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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1142 Press Mis.

30-31 54-57

Dated 8-7 17-6- 1874.

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Read the following papers :—

No. 135. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1874, No. 654.

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of the Godavery District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue. dated Bhadrachallem, 10th March 1874:—

REFERRING to the Order of Government, No. 104, dated January 23rd 1874, I have the honour to inform you, that I shall be prepared to take charge of the Bhadrachallem and Rakapalli Taluqs on the 1st of April.

2. Captain Scott, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavery District, will also be ready to give over charge to me then.

3. I will mention some matters on which I shall require orders before taking over these taluqs, and I shall on a future occasion make a further report when I have seen more of the place; but I cannot put off applying for orders on these matters till then, as it would not allow time for the transfer being made by the beginning of next month, and it is very desirable that the transfer should be made at the beginning of the Official year.

4. *Criminal Courts.*—At present the Tahsildar exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class; the Deputy Commissioner at Seroncha, about 130 miles from Bhadrachallem, exercises those of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, with power under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to punish with imprisonment for seven years. The Commissioner holds a Sessions twice a year at Chanda, about 250 miles from here, to try the graver offences. The Tahsildar has no power to commit cases to the Sessions Court, so that all prisoners arrested by the Police whom the Tahsildar cannot try have to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner. There are no Village Magistrates.

5. There are about seventy-five cases in the year on the 3rd Class Magistrate's file, and about twenty-five other cases are tried by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

6. The distance from Bhadrachallem to Rajahmundry is about the same as to Seroncha, so that the people connected with criminal cases would not be put to more trouble by having to go to Rajahmundry than they now have in going to Seroncha, especially as the river is available below Bhadrachallem for a longer part of the year than above it: so for the present, until a division officer can be placed here, these taluqs had better be attached to the Joint Magistrate's division for the trial of Magistrate cases: his station is Rajahmundry, and there also is the Sessions Court: the Revenue and Miscellaneous work should, for the present, remain with the Collector.

7. I believe the present 3rd Class Magistrate will be able to exercise the same powers as he now does, without any further notification investing him with these powers; but it will be advisable to give him the power of committing cases for trial to the Sessions Court. I enclose an application in the regular form for investing him with this power, and if Government think it necessary they can also re-invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class. If no division officer is appointed to these taluqs, I shall try to arrange for having a 2nd Class Magistrate here, but I am not prepared at present to propose that the present Magistrate should be invested with any higher powers.

8. *Civil Courts.*—The Tahsildar has at present powers to try suits of Rupees 100 value; other cases are tried by the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar has about 120 cases on his file in the year, and the Deputy Commissioner about thirty from these taluqs. Here again there will be no difficulty about sending parties to Rajahmundry where there is a District Munsif, and I would propose that these taluqs should be attached to the jurisdiction of the Rajahmundry District Munsif for suits above 100 Rupees value. But for suits of a smaller value, I do not think it right to be sending people so far as Rajahmundry, and therefore I would propose that the Tahsildar be invested with the powers of a District Munsif, but only in suits of Rupees 100 or less. The appointment of District Munsifs rests with the High Court, and if they would consent to appoint the Tahsildar, well: but if not, it seems to me that Government might call him a Subordinate Judge, and then the appointment would rest with them; but I would still propose that his jurisdiction be restricted to suits not above 100 Rupees value. If a Division Officer were appointed, he might be invested with the ordinary powers of a Subordinate Judge. The appointment of the Tahsildar either as Subordinate Judge or District Munsif will have to be notified.

9. I cannot recommend that any one except the Tahsildar should be appointed to try Civil cases, because there would not be enough work for a separate officer, and I do not wish to propose any increase in the expenditure on account of this. But this will amount to putting the Tahsildar to some extent under the District Judge, and I am very averse to multiplying the number of superior officers over Tahsildars: a man cannot work so well under several superiors as under one. I therefore think it will be well to make the Collector the District Judge, and the Sub-Collector a Subordinate Judge in these taluqs, and if each held his Court here once a year, and had no suits to try at Rajahmundry, it would prove a great saving of expense to parties and witnesses. I consider this will be the best arrangement to make, but I do not consider it absolutely necessary, if Government do not wish to treat these taluqs in a different way to the rest of the district.

10. *Police.*—The Police Establishment is given in the Government Order, I have already referred to. I do not see how to manage without increasing the expenditure; there is no Inspector; the pay of the Constables is less than it is in the Madras Presidency, and, considering the distance that prisoners will have to be escorted, I do not think that any reduction can be made in the number of men. One of the Chief Constables could be made Inspector; the pay of the Constables must be raised to the rates prevailing in the rest of the district, and fresh uniforms will have to be given to the men. I have not yet conferred with the Superintendent of Police on this subject, and will report again after having done so. At first it will be advisable to send a new Inspector here to teach the men the new forms they will have to keep, to organize beats, etc. It will not cause any inconvenience until the Police know how to keep the new accounts, if the old forms are retained, it will be only for a short time. The only changes being that the returns are to be sent to the Superintendent of Police, Rajahmundry, and to the Tahsildar instead of to the Superintendent of Police, Seroncha, and the Deputy Commissioner, respectively.

11. The arms should come with the stations; any money arrangements connected with the transfer that may be necessary can easily be made by the Accountant-General, but I cannot see that any arrangements can be considered necessary.

