordinate district officers should be rearranged to provide for an addition to the number of Deputy Collectors. It was found that no satisfactory proposals with respect to these matters could be laid before the Government of India until the whole question of the extent of divisional charges had been dealt with, district by district, on a consideration of the work falling to each Divisional Officer, which depends on the area, population, revenue, land tenure, irrigation, crime, physical features and local peculiarities of each division. It was further apprehended that an increase in the number of divisional charges would involve the reconstruction of some of the districts and possibly the formation of some new districts. As already reported in the letter from this Government, No. 174 Revenue, dated the 20th February 1902, Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., of the India Civil Service, was placed on special duty and directed to submit comprehensive proposals on the subject. This he has now done after local investigation and consultation with the Board of Revenue and district officers. His proposals have been very carefully and ably thought out; and I am directed to say that the Governor in Council accepts them. A copy of his report accompanies this letter.

3. The question of reducing the district charges in the Madras Presidency is not new. The famine of 1876—78 brought prominently before the Government the need for a reform of the Madras district organization, and a prolonged correspondence on the subject took place between this Government and the Government of India. This correspondence is summarised briefly in paragraphs 2 to 16 of

Mr. Meyer's report, and in greater detail in appendix A, and it is needless to recapitulate here the circumstances which led to the matter being dropped in the year 1887.

4. The present proposals provide for the addition of three new districts to the present number, and the creation of sixteen additional divisions and seventeen additional taluks. The number of new districts is the same as that proposed by this Government in 1886 (*vide* paragraph 34 of Appendix A to the report), but they have been so selected as better to apportion the relief among the existing districts which most need it. The necessity of reducing the heavier divisions and taluks is also now more fully recognised as no less urgent. The scheme submitted in 1886 provided for only six new divisions and no new taluks, whereas sixteen new divisions and seventeen additional taluks are now proposed. In paragraph 4 of Home Department letter No. 1199, dated the 28th February 1900, it was remarked that Madras was relatively well supplied with Tahsildars, but as already pointed out in paragraph 3 of the letter from this Government, No. 174, Revenue, dated the 20th February 1902, experienced revenue officers were of opinion that many of the taluks were too large to be efficiently supervised by one official and that in such cases the area under the charge of the Tahsildar should be reduced. This view is in the opinion of the Governor in Council incontestable and is fully borne out by the present report.

5. In addition to the question of the redistribution of district and divisional charges and the consequent modification of the cadres of the Indian Civil Service and of Deputy Collectors, the scheme now submitted includes proposals for the revision of the office establishments of Collectors and Divisional officers, the revision of the establishment of Tahsildars, the regrading of taluks, and the revision of the establishment of Deputy Tahsildars and Stationary Sub-Magistrates and of the taluk office establishments. In your letter No. 1029, dated the 16th May 1904, this Government were requested to obtain the opinion of the High Court on the proposal to establish a new District and Sessions Court in the district of Guntur and to take up in connection with the creation of new districts the question of the regrading of the superior Civil Service including the District and Sessions Judges in the Presidency. The High Court have been requested to report on the necessity for establishing new District and Sessions Courts not only in the already sanctioned new district of Guntur, but also in the two additional districts, the constitution of which is now recommended; and the question of regrading the executive and judicial branches of the Civil Service is engaging the attention of this Government. On this subject a further communication will shortly be addressed to the Government of India.

6. A substantial portion of the present scheme has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, viz., the redistribution of the Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore Collectorates so as, with the new Guntur district, to form four districts, and it is only necessary now to consider the arrangements proposed to give relief in other parts of the Presidency.

7. In *Ganjām* and *Vizagapatam*, it is proposed to appoint an officer of the Indian Civil Service of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate's standing to act as a joint judicial deputy to the Government Agents of those districts for their civil and criminal work in the Agency Tracts, where the Agents discharge the duties both of a District and a Session Judge. This officer would hold civil and criminal sessions at convenient places in either Agency and he would also assist in the inspection of police stations and the work of the subordinate magistracy, thus relieving the Agents of a portion of their duties which it is at present impracticable for them to discharge satisfactorily. The area of these Collectorates, inclusive of the Agency Tracts, is of *Ganjām* 8,370 square miles and of *Vizagapatam* 17,200 square miles; and the relief proposed is the minimum that should be afforded. Relief of a similar nature is proposed to be given in the two very important districts of Tanjore and Malabar in respect of magisterial and police supervision and generally in assisting the District Magistrate and Collector. In this connection, I am directed to say that the results of the assistance of this kind which has been afforded in the

district of Madura for a year past have been highly satisfactory. The Collector and Magistrate obtains more time for general administrative control, while the working of the subordinate magistrates of the district is more closely supervised than was possible before.

