

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1342	Press
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Dated	5-11-1861	14

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
5th November 1861.*

No. 19. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 29th October 1861, No. 2,067.

In reference to the measure submitted for the consideration of Government by Mr. C. Pelly for the revision of the village establishments in the Kistna District, direct that these establishments should remain as they are until the Village Cess Act is passed. (Vide Proceedings Revenue Department, dated 29th October 1861, Nos. 352 and 353.)

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1861, No. 1,342.
To be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Ed. T. O'Connor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 22nd May 1861, No. 881:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor, in obedience to the orders of Government, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187, to submit for their consideration a measure for the revision of the village Establishments in the District of Kistna. The proposition now submitted has been discussed with the collective Board and meets with their general approval.

2. The Report* of the Collector Mr. W. Knox, which is forwarded, enters into much detail regarding the present Establishments, which I will briefly recapitulate. The Statements are prepared according to the Tálucs as they stood before the late re-arrangement of Tálucs was made. But the report refers to the whole of the Kistna District, comprising the old Guntoor District and eight Tálucs of the late Masulipatam District.

3. There are at present 1,615 villages; of these six Muhturfa and 220 Mukhása villages have not been touched in the revision of village Establishment. There remain 1,389 Siri, or Government villages; of these 41 very large villages have been sub-divided by the Collector into 92 villages, and 754 small villages have been combined and reduced to 326, and 594 have been left as they are. One

Collector's letter, dated 27th August 1860, No. 191, paragraph 8.

NOTE.—According to the detailed Statements submitted by the Collector the number of Government villages are 1,392, of which—

41 have been sub-divided into.....	92
754 combined and reduced to.....	326
597 left as they are.....	597
<u>1,392</u>	<u>1,014</u>

large village, Bapetla, containing 19 hamlets, and having a revenue of 36,279 Rupees, has been divided into six villages. There would be by Mr. Knox's proposition 1,012 villages, or 377 net decrease below the present number of Government villages. The town of

Masulipatam, or Bunder, is not included; it has no land revenue, the Curnums have no fees, and take no part in the collection of the Muhturfa. The grouping of the villages seems to have been made with care. There will of necessity still be small villages, but on the whole there are not more than 81 below 600 Rupees. The greater number have revenues from 600 Rupees to 3,000 Rupees.

- Paragraph 5. 4. The official village staff are—
1. Munsiffs or Maniakarens.
 2. Curnums.
 3. Shroffs.
 4. Naikwadies.
 5. Vettymen.
 6. Nirgunties.

In the Masulipatam portion of the District there is a class of honorary village officers, called Pettanadars; they get no emoluments, but generally assist in the public business; they are as illiterate as the Munsiffs.

Munsiff or Maniakaren, paragraph 6.

† This ought to be according to details 10,031 Rupees.

5. There are now 1,208 Munsiffs for the 1,389 Government villages. The extremely small or depopulated villages have none, but some of the larger villages have two or more Munsiffs. Their emoluments amount to only 10,031† Rupees; and almost the whole of these appertains to the 873 villages in the Guntoor portion of the District, where they received in Fasli 1268—

	Rs.
Pay from Government.....	9,804
Ináms.....	114
<u>Total...</u>	<u>9,918</u>

This gives an average of a trifle more than 11 Rupees for each village per annum! In the Masulipatam portion, the Munsiffs of the 516 villages receive nothing, except a deduction from the Government Revenue.....Rupees 56
and in Ináms..... " 57

Total only Rupees... 113

6. It may be as well to refer to the two portions of the District separately, as there is a great difference observable in the condition of the village Establishments in them. The salaries of the Munsiffs in Guntoor portion of the District are deducted from the amount payable by them to Government as their Sist. The minimum pay is 12 Rupees; and the maximum 36 Rupees per annum. These salaries were introduced by the Collector Mr. Stokes in 1849. A new incumbent is supposed to receive the minimum at first, subject to increase according to his merits. The total amount paid in Fasli 1268 was 9,804 Rupees, which,

NOTE.—According to the details the number of villages is 876, viz. :—

Village in which Munsiffs receive more than 1 Rupee.....	No. 96
Do. in which they receive one Rupee only or less.....	640
Do. in which they receive nothing at all.....	140
Total villages....	876

as noted above, would not be on an average 1 Rupee a month for the 873 villages; and there must consequently be very few who get the increased allowance of 3 Rupees per month. There are only four villages, in which the Munsiffs in the Guntoor part, have Ináms, amounting to 113 Rupees. They receive no pay.

