

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1733

Press
~~Mis.~~

18-29
Dated 2-11-1866

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd November 1866.

No. 18. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th June 1866, No. 1268.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 4157, passed in this Department on the 23rd December 1864, fixing the allowances of the Registrar General of Assurances in Madras, and the District Registrar for the Town of Madras, as well as the cost of their Office Establishments, and sanctioning experimentally for one year the grant to Mofussil District Registrars of Assurances of monthly salaries of Rupees 100 each, with commission at 10 per cent. or more on the fees realized in their offices, and Office Establishments costing Rupees 40 per mensem each, and to Deputy Registrars of commission at 50 per cent. on the fees paid into their offices, on the understanding that their Office Establishments will be paid out of the commission.

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 766, dated the 11th May 1866, forwarding, with other papers, for consideration and orders, a copy of a letter from the Government of Madras, referring to the Resolution abstracted above, and requesting that the cost of the Office Establishments of Mofussil District Registrars of Assurances in Madras, which that Resolution authorized temporarily, may now be sanctioned as a permanent charge.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of Madras solicits orders on one subject only, but in the papers forwarded by the Home Department, four points call for notice, viz. :—

1st.—The Office Establishment of the Registrar General of Assurances in Madras.

2nd.—The remuneration of Mofussil District Registrars.

3rd.—The Office Establishments of District Registrars.

4th.—The remuneration of Deputy Registrars.

2. On the first point the Governor General in Council observes that in the Resolution of the 23rd December 1864, the cost of the Office Establishment of the Registrar General of Assurances was limited to Rupees 300 per mensem, but on the 10th March 1866, the Government of Madras authorized the temporary entertainment by that Officer of six additional Clerks at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem, to clear off arrears, the accumulation of which was attributed to the inadequacy of the Registrar General's Establishment and the system, which the Madras Government deprecated, of copying instead of filing the abstracts of registry forwarded to the Registrar General by District Registrars for themselves, and their subordinates. But as the revised Indian Registration Act of 1866, which received the sanction of the Governor General on the 2nd April last, has introduced the system of filing, which the Government of Madras advocated, and has thus reduced the copying work in the Registrar General's Office, the limit of Rupees 300 per mensem, which was originally assigned to the cost of his establishment, must be maintained.

3. As regards the second point, it appears that, in accordance with the permission to increase the rate of commission for District Registrars, the Government of Madras first allowed those Officers 25 per cent. on the whole of the fees realized in their offices, and on the 10th March 1866, grants 25 per cent. on the first 600 Rupees of fees, and 10 per cent. on the remainder, to District Registrars who hold their offices in conjunction with some other appointments. According to the statement of District Registrars' fees, which is given in the 5th paragraph of the letter from the Registrar General to the Madras Government, No. 54, dated the 22nd February 1866, the amount of commission which the District Registrars, who are mostly Deputy Collectors, must have drawn at 25 per cent., and the amount which they would have drawn at 25 and 10 per cent., during the last five months of 1865, in addition to their salaries as Deputy Collectors, are as follows:—

Commission at 25 per cent.						Commission at 25 and 10 per cent.				
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
...	210	213	...	221	Godavery.....	...	174	175	...	178
...	...	...	...	261	North Arcot.....	...	...	...	...	194
...	...	...	232	370	South Arcot.....	...	...	...	182	238
326	291	379	518	1,114	Tanjore.....	223	266	241	297	535
341	244	278	441	968	Tranquebar.....	226	187	201	266	477
252	284	240	350	503	Tinnevely.....	191	203	186	230	291
282	262	217	410	324	Madurai.....	202	194	176	254	219
...	205	170	249	305	Trichinopoly.....	...	172	166	189	212
...	...	...	...	455	Salem.....	...	...	...	...	272
...	...	...	...	313	Cochin.....	...	...	...	...	215
...	184	...	...	...	South Canara.....	...	163	...	...	...
177	176	213	208	173	Tellicherry.....	160	160	175	173	160
324	228	351	326	379	Calicut.....	219	181	230	224	211

The commission of 25 and 10 per cent., though a reduction on the previous rate, is still unnecessarily high, and His Excellency in Council would substitute for it a fixed allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem for each District Registrar if the present system of appointing Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors to the Office is to be continued; but as it appears from the 4th paragraph of the letter from the Registrar General of Assurances to the Government of Madras, No. 3, dated the 10th January 1866, that the District Registrars in Madras, "never inspect the offices of their subordinates," and as the new Registration Act has considerably reduced the detail work in the Registrar's own offices, whereby their duties as District Registrars must be light, the Governor General in Council would suggest, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, whether the Collectors of Districts cannot be appointed District Registrars ex officio.

4. With respect to the continuance permanently of an Office Establishment, costing Rupees 40 a month for each District Registrar, the Governor General in Council requests that the Government of Madras will re-consider its application, the new Act having reduced the work in the offices of District Registrars; mean-

while, the commission allowed by the Madras Government to District Registrars is ample for meeting the charge for Office Establishments, from date of expiry of the sanction for the latter.

5. In reference to the fourth point, His Excellency in Council requests that a Return may be furnished showing the amount of commission drawn by the several Deputy Registrars at the present rate of 50 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home Department.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2809.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George for information, with reference to letter therefrom, No. 554, of the 13th of April last.

By Order.

SIMLA, HOME DEPARTMENT,
16th July 1866.

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Referred to the Registrar General of Assurances for his remarks.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
4th August 1866.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 19. From Major R. M. MACDONALD, Registrar General of Assurances, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 11th August 1866, No. 233.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks, with reference to the points discussed in the Proceedings of the Government of India, No. 1268, of 30th June, 1866.

