Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th May 1891, No. 405.

MAY.

Palni Hills.

The arrangement regarding the constitution of — an administrative unit, ordered now to be made permanent; the proposal to raise the pay of the Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him a clerk on Rs. 15, approved and the proposition statement transferred to the Financial Department.

No. 1678 W 4/22 June 1891

Communicated to the Supg. Engineer VI circle who will take early steps for the compilation of the police station at Dandigudi.

2. The expenditure on the work in 1890-91 was Rs. 1668, and the balance of the Estimate will be provided in the orders on the statement of demands for incomplete works.

Sd/ A.C.S.

S. E. VII Circle
Rev. Deptt.

and I have often had to find time for writing judgments and important letters by sitting up late at night, rising before day-break, or keeping them for the next Sunday or other holiday.

18. The villages and hamlets situated on the hills have been clubbed for the revision of village establishment and revenue survey into 15 groups or main villages, and a separate staff of village officers has been appointed to each group. The revenue survey is nearing completion and only cultivable wastes remain to be marked out into suitable blocks. A second Revenue Inspector has also been appointed since September last. Of the two, one has charge of all the Upper Palnis with head-quarters at Kodaikánal, and the other whose cusbah is Tandigudi has charge of the lower villages.

19. As regards the establishment of a Police station at Tandigudi, I learn from the Superintendent of Police that though Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 5,090 for constructing a 2nd-class Police station at that locality, the buildings have not yet been completed, and that consequently no proposition statement has been submitted to Government for the force required.

ENCLOSURES NOS. 1 TO 4.—Statements.

Endorsement by E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated Madura, 10th January 1891, No. 10.

Submitted, with enclosures, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

2. The Sub-Collector's report shows that the trial has proved a success in every way to the advantage and convenience both of the public and Government. I therefore strongly recommend that the scheme be permanently sanctioned.

3. In paragraph 7 of my letter, No. 67, dated 11th February 1888, I had recommended that the Kodaikánal firka might be constituted a taluk with a monthly salary of Rs. 150 attached to the Tahsildar. The Government considered that it would do if it was kept a separate unit with a Deputy Tahsildar on a monthly salary of Rs. 120 —*vide* G.O., No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2740, dated 9th May 1889. From the statement appended to paragraph 15 of the Sub-Collector's report it will be seen that the Palni hills are larger in extent, &c., than the Shevaroys, while the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys is Rs. 150. The Palni hills are too small to form a separate taluk, but may be considered a separate unit as is now being done for all purposes. For Local Fund purposes, it is to form part of the Periyakulam Taluk Board as per G.O., dated 31st October 1890, No. 903, Local and Municipal Department. Though the hills need not be made a separate taluk, the salary of the Deputy Tahsildar should, I think, be raised to Rs. 150 per mensem as in the case of the Shevaroys, in consideration of the cost of living and the cost of conveyance, &c., when the Deputy Tahsildar is on circuit. A process amin on Rs. 10 per mensem should also be allowed. A proposition statement is enclosed.

Read—Official Memorandum from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 20th January 1891, R. No. 11.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting an early reply to order, No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, calling for a report, at the end of one year, on the trial scheme for the constitution of the Palni hills a sub-division of the Periyakulam taluk, Madura district.

Resolution—dated 20th February 1891, No. 118.

In G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, the Government at the recommendation both of the Collector and the Board, and with a view to improved administration, sanctioned tentatively the constitution of the Upper and the Lower Palni hills into a sub-division and placed it under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar, who

was directed to correspond directly with the Sub-Collector instead of through the Tahsildar of Palni as was done previous to the change. The Government at the same time directed that the working of the scheme should be reported upon at the end of a year, and this report is now submitted with the letter read above.

2. The Sub-Collector's report (paragraphs 4—12) shows that a considerable improvement in administration has been effected by the change, that there is greater convenience to the public and gain to Government, and the Board accordingly supports the Collector's recommendation that the change be sanctioned permanently.

3. The present pay of the Deputy Tahsildar is Rs. 120. But the Sub-Collector in paragragh 15 of his report recommends that it be raised to Rs. 150. He points out that the work of the Deputy Tahsildar has increased considerably, and that it is now much heavier than that of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys, who is paid Rs. 150. This is not of itself a convincing proof that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal should also be Rs. 150. But the Board thinks that the description of the duties and responsibilities necessitated by the peculiar position of the Kodaikánal Deputy Tahsildar amply justifies an increase of Rs. 30 in his pay.