12. *Taluq Cutcherry, Police Station and Lock-up.*—I have not yet seen the Police stations at Dumagoodiem and Konavaram, so at present I have only to remark on the Taluq Cutcherry and Police station at Bhadrachallem. These are poor in the extreme. An estimate was sanctioned for a Taluq Cutcherry for about Rupees 10,000, but the allotment was withdrawn towards the end of last year. A new Taluq Cutcherry should certainly be built, to contain the Police station and Lock-up. The Lock-up now is in the Police station, which is situated a little way from the Taluq Cutcherry. This Lock-up I should certainly not have advised any prisoners being put into, if none had ever been there before, but, considering there is every facility for escape, and none have ever escaped, I suppose the prisoners do not object to being kept there.

13. The following are the measurements—

Length	... ...	6 Feet.
Breadth	... ...	4 ,,
Height	... ...	6 ,,

The number of prisoners at a time during the last year did not exceed three or four.

14. In considering the question of building the Taluq Cutcherry, we have to decide where it should be built: it was formerly at Dumagoodiem; and it is only necessary to consider the relative advantages of Dumagoodiem and Bhadrachallem. No other place in the taluq would be suitable. The Tahsildar's head-quarters were removed from Dumagoodiem to Bhadrachallem within the last two years at the request of the Tahsildar; he found Dumagoodiem not so healthy a place as Bhadrachallem, and the writers of his office liked the change as there is a large temple at the latter place. When the navigation works commence at Dumagoodiem, there will be a great number of people there, and there will probably be a great number of petty cases to be tried, which will be sooner disposed of if the Tahsildar is stationed there. But this is all I can find to say in favour of making Dumagoodiem the head-quarters of the Tahsildar. Bhadrachallem, though not much, is more in the middle of the taluq, so that if the Tahsildar were stationed at Bhadrachallem, he would be better able to move about the whole of his taluq. Bhadrachallem, too, is a place of considerable importance at the time of the yearly festival; about 18,000 people come to this festival; I do not propose to stop this, as appears to have been done in some years, as I believe that the fairs that always come in connection with these festivals afford great benefits to the people of the place. Besides, the greater part of the revenue of these taluqs is paid by the Ranee of Bhadrachallem whose officers reside here; so by keeping the Treasury here, we shall save them the trouble and expense of carrying money sixteen miles to Dumagoodiem. I, therefore, think that Bhadrachallem is the best place for the Tahsildar's head-quarters, and I request that measures may be taken as soon as possible to build a Tahsildar's Cutcherry. The Tahsildar might go to Dumagoodiem periodically to try any cases there might be there, so as to save the time of a number of people employed on the works.

15. *Seals.*—Seals will have to be made for the Tahsildar. I enclose an indent; there will have to be one for the Tahsildar, one for the Taluq Magistrate, one for the Sub-Registrar, and one for the Civil Court, whatever it may be.

16. *Pounds.*—There are three pounds at the three Police stations; these are at present under the management of the Police; they should be put under the Taluq Magistrate; they yield about 200 Rupees for the year.

17. *Stamp Vendors.*—There is a stamp vendor at the Taluq Cutcherry, and one in the town of Bhadrachallem; the Postmasters at Bhadrachallem and Dumagoodiem sell postage stamps, and the Shroff (Tahsildar) at Bhadrachellem, and the Jungle Darogah at Wuddigudiem sell all kinds of stamps.

18. The stamp vendor at the Taluq Cutcherry gets a commission of 3 per cent. on general stamps, and half-an-anna in the Rupee on postage stamps. The Postmasters get 1 Anna in the Rupee discount on postage stamps, not Service Postage Stamps. The Jungle Darogah and the Shroff get nothing.

19. These stamp vendors will come under the general rules of the Madras Presidency.

20. *Ferries.*—These are rented out as in the rest of the Godavery District. They are sold taluq by taluq, and realize about Rupees 240. These boats take passengers across from these taluqs to the Nizam's Territories, but they can bring no one from there, here; at least, if any boat does carry a passenger from the Nizam's territory to this district, when it goes back to the Nizam's side of the river, I hear the owners have to pay to the Nizam's authorities the fares paid by the people they have carried across. I understand that the Nizam has been asked to enter into arrangements, so that the ferries at each place may be in the hands of the same man; but I hear he has

refused this. It will be better to keep things as they are, and when I have seen more about the taluqs, I can make further suggestions.

21. I forget what are the arrangements for the ferries across the Toongabadra ; the Board of Revenue might ask the Collector of Bellary what these are ; the arrangements there might serve for a guide here.

22. *Telegraph.*—The telegraph does not now come to Dumagoodiem ; it was given up in 1872. It would be well to put it in order again. I do not know how much it will cost, but it is certainly advisable that a taluq like this, which will possibly be with difficulty accessible at some times of the year, should always have some means of communication between the Tahsildar and the Collector.

23. *Post Office.*—There is a Post Office at Dumagoodiem, and a branch office at Bhadrachallem. The postal line goes from Dumagoodiem to Ellore. I am thinking of proposing that it should go from Dumagoodiem *via* Wuddigudiem, Ashwaraopett (the supposed land of coal), Tallapoody and to Rajahmundry. I have as yet said nothing to the Inspector of Post Offices about this, so at present I have nothing to propose.