2. As regards my own office, I trust the Government of India may be induced to re-consider that portion of their Resolution which limits the cost of my Establishment to Rupees 300. It is most essential that the salary of my principal Native Subordinate should be fixed at such an amount as may render it possible to permanently secure the services of a person possessing the necessary qualifications for the appointment. The services of such a person cannot be secured for Rupees 60. Under the existing arrangement, there seems every probability that the post will be accepted merely as a stepping stone to some better remunerated situation, and that, as soon as the individual who is selected for it has been taught his duties, he will be succeeded by some one else, with whom the process of instruction must be recommenced. This would be highly inconvenient if I were always at the Presidency, but it is doubly so when my duties render prolonged absences almost indispensable.

GENERAL DUTIES.	
Manager.....	120
Correspondence and Travelling Clerk.....	40
1st Clerk.....	20
EXAMINING AND FILING INDEES.	
Malayalam and Candia Clerk.....	40
Tamil and Telugu Clerks, on Rupees 25.....	75
2nd Clerk.....	20
PEONS.	
Head Peon.....	8
7 Peons, at Rupees 7.....	49
Sweeper.....	8
	300

In Bengal, the salary of the Head Assistant is fixed at Rupees 120, and that, salary does not seem higher than is really necessary. With this addition of Rupees 60, the Establishment noted in the margin may prove sufficient under the new Act, when the arrears which have accumulated under the old Act have been worked off. If, however, the orders of the Government of India are impera-

tive, a Head Clerk on Rupees 60 must necessarily be substituted for a Manager on Rupees 120. I may mention, in connection with this subject, that the Establishment applied for in Bombay for the office of the Registrar General, under the new Act, costs Rupees 975 per mensem, and that the sum sanctioned for the office of the Registrar General of the North West Provinces is Rupees 622.

3. The appointment of Collectors as Registrars of Districts was objected to in paragraph 5 of the Government Order, No. 1608, of the 7th November 1864, on the ground that their duties did not admit of any additional work being imposed upon them, and that their absences from their Head Quarter Stations were so frequent, that, for nearly half the year, the office of Registrar would devolve, under Section 10 of Act XVI of 1864, on the Civil Judges. The last objection has been removed by Section 11 of Act XX of 1866. The former still exists, although it has been somewhat weakened by the reduction of work in the Registrar's office. If Collectors are appointed at all, they should, I think, be paid for the extra labor imposed upon them. The plan of appointing Collectors Ex-officio Registrars, without any remuneration, which is suggested by the Government of India, has been tried in Bengal, but, judging from the following extracts, this system can hardly be deemed a model for imitation.

Extract from paragraph 19 of the Registrar General's report, No. 8028, dated the 18th October 1865, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

"With regard to the Districts, I am not satisfied with the present system. It seems impossible to make District Registrars pay due attention to their duties. I have reduced their detail work as much as possible (in one respect when I proposed to relieve them of the custody of the records of the old offices, going beyond what Government approved of) and their routine duties are in no case more than insignificant; but I have the right to expect from them a practical and intelligent supervision of the work of their subordinates. This does not exist, or in very rare instances. The District Registrar is generally quite unaware of what is going on; in looking over the offices of the Deputies, I meet with no trace of his visits. I find important differences of practice prevailing in the offices of a District and Deputy Registrar under the same roof, and the District Officer's practice is not always the more correct; where it is, it is because he can afford to pay for a better Establishment, not because he knows the law or rules better. Indeed he very seldom knows them well enough to make his supervision, if he exercises it, of any practical worth. I have proposed that these Officers should be paid when

"the Department can afford to do so, but that is rather because I think it fair that all concerned in the administration of a productive Department should proportionably derive benefit from its productiveness, so far as we are indebted for it to their personal exertions, than because I suppose that the increase of an Officer's salary by a fifteenth or twentieth will make him more willing to do what is equally his duty under present circumstances. District Registrars belong to a conscientious class of workmen, and it is no question of lucre that leads them to neglect any part of their work. I believe that the simple fact is that the Magistrate and Collector is over-worked. Every year additional duties are imposed upon him; the new Police system, the new Jail Rules, increase his personal responsibility, and meanwhile the Court and the Board show no disposition to relax in their requirements. The strain upon him is immense, and he does not feel it, simply because, it being impossible for him to carry out all his duties, he is reduced to pick and choose. He does what he can, what seems to him most important, and leaves the rest to chance and his subordinates. Naturally, the Registration Department, as apparently not so important as others, nor so immediately connected with his more legitimate duties, is one of those which suffer from neglect. I believe this to be the rationale of the want of interest in the Department displayed by District Officers, and I am not sure that they are greatly to blame. I should like to see a complete change in the system. * * *

Extract, paragraph 10, of the letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Registrar General of Assurances, No. 6449, dated the 17th November 1865.

"Your remarks in paragraph 19 are deserving of consideration, but the Lieutenant-Governor will wait a longer experience of the working of the Act before suggesting any change. I am, however, desired to request that you will furnish a copy of this paragraph to all District Registrars, and impress on them the necessity for attending to their duties, which, if regularly performed, will occupy a very small portion of their time. You should specially report to Government any case in which the duties of District Registrar are neglected after due warning."

