

Judicial (1899) Department.

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G.O., No. 477

DATED 7-7-99

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Passing order on the proposals of
the Special Comm. for the Madras
& Tinnevely Dis. for the establishment
of an adol Police Force in Tinnevely

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government {1899} of Madras. JUDICIAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1899.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 1077, 7th July 1899.

JULY.

Passing orders on the proposals of the Special Commissioner for the Madura and Tinnevely Districts for the establishment of an additional Police Force in Tinnevely.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Special Commissioner for Madura and Tinnevely Districts, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, dated Satur, 30th June 1899, Cur. No. 33.

I have the honour to reply to G. O. No. 844, dated 22nd June 1899, regarding the establishment of Punitive Police Force for the Tinnevely District.

2. The first point is to emphasize the necessity for largely increasing the Tinnevely Police Force at present time. Without going into the history of the present dispute, it seems sufficient to say that the most bitter antagonism now separates the Shanars on the one side and the Maravars on the other in this district, and there can be little doubt, that with the Maravars, in their quarrels with the Shanars, are allied various other castes such as Vellalas, Kallans, Pallans and probably, in out of the way places, Brahmins also. The Shanars probably numbering not less than a quarter of a million in Tinnevely are scattered all over the district, while their opponents must be much more numerous. Between these two parties there has been for years growing enmity and it is probably hardly an exaggeration to say that there is not a village in Tinnevely where the Shanars are not on bad terms with their neighbours of other castes. This enmity, as the Government knows, recently gave rise to open rioting and disturbances of the gravest character in Sivakasi in this district, and within a very few days the whole of the north of the district from end to end was in an excited and disturbed condition. It should also be pointed out that the quarrel which has produced those disturbances is not a quarrel over a definite point of ritual or concerned with any special temple. If it were so, it would probably be easy to settle it, at all events for the time. It is a quarrel which has arisen solely from the known determination of the Shanars as a caste to improve their present social and their religious condition and unless the Shanars can be persuaded to be content with the *status* given them by their caste superiors, it is useless to expect an improved state of things. How long this attempt on the part of the Shanars to show themselves to something better than Panchamas has existed, it is impossible to say; but it is more than 30 years now since the Shanars began arrogating themselves titles which implied a higher place in the social scale than that assigned to them by the general accord of other castes. It is clear therefore that it is quite impossible at present to arrive at any settlement which will satisfy either the Shanars or the Maravars. If the Shanars are supported in their attempts to enter temples in Tinnevely, it is perfectly certain that the Maravars will continue to do all they can by legal or other methods to prevent their success. On the other hand, it is quite certain that the Shanars will not cease to attempt to establish their so-called rights until they are satisfied with their position which will not be, for many years to come. It is clear then, that for a long future the district authorities will have the greatest difficulty in maintaining order between these two sections of the people in this district. The Maravars were undoubtedly more or less worsted in their attack on Sivakasi and considering the nature of that riot which was in reality a desperate fight in the main

street of the town, it is not likely to be forgotten by either Maravars or Shanars for years to come.

3. It is therefore obviously necessary that the Police Force of this district should be strengthened as early as possible and until it is so strengthened it will be impossible to remove from this district either the sepoys who are now here on special duty or the Reserve Police who have been sent from other districts for the present. The question then is, whether the increase of the Police Force which is now necessary should be made at the expense of the inhabitants of the tracts which were the scenes of disturbances or at the expense of the general tax-payer. It will be impossible, I fear, to make any distinction in the levy of the taxes as regards classes of people or castes in the district. The Shanars although the principal sufferers at this time, have undoubtedly by their aggressive conduct brought the present troubles that they have suffered in a measure upon themselves, and it is very doubtful whether by exempting them we should not rather encourage the continuance of the present bitter feelings than allay them. The Maravars are of course the immediate aggressors, but they were assisted by almost all other villagers of the superior castes. The Christians have no doubt suffered very much in some parts of the district and in some ways they have a very good claim to be exempted from any punitive tax that may be imposed. On the other hand such an exemption will be liable to much misconception and will be in practice probably difficult to carry out. It seems best on the whole to take those tracts of the district where the disturbance chiefly occurred and from which the looters and rioters are reasonably supposed to have come and to levy the tax generally upon the whole population within those areas. Part of the population will pay the tax, because they have taken the chief part in the crimes that have occurred, the rest will pay, because they require special protection and probably have not done as much as they could have done to support peace and order in the past. I therefore propose that the Punitive Police Force which is to be established should be paid for by the inhabitants of those tracts of the district which it will guard.