8. No increase of divisional charges in the Ganjam district is contemplated, but a rearrangement of the taluks is proposed. The Aska Deputy Tahsildar's charge will be converted into an Aska taluk to relieve the Tahsildar of Goomsur who has now an area of 1,162 square miles to supervise, and an independent Deputy Tahsildar will be provided at Hiramandalam to give relief to the Parlákimedi Deputy Tahsildar. The Tahsildar of Berhampur will be relieved by the appointment of a Deputy Tahsildar at Digupúdi, and some territory will be transferred from the Goomsur to the Berhampur division.

9. No material change is proposed in the boundaries of the divisions and taluks of the Vizagapatam district. The Koraput division, with 8,263 square miles and a population of nearly half a million, would appear to be too large a charge for a single officer, but at present it is not proposed to make any change in regard to it. The Golconda taluk, which is 1,263 square miles in area, with a population of 175,000, although more than half of it is in the Agency Tracts, is too large a charge for a Tahsildar. It is proposed to appoint a Stationary Sub-Magistrate in this taluk to relieve the Taluk-Sarishtadar, who is now diverted from his proper duties to dispose of the bulk of the magisterial work. The only other change proposed in the Vizagapatam district is the transfer of the Anakápalle Deputy Tahsildari from the Narasapatnam to the head-quarters division, thus giving some necessary relief to the Divisional officer at Narasapatnam.

10. With regard to the Nellore district, the transfer of the Ongole taluk from this district to the new district of Guntúr has been recently sanctioned. It is now proposed to rearrange the remaining divisional charges in the district so as to give it an extra Divisional Officer (Deputy Collector and Magistrate), the Nellore and Gudur taluks being divided into three taluks by the creation of a new Allúru taluk. The head-quarters division, which now includes the two taluks of Nellore and Kávali, is too heavy for an officer who has other miscellaneous duties to perform. It is proposed to leave him with only the reduced Nellore taluk and to form the Kávali taluk and the new Allúru taluk into a separate Kávali division.

11. In the Chingleput district no changes are proposed except a rearrangement of taluk charges. The district has six taluks grouped into three divisions. It is a small and not a heavy charge according to Madras standards and does not as a whole require relief. It is proposed to reduce the area of the Chingleput division by the transfer to the Tiruvallúr taluk, in the Tiruvallúr division, of a portion of the Conjeeveram taluk, while the boundaries of the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks will be readjusted. A small tract in the Tiruvallúr taluk will be transferred to the Nellore district. The area of the Chingleput division will then be reduced from 1,646 to 1,442 square miles, while that of the Tiruvallúr division will be increased from 1,091 to 1,285 square miles.

12. The Kurnool district consists of eight taluks grouped into four divisions. The whole district is peculiarly liable to famine, and in the proposals formerly submitted to the Government of India it was regarded as one of the districts most requiring relief. It was intended to effect this by the creation of a new Ongole district, which would take in portions of the Nellore and Kistna districts and the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of Kurnool. This plan was set aside in view of the more urgent necessity of relieving the Gódávári and Kistna districts, which has been effected by the formation of the Guntúr district. The Kurnool district has now the advantage which it did not formerly possess of being traversed by a railway. It is not therefore proposed to make any change in the district as a whole, but the divisional and taluk grouping requires some rearrangement. The Nandyal and Kurnool Divisional officers are overworked, and the divisions are so extensive and the communications are so bad that much time is wasted in travelling. It is proposed to redistribute the charges so as to form nine taluks and five divisions, the additional division being a Deputy Collector's charge.