In the North West Provinces, the Judges are Ex-officio Registrars; but the following extract from paragraph 38 of the Registrar General's Administration Report, No. 101, of the 14th March 1866, shows that the system of obtaining the services of these Officers gratuitously is not one advocated by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"My previous proposal for remuneration to District Registrars, although powerfully backed by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was negatived so decidedly by the Government of India, that I have some hesitation in again referring to the subject; but, as a doubt that the Department might not turn out sufficiently remunerative to admit of the District Registrars being paid, may, to a certain extent, have been one of the reasons for refusal to acknowledge their services, I again respectfully beg to urge their claims for remuneration; and, with the funds, as I have shown, in so prosperous a state, I hope that the Government of India may be induced to re-consider the question."

The main objection to the Madras system, and it is a very serious one, is that the Registrars are not able to inspect the offices of their Subordinates. If periodical visits were allowed, as suggested in my letter, No. 103, of the 1st May, I think the

Deputy Collectors would be a very suitable class of Officers for these posts. An amount of remuneration which might seem insignificant to a Collector would not be insignificant to them, while the circumstance of their having charge of the Treasury ought to greatly facilitate the checking of commission bills, and the preparation of returns relating to receipts and disbursements connected with registration. With regard to the amount of remuneration to be assigned to this office, the sum proposed, viz., Rupees 100, seems low, and I doubt whether it should be uniform, as there is far more work in some Districts than in others. If the average is not to exceed Rupees 100, I would suggest that the total amount available for the 21 Mofussil Districts, viz., Rupees 2100, be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
4 First Class Districts, at Rupees 150.....	600
9 Second do., at „ 100.....	900
8 Third do., at „ 75.....	600

Total...2,100

It may be remarked, however, that Major Stevenson, the Registrar of Tranquebar, holds no other office, and on that ground at present draws a higher rate of commission than the other Registrars. In cases of this kind, a higher fixed salary should, I think, be allowed, or it may happen that the Registrar will be worse remunerated than some of his Sub-Registrars, and Rupees 300 does not seem at all too high a sum in such cases.

1. In Bombay, an Establishment, costing Rupees 55, exclusive of Rupees 3 for contingencies, has been applied for, for each of the Mofussil Registrars. In the North

A.	Rs.
Clerk.....	30
Peon.....	6
Contingencies.....	4
	40
B.	Rs.
Head Clerk.....	24
Clerk.....	12
Contingencies.....	4
	40

West Provinces, the sum hitherto sanctioned has been Rupees 40, but application has now been made for an allowance ranging from Rupees 60 to Rupees 15. In this Presidency, the sum allowed is Rupees 40, which the Registrars are allowed to allot in either of the modes noted in the margin, the total cost for 21 Mofussil Districts being Rupees 840 per mensem. If a detailed establishment is to be assigned to each office, I would fix it as follows:—

FIRST CLASS DISTRICTS.	Rs.
Head Clerk.....	24
Clerk.....	12
Contingencies.....	4
	40
SECOND CLASS DISTRICTS.	Rs.
Head Clerk.....	24
Clerk.....	12
Contingencies.....	4
	40
THIRD CLASS DISTRICTS.	Rs.
Clerk.....	24
Contingencies.....	4
	28

4 First Class Districts, at Rs. 52...	208
9 Second do. at „ 40...	360
8 Third do. at „ 28...	224
	792

Peon for the Registrar of Tranquebar.....	6
	798

It would, however, I think, be better to allow each Officer a fixed sum for writers and stationery, leaving him to apportion it as he pleased, and not requiring any

account of its expenditure. This would get rid of the necessity of monthly checking a number of petty contingent bills for stationery, and would make it the interest of the Registrars not to permit their writers to fall in arrears with their work. At present, arrears are found to accumulate in offices, in which there has been, comparatively speaking, little to do, and the Registrars do not seem to look sufficiently after their writers. In the event of an arrangement of this nature being sanctioned, the allowance might be fixed in round numbers as follows:—

4 First Class Districts, at Rupees 50.....	200
9 Second do. „ 40.....	360
8 Third do. „ 30.....	240
	800
Extra allowance for Tranquebar...	6
	806

This Establishment ought, I think, to suffice for all the ordinary current duties, which may be defined as follows:—

- Examining and filing current Indexes.
- Preparing Indexes to the current Indexes, if ordered.
- Checking monthly returns of Sub-Registrars, and conducting correspondence with them.
- Preparing returns, for transmission to General Registry Office, and conducting correspondence with Registrar General.

The Registrar will, however, occasionally have to register instruments in his own office, and to furnish copies and extracts to persons applying for them. An instrument affecting immoveable property in several Sub-Districts may be brought to him for registration, and in that case it may be necessary to prepare 5 or 6 copies of a long deed. Any extra work of this kind should, I think, be performed by extra copyists, and I would therefore allow the Registrar the same commission in such cases as a Sub-Registrar draws, viz., 50 per cent., it being distinctly understood that such commission is not to be allowed for the registration of instruments which can be registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar at Head Quarters.

5. The information required by the Government of India, with regard to the commission drawn by the Sub-Registrars, has been already furnished to Government in the detailed return of registration appended to my Administration Reports.

6. I take this opportunity of submitting a letter, of the 9th instant, from the Registrar of Madras, applying for an

	Rs.
1 Clerk.....	40
1 Do.	35
1 Do.	25
1 Do.	20
2 Peons.....	14
Contingencies.....	16
	150

increase of establishment. Mr. Ferrand's salary is fixed at Rupees 500 per mensem, plus one-tenth of the fees, and his Establishment costs Rupees 150 per mensem. Omitting the cost of such items as

a fire-proof box, seal, books, furniture, share of house-rent, &c., this office does not cover its ordinary monthly expenditure, unless the fees amount to Rupees 722½.