4. I enclose a list and a map of the villages which were looted. The villages given in the map which have more than one red line under them are those villages where more than one crime occurred. The numbers in the map refer to the villages named in the list, the names of which cannot be found in the map. It will be seen that the disturbances occurred chiefly in Satur and Tenkasi Taluks, but they also extended to the north of Tinnevely Taluk and to part of the Ottapidaram Taluk. A few disturbances also occurred in the South-West of Sankaranainar Koil. I am getting lists of villages from which the looters are said to have started. The preparation of such lists will, however, take some time and cannot be completed until the cases are ready for trial. It is, however, probable that as a rule the criminals who committed these outrages did not come from villages very far away and it is certain that in each taluk there are numbers of villages which supplied the gangs which went out to commit acts of lawlessness. After the trials we shall be better able to judge in the matter. But except that some of the criminals undoubtedly came from villages across the border in Madura, the District itself supplied its own marauders.

5. In the draft proclamation which I enclose with this letter, it is proposed that the Punitive Police Force shall be placed over the Taluks of Tenkasi and Satur, also in the villages included in the Police Stations of Santhamadam, Kurukalpatti and Puliangudi in the South-West of Sankaranainar Koil Taluk, also in the villages included in the Police Station in Manur in North Tinnevely, in villages included in the Police Station of Pudur in the North-East of Ottapidaram and villages included in the Police Station of Nathampatti in the North-East of Srivilliputtur Taluk. I propose the force should consist of 300 men which is the smallest number that can be recommended (we have at present in the District 254 Police and about

340 Sepoys). This force will be divided into three parts. One hundred men should be stationed at Surandai in Tenkasi Taluk, one hundred at Sivakasi and one hundred men at either Pudur or Nagalapuram which is close by. These men would be thoroughly drilled and work as Military Police, in the same way as the Military Police work in Bengal. They will be in constant communication with each other and ready to act in cases of any further outbreak. They should, however, never be used in any way for local Police purposes. They will each have a European Inspector and two European Head Constables and a bugler with 4 Native Head Constables. It should be particularly ordered that the force is not to be recruited in the District. It should consist of men from other Tamil Districts, or even of men from Malabar, if they will come which, however, is very doubtful. Each of the three forces will cost about a thousand rupees a month besides clothing charges, pensionary charges and the cost of additional establishment required for the Superintendent's Office. The cost of the total establishment with a margin for contingencies, will come probably to about Rs. 50,000 per annum. Buildings will be necessary at each of the above 3 places for the forces. These buildings can be erected at once departmentally and will probably cost about Rs. 70,000. They can easily be built by departmental agency on the standard plans. It will be far better to get them built thus than to have them built by the Public Works Department. If the Public Works Department undertakes the work there is certain to be very much delay. If the department is allowed to erect the buildings very few temporary buildings will be necessary. These can if necessary be constructed in the manner indicated in the Government order. An establishment would depend on the method of taxation which should be cost of this establishment would be necessary for the collection of the tax and the followed. The men belonging to the Punitive Police Force should in my opinion be allowed houses and huts rent free. The stations will be very lonely, unpleasant places and the men will be strangers to the District. Considering the additional allowance of Rs. 100 a month for supervision, or as an alternative—an additional officer of the grade of Assistant Superintendent should be posted to the District, who might be given a small charge and the special charge of the Police Force. There will also be a necessity for an additional audit clerk in the Superintendent's office to assist in the additional work which will be thrown on the office by the existence of the Special Force. If the Government will sanction the immediate recruitment of the force, the Inspector-General of Police will be able to work out the exact cost involved without difficulty.