13. The Bellary district contains eight taluks grouped into three divisions. It lies within the famine zone, but except when famine prevails, it is a comparatively light charge, and it is not proposed to alter the district boundaries; but as in Kurnool, some rearrangement of the divisions and taluks is needed. The Hospet division, which includes four taluks, with an area of 2,600 square miles, is too heavy a charge for a single officer. It is proposed to reduce the division to an area of 1,736 square miles by cutting out one of the taluks, and to redistribute the charges in the district so as to form nine taluks and four divisions, resulting in one additional Deputy Collector's charge.

14. The Anantapur district consists of eight taluks grouped into three divisions. It lies within the famine zone, but except in times of scarcity it is a light charge and can afford to take over some additional territory. It is proposed to give relief to the Cuddapah district by transferring to the Anantapur district the Kadiri taluk of the former district. The Penukonda division, which now has four taluks and an area of 2,170 square miles, requires reduction, and this will be effected by removing the Dharmavaram taluk from the jurisdiction of the Divisional Officer. The Kadiri and Dharmavaram taluks will then be formed into a new Dharmavaram division under a Deputy Collector. The Kadiri Tahsildar, whose work is heavy mainly on account of the large area of the taluk (1,158 square miles), will be relieved by the appointment of an additional Deputy Tahsildar. A portion of the large Gooty taluk (1,054 square miles) will be transferred to the Anantapur taluk. The district, as reconstituted, will consist of nine taluks and four divisions.

15. The area of the Cuddapah district is now 8,723 square miles, and the district is liable to frequent periods of famine and scarcity. It is also a heavy district from a magisterial point of view and the Collector and District Magistrate requires a considerable measure of relief. It has now eleven taluks grouped in four divisions. As just explained, it is proposed to transfer the Kadiri taluk of this district to the Anantapur district. A further reduction will be effected by the transfer of the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks to the proposed new Chittoor district. The remaining eight taluks will be rearranged so as to form nine taluks, and these will be grouped into four divisions, the same number as at present, but they will be so constituted as to give much needed relief both to the Collector and Divisional officers.

16. The North Arcot district is above the average in area, population and land revenue. Unfavourable seasons are of frequent occurrence. Serious crime is rife, abkárí, income-tax and local fund work is heavy, and the forest charge is important. The district has 21 unions and four municipalities. The number of administrative areas—nine taluks and five zamindaris—is abnormally large, and there are 19 Sub-Magistrates and 38 revenue inspectors. The district is bi-lingual, and its official gazette is issued both in Tamil and Telugu. In the scheme submitted in 1886, the necessity of splitting up this district was fully recognised, and the need for relief is now no less urgent. It is proposed to divide it into two districts, to be named Chittoor and Vellore, taking in the Tamil and Telugu taluks respectively. The new Chittoor district will relieve the Cuddapah district of two taluks, and the new Vellore district will take over the Tiruppattúr taluk from Salem and the Tiruvannámalai taluk from South Arcot. The Chittoor district will consist of five taluks and three zamindaris, grouped into three divisions, and the Vellore district will have nine taluks and two zamindaris grouped into five divisions. There will thus be an increase of four divisional charges.

The superior revenue establishment will be increased by one Collector, two Divisional officers of the Indian Civil Service, two Divisional Deputy Collectors, and one Treasury Deputy Collector. The arrangements, as regards district and sessions courts, will be reported on further when the Government are in the possession of the views of the High Court. Each of the new districts will require a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police. The District Forest Officer of the present North Arcot district will be the District Forest Officer of the new district of Vellore, and it is proposed to appoint an Extra Assistant Conservator to the new district of Chittoor. An additional District Registrar will also be necessary. The present District Medical and Sanitary Officer of North Arcot

will become the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the Vellore district. There is now a Civil Surgeon at Chittoor who will become the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the Chittoor district, but this charge may remain in list II of medical appointments to be held by a promoted Civil Assistant Surgeon. An additional Civil Assistant Surgeon will however be required as an Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

17. The *South Arcot* district has at present eight taluks grouped into four divisions and an area of 5,217 square miles. It is a rich and prosperous district and is a heavy charge on account of the large amount of occupied Government land, the number of pattadars, its large population (over 2½ millions), the great number of magisterial cases, the large land revenue demand, and the extra work thrown on the Collector by the inter-lacing of British and French villages round Pondicherry and the local complications to which this gives rise. Relief will be given both to the Collector and District Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the heavy Tindivanam division (area 2,334 square miles) by the cession of Tiruvannamalai taluk (area 1,009 square miles) to the new Vellore district. Some rearrangement of the remaining taluks charges is proposed, but the number of divisions will not be altered.