1865.		
January	209	2 0
February	216	0 0
March	281	0 0
April	300	1 0
May	327	5 0
June	514	4 0
July	238	8 0
August	545	12 0
September	676	12 0
October	687	4 0
November	591	12 0
December	624	4 0
1866.		
January	610	0 0
February	570	4 0
March	626	8 0
April	639	4 0
May	765	0 0
June	1197	12 0
July	961	4 0

It will be observed that from January to July 1865, under the original table of fees, the office was worked at a heavy loss to Government; that from August 1865 to April 1866, under the amended table of fees, the receipts more nearly approximated to the expenditure; and that since May 1866, under the present table of fees, the office may be pronounced quite self-supporting. I see, therefore, no objection to the addition of a clerk, on Rupees 20, to Mr. Ferrand's establishment.

From J. G. FERRAND, Esq., District Registrar, Madras, to the Registrar General of Assurances;
dated Madras, 9th August 1866.

I beg to bring to your notice that my Establishment is insufficient, and request that you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of Government for my employing an additional Clerk on Rupees 20 per mensem.

2. There is an increase in the number of instruments registered in June and July, the total monthly average for these months in the principal Registers, viz., Books 1, 2, and 4, being 332, while the average for the year ending 30th April 1866, is 307. I do not include the registrations in May in the comparison, as it was an exceptional month. The small number of registrations of instruments relating to immoveable property in this month, viz., 186, (while in June and July the numbers of the same class of Instruments amounted to 288 and 285 respectively), was owing to the requirements of Section 21 of the new Registration Act, which came into force on the 1st of May, not being known, and the insufficient description of parcels preventing many documents of this class being accepted for registration.

3. I beg to mention that it is not merely the increase in the number of instruments registered, above shown, that renders an increase to my Establishment necessary. I found it exceedingly difficult to prevent the work falling into arrears before, and now, not only is there an increase in the number of registrations, but the preparation of the Indexes, in the form prescribed by the present Registration Act, entails additional work. There is also considerable time taken up in explaining to unintelligent persons the entries which have now to be made in the endorsements by parties executing instruments, and by witnesses examined.

4. The result is that, although the Clerks work in the same room as myself, and are immediately under my eye, the copying into the Registers has so fallen into arrears that, at this date, there are uncopied 108 instruments in Book 1, and 133 in Book 2, and I cannot return instruments belonging to the former Register before 23 days, and those belonging to the latter Register before 28 days.

5. The inconvenience to the public is consequently very great, and it will probably have the effect of diminishing voluntary registration.

6. I have deferred making this application until I have allowed sufficient time to elapse, after the commencement of the arrears, to satisfy myself that the work devolving on my office cannot be performed without an increase of Establishment.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Commission drawn by the several Sub-Registrars of Assurances in the Madras Presidency during the year 1865-66.

Districts.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.		District.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
Ganjam.	Goomsur	209	2 0	Godavery. (Continued).	Kovur	32	2 0
	Suradah	8	8 0		Cocanada	394	4 0
	Aska	90	14 0		Pittapur	202	4 0
	Poorshottapur	65	14 0		Nilapalli	144	12 0
	Ganjam	54	0 0		Tuni	245	4 0
	Berhampore	242	12 0			3,662	2 0
	Itchapore	60	4 0				
	Sompettah	14	14 0		Bunder	293	8 0
	Teekaly	125	10 0		Divi	24	12 0
	Nursannapettah	193	12 0		Gudivada	68	4 0
	Chicacole	241	12 0		Kaikaloor	5	4 0
	Parla Kimedy	59	2 0		Nuzid	28	12 0
Vizagapatam.	Kalingapatam	22	6 0	Kistna.	Vissannapett	47	4 0
	Munsurcottah	5	6 0		Bezwa	33	8 0
		1,394	4 0		Nandegama	33	0 0
	Vizagapatam	200	6 0		Juggiapett	87	7 11
	Yelamanchelli	168	2 0		Guntoor	142	8 0
	Nursipatam	87	12 0		Mungalagiry	10	0 0
	Anakapalli	251	10 0		Repalli	66	6 0
	Bimlipatam	115	14 0		Tenalli	122	8 0
	Vizianagram	239	0 0		Bapatla	44	4 0
	Salur	89	6 0		Kankuman	146	10 0
	Gazapatnam	60	10 0		Rajahpett	57	2 0
	Parvatipur	98	6 0		Vinukonda	6	6 0
Godavery.	Chipurupalli	90	14 0	Nellore.	Dachapalli	18	4 0
	Palaconda	132	10 0		Tumurucodoo	144	4 0
	Viravilli	271	0 0		Krossur	50	8 0
	Srungavarapukota	95	14 0			1,430	7 11
	Bobbili	41	8 0		Salurupett	125	4 0
	Gunupur	8	0 0		Venkatagiri	5	14 0
	Rayagada	14	10 0		Gudur	125	6 0
	Jeypur	14	0 0		Striharikota	1	8 0
		1,979	10 0		Rapur	18	8 0
	Draksharama	92	2 0		Nellore	217	6 0
	Alamuru	82	10 0		Allur	27	2 0
	Bickavolu	91	14 0		Atinakur	31	0 0
Cuddapah.	Amalapur	307	8 0		Kavali	26	0 0
	Kottapeta	153	10 0		Udayigiri	7	10 0
	Nursapur	226	2 0		Kandukur	23	4 0
	Sivakodu	262	14 0		Kanigiri	36	0 0
	Tanuku	273	4 0		Ongole	93	6 0
	Pentapad	78	6 0		Addanki	27	4 0
	Viravaseram	134	12 0		Podile	3	0 0
	Akvid	59	8 0		Darisi	2	10 0
	Rajahmundry	204	8 0			771	2 0
	Rughoodevapuram	11	8 0		Cuddapah	125	4 0
	Peddapur	364	10 0		Camalapur	36	4 0
	Prattipadu	60	4 0		Proddatur	46	6 0
	Ellore	207	6 0		Jammalamadagu	47	0 0
	Chintalapudi	1	4 0		Pulivendula	15	0 0
	Yernagudem	18	12 0		Cadiri	38	6 0
	Polaveram	12	10 0				