6. As to the collection of the fund to meet the cost of the force, under section 15 of Act V of 1861 the cost of the force is to be borne by the inhabitants of the area described in the proclamation; and this cost is to be apportioned by the District Magistrate after such enquiry as he may think necessary, according to the means of the inhabitants. It is clear that whereas in a small area more or less minute enquiries can be made as to the wealth of each inhabitant, it will add enormously to the burden of the Collector's work in the district if he makes any attempt to work out the portion of the tax on each individual, according to his actual means. Some more or less rough means to guide the assessing officer must be found or we shall have a state of things similar to that which supervened in the Taluks of Ernad and Valluvanad a few years ago, when the punitive fine was assessed in those areas. There a considerable low-paid establishment was used and attempts were made to get accurate results. The result was, as I know, that every sort of suspicion existed as regards the honesty of the establishment and that such delay took place in inflicting the fine that most of its effect was lost when the time came for payment. This result is very specially to be avoided in the district. We wish on the one hand to get the necessary funds in as soon as possible, while on the other it is very expedient that every family throughout the area shall be reminded at the earliest date that such serious

disturbances as have occurred are followed very soon by special punitive measures. The tax for the Police proposed in this letter will be probably a very small one relative to the large number of persons who will be liable to pay it. It will be levied altogether on about 339 villages in the two taluks, besides the hamlets, and on 233 villages and hamlets in the areas included in the Police Stations mentioned. House by house the tax will be a very small punishment. Mr. Bedford and I both consider that the best and most rapid way of levying the tax will be by simply classifying the houses in all the villages affected into thatched, tiled or terraced, single and double storied houses; with special assessments on the houses of Zemindars and a few others which have large compounds. Mr. Bedford has already called for information on these points and will shortly have registers enabling him to assess up the tax house by house. I hope that the method of assessment will meet with the approval of Government. On no account should any house be exempted on the ground of poverty unless it is perfectly clear that the occupier is absolutely unable to pay the petty sum which will fall on him. In these disturbances, without doubt the poorest classes joined in with their more wealthy brethren, and probably secured a considerable portion of the loot which was carried off. The gangs that were out, while containing no doubt many well-to-do persons, probably consisted mostly of the poorest low caste inhabitants of the villages who joined in for the sake of loot, uncontrolled and perhaps as often as not urged on by the more respectable inhabitants of their villages. In our opinion every body that can pay should be made to pay. The matter will no doubt receive very early attention and for the sake of the peace of the district I venture to ask for the orders of Government at the earliest possible date.

7. In conclusion, I venture to point out that in my opinion until this additional Police Force is established the sepoys now in the District should on no account be removed. The outbreak was violent and rapid beyond the expectations of any body and looking to the continued causes of unrest that exist—the open sore of the Kamuthi temple dispute, the defeat of the Maravars at Sivakasi, the large turbulent population of Nanguneri, the fact that very little reliance can be placed on the village officers and village servants throughout the District and that so many of the locally recruited Police have failed to do their duty it will be a work of great difficulty to maintain peace and order in Tinnevely for many years to come. The authorities will require to be backed up by a very substantial force ready to act at once. Had not Mr. Bedford acted with the promptitude he showed, and had he not so rapidly reinforced the Police in the way he did, the disturbances would no doubt have spread over almost all the District and their suppression would now have been a matter of extreme difficulty.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the areas described in the schedule hereto attached have been found to be in a disturbed state, and whereas from the conduct of the inhabitants of the said areas it has been found expedient to increase the number of Police stationed in them, it is hereby notified, under section 15 of Act V of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895, that for five years from the coming into force of this proclamation, a Police force, in addition to the ordinary fixed complement quartered in the said areas, shall be entertained in those areas, and that the cost of that force shall be defrayed by the inhabitants of those areas, according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the District.

Schedule.

1. Tenkasi Taluk.
2. Satur Taluk.
3. Villages included in the Police Station of Santhamadan.
4. Do. do. do. Kurukalpatti.
5. Do. do. do. Puliangudi.
6. Do. do. do. Manur.
7. Do. do. do. Nathampatti.
8. Do. do. do. Pudur.

ORDER—No. 1077, Judicial, dated 7th July 1899.

The proposals of the Special Commissioner for the establishment of a force of 300 additional police in the district of Tinnevely are approved, and immediate steps should be taken for the enlistment of the necessary recruits. The force should not include any persons who belong to the Tinnevely or Madura districts, and care should be taken to exclude from it Maravars, Kallars and Shanars.

The additional police should, the Government considers, be placed in charge of a Special Assistant Superintendent.

An estimate showing in detail the cost of the additional police, as well as the cost of any extra clerical establishment that may be required in the police offices, should be submitted by the Inspector-General of Police as early as possible.