4. The Sub-Collector also recommends an addition to the Deputy Tahsildar's establishment of a clerk and a process server, and says that these are necessary owing to increase in the treasury transactions and the work generally. Though the Collector says nothing about the extra clerk, the Board is of opinion that the Sub-Collector, in paragraph 15 of his report, has shown conclusively that one will be wanted, and it accordingly recommends that a clerk on Rs. 15 be sanctioned.

5. The employment of the process server is within the competence of the Board, and one on Rs. 10 is sanctioned accordingly.

6. A proposition statement showing the several changes is submitted herewith.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
through the Accountant-General, with two statements, in original,
to be returned, and with proposition statement, in duplicate, and
statement prescribed in Rule 6, Chapter IX of the Civil Account Code.

Copy to the Collector of Madura.

ORDER—dated 6th May 1891, No. 405, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The arrangement sanctioned tentatively in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, will now be made permanent. The proposal to raise the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him an additional clerk on Rs. 15 is also approved; the proposition statement will be transferred to the Financial Department for sanction.

2. Instructions will issue in the Public Works Department for the early completion of the Police station at Tandigudi.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
with two original statements.
„ the Financial Department, with proposition statement, &c.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

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Communicated to the Supg. Engineer II Circle who will take early steps for the compilation of the Police Station at Tandigudi.

2. The expenditure on the work in 1890-91 was Rs. 1668, and the balance of the Estimate will be provided in the orders on the statement of demands for incomplete works.

S.E. & A.G.S.

S. E. VII Circle
Rev. Deptt.

P. W. Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following

6TH MAY 1891, No. 405, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 20th February 1891, No. 118:—

THE HON'BLE J. GROSE.
MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from P. RAMACHANDRA ROW, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated Ganguvarpatti, 23rd December 1890, No. 933:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321 (Revenue), on the trial scheme constituting the Palni hills into a separate Sub-division under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar.

2. This arrangement was brought into force from 1st September 1889 simultaneously with the transfer from the Collector to the Sub-Collector of the Revenue jurisdiction of the Periyakulam taluk, of which only the magisterial charge had been previously vested in the Joint Magistrate.

3. The considerations which led to the introduction of the trial scheme under report were—

(1) That the Tahsildar of Palni, in which taluk the major portion of the hill villages were included, was only nominally supervising them owing to Kodaikánal being almost inaccessible from Palni; and that consequently important work was left to be done by an underpaid and therefore inefficient Deputy Tahsildar.

(2) That a number of small hamlets situated on the hill slopes close to Kodaikánal and which ought geographically to be attached to the latter division formed part of the Periyakulam taluk which was very disadvantageous.

(3) That these hill villages were under the divided jurisdiction of two Tahsildars and one Deputy Tahsildar.

(4) That the existing arrangement led to increase of correspondence, many reports, &c., having to come and go through Palni taluk, which also caused delay.

(5) That there was great hindrance to work, because of village officers having often to attend Palni and the lengthy delays they made there, as they preferred being there to being on the hills.

(6) That there was only one Police station on the hills, viz., at Kodaikánal, and none at all on the lower Palni villages, where coffee thefts are very numerous; that access from the Devadanapatti Police station, to which these villages belonged, was difficult, and that beat-duty was consequently shirked, and that there ought to be another Police station at Tandigudi.

(7) That the hill forests were situated in 3 different divisions, viz., Palni, Kodaikánal and Periyakulam, which was a source of great confusion, and that they ought all to be under one ranger with head-quarters at Kodaikánal.

4. The scheme proposed and sanctioned in order to obviate the foregoing inconveniences may be briefly sketched as follows.

The whole of the Palni hills to be made into one Deputy Tahsildar's charge. The Deputy Tahsildar to correspond *direct* on all subjects with the Sub-Collector. The jamabandi accounts to be sent direct to the Collector's office for incorporation with the district returns. This change made considerable additions to the Deputy Tahsildar's work, such as—

(1) the disposal of all complaints and references as to village officers as well as nominating them and inquiring into their conduct;
(2) the collection of the revenue of the hill villages, issue of demand notices, &c.;
(3) the disposal of patta transfers;
(4) the receipt of revenue remittances from the hill villages;
(5) the preparation of the jamabandi accounts; and
(6) the assessment and collection of the income-tax.

5. The advantages expected to result from this arrangement were greatly increased administrative conveniences and economics. One of them was that the Palni taluk would be a great gainer as the Tahsildar would be able to give his undivided attention to what is now a litigious taluk.