STATEMENT showing the amount of Commission drawn by the several
Sub-Registrars, &c.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.	District.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Cuddapah—(Continued.)	Muddenpully...	125 10 0	Madras and Chingleput—(Continued.)	Uttramallur...	72 14 0
	Calacada ...	90 4 0		Conjevarani ...	339 8 0
	Prelair...	21 6 0		Streeperoomattur...	126 8 0
	Royachoty...	45 8 0		Trivallur...	187 0 0
	Pullempett ...	44 0 0		Sattivedu...	29 8 0
	Chitwail ...	14 14 0		Ponneri...	100 6 0
	Siddhavatam ...	20 12 0		Saint Thomas' Mount...	...
	Badwail ...	48 4 0			
		721 14 0			1,653 10 0
Kurnool.	Kurnool...	437 12 0	North Arcot.	Chittoor...	320 14 0
	Ramalakota ...	64 8 0		Chendragherri...	134 4 0
	Atmakur...	106 2 0		Palmanair ...	80 8 0
	Nandikotkur ...	201 2 0		Venkataghericota...	13 4 0
	Kalva ...	159 12 0		Gudiyatham...	150 0 0
	Nundial ...	131 6 0		Vellere ...	417 14 0
	Peapali...	18 4 0		Poloor...	61 10 0
	Pattikonda ...	6 14 0		Wandawash...	77 6 0
	Koilkuntla ...	81 8 0		Arcot...	285 4 0
	Sirvell ...	55 12 0		Wallajah...	194 12 0
Bellary.	Cumbum...	104 10 0	South Arcot.	Arnee ...	145 8 0
	Chapalamadugu ...	12 14 0		Kalastree...	53 4 0
	Markapuram...	16 14 0		Maderpakam...	0 14 0
		1,397 6 0		Narayanavanam...	52 6 0
				Tirutani...	71 2 0
				Kangundi...	68 6 0
				Punganur...	32 4 0
					2,159 8 0
Bellary.	Bellary ...	518 10 0	South Arcot.	Tindevanam...	109 10 0
	Sirogooppah ...	63 0 0		Merkanam...	25 12 0
	Hospett ...	113 0 0		Trinamallie...	50 4 0
	Kumpli...	65 0 0		Chengam...	3 8 0
	Kudligi ...	49 4 0		Vilapooram...	328 0 0
	Hoovinhadguly ...	51 8 0		Vanur...	103 10 0
	Harpunkully ...	47 10 0		Ellavanassur...	47 2 0
	Alur ...	53 8 0		Tricovilur...	57 0 0
	Adonie...	66 2 0		Virdachellum...	73 8 0
	Goaty...	18 4 0		Thittagudy...	16 12 0
Bellary.	Ooravacondah...	25 6 0	South Arcot.	Cuddalore...	558 12 0
	Tadputtry...	51 10 0		Tiruvady...	366 14 0
	Ratdrug ...	37 0 0		Chedumbaram...	581 8 0
	Anuntapur...	113 4 0		Manargudy...	250 12 0
	Dhurnavarum...	67 6 0		Kullacurchy...	6 2 0
	Kullandroog...	19 4 0			2,579 2 0
	Penkondah...	70 8 0			
	Bookkaputnum...	21 6 0			
	Hindupur...	60 4 0			
	Maducksera...	213 6 0			
Madras and Chingleput.	Bellary Cantonment...	6 0 0	Tanjore.	Tanjore...	930 8 0
		1,731 4 0		Trivadi...	818 6 0
				Vullum...	159 9 0
				Combaconum...	1,839 2 0
				Valangimau...	807 4 0
				Madhirarjunam...	639 12 0
				Manargudi...	930 0 0
				Nidamangalam...	392 8 0