24. *Registration of Assurances.*—There are only about ten documents registered in a year. It is usual to make the Sub-Registrars keep their own Clerks out of the fees they get ; but this would be absurd here. The Tahsildar gets now 10 per cent. on all the fees: in the Madras Presidency he gets 50 per cent. The amount of the fees is so small that the best thing will be to let the Tahsildar take the whole of the fees, and to have the copying done by some one in the office. I would not however suggest that he should get more than 5 Rupees a month, without following the rules laid down for the Presidency. This will not occur yet a while.

25 *Local Funds.*—There are three funds levied on the Land Revenue, as follows :—

School Fund	2	per cent.
Road do.	2	do.
Dawk do.	½	do.

They amount in a year to about as much as is given below :—

	Rs.
School Fund...	360
Road do.	360
Dawk do.	90

26. When I wrote my last letter, I was not aware there were any Local Funds, and I proposed that these taluqs should not be attached to any Local Fund Board. I still think they should not be so attached, as it will be almost impossible to get any representatives from these taluqs to attend the meetings of the Board : and the circumstances of these taluqs are so different from those of the other taluqs of the district, that I am afraid justice would not be done to them by the Local Fund Boards ; and, on the other hand, these taluqs would contribute so little, and require so much, that it would not be right altogether to attempt to supply their deficiencies from funds collected in the rest of the district.

27. I therefore think that these funds should remain as at present under the management of the Collector.

28. *School Fund.*—The Girls' School has been just now abolished. It used to receive Rupees 10 from the Fund of Government, and the people of Bhadrachallem subscribed 10 Rupees. But the people have declined to pay this amount, so the Deputy Commissioner has withdrawn the allowance.

29. There are other schools whose masters receive salaries as follows:—

	Rs.	
Bhadrachallem	30	per month.
Dumagoodiem	10	do.
Wuddigudiem	10	do.
Konavaram...	10	do.
Murreegoodiem	5	do.

This comes to Rupees 780 a year ; but the fund has only an income of Rupees 360. I think it will be best for Government to continue these schools, if the work they do is satisfactorily reported on by the Inspector of Schools. For the next year, I would propose that Government day the expenses incurred beyond the amount of the school fund.

30. There is no balance remaining of any of these funds.

31. *Road Fund.*—This amounts to Rupees 360 a year, and is spent on making roads ; it is quite insignificant.

32. *Dawk Fund.*—This is spent on tappal runners between Bhadrachallem and Wuddigudiem, the head-quarters of the forest Darogah. This is hardly a use to which we should apply Local Funds. Government will have to pay money for roads, etc., so I would propose to make the Road Fund 2½ per cent., and leave the tappal runners to be paid by the Post Office authorities.

33. *Abkári.*—The toddy-farm is rented out separately ; it seems only a little arrack is made from toddy ; the greater part of the arrack is distilled from Mahwa flowers ; the contract for cutting these flowers is sold annually, and the contract for distilling the arrack is also sold separately. The Abkári revenue amounts to about Rupees 4,500. This should remain as before.

34. The Koyewars are allowed to take toddy from the trees in their own village for their own consumption ; I would ask the Board of Revenue to notify that their prohibition of this does not extend to the Koyis and Gottehs of these taluqs. These people also have licenses (for which they pay) for distilling when the village is more than twelve miles from the Abkári Contractor's distillery. It is usual to give licenses for this first, and then to sell the Abkári contract for the rest of the taluq ; so no harm is done to the contractor. These people are not allowed to sell the spirit.

35. *Forests.*—These are under the forest Darogah ; when a man wishes to cut any timber he applies to the Darogah telling him what he wants ; then the Darogah gives him permission to cut the timber, and the whole of the demand is paid on the timber being removed. It is not easy for people to take away timber without permission, because it is almost impossible to carry timber except on the Godavery and Seury rivers, and the Darogah's head-quarters are at Waddigoodiem, at the junction of the rivers. For the present we had better go on as before ; but I should like some one of the Forest Department to be sent up here to see what can be done. Zemindars are not allowed to cut teak in their own lands without permission. Forest revenue now amounts to about Rupees 17,000.

36. When the timber is being cut, the jungle peons are supposed to watch to see that no more is cut down than what has been permitted. These are not sufficient : but I would prefer to go on without making any alterations until an officer of the Forest Department can be sent up, if one can be spared soon.

37. *Land Revenue.*—These taluqs form part of a large Zemindari ; but when the settlement took place here, each village had a certain quantity of land allotted to it, and the remain-

ing waste was declared Government property. It does not seem clear to me at present how Government contrived to resume all this waste ; I will report hereafter more fully on this point ; it will be sufficient for the present to go on as usual.

38. *Grazing-tax.*—If the villagers send their cattle to a Government jungle to graze, they have to pay according to the number of the cattle. This amount is fixed yearly, the settlement is made by the Tahsildar with the head of the village. This can go on well enough as at present.

39. I enclose a list showing the revenue of the present year. The kists are due in April and January. There is only one Government tank with any irrigation under it : water-rate is charged at 4 Rupees an acre under this.