2. The proposed location of the additional force is approved.

3. With regard to the provision of quarters, the Government considers that permanent buildings are not required, seeing that the headquarters of each section of the additional police will be liable at any time to be moved. The proposal to construct by departmental agency the temporary buildings required is sanctioned: plans should be submitted to Government for approval.

The Government agrees with the Special Commissioner that quarters should be provided rent free for the members of the force.

4. The draft proclamation prepared by the Special Commissioner is approved, and will be published in English and Tamil in the *Port Saint George* and *Tinnevely District Gazettes*. Separate orders will issue, when Government is placed in possession of full information regarding the disturbance, on the question whether any classes of persons should be exempted under section 15 (5) of Act V of 1861 from liability to bear a portion of the cost of the additional police.

5. With regard to the question of the collection of funds to meet the cost of the additional police, dealt with in para. 6 of the Special Commissioner's letter, the Government observes that under section 15 (4) the apportionment of the cost rests with the District Magistrate. The Government has no objection to the adoption of the method of apportionment now suggested, subject to any modification that the District Magistrate may find necessary. The District Magistrate should report whether any extra establishment is required in connection with the collection of the money, or whether the work can be done by the ordinary Revenue establishment.

(True Extract)

(Sd) G. Stokes
Chief Secretary.

To the Special Commissioner.
" District Magistrate, Tinnevely.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Tamil Translator to Government.
Gazette.

Judicial (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 2711

CHIEF SECRETARY
3 JUL 1899
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Order

The Special Commissioner in
Madura & Tinnevely.

Cur No. 33 of 99

Dated 30th June 1898

Received } 3rd July 1899.
Registered }

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies

SUBJECT

Submitting proposals for
the establishment of Punitive
Police for the Tinnevely
District.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the areas described in the schedule hereto attached have been found to be in a disturbed state and whereas from the conduct of the inhabitants of the said areas it has been found expedient to increase the number of Police stationed in them, it is hereby notified under section 15 of Act V of 1861 as amended by Act VIII of 1895 that for five years from the coming into force of this proclamation a Police force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement quartered in the said areas shall be entertained in these areas and that the cost of that force shall be defrayed by the inhabitants of ^{these} ~~the~~ area according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the District.

Schedule.

1. Karkasi Taluk.
2. Satar Taluk.
3. Villages included in the Police Station of Santalagan.
4. Do. Do. Do. Kurukalpatti.
5. Do. Do. Do. Palikudi. ✓
6. Do. Do. Do. Namur.
7. Do. Do. Do. Kithapatti.

*Under-prints
The Government*

Mr. H. H. H.

Not to be printed

Enc 2

Index of P. P. Map.

No.	Name of village.	No.	Name of village.
1.	Gopalapuram.	32.	Chidambaram.
2.	Pattabolan.	33.	Arundelapuram.
3.	Pondicherry.	34.	Iyengar.
4.	Thiruvananthapuram.	35.	Kadavur.
5.	Sukravapuram.	36.	Achankulam.
6.	Sankarapuram.	37.	Ariyapuram.
7.	Sivapuram.	38.	Kalavoor.
8.	Kodakur.	39.	Annamapuram.
9.	Chidambaram.	40.	Poovandipuram.
10.	Arundelapuram.	41.	Leitchipuram.
11.	Kadavur.	42.	Kavoor.
12.	Sankarapuram.	43.	Karuppur.
13.	Kodakur.		
14.	Sevayyapuram.		
15.	Unyapuram.		
16.	Pekkilipatti.		
17.	Irachi.		
18.	Kodakallur.		
19.	Pattabolan.		
20.	Nagarkulam.		
21.	Perambalur.		
22.	Kanakkur.		
23.	Valappanadapuram.		
24.	Kodakur.		
25.	Kanakkur.		
26.	Kanakkur.		
27.	Sivapuram.		
28.	Kanakkur.		
29.	Arundelapuram.		
30.	Chidambaram.		
31.	Chidambaram.		

The above are not named in the map.
Besides the above are the following
villages named in the map.

Satur.

1. Sevvandapuram.
2. Kadavur.
3. Kullapuram.
4. Puchadapuram.
5. Sivakasi.
6. Ratapuram.
7. Sevvandapuram.
8. Arundelapuram.
9. Unyapuram.
10. Kadavur.