STATEMENT showing the amount of Commission drawn by the several
Sub-Registrars, &c.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.	Districts.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Tanjore—(Continued.)	Pattukottai...	333 8 0	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	1,800 0 0
	Arandhangi...	613 10 0		Lalgudi...	488 4 0
		7,513 10 0		Muscri...	259 8 0
				Torjore...	169 2 0
				Chettikolam...	190 12 0
				Kulittalai...	272 10 0
				Manaparai...	63 4 0
				Marungapuri...	117 10 0
				Jeyacondasholapuram...	45 0 0
				Rajendrapatam...	29 0 0
Tranquebar.	Shialli...	858 12 0	Trichinopoly.	Keelapalur...	20 14 0
	Mayaveram...	955 4 0		Perambalur...	91 0 0
	Tranquebar...	914 8 0		Sattanur...	61 14 0
	Nannilam...	1,000 0 0		Trichinopoly Cantonment...	0 10 0
	Negapatam...	1,032 8 0			3,609 8 0
	Trivalore...	823 2 0			
	Tirutorapundi...	489 6 0			
	Vedaraniem...	263 10 0			
		6,337 2 0			
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely...	1,513 0 0	Salem.	Salem...	581 4 0
	Seevalaperi...	362 4 0		Ahtur...	97 0 0
	Ambasamudram...	350 8 0		Namkal...	411 0 0
	Pattamady...	1,085 12 0		Paramathi...	141 2 0
	Tenkasy...	250 10 0		Trichengode...	81 0 0
	Sankaranainarcovil...	178 8 0		Shenkerydrug...	89 2 0
	Srivilliputtur...	205 14 0		Razipur...	260 8 0
	Wattrap...	42 10 0		Shervaroy Hills...	42 12 0
	Saltur...	119 14 0		Womalur...	71 8 0
	Virdupatty...	294 10 0		Darampuri...	172 2 0
Madura.	Ottapidaram...	105 6 0	Coimbatore.	Pennagaram...	134 14 0
	Tuticorin...	229 6 0		Usur...	192 14 0
	Vilathicolum...	37 10 0		Denkencotta...	175 8 0
	Kytur...	88 4 0		Kistnageri...	314 14 0
	Tenkarai...	343 8 0		Tripatur...	231 4 0
	Kulasegarapatam...	186 14 0		Vaniembady...	113 4 0
	Coilpatam...	266 6 0		Uttengeri...	40 0 0
	Nanguneri...	297 12 0			3,150 0 0
	Rathapuram...	93 10 0			
		6,052 6 0			
Madura.	Madura...	1,716 2 0	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore...	633 4 0
	Terumangalam...	122 4 0		Matapolliem...	26 10 0
	Usilampatti...	10 6 0		Suttimungalum...	250 14 0
	Melur...	144 12 0		Talavady...	...
	Dindigul...	97 4 0		Colligal...	79 10 0
	Nellakottai...	62 6 0		Pollachy...	143 8 0
	Vedasenthur...	65 8 0		Annamally...	67 8 0
	Periakolam...	100 14 0		Perindoray...	199 12 0
	Chinnamanur...	45 2 0		Bhowany...	158 14 0
	Palani...	415 4 0		Pulladam...	191 8 0
Madura.	Vilpatti...	...	Coimbatore.	Avenashy...	182 2 0
	Shevagunga...	318 2 0		Neilgherry...	301 4 0
	Teruppur...	140 12 0		Caroor...	337 4 0
	Ramanad...	615 6 0		Aravacoorchy...	73 14 0
	Muthukullattur...	114 8 0		Oodoomalapettah...	359 14 0
	Terechuly...	345 8 0		Dharapuram...	128 8 0
	Teruvadana...	78 14 0		Kongayam...	25 0 0
	Pamben...	31 4 0		Wellington...	...
		4,424 4 0			3,157 11 0

STATEMENT showing the amount of Commission drawn by the several
Sub-Registrars, &c.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.			District.	Sub-Registrars.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
South Canara.	Mangalore.....	739	2	0	Calicut.	Chalipoya... ..	148	8	0
	Buntwal.....	203	8	0		Gudalur	182	14	0
	Mulki... ..	117	4	0		Chavayur... ..	252	2	0
	Udipi... ..	397	0	0		Calicut... ..	633	2	0
	Karkal... ..	89	0	0		Manjeri... ..	249	2	0
	Cundapur... ..	225	14	0		Tirunali... ..	231	0	0
	Baindur... ..	120	12	0		Tiruvangadi... ..	322	10	0
	Cassergode... ..	385	8	0		Ponani... ..	450	8	0
	Nilaiswar... ..	193	4	0		Betutpudiangadi... ..	378	14	0
	Vittal... ..	375	8	0		Tirtala... ..	201	8	0
	Upinangady... ..	79	14	0		Kutungal... ..	521	6	0
	Beltangady... ..	56	6	0		Palghaut... ..	774	12	0
Tellicherry.		2,983	0	0		Kolangod... ..	700	8	0
	Udeyomkunu... ..	834	0	0		Allatur... ..	391	6	0
	Taliparamba... ..	260	2	0		Perindalamanna... ..	376	2	0
	Cannanore... ..	334	12	0		Manarghat... ..	305	2	0
	Anjerakandi... ..	107	0	0		Cherpulasheri... ..	265	8	0
	Kadirur... ..	513	8	0		Cochin... ..	122	8	0
	Tellicherry... ..	344	6	0		Tangachery... ..	2	8	0
	Chavasheri... ..	114	4	0		Anjengo... ..	7	0	0
	Badagara... ..	317	8	0			6,526	0	0
	Kutiadi... ..	293	8	0					
	Quilandy... ..	212	8	0					
	Manantoddy... ..	402	0	0					
	Cantonment of Cannanore... ..	3	4	0					
		3,740	12	0					

No. 20. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, dated Fort Saint George, 2nd November 1866, No. 1733.

In acknowledging the receipt of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 30th June last, No. 1268, regarding the Office Establishments in the Registration Department of this Presidency, and the remuneration of District and Deputy Registrars, I am directed to forward the annexed copy of a letter from the Registrar General, and to offer the following remarks.

11th August 1866, No. 233.

2. Four points are discussed in the Proceedings under acknowledgment, viz:—
 - 1st.—The Office Establishment of the Registrar General of Assurances in Madras.
 - 2nd.—The remuneration of District Registrars.
 - 3rd.—The Office Establishments of District Registrars.
 - 4th.—The remuneration of Deputy Registrars.