40. *Rewards for killing Wild Beasts.*—It is the custom now for any one applying for a reward, to produce the skin before the Tahsildar, who at once pays the sanctioned reward. These rewards are somewhat lower than in the Madras Presidency. I think that the Tahsildar should continue to have this power, sending the skins afterwards to the Collector, as opportunity happens. It will be too much to expect that the man should himself go to Rajahmundry for the reward, or indeed that he should have to wait till the Tahsildar can get orders from the Collector : so I see no other plan than to allow the Tahsildar to pay the reward at once, and I can see no harm in it.

41. *Treasury Accounts.*—There seems to be very few in the Tahsildar's office ; the ordinary Accounts can be introduced without difficulty. If the taluqs are taken over on the 1st of April, the money in the Treasury will remain with us ; it will be entered in the Accounts on the 1st of April as "transferred from the Central Provinces." The different items of which it is composed should not appear in the Accounts sent at the commencement of the year. We ought not to enter any of this for instance as "Forest Revenue" collected by us. We have received it from the Central Provinces, and can say so in the Accounts.

42. *Taluq Establishment.*—The present establishment is given in the Proceedings of Government I have referred to. It consists of the following :—

Tahsildar.	4 Peons.
Naib Tahsildar.	2 Trade Statistic Writers.
Revenue Inspector.	Jungle Darogah.
3 Gumastahs.	,, Gumastah.
Shroff.	4 ,, Peons.

43. I am informed by Captain Scott that the four jungle Chaprasees are quite insufficient. Their number will have to be increased. But I should wish Government would send up some one to examine these forests, to see what could be done towards conserving them ; and until that is done, I will go on with the present establishment as regards the Jungle Department.

44. There can be no doubt that the transfer of these taluqs to the Madras Presidency will entail a great deal more work on the Clerks of the Office, as the Accounts required are very much more voluminous : I think they are unnecessarily so, but this is a matter for after-consideration. It will therefore be necessary to increase the Tahsildar's office establishment. I think the two Trade Statistic Writers might be dispensed with, and both of them brought into the Taluq Cutcherry as simple Gumastahs. When a vacancy occurs, it might be arranged to have one Gumastah on Rupees 20, instead of two on Rupees 10: as I do not think more than one extra one will be required. The Trade Statistic Writers are at present employed at Dumagoodiem and Waddigoodiem in taking account of the number of boats that pass by. This is perfectly unnecessary, it is simply a luxury in the way of accounts that we are not justified in indulging in, unless we have the means to indulge in it without feeling the expense. I do not think Government have got money to throw away on such unnecessary information.

45. The Tahsildar now gets Rupees 120 and travelling allowance; if he were travelling every day of the month, he would get Rupees 36 a month. I think it would be best, as in the rest of the district, to allow him the salary of a Tahsildar in the Presidency and no travelling allowance. He now can get Rupees 156 a month, but he cannot get so much if he remains at his head-quarters for any time, and he must do so occasionally : so I think that he ought to have Rupees 150 a month at least, and, as in the rest of the district, no travelling allowance. But I am afraid this part of the district will be so unpopular, owing to the distance from the large towns of the district, and to the general prevalence of fever for several months in the year, that it will be difficult to get people qualified for Tahsildars to come here on the lowest rates of Tahsildars. I therefore think that it will be advisable to raise this Tahsildar's salary to Rupee 175 or Rupees 200 (I think the latter), because there is ample scope for a good energetic man to increase the revenue, and we ought to be able to offer him good inducement to come.

46. I think the Naib Tahsildar, who corresponds to a Taluq Sheristadar, should get Rs. 60 a month as a Taluq Sheristadar in the rest of the district.

47. The Jungle Darogah has his station at Waddigoodiem : I should certainly prefer to see him at the same station as the Tahsildar, but there are considerable difficulties in the way, because the majority of people who have to apply to him for passes live along the banks of the Seury or those of the Godavery, near the junction of the two rivers.

48. There are in the office no Dufterbund, Masalchi, Sweeper ; one of the Trade Statistic writers can be made Dufterbund.

49. The Tahsildar has 8 Rupees allowed him to buy paper, etc., for revenue work, and to pay the Masalchi. It will be best to provide him with paper, etc., and to keep a Masalchi on 4 or 5 Rupees a month. During the hot weather, the Tahsildar has an establishment for pulling punkahs, and watering tatties ; he has very few peons, so I think I might be allowed to pass contingent expenses of this kind not exceeding 100 Rupees a year. With the exceptions I have mentioned, I would retain the establishment as it stands.

50. In all the proposals I have made, I have remembered that I have to consider people being handed over from one jurisdiction to another; this naturally they thoroughly dislike, and they are likely in their hearts to resent it. I do not for a moment suppose that they will take it into their heads to do so, but being given up from one person to another, is naturally greatly disliked by them, so that we must be careful not to wound their feelings still more. We must certainly take care that no one suffers the least pecuniary loss by the transfer.

51. I wish at first to make as few changes as possible ; changes will have to be made, but they can be introduced gradually.

52. The following notifications will have to be issued :—

(1.) That these taluqs are transferred from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency, and to the Godavery District.

(2.) That the 3rd Class Magistrate is invested with power to commit for trial; and if necessary, invested with all the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

(3.) About civil powers.

53. I should be much obliged if the Board would attend to this as early as possible; the matter can be arranged much better if it is done at the beginning of the Official year, and so I hope the Board will ask Government to get the necessary orders and notifications issued soon.