Paragraph 8. 7. The Munsiffs in the Masulipatam Division get no fees, except in the case of six villages, where they receive salaries amounting to 56 Rupees per annum; and in seven villages, in which they have Ináms, from which they derive 57 Rupees; there are no other emoluments whatever for the Munsiffs in the villages of the Masulipatam portion of the District.

Curnums, paragraph 9.	Rs.
According to Collector's Statement.....	1,26,214*
Vundra not included in do.	5,866
Muhturfa fees not included in do.	4,609
	1,36,689

* According to the details of the Statement this ought to be Rupees..... 1,36,324

8. The emoluments of the Curnums amount in the gross to 1,36,689 Rupees, derived from the following sources, in the two Divisions of the District :—

	In Guntoor.	In Masulipatam.	Total.
Number of Villages	873	516	1,389
Fees in kind and cash paid by Villagers	38,049	28,404	66,453
Paid by Government by deductions from Sist, viz. :—			
Fees and salaries in Palnád	5,156	...	5,156
Usual remissions... ..	304	273	577
Vundra	5,866	...	5,866
Total by Government... ..	11,326	273	11,599
Ináms... ..	43,676	10,352	54,028
Muhturfa fees	4,197	412	4,609
Total emoluments.....	97,248	39,444	1,36,689

Paragraphs 10 to 13.

Curnums in Guntoor portion of the District.

Government, and paid to the recipients. The Curnums' fees amount to Rupees 38,049.

Paragraphs 14 and 15.

10. The Curnums of 346 villages possess no Ináms at all; but in 394 villages (of the old Guntoor Circar exclusive of Palnád) they have Ináms, from which they derive an annual income of 38,092 Rupees. They, however, claim some of this as personal Inám, not given for service.

Paragraph 16.

11. In most villages the Curnums of Guntoor also receive Muhturfa fees, at the rate of 2 to 8 Annas per loom, and 2 to 8 Annas per shop. In five villages they get 10 per cent. on the Muhturfa collections, and in seven villages nothing at all. But the payment of Muhturfa fees has been prohibited by Government, and the Income Tax, and proposed License Tax Acts, will interfere with all fees and emoluments derived from Muhturfa by the village Officers.

Circular Orders, 16th October 1859.

Paragraph 17.

Sanctioned by Government, 11th March 1856.

Palnád Táluq, paragraphs 19 and 20.

NOTE.—The Palnád includes the old Táluqs of Dáochapelly and Tamarakota, which now form one Táluq, Palnád.

12. Another item received by Curnums is a remission of one-fourth of the amount of the Sist of their cultivation called Vundra; but this item which amounts to 5,866 Rupees is never included in the emoluments of office, because it was allowed only during pleasure of Government, and pending the revision of their emoluments.

13. The system of remunerating Curnums in the Palnád Táluq, belonging to the late Guntoor District, is quite different from that in the other Táluqs of Guntoor. In this sub-division of the District, the Ináms and fees were resumed by Mr. Stokes in Fasli 1262, and the Curnums were remunerated at the rate of 8 Rupees per month fixed salary (deducted from their Sist), and by an allowance of 2 per cent. on the village collections. Two Curnums were given to every two or three small villages, and one, two or three appointed for each of the remaining villages. There are 173 Curnums so remunerated for 133 villages.

14. The emoluments of the Curnums in the Masulipatam portion of the District amount to 39,444 Rupees, of which the fees are 28,404 Rupees, which are chiefly given by the Ryots in a few instances they consist of money payments made by Government and marriage presents. There are 516 villages, in 257 of these, there are no Ináms; but in 259 villages, the Curnums have Inám lands yielding a return of 10,351 Rupees. In some of these villages only do the Ryots pay Muhturfa fees on the looms, shops, &c., varying from one to four Annas each.