18. The *Salem* district consists of nine taluks grouped into four divisions and has an area of 7,530 square miles and a population of 2,200,000. It is a heavy charge and requires some relief on account of its extent, population and occupied Government land, its heavy local board work, the number of unions and the great amount of magisterial work, and the large number of small estates under permanent settlement. The district will be reduced by the transfer of the Tiruppattūr taluk to the new Vellore district, and the greater part of the Námakkal taluk to the Trichinopoly district. A new Omalur taluk will be created to relieve the present heavy Salem taluk (area 1,071 square miles). The taluks will be rearranged so as to lighten the divisional charges which will remain the same in number as at present, but one of the civilian officers will be replaced by a Deputy Collector. The Tiruchengódu, Hosúr, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri taluks will be provided each with a Stationary Sub-Magistrate.

19. The *Coimbatore* district has ten taluks grouped into four divisions with a total area of 7,860 square miles and a population of over two millions. It is liable to periodical failure of crops. It stands first in the Presidency as regards the area of occupied Government land, and crime is exceptionally heavy. It is one of the most important forest districts having two District Forest officers who deal with 2,312 square miles of reserved forests and lands. All the existing divisions are large in area. It is proposed to reduce the district by the cession of the Karúr taluk to the Trichinopoly district, and to lighten the divisional charges by regrouping the remaining nine taluks into ten and forming them into five divisions, giving the district an additional Deputy Collector.

20. The *Trichinopoly* district is comparatively a small and light charge, consisting of five taluks grouped into three divisions with a total area of 3,632 square miles and population of about a million and-a-half. It may appropriately be enlarged so as to afford relief to the heavier adjoining districts. It will accordingly take over the Karúr taluk from the Coimbatore district and the greater part of the Námakkal taluk from the Salem district. The seven taluks will be regrouped into four divisions, the additional Divisional Officer being an officer of the Indian Civil Service who will be provided by transfer from the Salem district. The Tahsildar of Trichinopoly, whose revenue work is heavy, will be given assistance by the appointment of an Assistant Tahsildar at head-quarters.

*21. The *Tanjore* district has nine taluks grouped into six divisions, and a total area of 3,710 square miles with a population of 2½ millions. It is one of the heaviest districts in the Presidency on account of its dense population, its great land revenue, the litigious character of the people, the heavy abkári and local fund work, the number of municipalities and the large amount of crime. The district is far above the average in all departments of work. A portion of the Pattukkóttai taluk will be transferred to the new Ramnad district to be severed from the present Madura district; but the principal measure of relief to the Collector and

District Magistrate is the appointment of an officer of the grade of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at head-quarters, who, as already explained, would give the Collector and Magistrate that aid which has been afforded in Madura by a similar appointment.

On the transfer of the southern half of the Pattukkóttai taluk from the Tanjore district, the remaining territory will be rearranged so as to form 10 taluks, giving relief to the existing heavy Tanjore and Kumbakonam taluks. The number of divisions will however be reduced by one.

22. The *Madura* district admittedly occupies a high place among those most in need of relief by reason of its great area (8,700 square miles) and large population (nearly 3 millions), the increase in irrigation, which will accrue on the full development of the Periyár project, from which an enhanced land revenue of 4½ lakhs is estimated, the heavy income-tax work, and the large number of municipalities, local boards and unions. The Maravar and Kallar element in the population is a source of constant danger to the peace of the district. It now has six taluks and seven zamindaris grouped into four divisions. The need for giving relief to this district has been recognised since 1878. The charge is beyond the capacity of a single officer, and during the past year the Collector and Magistrate has had the assistance of a Special Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate who was also given the powers of an additional District Magistrate. It is now proposed to reduce the district by the excision of the Ramnad division which will form the nucleus of a new district. The division of Ramnad accounts for about two-thirds of the income-tax work of the Madura district, over one-half of its rent suits and about one-third of its criminal work. The population is turbulent. The Ramnad division is, however, not of sufficient importance to constitute a district by itself, and it is proposed to add to it the southern portion of the Pattukkóttai taluk from Tanjore and the Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks from the very heavy district of Tinnevely. The Ramnad district, as thus constituted, will have an area of 5,268 square miles, embracing three Government taluks and seven zamindaris grouped into three divisions, two of which will be in the charge of officers of the Indian Civil Service. It is proposed to add a fourth Tahsildar to the district for income-tax work. The arrangements regarding a new District and Sessions Court will be reserved for future consideration. The district will require a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent of Police, a District Registrar and a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, with a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The District Surgeoncy may be a class II appointment. An additional Forest Officer will not be necessary.