6. The following figures appertaining to the work turned out by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal may, I think, be taken as showing to some extent how the administration of these hill villages has been benefited by the change introduced:—

Items of work.		Before the change. From September 1888 to August 1889.	After the change. From September 1889 to August 1890.
Correspondence received.	(1) Orders	444	1,380
	(2) Petitions	60	498
	(3) Other papers	538	2,250
	Total	1,042	4,128
Correspondence despatched.	(1) Arzis	271	578
	(2) Letters and takids.	537	1,096
	Total	808	1,674

7. This large increase in the work of the Deputy Tahsildar is, in my opinion, distinct proof of the advantage derived by these hill villages by the transfer of the chief business head-quarter of their division to a central and more convenient locality. The following figures relating to the Palni taluk from which all the work of the hill villages was taken away would seem to indicate that the business of that taluk also received a larger share of attention, as more work has actually been turned out in that taluk after the change than before—

	Before the change.	After the change.
Correspondence received—		
(1) Orders and yadasts	3,074	3,819
(2) Petitions	275	686
(3) Other papers (Including village reports).	5,411	4,376
Total	8,760	8,881
Correspondence sent—		
(1) Reports and yadasts	1,906	2,448
(2) Orders to village officers, &c.	2,146	3,137
Total	4,052	5,585

8. Another test of the advantage of the change is afforded by a comparison of the number of coercive processes for the collection of the revenue issued by the Palni Tahsildar for one year before the change with those for the year under report. The figures are 9,302 for the former period and 8,819 for the latter. This decrease is obviously due to a great extent to the Tahsildar of Palni having been relieved of

collection work in the hill villages. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the number of such processes which the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal had to issue in the year under report was only 103.

9. Again, during the twelve months preceding the change, the Palni Tahsildar issued 2,325 revenue summonses against 2,238 in the period under report, while the numbers issued by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal were 21 and 39 for the two periods, respectively. I think these figures show more distinctly than anything else that although a great deal more work was done in regard to the hill villages during the period under report, it did not necessitate the summoning of village officers and parties so frequently as when the business head-quarter of the division and the favorite resort of the village officers was far away on the plains.

10. I have had a statement prepared in my office to show the average interval between date of an order and the date of receipt of a reply to it from the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal, and the result is 23 days before the change and only 17 days after it. This might show that the better control which the new system gave the Deputy Tahsildar over his village officers enabled him to secure their attendance and obtain information with greater facility than when they had to be summoned from the taluk cusbah or other favorite resorts. The average interval from the date of an arzi to this office to date of reply was only 6 days in the period under report to 7 days before the change, *i.e.*, the delay in papers passing through the Palni Tahsildar has been saved.

11. As these inferences as to the advantage of the new system depend entirely on the accuracy of figures, it seems desirable to add what the two Tahsildars (Palni and Periyakulam) and the Deputy Tahsildar themselves think of the change. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that the increase in petitions and correspondence may be taken as "showing that owing to the facility obtained by the new arrangement complaints and grievances that would not otherwise have been represented to the authorities have been brought to notice and disposed of; that the revenue of the division has risen to Rs. 30,000, and owing to direct attention being paid to collections, the balance in it has been brought to the same level with that of the previous fasli, although in that year the revenue was only Rs. 20,000." The Tahsildar of Palni also expresses himself in favor of the continuance of the new arrangement as it has saved the necessity of the hill villagers and village officers attending or waiting at the Taluk Cutcherry, saved consequent delays in work, enabled the village officers to draw their salaries at the Kodaikánal treasury, and has practically compelled the village officers of the hill villages to reside in their own villages, having no longer any excuse for staying at the taluk cusbah on pretence of having work there. The Tahsildar of Periyakulam is of the same opinion, and gives as his reasons that cultivation in the hill villages is rapidly increasing, that the portion of his taluk which extended to the hill slopes consisted of hamlets whose parent villages lay far down in the plains, that the karnams who resided at the cusbahs did not give sufficient attention to these hamlets, and that the present arrangement whereby separate village officers have been appointed to these villages will ensure accurate work and better supervision by the local Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector.

12. I have not the same experience of the *status quo ante* as regards the Kodaikánal division as the local officers and Mr. Mounsey had; but am convinced that the scheme now under trial is the best that can give these inaccessible villages an efficient administration. Its working has not been attended with any practical difficulty; but has on the contrary proved very beneficial to the interests both of the villagers and of the Government revenue. The former have been benefited by having a competent Revenue officer close at hand where all their ordinary business can be transacted, while the interests of the latter are better safe-guarded by making the officer on the spot directly responsible for seeing that concealments of cultivation do not take place, that all assessable incomes are taxed, and that the village officers do their work and the revenue is promptly collected than they could possibly be when all this responsibility was vested in an officer on the plains who could and did seldom visit these hill villages.