54. I have only reported here on the business of the taluq: the other subjects connected with the taluq I will report on when I have seen more of it.

P.S.—Should the right of selling opium and drugs be continued to be sold by auction ? I think it should, but I doubt whether we can.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement showing the Revenue derived from all sources in the Badrachallem and Rakapalli Taluqs, during the year 1873-74.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
Badrachallem Taluq.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue, Permanently settled	12,166	8	0	6,083	4	0	6,083	4	0
Do. Amani or Government villages.	61	2	0	49	0	0	12	2	0
Do. Miscellaneous...	92	10	11	88	15	2	3	11	9
Do. Water-rate from Gangol Tank.	179	7	5	149	5	7	30	1	11
Do. Jala (wet cultivation under falling rains in Government land) and Podu (cultivation by burning jungle)	42	11	3	33	15	3	8	12	0
Grazing-tax or Pullari	612	11	6	500	8	6	112	3	0
Mahwa flowers and fruit rent...	67	13	0	53	11	0	14	2	0
Banjari Pullari collections, *i. e.*, rents of cattle grazing paid by Banjaris who generally halt in the Government jungles...	66	6	8	48	1	4	18	5	4
Abkári.									
Contract Distilleries (Rents of Distilleries.)...	2,524	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fee paid for retail sale licenses for shops...	725	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gallon's duty, *i. e.*, duty or rent collected from private individuals at 12 Annas a gallon distilled on the Government Distilleries before they were sold on contract, ...	1,059	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,309	0	3	4,309	0	3	...	...	...
Sale of toddy or palmyrah trees for Abkári purposes	95	5	4	93	10	8	1	10	8
Rents paid for the exclusive right of selling Opium and Ganja with drugs	227	0	0	227	0	0	...	...	...
Stamps.									
Sale-proceeds of General Stamps	734	4	0	734	4	0	...	...	...
Do. of Court Fees Stamps	822	11	0	822	11	0	...	...	...
Do. fo Court Fees Adhesive Labels...	274	10	0	274	10	0	...	...	...
Do. of Postage Labels	377	6	0	377	6	0	...	...	...
Do. of Receipt do.	72	11	0	72	11	0	...	...	...
Do. of Service do.	191	4	6	191	4	6	...	...	...
Fines imposed by the Criminal Courts... ...	437	13	1	437	13	1	...	...	...
Postal Remittances...	119	7	6	119	7	6	...	...	...
Revenue paid on Clearance or Progressive Cowle	147	7	0	111	1	0	36	6	0
Registration Fee	32	0	0	32	0	0	...	...	...
Attestation do.	18	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	...
Stamp duty and penalty in Civil cases... ...	378	0	0	378	0	0	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Forests Revenue	568	5	0	568	5	0	...	...	...
Local Fund.									
Rents of Ferries	116	15	6	116	15	6	...	...	...
Revenue derived from lands taken up originally for public purposes, and situate between the river and its embankment ...	125	5	3	72	1	0	53	4	0
Dastak Talbana, or batta paid to peons for taking orders or dastaks to collect revenue.	3	7	7	3	7	7	...	...	...
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property	54	6	9	54	6	9	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Savings (Refunds of Salaries.)	5	8	6	5	8	6	...	...	...
Cattle Pound Collections...	207	11	0	207	11	0	...	...	...

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
17th June 1874.

Statement showing the Revenue derived from all sources, etc.—(Concluded.)

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
Local Fund.—(Concluded.)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cesses—School Fund	262	12	0	262	12	0	...	...	...
Dawk do.	75	12	0	75	12	0	...	...	...
Road do.	262	12	0	262	12	0	...	...	...
Total...	23,209	6	0	16,835	7	2	6,373	14	10
Rakapalli Taluq.									
Land Revenue, Permanently settled	4,475	0	0	2,237	8	0	2,237	8	0
Do. of Government or Amani villages...	330	0	0	277	12	0	52	4	0
Do. Jala and Podu cultivation	96	8	0	59	4	0	37	4	0
Revenue of Pullari	256	0	0	112	0	0	144	0	0
Rents of Mahowa flowers and fruit	121	14	0	80	11	0	41	3	0
Banjari Pullari Collection	201	0	0	134	0	0	67	0	0
Forest Revenue...	16,437	13	11	14,083	10	5	2,354	3	6
Rents of Palmyrah Trees	100	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Do. Opium and Drugs...	65	4	0	65	4	0	...	...	...
Do. of Ferries...	126	0	0	126	0	0	...	...	...
Cesses—School Fund	96	4	0	96	4	0	...	...	...
Road do.	96	4	0	96	4	0	...	...	...
Dawk do.	24	12	0	24	12	0	...	...	...
Total...	22,426	11	11	17,443	5	5	4,983	6	6
Grand Total...	45,636	1	11	34,278	12	7	11,357	5	4

BADRACHALLEM,
10th March 1874.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Indent for Seals.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Application for power under Section 23, Clause (A) 3, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Number.	Name of Taluq or Division.	Present Office.	Name in full of the Incumbent.	Total service in the Magisterial Department.	How long has he exercised present powers.	Whether a passed Candidate, and in what language he has passed.	Qualifications of the Officer.	Nature of recommendation, under what section, and grounds thereof.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Badrachallem and Rakapilli Taluqs.	Tahsildar and 3rd Class Magistrate.	Sydalle Sahib.	Two years.	Two years.	Not a passed Candidate.	He has been exercising the other powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate for two years.	Power to commit for trial under Clause (A) 3, Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

BADRACHALLEM,
10th March 1874.