23. The remainder of the Madura district, which will have an area of about 5,000 square miles, will be redistributed so as to form seven taluks and three divisions.

24. The *Tinnevely* district, with an area of 5,389 square miles and a population of over two millions, has nine taluks grouped into four divisions. It is one of the heaviest districts in the Presidency in point of land revenue administration and it contains a turbulent and lawless population, for the control of whom a punitive police force has been maintained during the past five years. The work connected with the local boards is also heavy. The district will be lightened by the transfer of the Sattúr and Srivilliputtúr taluks to the new Ramnad district. Two of the remaining taluks will be divided into three, and the eight taluks thus constituted will be grouped into four divisions, of which two will be charges under an officer of the Indian Civil Service as against the existing three. An Assistant Tahsildar at head-quarters will be appointed in the heavy Nangunéri taluk.

25. No change is proposed in the *Nilgiri* district.

26. In the *Malabar* district no change is proposed in territorial grouping, but it is suggested that the isolated tracts outside Malabar proper, viz., British Cochin and the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasséri in the Travancore State, should be administered by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. This matter will however be the subject of further consideration and does not affect the present scheme. The Collector and District Magistrate, however, requires some relief by reason of the large population (over 2½ millions) of the district, its liability to

Mappilla disturbances, the large amount of crime and the increased burden of land revenue administration under the new settlement. It is proposed to give the district, as in Tanjore, an additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate who will have no divisional charge, but who will assist the Collector and District Magistrate in the same manner as the special officer now temporarily employed in Madura.

27. The *South Canara* district requires no relief as a whole. The number of divisions will not be altered, but a new taluk will be carved out of the present heavy Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks.

28. Of the three new districts and 16 additional divisions referred to in paragraph 4 above, the scheme already sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 36, Public, dated 12th February 1904, accounts for one district and five divisions. The formation of two more districts and 11 divisional charges therefore remains to be sanctioned.

29. The modifications proposed in the cadre of Deputy Collectors involve an increase of 14 officers at an additional cost of Rs. 83,199-13-0. Four additional officers have already been sanctioned in connection with the redistribution of the Gódvári, Kistna and Nellore Collectorates, leaving a further increase of ten officers to be accounted for. It is proposed to include two Deputy Collectors on Rs. 800 a month—a grade which already exists in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal and the United Provinces.

30. The additional miscellaneous appointments involved are two Superintendents of Police and two Assistant Superintendents, one District Forest Officer, one District Medical and Sanitary Officer (class II) for the Ramnad district, two Civil Assistant Surgeons and two District Registrars.

31. Copies of the maps referred to in Mr. Meyer's report are forwarded herewith. A copy of the atlas of the districts, as they now stand, is also forwarded. The latter will show generally the nature of the district and divisional changes proposed.

32. The cost of the new scheme is summarised in part XI of Mr. Meyer's report. Excluding the expenditure already sanctioned in connection with the formation of the Guntúr district, the additional recurring charges amount to Rs. 5,57,476-10-0 *per annum* and the cost of new building is estimated at Rupees 15,39,000. A considerable portion of the expenditure on new buildings will be met from the ordinary public works grants, and in several cases the outlay would be necessary in any case. When the scheme, if sanctioned, is brought into actual operation, it is possible that some modifications of the *office establishments* proposed for the remodelled districts, divisions, taluks and minor offices, and discussed in detail in parts IV to VIII of Mr. Meyer's report, may be found necessary: but any alterations of this kind are of comparatively trivial importance and can only very slightly affect the total cost of the scheme as a whole. Such variations, if any, will be considered when they arise, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the Government of India. Meantime I am to solicit the favour of the early consideration by the Government of India of the scheme as now set forth. A proposition statement showing the cost of the present proposals will be forwarded to you shortly. Sanction may be given to the scheme as in the case of the Guntúr district, independently of any proposals touching the judicial arrangements of the new districts, which are still under the consideration of the High Court, except in so far as these may affect the regrading of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency. This subject will be dealt with without delay as soon as the views of the Honourable the Judges shall have been received.