Chidambaram.

1. Chidambaram.

Ottapidaram Taluk continued.

2. Punguvarathan.
3. Madalapuram.
4. Akilapadapuram.
5. Thettu Irandakulam.
6. Sottiluvelli.

Tinnevely Taluk.

1. Kattarakulam.
2. Alagiapandiapuram.
3. Ukkirankottai.

Sankaranaiyar Koil Taluk.

1. Subranganapuram.
2. Negeram.
3. Nela Nilidamallur.
4. Achampatti.
5. Kalugumalai.

Srivilliputtur Taluk.

1. Kurur.
2. Annampatti.
3. Karisal Kalan.
4. Appayarakoppatti.

Terkasi Taluk.

1. Kallampatti.
2. Idakkal.
3. ⁱⁿ Nagerapuram.
4. Kallampatti.

Tenkasi Taluk Continued.

5. Peria Pillai Velasai.
6. Kasi Majorpuram.
7. Vallam.
8. Kottakulam.
9. Piranur.
10. Kattukal Velasai.
11. Aiyarakulam.
12. Kidanganeri.
13. Rottipatti.
14. Uthmalai.
15. Solaiseri.
16. Parudayapuram.
17. Kulayaneri.
18. Anaiyulam.
19. Kila Melampal.
20. Kochikulam.

27/11
No. 33/99
Page 3

Office of the Special Commissioner for
Madura & Tinnevely.

Camp. Satur, dated 30th June 1899.

Depd 30-6-99

From

M. Harlick, Esquire., I. C. S.,

Special Commissioner for Madura & Tinnevely Districts

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Judicial Department,

MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to G. O. No. 844, dated 22nd ^{June} 99, regarding the establishment of Punitive Police Force for the Tinnevely District.

2. The first point is to emphasize the necessity for largely increasing the Tinnevely Police Force at present time. Without going into the history of the present dispute it seems sufficient to say that the most bitter antagonism now separates the Shanars on the one side and the Maravars on the other in this district and there can be little doubt, that with the Maravars, in their quarrels with the Shanars, are allied various other castes such as Vellalas, Kallars, Pallars and probably, in out of the way places, Brahmans also. The Shanars probably numbering not less than a quarter of a million in Tinnevely are scattered all over the district. While their opponents must be much more numerous. Between these two parties there has been for years growing enmity and it is probably hardly an exaggeration to say that there is not a village in Tinnevely where the Shanars are not on bad terms with their neighbours of other castes. This enmity as the Government knows recently gave rise to open rioting and disturbances of the gravest character in Sivakasi in this district, and within a very few days the whole of the north of the district from Arakkonam was in an excited and disturbed condition. It should also be pointed out that the quarrel which has produced these disturbances is not a quarrel over a definite point of

in 2-6-99 27/11 2nd 9-99

initial or concerned with any special temple. If it were so it would ~~be~~ probably be easy to settle it at all events for the time. It is a quarrel which has arisen solely from the town deterration of the Shanars as a caste to improve their present social and their religious condition and unless the Shanars can be persuaded to be content with the status given them by their caste superiors, it is useless to expect an improved state of things. How long this attempt on the part of the Shanars to show themselves to something better than Parachas has existed it is impossible to say; but it is more than 40 years now since the Shanars began arrogating themselves titles which implied a higher place in the social scale than that assigned to them by the general accord of other castes. It is clear therefore that it is quite impossible at present to arrive at any settlement which will satisfy either the Shanars or the Maravars. If the Shanars are supported in their attempts to enter temples it is ~~impossible~~ ^{impossible} it is perfectly certain that the Maravars will continue to do all they can by legal or ~~other~~ methods to prevent their success. On the other hand it is quite certain that the Shanars will not cease to attempt to establish their so called rights until they are satisfied with their position which will not be, for many years to come. It is clear then, that for a long future the district authorities will have the greatest difficulty in maintaining order between these two sections of the people in this district. The Maravars were undoubtedly more or less worsted in their attack on Sivakasi and considering the nature of that riot which was in reality a desperate fight in the main street of the town, it is not likely to be forgotten by either Maravars or Shanars for years to come.