13. The Deputy Tahsildar's work, however, has increased enormously owing to his having to do for his small charge all that a Tahsildar is expected to do for his taluk, but with a limited establishment. As yet he has had twenty durkhasts to dispose of as the survey of the hill villages was not completed in the period under report and as all durkhasts have been held in abeyance. When this work is taken up, and it must be very soon, it will, I fear, be impossible for his establishment of only three clerks to cope with it. There are already some 1,000 durkhasts awaiting disposal, and considerable numbers will continue to be presented for some time after the completion of the survey. Added to this, the Deputy Tahsildar's treasury transactions have increased as all the collections of the hill villages are now remitted into his sub-treasury, and all accounts connected with them are being submitted from his office direct to the officers concerned. The Post office indents for large supplies of labels, &c., of various kinds, at least twice a week. Gentlemen residing at the sanitarium frequently send for change. Forest cheques have to be cashed, and quite recently the Deputy Tahsildar has received orders to meet the demands of the Postal Department for money. He therefore asks for an extra clerk, and I think this addition to his establishment is *absolutely necessary*.

14. I would also invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your docket, No. 789, dated 23rd February 1890, regarding the entertainment of a process server for the Kodaikánal division, and beg that sanction for his entertainment may be obtained before the kists commence in February next.

15. I enclose a statement obtained by me from the Collector of Salem in which the revenue and other statistics of the Shevaroy Hills division are shown as well as the establishment maintained therefor. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the Kodaikánal division constitutes a far more important charge; and for the reasons urged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter to the Board, dated 11th February 1888, No. 67, I would strongly recommend that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar, who, unlike the Shevaroy Hills man, is really a Tahsildar all but in name, may be raised to Rs. 150 in consideration of the heavy responsibility and duties which have devolved on him:—

—	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Papers received.	Papers sent.	Petitions.	Magisterial cases.	Establishment.	
								Office.	Pay.
			RS.						RS.
Shevaroy Hills ..	20,071	10,513	20,434	1,002	1,828	149	204	Deputy Tahsildar	150
								1 Clerk	20
								1 Clerk	15
								1 Shroff	15
								2 Peons on	7
								1 Masalji	5
Palni Hills ..	35,792	12,176	29,771	3,630	1,674	498	121	Deputy Tahsildar	120
								1 Clerk	25
								2 Clerks on	15
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16. I think it will not be out of place to mention here how the work in my own office has been affected in the period under review. The result is probably *mainly* due to the addition of Periyakulam to this division, but the figures in the enclosed business return show that the revenue papers received for disposal (excluding Local Fund and Magisterial) have increased by nearly 2,000 per quarter. The average for the three quarters ending 30th June 1889 was 3,616 papers, but rose to 5,532 in the corresponding period following the change.

17. Magisterial work* and Local Fund work have also considerably increased in my office, and though incessantly at my desk for not less than nine hours a day, I have found it difficult to keep pace with the work of this heavy division. The routine portion of the work and inquiries into cases, &c., take up all these nine working hours,

	1888.	1889.	1890.
* Original cases	64	100	125
Appeal do.	131	145	125

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MR. G. MCWATTERS.

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3. The considerations which led to the introduction of the trial scheme under report were—

(1) That the Tahsildar of Palni, in which taluk the major portion of the hill villages were included, was only nominally supervising them owing to Kodaikánal being almost inaccessible from Palni; and that consequently important work was left to be done by an underpaid and therefore inefficient Deputy Tahsildar.

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8. Another test of the advantage of the change is afforded by a comparison of the number of coercive processes for the collection of the revenue issued by the Palni Tahsildar for one year before the change with those for the year under report. The figures are 9,302 for the former period and 8,819 for the latter. This decrease is obviously due to a great extent to the Tahsildar of Palni having been relieved of

collection work in the hill villages. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the number of such processes which the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal had to issue in the year under report was only 103.

9. Again, during the twelve months preceding the change, the Palni Tahsildar issued 2,325 revenue summonses against 2,238 in the period under report, while the numbers issued by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal were 21 and 39 for the two periods, respectively. I think these figures show more distinctly than anything else that although a great deal more work was done in regard to the hill villages during the period under report, it did not necessitate the summoning of village officers and parties so frequently as when the business head-quarter of the division and the favorite resort of the village officers was far away on the plains.