15. There are Shroffs in only 496 villages out of the 1,389 composing the present Kistna Collectorate, they have fees 2,366 Rupees and Ináms 2,630 Rupees, their emoluments amounting thus to Rupees 4,996 are not necessary. Their Ináms may be enfranchised and their fees may cease.

Paragraph 20, Naikwadies.

and need not be further alluded to in this report.

Paragraphs 31 to 36.

17. The emoluments of the Vettyans amount to, in fees... .. Rupees 15,916
in Ináms " 15,563
in Government payments " 220
Total... .. 31,699

Viz., in Guntoor Division " 24,858
in Masulipatam Division... .. " 6,841

These fees are, in some places, paid by the Ryots to the Vettyans; in some collected by Government and paid to them, and in some places the Vettyans do not get their fees at all.

Nirgunties, paragraphs 27 and 28.

18. Nirgunties are found only in 37 villages. Their emoluments amount only to 295 Rupees.

Mukhása and Agraharam villages, paragraphs 29 to 30.

necessary to interfere with the village revenue servants in these villages.

Future emoluments of village officers, paragraph 51.

NOTE.—Mr. Clark, Member of the Board, also prefers a population to a revenue basis for poverty stricken villages.

20. Mr. Knox expresses an opinion that the future emoluments of the village servants should be calculated with reference to the population rather than to the revenue of the village. He bases this opinion on the ground that greater difficulty exists in collecting petty sums from a large number of pauper Ryots, than in collecting largely from rich Ryots, and that to keep accounts and registers of the many Ryots of small fields is more troublesome than entering large tracts of lands and large sums of money in the names of a few Ryots. The amount of magisterial and judicial work also depends very much upon the population of the village. He notes a few instances of large* villages with small revenues, and of small villages† with large revenues.

* 4 Villages.
† 11 Do.

21. He classes the villages according to Population, as follows:—

Nos.			
15 villages above 3,000 inhabitants	...	...	1st. Class.
68 "	1,500 to 3,000	"	2nd. "
493 "	500 to 1,500	"	3rd. "
422 "	under 500	"	4th. "

998

20 Depopulated.

* NOTE.—This should probably be 1,014.

* 1,018 Total villages.

The town of Bunder is not included, but it requires four Munsiffs at least, and one extra is required for Guntoor; so that there should be twenty first class Munsiffs: he would pay the Munsiffs as follows:—

	Rs.
1st Class, 20 at 36 each	720
2nd " 68 at 30	2,040
3rd " 493 at 24	11,832
4th " 422 at 18	7,596

Deduct amount of salaries and Ináms of Munsiffs

10,031

Balance to be made good by Government... 12,157

Paragraph 52.

22. In the event, however, of the revenue being the standard of remuneration, the Collector proposes a scale of remuneration which is quite out of all proportion to the remuneration he proposes for the same men, if paid according to his scale based on the population of a village. But as I have fixed a scale which has been submitted for the approval of Government, I need not further refer to Mr. Knox's scale, but would observe that the revenue and not the population should in my opinion be taken for the basis.

Paragraphs 53 to 58.

23. Mr. Knox observes that the present Maniakarens are generally illiterate and unequal to their work, and attributes this inefficiency mainly to the mere honorary character of the office; and he draws a comparison between the paid Munsiffs in the Guntoor portion, and the unpaid Munsiffs of

Masulipatam, much in favor of the former, a great many of whom are decidedly useful to the Government as well as to the people, in disposing of Civil and Police cases, while those in the Masulipatam portion are afraid to try and decide even the pettiest Police cases. They are often not aware of their own powers, and allow themselves to be led by the Curnums and others in the village. Such men, I would observe, are simply useless, or worse than useless. Men of influence and position and common ability should be selected for the position of Maniakaren whether paid or not. The retention of those incompetent unpaid men is mischievous. In the selection of the Maniakaren the villagers should have a voice as proposed by the Collector.

Paragraph 59.

Remuneration of Curnums.

Paragraph 61.

Curnum scale.