(Signed) W. S. FOSTER,
Acting Magistrate.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17th May 1874.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. In their Order of the 23rd January 1874, No. 104, which refers to the intended transfer of the taluqs of Badrachalam and Rakapilli from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency, Government directed the Collector of the Godavery District to visit the taluqs and report on the expediency of stationing a European officer in the taluqs; on the advisability of making them with Rumpah an Agency tract; on the necessity for any increased establishments; and on any other matters of interest and importance, in time for the taluqs to be transferred at the beginning of 1874-75.

3. Before visiting the taluqs Mr. Foster asked for instructions which were necessary to enable him to take charge of them on the 1st April. The order of Government (G. O., dated 13th March 1874, No. 341) was to the effect that the *statu quo* must be maintained pending the formal transfer of the taluqs.

4. Mr. Foster now writes from Badrachalam, states that he is prepared to take charge of the taluqs on the 1st April, and asks for further instruction on certain points.

5. The information contained in Mr. Foster's letter shows that it will be impossible to act on the administrative laws which are in force in the Madras Presidency for some time to come. The transfer must accordingly be deferred until the tract has been legally declared to be an Agency tract subject to Agency Rules issued by the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, and these Rules must be determined.

6. The Board approve generally of the views set forth by the Collector, but they think the powers—civil and criminal—of the Sessions Court should be entrusted to the Agent. It seems clear that the taluqs are not sufficiently important to justify the expense of stationing a European officer in them. Before any changes are made in the Police and Forest Departments and with regard to the Registration of Assurances, the Inspector of Forests, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Inspector-General of Registration should be consulted. It cannot be settled where the new Taluq Cutcherry shall be built—whether at Badrachalam, where the Tahsildar is stationed now, or at Dumagudiem—until some experience has been gained, but common humanity requires that a new but inexpensive lock-up should be built at once.

7. The indent for seals will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Workshop for compliance as they will be wanted directly the taluqs are transferred.

8. The Collector of Bellary will be requested to report how the ferries across the Tungabudra are managed and whether the Nizam's officers establish ferries of their own or claim a portion of the tolls levied at ferries established by Bellary.

9. The proposal to merge the Dawk Fund with the Road Fund commends itself to the Board. If the taluqs are made an Agency tract the Local Fund Act will not apply to them.

10. The abkári may apparently be managed in the same way as in the Godavery District. The Board will add this Agency tract of Godavery to the Agency tracts excepted in the notification forbidding the home manufacture of fermented liquor for *bonâ fide* consumption and not for sale.

Board's Proceedings, dated 24th April 1872, No. 661.

11. The rewards for killing animals should be paid on the scale in force in this Presidency. The Tahsildar will, as usual, have the power to pay them under Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd March 1871, No. 926.

12. It appears that there is no telegraph to Dumagudiem now. The advantage there would be in having one is obvious, but the Board doubt whether Government will be prepared to incur the expense of making a new line.

13. The taluq establishment should be modified as proposed by the Collector, the Taluq Sheristadar being paid Rupees 60 instead of Rupees 50, and a Massalji on Rupees 4 or Rupees 5

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 17th June 1874.

allowed. Even then it will cost much less than similar establishments in this Presidency. The Tahsildar should be supplied with stationery and allowed to incur contingent expenses in the same way as other Tahsildars; but the Board doubt the necessity of giving him an allowance for punkahs and tatties.

14. The Board do not quite agree with the Collector as to the uselessness of recording the statistics of the trade on the river, but this might apparently be done by the Jungle Darogah.

15. The pay of the Tahsildar should, in the Board's opinion, be raised from Rupees 120 *plus* travelling allowance, which may amount to Rupees 36, to Rupees 200 a-month.

16. In the Postcript to his letter Mr. Foster inquires whether, after the transfer, he should continue to lease the right to sell opium and drugs. As there is at present no law in this Presidency restricting the sale of such articles he cannot do so.

No. 155. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st March 1874.

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 30th March 1874, No. 569.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Board telegram from Government of India sanctioning provisional transfer to Madras of Badrachellam and Rakapilly Taluqs on the Upper Godavery from 1st April 1874.

THE Board request instructions as to whether the laws of the Madras Presidency (in cases where they differ from the laws of the Central Provinces) will be in force in these taluqs after this day.

No. 156. From A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public,) to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 22nd May 1874, No. 1,484.

IN continuation of the telegram from this Office, dated the 30th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a Proclamation transferring the taluqs of Badrachellam and Rakapilly from the Central Provinces to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

2. It has been decided that these taluqs shall be included in the Scheduled Districts Bill, as suggested by the Government of Madras in their Order, No. 104, dated 23rd January last.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

PUBLIC.

Fort William, —— May 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the 28th of Victoria, Cap. 17, Section 4, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare and appoint that the taluqs of Badrachellam and Raka-

pilly, which, up to 31st March 1874, formed part of the Upper Godavery District of the Central Provinces, on and after the 1st of April 1874 ceased to be subject to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and became subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

A. P. HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 157. ORDER THEREON, 17th June 1874, No. 744.

Miscellaneous.