3. On the first point, the Government of India have directed that, as the revised Registration Act has reduced the amount of copying work in the Registrar General's Office, the limit of 300 Rupees per mensem, which was originally assigned

to the cost of his Establishment, shall be maintained. I am directed, however, to submit for the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government the remarks made by the Registrar General, in paragraph 2 of his letter of the 11th August, in which he points out the inadequacy of the salary (Rupees 60 per mensem) at present assigned to the Chief Clerk in his Office, and the great difficulty of securing and retaining the services of a competent person on this scale of salary. The Governor in Council trusts that, for the reasons advanced by the Registrar General, the additional charge proposed by him of Rupees 60 per mensem may be sanctioned. With this addition, the cost of the Registrar General's Establishment will be only Rupees 360 per mensem, which is moderate, compared with the Establishments stated to have been sanctioned for the North West Provinces.

4. As regards the second point, the Government of India, referring to the greatly reduced work in the District Registrars' Offices under the new Act, and to the circumstance that these Officers do not inspect the Offices of their subordinates, inquire whether the Collectors of Districts cannot be appointed District Registrars Ex-officio. The Madras Government consider such an arrangement to be altogether impracticable. The duties of the Chief District Officers in this Presidency are very onerous, and do not admit of any additional work being imposed upon them; while their absences from their Head Quarter Stations are necessarily so frequent, that, for a considerable portion of the year, the Office of District Registrar, if the Collector were appointed to it, would practically devolve on another Officer, under Section 11 of the Act. In the opinion of the Governor in Council, the present arrangement, under which the Office of District Registrar is usually held by Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, is the best that can be devised. The main objection which has been advanced against the present system, namely, that the Deputy Collectors are unable to inspect the Sub-Registry Offices, has been removed by arrangements recently made by this Government, which provide for the periodical examination of those offices by Covenanted Officers.

Vide Proceedings of Government, 15th October 1866, No. 1623, accompanying.

5. In regard to the mode of remunerating District Registrars, the Governor in Council thinks that a fixed allowance may be properly substituted for the fees now drawn by those Officers. Instead of a uniform rate of Rupees 100, however, the Government would advocate the adoption of a graduated scale, such as that proposed by Major Macdonald, the work in the different Districts being far from equal. The remuneration would thus be proportioned, in some measure, to the work to be performed, while the aggregate cost would be the same as under the plan suggested by the Supreme Government. In the exceptional cases pointed out by the Registrar General, namely, where the District Registrar is a non-official, holding no other office, as is the case, of necessity, in Tranquebar, a higher rate of salary than 100 Rupees would be necessary; the sum of 300 Rupees, proposed by Major Macdonald, does not seem too high.

6. The third point to be considered is the question of allowing an Office Establishment to each District Registrar. Although the detail work in these offices has certainly been much lightened by the new Act, the Registrar General, it will

Paragraph 3.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd November 1866.*

be seen, considers an Establishment indispensable for conducting the ordinary current duties, the nature of which is specified in paragraph 4 of his letter. The plan of allowing a fixed sum for writers and stationery, and allowing the Registrar to apportion it as he thinks fit, seems preferable to assigning a detailed Establishment, and the proposed rates of 50 Rupees for 1st Class Districts, 40 for the 2nd, and 30 for 3rd Class, would seem appropriate. The total expense under this arrangement will be within the amount now incurred for Establishments.

7. The information required in reference to the remuneration of the Deputy Registrars, will be found in the statement appended to this letter.

8. I am directed, in conclusion, to request that the addition of a Clerk, on a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem, to the office of the District Registrar at Madras, the necessity for which is shown in the 6th paragraph of Major Macdonald's letter, may receive the sanction of the Government of India.

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

N^o 233

General Registry Office
Madras
11th August 1866.

From

Major R. M. Macdonald
Registrar General of Assurances
Madras

To

The Hon. A. J. A. Ashburnham
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir

I have the honor to submit the following remarks with reference to the points discussed in the Proceedings of the Government of India N^o 1268 of 30th June 1866.

2. As regards my own office I trust the Government of India may be induced to reconsider that portion of their resolution which limits the cost of my establishment to Rs. 300. It is most essential that the salary of my principal native subordinate should be fixed at such an amount as may render it possible to permanently secure the services of a person possessing the necessary qualifications for the appointment. The services of such a person cannot be secured for Rs. 60. Under

the existing arrangement, there seems every probability that the post will be accepted merely as a stepping stone to some better remunerated situation and that as soon as the individual who is selected for it has been taught his duties, he will be succeeded by some one else, with whom the process of instruction must be recommenced. This would be highly inconvenient if I were always at the Presidency, but it is doubly so, when my duties render prolonged absence almost indispensable. In Bengal, the salary of the

Head Assistant

is fixed at Rs

120, and that

salary does

not seem higher

than is really

necessary. With

this addition of

Rs. 60, the esta-

blishment noted

in the margin

may prove

sufficient under

General Duties.		Rs.
Manager		120
Correspondence & Travelling Clerk		40
Copyist		20
Examining & Filing Indexes.		
1. Malayalam & Canarese Clerk		40
3. Tamil & Telugu Clerks on Rs. 25.		75
2. do do do on Rs. 20.		40
Peons		
Head Peon		8
2 Peons at Rs. 7.		14
Sweepers		3
		360

the new Act when the arrears which have accumulated under the old Act have been worked off. If however the orders of the Government of India are imperative, a Head Clerk on Rs 60

No 235

Memorandum

The Registrar General of Assurances has the honor to forward a letter of the 9th August from the Registrar of Madras which should have accompanied his letter No 233 of the 11th Instant.