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ed. W. D'Moss.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 794, 795, PUBLIC,
DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1904.

[SUBJECT.—Mr. Meyer's proposals about the constitution of additional districts, etc., in the Madras Presidency.]

Demi-official from W. S. Meyer, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Ayrecliff, Simla, 11th April 1904, No. 177.

I send herewith two signed copies of * my report on the Madras districts, etc. As you know had finished it before the end of last year, but the strike in the press delayed the submission of proofs to me and the final printing. I need not dilate on these matters, as my head clerk, whom I left at Madras to see to the printing, has had various interviews with you on the subject.

2. Said clerk will give you the survey maps referred to in paragraph 45. The sketch maps have been kept in my Calcutta office, and I expect them from there in a day or two when they will be forwarded to you.

3. Will you kindly give instructions to the press as to the number of spare copies of the report they are to strike off. His Excellency and Stokes are anxious to see the report as soon as possible, and I would ask you also to supply Thomson and Forbes with spare copies.

4. I venture to suggest that, at the present stage, the report should be dealt with on broad lines so that proposals may come before the Government of India while Lord Ampthill is Viceroy. There is of course plenty of scope for criticism on the constitution and grading of taluks, district establishments, etc., but such matters could be dealt with after sanction has been obtained to a general scheme of reform, whereas if you begin with details, the scheme may not be ready for submission to India till less favourable circumstances obtain at Simla.

Show at Ootacamund.

M. HAMMICK—18-4-04.

Under Secretary—

Mr. Meyer's demi-official of 11th April 1904 regarding his report on the redistribution of districts has been received from Madras and is submitted.

With reference to his paragraph 3, it is proposed to obtain 100 copies of the report from the press, and then to release the type. That number will be sufficient for the Government of India for local distribution and office requirements. Spare copies have already been forwarded to His Excellency Lord Ampthill, His Excellency the Governor and the two Honourable Members.

A copy of paragraph 4 of the demi-official may be forwarded to the Revenue, Judicial and Public Works Departments with a suggestion that the remarks already asked for on advance copies of the report, may be furnished without, if possible, a reference to heads of departments.

Draft note for those departments submitted.

C. S. SIMPSON—9-5-04.

Chief Secretary.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—9-5-04.

Approved. Please put up a demi-official to Mr. Meyer—acknowledging his letter—and saying the matter will be disposed of with all the expedition possible.

M.H.—9-5-04.

Under Secretary—

A copy of paragraph 4 of Mr. Meyer's demi-official No. 177, dated 11th April 1904, may be forwarded to the ^{Revenue}_{Judicial} department with the suggestion that, if possible, the remarks of that department on the report on the proposed redistribution of district and divisional charges may be furnished without reference to heads of departments.

C. S. SIMPSON—9-5-04.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—9-5-04.

Yes.

M. HAMMICK—9-5-04.

Under Secretary—

A draft demi-official to Mr. Meyer is submitted for approval.

D.V.—10-5-04.

C.S.S.—10-5-04.

Chief Secretary.

A.Y.G.C.—10-5-04.

Fair please for signature.

M.H.—10-5-04.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to W. S. MEYER, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., dated 11th May 1904, No. 240.

I duly received your demi-official of the 11th ultimo regarding the proposed redistribution of district and divisional charges, and write to say that the matter will be disposed of with all possible expedition.

Under Secretary—

It will save time, perhaps, if advance copies of Mr. Meyer's report are sent to the Judicial and Public Works departments for remarks. There is not much for those departments to say. Un-official notes are submitted below. An advance copy has already been forwarded to Revenue.

The original has not yet been received from Madras, where the referencing is proceeding. Spare copies are available here.

C.S.S.—3-5-04.

Issue.

A.Y.G.C.—3-5-04.

Under Secretary—

An advance copy of Mr. Meyer's report on the constitution of additional districts, divisions and taluks in the Madras Presidency may be forwarded to the Public Works department for remarks on the subject of paragraph 39, page 16, regarding Public Works establishments.