IN the last paper recorded above, the Government of India have decided that the taluqs of Badrachellam and Rakapilly, transferred from the Central Provinces to the Presidency of Fort St. George, with effect from 1st April last, are to be included in the Scheduled Districts Bill.

2. This disposes of the general question of their future Government. The Collector will be ex-officio Agent and the divisional officer in immediate charge the Assistant Agent vested with the Criminal and Civil powers to be granted when that Bill comes into force. It will then also be determined what laws shall continue in operation in this tract of country.

3. The question what course is to be adopted pending the passing of the proposed law is one for consideration in the Judicial Department.

4. The Acting Collector of the Godavery District has not yet reported in full upon all the points referred to in G. O., 23rd January last, No. 104, Revenue Department, but he has written two letters recorded in Board's Proceedings, 7th and 23rd March, Nos. 516 and 654, the former of which was briefly disposed of in G. O., 13th March 1874, No. 341, Revenue Department.

5. In the Government Order last named a general approval was expressed of Mr. Foster's proposals (*a*) to exempt the officials now employed in these taluqs from the Examination Rules; (*b*) to arrange for transfer to this Presidency of any cash in hand on 1st April; (*c*) to leave the Tahsildar in possession of his existing powers; (*d*) to continue the schools on their present footing; (*e*) to leave the Police under the Tahsildar; (*f*) and to let any public works in progress go on.

6. Any further instructions on these points will have to be passed in the Financial, (*b*) Educational, (*a*) (*d*) Judicial, (*c*) (*e*) and Public Works (*f*) Departments. (*Note.*—No Public Works are mentioned).

7. Similarly, those portions of Mr. Foster's letter, dated 10th March 1874, recorded in Board's Proceedings, 23rd March 1874, No. 654, which relate to matters not of a Revenue nature will have to be considered in the proper departments, *viz* :—

Judicial Department, paragraphs 4—11 and paragraphs 16 and 52 (Criminal, Civil, Police, Pounds, and investiture of powers); *Public Department*, paragraphs 22—24 and paragraph 32 (Telegraph, Post, Assurances); *Financial Department*, paragraphs 25—31 and paragraph 41 (Local School and Road Funds).

8. In paragraphs 12—14, Mr. Foster discusses the best site for a taluq cutcherry, and, for reasons given, thinks it should be at Badrachellam in preference to Dumagoodiem, but he had not then seen the latter place. The existing cutcherry and Police station at Badrachellam are stated to be "poor in the extreme." "The measurements given show that the lock-up is entirely insufficient for the purpose. The Board (paragraph 6 of their Proceedings) think that the question of the location of the new taluq cutcherry must lie over until some experience is gained. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees in this, and also in the opinion expressed that "common humanity requires that a new but inexpensive lock-up should be built at once." This, however, is a matter for disposal in the Judicial Department.

9. The Collector's remarks about *seals* (paragraph 15) and stamp vendors (paragraphs 17—19) need no comment. It will hereafter be decided whether a revenue from stamps should be collected in an excepted district. The revenue from General and Court Fee stamps amounted during 1873-74 to Rs. 1,831-9-0.

10. The Board have asked the Collector of Bellary (paragraph 8 of their Proceedings) for information about the *ferries* over the Tungabadra with reference to Mr. Foster's observations in paragraphs 20 and 21 of his letter on this branch of the revenue. The receipts from this source appear to be as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Badrachellam	116	15	6
Rakapilly	126	0	0
	242	15	6

11. The *Abkari* (paragraphs 33 and 34 of Mr. Foster's letter) consists of three items, *viz.*, (1) Toddy-rents, (2) Mohwa flowers, (3) Distillery. The last item seems confined to Badrachellam Taluq.

12. The following abstract shows the revenue derived under each head :—

Demand for.	Badrachellam.			Rakapilly.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Toddy or palmyra trees	95	5	4	100	0	0	195	5	4
Mohwa flowers	67	13	0	121	14	0	189	11	0
Distillery, including retail sale licenses for shops (Rs. 725) ..	4,309	0	3	..	..	..	4,309	0	3
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,694	0	7

13. The Collector thinks matters should continue as they are in this respect. The licenses, it appears, are given to the Koyis and Gottehs (semi-civilized tribes) for distilling when their village is more than 12 miles from the Abkari Contractor's distillery, but they are not allowed to sell the spirit. In Enclosure 1, however, the only item for *licenses* is called "Fee paid for retail sale licenses for shops." This should be explained.

14. These people have also been allowed to take toddy from their own trees for home consumption. The Board (Proceedings, paragraph 10) propose to add this tract to the Agency tracts which are specially excepted in the Notification forbidding home manufacture for *bonâ fide* consumption and not for sale. This is approved.

15. The management of the *Forest* Department is explained in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Collector's letter. He thinks the present establishment insufficient. This appears to be as given in the margin (*vide* statement recorded in G. O., 23rd January 1874, No. 104). Mr. Foster wants an officer of the Forest Department to come and advise. The revenue is given below. *Zemindars are not allowed to cut Teak in their own lands without permission.*

	RS.
1 Jungle Darogah	50
1 do. Mohurir	15
4 Chaprasees, at 7 Rs. per month	28
Total ..	93

Taluqs.	Forest Revenue. RS.	A.	P.	
Badrachellam	568	5	0	Demand for 1873-74.
Rakapilly	16,437	13	11	
	17,006	2	11	

The Inspector of Forests will be asked if he can detail a competent officer to visit and report upon this tract.