General Registry
Office, Madras
13th August 1886

A.M. handed by
Registrar General

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sept 25/1866
with a copy of Order 1873.

Judicial Department.
No. 1733.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,

Home Department.

Amra

Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India in the Financial Department, dated 30th June last No 1260, regarding the office establishments in the Registration department of this Presidency, and the remuneration of District and Deputy Registrars, I am directed to forward the annexed copy of a letter from the Registrar General, and

W.D.

Recd. from Secy.

11 Aug 1866 No 233
13th do 235

Recd. 15th Sept 1866

Secy. to Govt.

13th Sept 1866

1/9 235

Enclosure - 1

2/9 1774.

*Forwarded to the Secy. to Govt. 14th Sept 1866
Register of the Revenue
Department
No 10 per month*

*Oct 31-1866
1818000
1220*

to offer the following remarks.
2. Four points are
discussed in the Proceedings
under acknowledgment,
viz,

- 1st The Office Establishment
of the Registrar General
of Assurances in Madras.
- 2nd The remuneration of
District Registrars.
- 3rd The office establishment
of District Registrars.
- 4th The remuneration of
Deputy Registrars.

3. On the first point
the Government of India
have directed that, as
the revised Registration
Act has reduced the
amount of copying work
in the Registrar General's
office, the limit of 300 Rs
per

48
2
per mensem which was
originally assigned to the
cost of his establishment
shall be maintained.
I am directed however to
submit for the favorable
consideration of the Supreme
Govt. the remarks made
by the Registrar General
in para 2 of his letter of
the 11th August, in which
he points out the inadequacy
of the salary (Rs 60 per
mensem) at present as-
signed to the Chief Clerk
in his office, and the great
difficulty of securing and
retaining the services of a
competent person on this
scale of salary. The
Governor in Council
trusts that for the reasons
advanced

advanced by the Registrar General, the additional charge proposed by him of Rs 60 per mensem may be sanctioned. With this addition the cost of the Registrar General's establishment will be only Rs 360 per mensem, which is moderate compared with the establishments stated to have been sanctioned for the North West Provinces.

4. As regards the second point, the Govt. of India, referring to the greatly reduced work in the District Registrar's Office under the new Act, and to the circumstance that these officers do not inspect the

121
the offices of their Subordinates, inquire whether the Collector of Districts cannot be appointed District Registrar, ex-officio. The Madras Government ^{consider} such an arrangement to be altogether impracticable. The duties of the Chief District Officer in this Presidency are very onerous and do not admit of any additional work being imposed upon them, while their absences from their head quarter stations are necessarily so frequent that for a considerable portion of the year the office of District Registrar, if the Collector were appointed to it, would practically devolve on another officer under

4

under Section 11 of the Act.
 In the opinion of the Governor
 in Council the present
 arrangement, under which
 the office of District Registrar
 is usually held by an
 covenanted Deputy Collector
 is the best that can be
 devised. The main objection
 which has been advanced
 against the present system,
 namely, that the Deputy
 Collectors are unable to
 inspect the sub-registry
 offices, has been removed
 by arrangements recently
 made by this Government
 which provide for the
 periodical examination
 of those offices by Covenanted
 Officers.

Proposed
 vide L.C. 15 Oct/66 No. 1623
 accompanying -

5. In regard to the
 made

para 3.

mode of remunerating
 District Registrars, the
 Governor in Council think
 that a fixed allowance
 may be properly sub-
 stituted for the fees now
 drawn by those officers.
 Instead of a uniform rate
 of Rs 100, however, the
 Government would advocate
 the adoption of a graduated
 scale such as that proposed
 by Major Macdonald,
 the work in the different
 districts being far from
 equal. The remuneration
 would thus be proportioned
 in some measure to the
 work to be performed,
 while the aggregate
 cost would be the same
 as

as under the plan suggested
by the Supreme Government.
In the exceptional cases
pointed out by the Registrar
General, namely where
the District Registrar is
a non-official holding
no other office as is the
case in ^{of necessity} Manguebar, a
higher rate of salary than
100 Rs would be necessary.
The sum of 300 Rs pro-
posed by Major Macdonald
does not seem too high.

6. The third point to
be considered is the question
of allowing an office
establishment to each
District Registrar. Although
the detail work in these
offices has certainly been
much lightened by the
new

will it not be asked by
the ~~Govt~~ of India why the
same system cannot be applied
at Manguebar as elsewhere?
whether there must be a non-
official Registrar? - W.D.

We have no diffy
color at Manguebar.

new Act, the Registrar
General, it will be seen,
consider an establishment
indispensable for conducting
the ordinary current duties,
the nature of which is
specified in para 1, of his
letter. The plan of allowing
a fixed sum for written
and stationery and allowing
the Registrar to apportion
it as he thinks fit, seems
preferable to assigning
a detailed establishment,
and the proposed rates of
50 Rs for 1st Class District,
40 for the 2^d, and 30 for
3^d Class, would seem
appropriate. The total
expense under this
arrangement will be
within the amount now
incurred for establishments
The

7 The information required in reference to the remuneration of the Deputy Registrar, will be found in the Statement appended to this letter.

8 I am directed in conclusion to request that the addition of a Clerk on a salary of Rs 20 per mensem to the office of the District Registrar at Madras, the necessity for which is shown in the 8th para of Major Macdonald's letter may receive the sanction of the Government of India.

10223 11/11/18
The 3rd of Nov 18.
E.N.
The 11th of Nov 18.
after 11/11/18

Fort Saint George
2nd November 1885

10223 11/11/18
The 11th of Nov 18
for office

Judicial 1866 Report

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