24. Mr. Knox would also fix the Curnums' emoluments with reference to the population of the village:—

	Per month.	No.	Annually.	Total.
1st class at 17½		20	210 Rs.	4,200
2nd " " 15		68	180 "	12,240
3rd " " 10		493	120 "	59,160
4th " " 8		442	96 "	42,432

Total Rs..... 1,18,032

Amount they now receive ... 1,36,689

Saving, ... 18,657

25. If fixed according to the revenue, he proposes a scale of remuneration for Curnums, which gives a maximum amount of 1,11,968 Rupees, and a minimum of Rupees 99,408; both sums are less than their present receipts by Rupees 24,723 and Rupees 37,287 respectively.

26. Mr. Knox expresses much doubt whether a single Curnum will be found generally sufficient; but on the whole he seems to come to the conclusion, that if the Maniakaren has his own clerk or a Gumáshta set apart for magisterial and civil work, and if the Tahsildárs are prohibited from calling the Curnums frequently to the Kacheri, that then one Curnum will suffice; but he has omitted to show from what funds the Maniakaren's clerk is to be paid. He cannot be paid out of the allowance of 1½ Rupees to 3 Rupees per month he proposes for the Maniakaren.

Description.	Demanded.	A scale proposed by Mr. Fraser.	Proposed by Mr. Knox.	
			Minimum.	Maximum.
Up to	100	12	12	12
"	150	12	12	15
"	200	18	18	24
"	300	24	24	36
"	450	30	30	42
"	600	36	36	48
"	750	42	42	54
"	900	48	48	60
"	1,000	55	54	66
"	1,300	60	60	72
"	1,500	70	72	84
"	1,700	80	84	96
"	2,000	90	96	108
"	2,300	105	108	120
"	2,600	120	120	132
"	3,000	135	144	156
"	3,500	150	156	168
"	4,000	165	168	180
"	4,500	180	192	204
"	5,000	200	210	228
"	5,500	220	240	252
"	6,000	245	252	276
"	8,000	270	288	300
Above	8,000	300		

Paragraph 65.

27. He is of opinion that the fixed pay proposed for the Vettyans of 2 and 2½ Rupees is not advisable, because all would get alike, though the quantity of work is very different, and depends much on the Revenue of the village. But he has mistaken my proposition, which was that the number of Vettyans should be greater in large than in small villages according to the work to be performed. The scale, which the Collector proposes, is half the maximum scale proposed for the Munsiffs, viz., ... Rupees 33,199*

* See paragraph 52 of Collector's letter, and enclosure D.

Deduct present receipts, Vettyans ... 31,699

Nirgunties ... 295

Increase proposed ... 1,205

Paragraph 66.

He thinks one Vettyan sufficient for all revenue matters; but in this opinion I do not at all concur; one or more Vettyans will be required according to the size and other circumstances of the village.

Paragraph 67, Nirgunties.

28. He sees no use in Nirgunties; they are only in twelve villages now, and he would discontinue them, resume their Ináms and give them to the Vettyans. But I think this class of persons must be required in some villages, and at all events I would not at present disturb those now existing.

Paragraph 68. Mode of remunerating the village servants.

29. During the sharing system, it was customary to deduct the grain fees *before* the produce was divided between the Government and the Ryots from the gross produce. When the Visabaddy or Mukta system was introduced the Government share only was converted into money, so the Ryots were bound to pay the whole fees. But as the cist is now to be fixed on the land according to the natural quality of the soil, Mr. Knox is of opinion that the present system should be altogether given up. There is now also much trouble about the payment of fees, and the village servants he thinks should be made independent of the villagers. He recommends the abolition of all fees, and the *resumption* of Ináms, and in lieu would give each class of the village servants half of the sum of his remuneration in cash and the other half in Inám land. The cash payment to be deducted from the cist where it can be.

Not to apply to Agrahams and Mukháms villages.

30. But the Collector sees no necessity for disturbing the existing arrangements in Agraham and Mukháms villages.

Paragraph 69.

31. The system at present allows of succession to office as a hereditary right, which is highly valued. But this privilege will be necessarily greatly infringed by the amalgamation of villages, as that combination has been made solely in consideration of the size and proximity of neighbouring villages, and without any reference to the Mirázi privileges. Mr. Knox would continue the right of succession, provided the party succeeding is efficient and every way eligible; but where that is not the case, he would allow the villagers to name their officers, but make it essential that men of good education and character should not be passed over without sufficient reason. This proposition is reasonable enough; but as regards the villagers electing their officers I would not allow them more than a voice in the matter. They should be consulted, but the Collector should determine.