16. The *Land-revenue* (paragraph 37) is principally derived under "Permanent settlement," but it appears that when this settlement took place each village had a certain quantity of land

allotted to it, and the remaining waste was declared to be Government property. Mr. Foster proposes to report more fully on this point. The Government await further particulars.

17. The total demand under this head for 1873-74 was as follows :—

Items.	Badrachellam.	Rakapilly.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Permanent Settlement	12,166 8 0	4,475 0 0	16,641 8 0
Amani or Government	61 2 0	330 0 0	391 2 0
Jala and Podu	42 11 3	96 8 0	139 3 3
Miscellaneous	92 10 11	.. .. ..	92 10 11
Water-rate..	179 7 5	.. .. ..	179 7 5
Total..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17,443 15 7

18. *A Grazing Tax* is levied per head on all cattle sent into the Government jungles to graze. No change is recommended at present. The amount demanded for 1873-74 was as follows :—

——	Badrachellam.	Rakapilly.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Grazing-tax or Pullari ..	612 11 6	256 0 0	868 11 6
Bunjari Pullari	66 6 8	201 0 0	267 6 8
Total..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,136 2 2

19. Licenses for the sale of *Opium and Drugs* have also been given, and the collections amounted in the year under reference to Rs. 227 (Badrachellam) and Rs. 65-4-0 (Rakapilly), total Rs. 292-4-0. The Board are of opinion (paragraph 16 of their Proceedings) that as there is at present no law in this Presidency restricting the sale of such articles, the Collector cannot continue these leases. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs.

20. Besides the above, there are also miscellaneous collections, some of which belong apparently to land-revenue. The demand on this account was as follows :—

Items.	Badrachellam.	Rakapilly.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Postage and other stamps ..	641 5 6	.. .. ..	641 5 6
Fines	437 13 1	.. .. ..	437 13 1
Postal	119 7 6	.. .. ..	119 7 6
Progressive Cowle	147 7 0	.. .. ..	147 7 0
Registration	32 0 0	.. .. ..	32 0 0
Attestation Fees	18 0 0	.. .. ..	18 0 0
Stamp-duty	378 0 0	.. .. ..	378 0 0
Public lands	25 5 3	.. .. ..	25 5 3
Batta	3 7 7	.. .. ..	3 7 7
Unclaimed property	54 6 9	.. .. ..	54 6 9
Refunds	5 8 6	.. .. ..	5 8 6
Cattle Pounds	207 11 0	.. .. ..	207 11 0
Cesses—			
School	262 12 0	96 4 0	359 0 0
Dawks	75 12 0	24 12 0	100 8 0
Road	262 12 0	96 4 0	359 0 0
Total ..	....	....	2,889 0 2

21. The total demand from all sources was as follows:—

	RS. A. P.
Badrachellam	23,209 6 0
Rakapilly	22,426 11 11
	45,636 1 11
Collections	34,278 12 7
Balance	11,357 5 4

22. The principal balance was under Land-revenue permanently settled (Rs. 8,320-12-0) and Forest (2,354-3-6).

23. Nothing is said about the expenditure, but under the administration of the Central Provinces the cost of establishment was Rs. 819 monthly, or Rs. 9,828 per annum (G. O., 23rd January 1874, No. 104). From the Deputy-Commissioner's letter recorded in the same Government order, it appears that an annual payment of Rs. 4,428 is made to Rani Durmara Luchime Narsamah till her demise. This brings the yearly expenditure up to Rs. 14,256.

24. To this must be added rewards for killing wild beasts (paragraph 40), which the Board rightly think should hereafter be paid on the scale in force in this Presidency (Proceedings, paragraph 11) and contingencies and travelling allowance to Tahsildar, the maximum for latter being Rs. 36 per mensem.

25. The Collector proposes an increase to the pay of the Tahsildar and his Deputy, and the employment of masalji or sweeper. He thinks the two Trade Statistic Writers unnecessary for that particular purpose, but would retain them as gumastahs. The Board agree that the Tahsildar and his Naib should be paid Rs. 200 and 60, respectively, travelling allowance being abolished; that a masalji should be entertained; and that contingent expenses should be met in the usual way. They doubt the necessity of allowing for tatties and punkahs.

26. The Government think it premature to allow any additional expenditure at present on establishment, and would leave matters alone till further experience is gained.

(True Extract.)

for Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Public Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Educational Depaatment.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Inspector of Forests.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd F. R. Bantleman.

Cotucamund 8 July 1874 No 1142

Copy furnished to the Accountant General who with, in communication with the Board of Revenue take the necessary action in respect to matters relating to the Hill Mal Defaulters & report whether any application should be made to the Govt. of India for the transfer of funds.

8th July 1874

No 1142

Forwarded for information

Govt. of [1874] Madras

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated June 17th.

Read July 1874

Enclosure.

G. O, 17th June 1874, No. 744.

JUNE.

Nos. 154—157.

Further G.O. 6-11-1874 = 1882 S.C.

30—31

1 Mal Assessment Law 1877 Pub adv