C.S.S.—3-5-04.

A.Y.G.C.—3-5-04.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—

The conclusions arrived at in paragraph 39 may be accepted.

R. PARSONS.

The conclusions arrived at in paragraph 39 are accepted. There are no grounds for increasing the number of Public Works department divisions with the sole object of making them coterminous with the new Revenue districts, however desirable that object is in some respects.

W. B. DEWINTON—14-5-04.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—

The Public Works department note of 14th May 1904 merely confirms Mr. Meyer's statement in paragraph 39, page 16 of his report, that his proposals will not involve any changes in Public Works establishments. This does not concern the Revenue department.

The minor file on the subject of Mr. Meyer's report is now with the Revenue department.

The Public department u.o. note of 9th May 1904 forwarding extract from Mr. Meyer's demi-official of 11th April 1904, has gone also to Revenue.

C.S.S.—17-5-04.

Revenue u.o. for perusal of notes in Public Works department and return.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—18-5-04.

Secretary—

For perusal.

F. B. EVANS—19-5-04.

Seen and returned with thanks.

J. N. ATKINSON—19-5-04.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Await receipt of other replies.

A.Y.G.C.—20-5-04.

Under Secretary—

Mr. Meyer's original report with the file may now be forwarded for remarks to the Revenue department in continuation of the advance copy.

C.S.S.—16-5-04.

A.Y.G.C.—16-5-04.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To Secretary.

F.B.E.—16-5-04.

In a note from the Public department signed by Chief Secretary, on 9th May 1904, attention was drawn to extract from a demi-official from Mr. Meyer wherein it was suggested that at present his proposals should be dealt with on broad lines without touching details.

2. This department has nothing to do with many of the larger aspects of the proposals, e.g., the grading of the Indian Civil Service, the effect on judicial establishments, etc. So far as I see the two main questions upon which this department can now usefully offer an opinion are—

(i) Is it a fact that the work of District officers is so heavy as to render relief immediately necessary?

(ii) If so, is that form of relief which has been made the principal feature in Mr. Meyer's scheme, viz., the creation of three new districts; the provision of Headquarters Sub-Collectors in Tanjore and Malabar; and the provision of a Judicial Sub-Collector for Ganjam and Vizagapatam the best that can be devised under all the circumstances of the case?

3. My answer to both these questions is in the affirmative.

4. The details of the scheme ramify over a vast extent of ground, and, as Mr. Meyer himself says, offer plenty of scope for criticism. But it is understood that the time to offer this criticism will come later. While, therefore, communicating the above opinion on the main features of the scheme, this department will continue its examination of the details, and therein will not consider the Public department's suggestion made in the note of 9th May that there need be no reference to heads of departments as operative.

J. N. ATKINSON—13-6-04.

To Public department, u.o.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Second Assistant—

In Mr. Meyer's report on the constitution of additional districts, etc., he proposes to make certain changes in the taluks in Godavari and Kistna (see paragraph 34 and paragraphs 70 to 81). Did Revenue say anything about these proposals in the notes connected with Public G.O. (No. 560 ?) about the new Guntur scheme? I think they do not require the sanction of the Government of India.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—5-7-04.

Under Secretary—

Please see Mr. Evans' note of 18th June 1904 at pages 30 and 31 of G.O., No. 560, Public, dated 29th June 1904. The point was noticed, but it was suggested that the further splitting up of taluks might be left over and taken up in connection with Mr. Meyer's general report. The matter can be dealt with by this Government.

C.S.S.—5-7-04.

Thanks; keep this with the notes on Mr. Meyer's report.

A.Y.G.C.—5-7-04.

[For the action taken in Judicial see G.O., No. 1556, Judicial, dated the 14th October 1904.]

Under Secretary—

A draft preliminary letter to the Government of India is submitted in accordance with verbal instructions.

C.S.S.—2-9-04.

Honourable Member—

A draft letter on Mr. Meyer's scheme is submitted. The Government of India, I understand, desires to have the scheme before them before His Excellency Lord Ampthill resigns the Viceroyalty, so no time has to be lost. The draft will give His Excellency Lord Ampthill an opportunity of leaving on record his opinion of the proposals which is probably what he is anxious to do.

M. HAMMICK—7-9-04.

Have the Board not submitted any remarks as yet. They were to be instructed that the Government wanted their own views.