Scheme now recommended.

32. There appear, from the Collector's report, to be funds sufficient for giving an ample remuneration to the Curnums, reduced in number by the combination and reduction of villages. But for the Maniakarens and Vettyans the funds are not sufficient.

33. The Kistna District is now being newly assessed by the Director General of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, and he will include in his field assessment all demands against the Ryot for land revenue, for payment of village revenue, and Police servants, or any other Government purpose; and consequently the fees, which now form a separate demand upon the landholder will be merged, and lost sight of in the consolidated assessment. And as the payment of that assessment will absolve the Ryot from all other demands on the part of Government, it will be but proper and necessary to assign a portion of the assessment to the purpose of paying the village Establishments.

34. The Ináms in the Palnád Táluq were assessed in Fasli 1262, and it was the intention at the time to have dealt with the rest of the Guntoor District in the same manner; and this course may now with propriety be adopted. But instead of assessing the Ináms at their full assessed value, it would be desirable, if it can be done without great sacrifice, to follow the plan ordered for the Kurnool District and to assess them at two-thirds their full assessment. Many office holders by the combination of villages will be thrown out of employment, and many sharers in the Ináms, who do not hold office, will be deprived of this means of their livelihood, by the total resumption of the Ináms; and I, therefore, propose to enfranchise all the existing Ináms at two-thirds their full assessment.

Particulars of fees.		
Land fees	84,753	
Muhtaria	4,009	
Total	88,762	
Paid to Maniakarens	71,068	
" Curnums	15,916	
" Vettyans	16	
" Nirgunties	2,500	
" Shroffs		
Total	89,561	

35. The amount of fees now paid is 89,561 Rupees.* This at least will be the sum included in the new Revenue Assessment, which will fairly have to be appropriated for village purposes; but probably Government may direct a cess of 6½ to be included in the new Survey Assessment.

36. The cash payments now made by Government by deductions from the demand for remunerating the village servants, amount to Rupees 15,813; so that the present assets would amount to Rupees 1,53,622 as follows:—

	Rs.
Two-thirds of all Ináms	48,448
Value of fees	89,561
Government payments	15,813
Total	1,53,622

37. According to the revised scale of remuneration proposed by me, the cost of the establishment for the whole of the Kistna would be, excluding Nirgunties, as follows:—

	Rs.
Maniakarens	30,342
Curnums	78,972
Vettyans	71,748
	1,78,062
Estimated value of assets	1,53,622
Deficiency of assets	24,440

* See Statement enclosed.

38. There would be no fee cess to be directly levied in the Kistna, because it would disappear in the new land assessment; and out of this assessment or from the general revenue of the country, it would hereafter be necessary for Government to pay the village Establishments of the Kistna Division, after crediting itself with the proceeds of the emancipated Ináms and the sums now paid in cash. The cost of the Establishment, estimated above, is Rupees 1,78,062; assuming that a fee cess of 6½ per cent. is levied or virtually included in the new assessment in lieu of all fees payable on account of Revenue or Police purposes, the estimated assets may be taken as follows:—

	Rs.
The quit-rent from enfranchised Ináms	48,448
Two-thirds of fee cess for Revenue Establishment	1,00,000
	1,48,448
	29,614

leaving a deficit of... .. . to which will eventually have to be added the cost of the Nirgunties not considered to be wanted by the Collector, but whom it may nevertheless be found necessary to have.

39. The cost of the Revenue Establishment on the present land Revenue of the District would be Rupees 7-6-7 per cent.

40. I would beg to recommend that this Establishment, should it meet with the approval of Government, be introduced simultaneously with the new Revenue assessment.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1861, No. 2,067.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the Village Establishments of the Kistna District.
2. There are altogether 1,389 Government villages in the District. These have been reduced to 1,014, exclusive of the town of Masulipatam.