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S.O. 844 A
22-6-99

proclamation; and this cost is to be apportioned by the District Magistrate after such enquiry as he may think necessary, according to the means of the inhabitants. It is clear that whereas in a small area more or less min to enquiries can be made as to the wealth of each inhabitant, it will add enormously to the burden of the Collector's work in the district if he makes any attempt to work out the portion of the tax on each individual, according to his actual means. Some more or less rough means to guide the assessing officer must be found or we shall have a state of things similar to that which supervened in the Taluks of Ponnal and Valluvana a few years ago, when the punitive fine was assessed in those areas. There a considerably ^e low-paid establishment was used & attempts were made to get accurate results. The result was, as I know, that every sort of suspicion existed as regards the honesty of the establishment and that such delay took place in inflicting the fine that most of its effect was lost when the time came for payment. This result is very especially to be avoided in the District. We wish on the one hand to get the necessary funds in as soon as possible, ^{while order is} it is very expedient that every family throughout the area shall be reminded at the earliest date that such serious disturbances as have occurred are followed very soon by special punitive measures. The tax for the Police proposed in this letter will be probably a very small one relative to the large number of persons who will be liable to pay it. It will be levied altogether on about 500 villages in the two taluks, besides the hamlets, and on 200 villages & hamlets in the areas included in the Police Station mentioned. House by house the tax will be a very small punishment. Mr. Bedford & I both consider that the best & most rapid way of ^{levying} the tax will be by simply classifying the houses in all the villages affected into thatched, tiled or terraced, single & double storied houses; with special assessments on the houses of Zemindars and a few others which have ^{large} compounds. Mr. Bedford has already called for information on these points & will shortly have registers calling on the owners to assess the tax house by house. I hope that the method of the

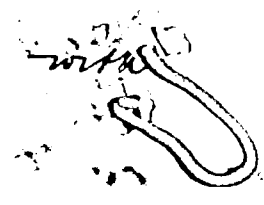
S.O. 5. B. 1
18-3-33
Consolidated paper
are now in the
District Office
from this office

4.
assessment will meet with the approval of Government. On no account should any house be exempted on the ground of poverty unless it is perfectly clear that the occupier is absolutely unable to pay the patta sum which will fall on him. In these disturbances, without doubt the poorest classes joined in with their more wealthy brethren, and probably secured a considerable portion of the loot which was carried off. The persons that were out, while containing no doubt many well to do persons, probably consisted mostly of the poorest low caste inhabitants of the villages who joined in for the sake of loot, uncontrolled and perhaps as often as not urged on by the more respectable inhabitants of their villages. In our opinion every body that can pay should be made to pay. The pattern will no doubt receive very early attention and for the sake of the peace of the district I venture to ask for the order of Government at the earliest possible date.

7. In conclusion, I venture to point out that in my opinion until this additional Police Force is established the reports now in the District should on no account be removed. The outbreak was violent and rapid beyond the expectations of any body and looking to the continued causes of unrest that exist the open sore of the Kumbhari temple dispute, the defeat of the Maravars at Sivakasi, the large turbulent population of Mangalore, the fact that very little reliance can be placed on the village officers & village servants throughout the District and that so many of the locally recruited Police have failed to do their duty it will be a work of great difficulty to maintain peace & order in the district for many years to come. The authorities will require to be backed up by a very substantial force ready to act at once. Had not Mr. Bedford acted with the promptitude he showed, and had he not so rapidly reinforced the Police in the way he did, the disturbances would no doubt have spread over almost all the District and their suppression would now have been a matter of extreme difficulty.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

William A. C.



There are many hard
Sayings in this report -
It is hard if policy
Compels us to make
Xians & Muhammadians
who don't want to let
Siva temples & have
nothing to do with the
panel, pay a
Special tax for that
maintenance of law
& order which every
law-abiding subject
of a civilized Govt.
has a right to expect.