G. S. F[ORBES]—8-9-04.

Chief Secretary—

No remarks on Mr. Meyer's report have been received from the Revenue Board. They recently intimated that they wished to consult Collectors on certain points, and the Superintendent, Government Press, was instructed to supply the Board with copies of Parts IV to VIII of the report.

C.S.S.—9-9-04.

Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, C.S.I.—

I have spoken to Mr. Atkinson, who tells me the Board have not sent in their opinion. He has wired for them.

Mr. Bradley, I know from what he said, is generally in favour of Mr. Meyer's District rearrangements, and I fancy the other members will follow.

I did not wait, because I know His Excellency Lord Ampthill is very anxious to have the file, and time is short.

M. HAMMICK—9-9-04.

I would not send as the draft proposes Mr. Meyer's report for the "preliminary consideration of the Government of India". We can't well hurl the report at their head in this way. India has absolutely no knowledge of the subject-matter and we won't get any farther forward.

As decided at last Council this Government are prepared to accept the general lines of Mr. Meyer's proposals and to recommend them to India.

Please, therefore, recast the draft intimating clearly the acceptance of the scheme of districts, divisions and taluqs subject only to minor modifications in details regarding establishments and certain judicial arrangements. As in the letter about Guntur the general scheme should be set out in the letter, but it need not go into the detail of that letter. The draft wants more recasting than anything else in the early part.

If the office will put up a rough draft I will revise it. I would do it myself, only I am so overwhelmed with work.

G. S. F[ORBES]—11-10-04.

Please redraft the early portion of the letter, reproducing the orders given to Mr. Meyer and expressing assent to his main proposal subject to the further opinion of the High Court.

M. HAMMICK—12-9-04.

Under Secretary—

Revised draft submitted.

C.S.S.—16-9-04.

Chief Secretary.

A.Y.G.C.—17-9-04.

Honourable Member and circ.—

The new draft put up now submits all the main portion of the scheme for sanction subject to such further changes as may be necessary on hearing from the High Court.

M.H.—18-9-04.

This draft is a great improvement. It is to be remembered that the proposals are our proposals. We are responsible for them.

I have slightly revised some details.

I have redrafted the final recommendation. We have to ask sanction for the scheme as a whole, merely explaining that some changes in office establishments may be necessary, which will not, however, affect the scheme as a whole, and will, if any, be considered separately for approval. We don't want the scheme hung up for these trivial details.

I have drafted, asking sanction, or, at any rate, consideration independently of judicial arrangements.

There is one point of importance which require consideration and that is whether we should not propose a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police for the new Chittur and Vellore districts at once. The office draft proposes to await the orders on the Police Commission: but that may defer this most important matter indefinitely, I would include them in the present proposals as urgently needed: and leave the Government of India to object. The point is, however, for primary consideration by the Honourable Member in charge of Judicial. If he agrees the draft will require slight alteration.

G. S. F[ORRISTON]—21-9-04.

I quite agree that the proposals in regard to the extra Police required in connection with this proposed reorganisation of the districts should be included in the present proposals as urgently needed and should not be left over till the Police Commission recommendations are to be brought into operation. It is stated that crime is heavy in regard to several districts as one of the reasons for dividing them, e.g., Tanjore, but the statement at the end of Mr. Meyer's report does not bear out the statement, nor does it tally with my experience. It is true it takes as long to dispose of an assault in Tanjore as of a murder elsewhere, but that is the litigious nature of the people. It is advisable carefully to check statements of this nature in the draft.

Otherwise I agree to the draft which follows entirely Mr. Meyer's report.

G. S. F[ORRISTON]—21-9-04.

I agree as to these Police officers.

Paragraph 32 of the draft is duplicated in paragraph 33 and the former should go out.

J. T. THOMSON—22-9-04.

Chief Secretary—

Amended draft submitted. It seems desirable now to send a proposition statement. As the proposition statement will have to go to the Accountant-General for verification, it may be sufficient to state now that a proposition statement will be forwarded shortly. For orders.

A. Y. G. C.—22-9-04.

Send letter at once and say proposition statements will follow and ask for them to be prepared.

M. H.—23-9-04.

[G.O., Nos. 794, 795, Public, dated 26th September 1904.]