3. In the Guntoor portion of the District the plan of paying the Munsiffs in money, by deductions from the assessment due on their holdings was introduced in 1849. The salaries were fixed at 12 Rupees annually as the minimum, and 36 Rupees annually as the maximum; new incumbents receiving the lower salaries on first appointment. The total amount paid in

Fasli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) was Rupees 9,804, and as there were then 873 villages the maximum salary could have been allowed in very few instances. In the Masulipatam portion of the District the Munsiffs are almost entirely unpaid.

4. The assets available for the payment of the Munsiffs are.—

	Rs.
Land enfranchised at $\frac{1}{4}$ net assessment.....	107
Money payments now made.....	10,031
	<u>10,138</u>

5. Mr. Pelly proposes to give the Munsiffs salaries ranging from Rupees 18 to Rupees 60 per annum, the total cost being Rupees 30,342 or Rupees 20,204 in excess of the present available assets.

6. The Curnums in part of the Guntoor District are paid like the Munsiffs, in money. They have also Ináms and fees, both there and in Masulipatam. The available assets are as follows:—

	Rs.
Land enfranchised at $\frac{1}{4}$	
Assessment.....	33,768
Fees.....	66,454
Cash payments.....	5,733
	<u>1,05,955</u>

7. Mr. Pelly proposes to pay the Curnums salaries ranging from Rupees 36 to Rupees 180 per annum, the total charge being Rupees 75,972 or 29,983 Rupees less than the assets.

8. The emoluments of the Vetties amount at present to Rupees 31,699, viz:—

	Rs.
Fees.....	15,916
Ináms.....	15,563
Cash payments.....	220

9. The Ináms enfranchised will bring in Rupees 9,727, so that the available assets will be Rupees 25,863.

10. The establishment proposed by Mr. Pelly will cost Rupees 71,748, the pay of each Vetty being Rupees 3 per mensem.

11. There are Shroffs in only 496 villages, and their emoluments amount to Rupees 4,997, viz:—

	Rs.
Land... ..	2,631
Fees	2,366

If the office be abolished, the land will be enfranchised and bring in Rupees 1,644.

12. Collecting the figures above given the following is the result.

Assets.			
	Land.	Fees.	Cash.
Munsiffs	107		10,031
Curnums... ..	33,768	66,454	5,733
Vetties	9,727	15,916	220
Shroffs... ..	1,644	2,366	
	<u>45,246</u>	<u>84,736</u>	<u>15,984</u>
			<u>1,45,966</u>
Charges.			
Munsiffs			30,342
Curnums			75,972
Vetties			71,748
			<u>1,78,062</u>
Charges... ..			1,78,062
Assets			1,45,966
Deficit			<u>32,096</u>

13. Mr. Pelly's proposals are in accordance with the general principle laid down by Government. As to the question of the best time for bringing them into practical operation, he suggests that the introduction of the new Settlement would be the most convenient time. He makes this suggestion on the ground that this Settlement will include the fees payable to village servants. So much of the assets required to make up the pay of the village officers depends on fees; that the collection of these must be placed on a satisfactory footing before any change can be introduced. Mr. Pelly, however, is under a misapprehension when he supposes that the new Settlement includes every cess payable by the Ryots. It was expressly ruled that the new Settlement should be exclusive of all these charges; that it should represent no more than the land tax payable to the State; and that cesses for whatever purpose levied or leviable should be extra imposts. Subsequently, the Road Fund was included in the Settlement, but this forms the only exception to the rule. Under all the circumstances the Government deem it expedient that the Kistna Village Establishments should remain as they are until the Village Cess Act is passed.

14. Mr. Pelly's arrangements do not include the Naikwadies and Nirgunties. The former will be transferred to the Police Department, the latter will be separately dealt with hereafter.

15. As regards the large towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor, it is desirable to consider whether a special Establishment would not be the best arrangement, such for instance as is adopted in Kurnool, where a well paid town Munsiff is retained. It is inexpedient to endeavour to keep up in large towns institutions which are suited only to agricultural villages. Mr. Pelly will report on this question after consulting the Collector.

(True Extracts)

Secretary to Government.

To C. Pelly, Esq.

To the Board of Revenue.

" Accountant General.

" Civil Paymaster.

" Inspector General Mufassal Police.

" Judicial Department.

Exd. R. H. Lee.

dist of 8 Nov

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