If they are
exempted from the tax
as justice requires,
the exemption will
enable them to
operate as a
powerful industrial

It is a difficult matter to decide. Only Christians & Mahomedans could I suppose be exempted. All Hindus, including Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Kshatrias, Parias, Pallans would be included & have to pay. Yet it is in the last degree improbable that Kshatri shopkeepers were concerned in the riots. On the whole as the Act specially empowers Govt to exempt classes or sections of inhabitants (Sec 14. 15(5) of

Never the less unless
it can be shown that
the Thais &
Muslims took
part in the rioting
& looting, or
acted as partisans
of one side or the
other, I am of
opinion that they
ought not to suffer
on account of a
disturbance with

I would suggest that we are not yet furnished
with enough information to decide whether present-
ly exemption from the Special Tax, you ask
at all more than the Christian Science) is
free from participation in these acts. A good
many insignificant things have been said
about them. It is not think we should attempt
to decide this question. We know as little
about the right and wrong of the matter. Mr.
Hambrick might report later on the committee
on his subject. As to the parties part
in the activity of exempting my particular plan,
all classes might be considered
as liable to the Tax.

I find the proposals for assessing the tax (preamble) to be very vague - According to Sec 15(4) of Act VIII of 1865 (India) the apportionment shall be made "according to the Magistrates' judgment of the respective means" of the inhabitants - Mr. Hammick urges that this method involves inquiries on the "add enormously to the burden of the Collectors' (District Magistrates?) work", & he therefore proposes to put on a house tax (graduated apparently, but how is not clear) without any reference to the means of the occupier.

It seems to me that what would be illegal would be for Govt to assume the function wh. Sec 4.15(4) of Act VIII of 1895 assigns to the Magte. The apportionment must be made "according to the Magte's judgment." I would refer the Sp. Comm. to this section & say that Govt ~~will~~ does not object to the method of apportionment proposed subject to any modifications the Govt may find necessary.

I have known a Dist. Officer assess to Income Tax on the lines now proposed by Mr. Bedford & Mr. Hamrick!!

At.

"If the complete assessment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Hamrick of inquiry into individual means would not only be a very difficult task but that it would involve much trouble, black-mailing and tyranny. Faced by the Hon. Mr. Hamrick's proposal alone."

I think this would or might operate very inequitably and would leave the matter to the St. Magte as the law provides.
At.

I have on three occasions had to assess & levy fines under the Chapalla Outrages Act, and admit the great labour and difficulty of making the assessments; but I opine that Mr. Hamrick's house-tax method is (1) contrary to law & (2) will work very unfairly in letting off the influential & well-to-do with merely a nominal share of the burden -

3 - There is no objection to the Dist. Magte declaring that in his judgment every household can afford to contribute a minimum ^{say} of one rupee, and that pending further enquiry into individual means this contribution will be levied to start with -

I will leave it all to the St. Magte.
The Maravan pattadar may be a woman or a child, or a number of persons, or the pattadar may be dead.

At.

The St. Magte. may be told to report what estate he needs and whether the collection of the tax cannot be done by the ordinary rev. Establt.
At.

But I think that every Zemindar & Landlord should be made to contribute a substantial sum, & that every Maravan pattadar might be assessed according to the amount of land-tax in his name -

4. There is in truth no particular hurry about getting in the money, and I don't think that the employment of a temporary establishment to draw up a list of the householders, with a rough estimate of the means of each, can be dispensed with.

5. This seems to me to be ~~to be~~ specially, an occasion when it would be suitable & proper to work Sec 15 A of the Act (VIII of 1915) and make compensation to the sufferers from the riots -

But one month from the date of the injury is prescribed as the period ~~for~~ within which claims must be put in -

The whole population is totally ignorant of the provisions of this Section, and in my opinion the provisions of the Section ought to

I have no objection to my Hon. colleague deriving the reference, but the Act is perfectly clear in fixing ^{within} one month from the date of the injury or loss. Act.

There is objection to the reference proposed by Hon. Mr. Winterbottom. But, as at present framed, I would not give a fortnight for compensation to anybody. In any case, under the law of Sec. 15 A of the Act, it is for the Dist. Magistrate to take the initiative in offering compensation on application made to him within a month from the date of the injury - and the Govt. have no concern in the matter until moved into by the Dist. Magistrate. You have no sympathy with

the parties concerned in these riots, and I repeat that this is a case of one side being helped by the other. Those who have suffered here, I understand, in nearly all cases except the suffering in themselves. I defer to the Govt. taking any initiative action in the matter. J. B. B.

be notified - I should like the Advocate Genl. to be asked whether the absence of an application within one month will preclude Govt. from making compensation under the succeeding provisions of the Section -

6 - Mr. Hammick's draft proclamation may be approved -

The strength of the Punitive Force (300) may be approved -

The location at Sivakasi, Surandai & Nagalapuram or Puduk may be approved -

There should be no recruitment from Innvelly or Madurai or Karaikal, Kallar or Shanar should be recruited -

1,000-25-4-27

Q. No.	From the	No.	dated	189
1	"	"	"	189
"	"	"	"	189
"	"	"	"	189
"	"	"	"	189

hsti

in the order than on two
points - not dealt with

Hon. Genl. Winterbotham.

Amos A. Howard C. 7

(1.) This question is dealt with in para 4. It is to be our tie further information is available -

(2.) I'm afraid the reference is useless & do not press for it -

The reports that a large number of innocent persons, not concerned in the rebel, have had their houses burnt down, their property looted, & have been reduced to destitution, remains to be verified -
Personal & direct

As regards the first attention
is invited to H. E. The Envo's note
which H. has here not seen
before.

As regards our leaving
the appointment to the judgment
of the Master I would point out
that Sec. 46 of the Act

As regards the 2nd order, we
 requested whether H. has
 their desire the experience -
 (see 4b)
 to may, not
 all makes rules.
 2nd 2.2.98
 H. 27.11.

75

Ad 4.7.99.

4-7-89

I don't like expressing
approval of a method of effort which
seems to me contrary to law
but I am content to be overruled.

112

6-7-89 -
J.R.M. -

I accept the draft. Go.

May 7. 99

And Truly

2.54

8.7.99

From the Crypt. &c.

~~and 44~~

H. S. The. Esr.

The papers are submitted to
H. L. The Gov. for information



77-88-

5-10-19

5.54

3.7299

Z. office



CHIEF SECRETARY
-8 JUL 1959
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

70-1-1-0

A. as snail

No. 224

. From the

Sp. Comm.

No. 33

dated... 30/6-18

189

188

189

H. L. Owen.

11.7.90

I approve this subject
to my remarks on page
above re para 5 -
H.W. -
- 89

HW-
6-7-89

8.7.99

1944

The additional police
should, in Capt. Conner's
be placed in charge of a
special Anti Theft

The estimate showing in detail the cost of the additional police acts, as well as the cost of any extra clerical staff that may be required, should be submitted by the 1st of Oct. as early

(2. The proposed location of the editorial force is approved.

The proposals of the J. P.
Committee for the establishment
of a force of 300 additional
police in the Dist. of
Tinnevely are approved,
and immediate steps should
be taken for the enlistment
of the necessary recruits. The
force should not include
any persons who belong to
the Tinnevely & Naduvu
Districts, & care should be
taken to exclude from it
Maravars, Kallars &
Shanars.

3. With regard to the provision of quarters, the Govt considers that permanent buildings are not required, seeing that the headquarters of each section of the additional police will be built at any time to be moved.

The proposal to construct by departmental agency the temporary buildings required is ^{suggested} ~~approved~~: plans should be submitted to Govt for approval.

The Govt. agrees with the Special Commr. that quarters should be provided that free for the members of the force.

4. The draft proclamation prepared by the Special Commr. in English & Tamil is approved, and will be published.

in the Fort St. George, & Tanjore & Coimbatore. Separate orders will come on this question whether any ^{of persons} ~~persons~~ ^{detention} ~~detention~~ should be exempted under sec 15(5) of Act V of 1861 from liability to bear a portion of the cost of the additional police.

When Govt is placed in possession of full information regarding the disturbance the...

5. With regard to the portion of the collection of the funds to meet the cost of the additional police, to deal with in para 6 of the Special Commr's letter. The Govt agrees that under sec. 15 (4) the appointment of the cost of ~~additional police~~ rests with the D.H. The Govt. has no objection to the ^{approval of} the method of appointment now suggested, subject to any modifications that the D.H. may find necessary. The D.H. should report whether any extra establishment is required in connection with the collection of the money, or whether the work can be done by the ordinary Revenue staff.

To the Special Commr.

D.H. Tanjore

I.C. of Police

A.G.

Financial Dept.

Secy of Dept.

Signature

Recd 7/7/99

18. 4/7

11.55

Recd 7/7/99

6.7.99.

(from notes)

11/7/99

copy of proclamation sent to Secy. 11/7/99.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

copy sent to
for signature
in print.

DATED

PRINT NO.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH D.I.T.O.

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IN DEPT.

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