10. I have had a statement prepared in my office to show the average interval between date of an order and the date of receipt of a reply to it from the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal, and the result is 23 days before the change and only 17 days after it. This might show that the better control which the new system gave the Deputy Tahsildar over his village officers enabled him to secure their attendance and obtain information with greater facility than when they had to be summoned from the taluk cusbah or other favorite resorts. The average interval from the date of an arzi to this office to date of reply was only 6 days in the period under report to 7 days before the change, *i.e.*, the delay in papers passing through the Palni Tahsildar has been saved.

11. As these inferences as to the advantage of the new system depend entirely on the accuracy of figures, it seems desirable to add what the two Tahsildars (Palni and Periyakulam) and the Deputy Tahsildar themselves think of the change. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that the increase in petitions and correspondence may be taken as "showing that owing to the facility obtained by the new arrangement complaints and grievances that would not otherwise have been represented to the authorities have been brought to notice and disposed of; that the revenue of the division has risen to Rs. 30,000, and owing to direct attention being paid to collections, the balance in it has been brought to the same level with that of the previous fasli, although in that year the revenue was only Rs. 20,000." The Tahsildar of Palni also expresses himself in favor of the continuance of the new arrangement as it has saved the necessity of the hill villagers and village officers attending or waiting at the Taluk Cutcherry, saved consequent delays in work, enabled the village officers to draw their salaries at the Kodaikánal treasury, and has practically compelled the village officers of the hill villages to reside in their own villages, having no longer any excuse for staying at the taluk cusbah on pretence of having work there. The Tahsildar of Periyakulam is of the same opinion, and gives as his reasons that cultivation in the hill villages is rapidly increasing, that the portion of his taluk which extended to the hill slopes consisted of hamlets whose parent villages lay far down in the plains, that the karnams who resided at the cusbahs did not give sufficient attention to these hamlets, and that the present arrangement whereby separate village officers have been appointed to these villages will ensure accurate work and better supervision by the local Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector.

12. I have not the same experience of the *status quo ante* as regards the Kodaikánal division as the local officers and Mr. Mounsey had; but am convinced that the scheme now under trial is the best that can give these inaccessible villages an efficient administration. Its working has not been attended with any practical difficulty; but has on the contrary proved very beneficial to the interests both of the villagers and of the Government revenue. The former have been benefited by having a competent Revenue officer close at hand where all their ordinary business can be transacted, while the interests of the latter are better safe-guarded by making the officer on the spot directly responsible for seeing that concealments of cultivation do not take place, that all assessable incomes are taxed, and that the village officers do their work and the revenue is promptly collected than they could possibly be when all this responsibility was vested in an officer on the plains who could and did seldom visit these hill villages.

13. The Deputy Tahsildar's work, however, has increased enormously owing to his having to do for his small charge all that a Tahsildar is expected to do for his taluk, but with a limited establishment. As yet he has had twenty durkhasts to dispose of as the survey of the hill villages was not completed in the period under report and as all durkhasts have been held in abeyance. When this work is taken up, and it must be very soon, it will, I fear, be impossible for his establishment of only three clerks to cope with it. There are already some 1,000 durkhasts awaiting disposal, and considerable numbers will continue to be presented for some time after the completion of the survey. Added to this, the Deputy Tahsildar's treasury transactions have increased as all the collections of the hill villages are now remitted into his sub-treasury, and all accounts connected with them are being submitted from his office direct to the officers concerned. The Post office indents for large supplies of labels, &c., of various kinds, at least twice a week. Gentlemen residing at the sanitarium frequently send for change. Forest cheques have to be cashed, and quite recently the Deputy Tahsildar has received orders to meet the demands of the Postal Department for money. He therefore asks for an extra clerk, and I think this addition to his establishment is *absolutely necessary*.

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15. I enclose a statement obtained by me from the Collector of Salem in which the revenue and other statistics of the Shevaroy Hills division are shown as well as the establishment maintained therefor. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the Kodaikánal division constitutes a far more important charge; and for the reasons urged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter to the Board, dated 11th February 1888, No. 67, I would strongly recommend that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar, who, unlike the Shevaroy Hills man, is really a Tahsildar all but in name, may be raised to Rs. 150 in consideration of the heavy responsibility and duties which have devolved on him:—

—	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Papers received.	Papers sent.	Petitions.	Magisterial cases.	Establishment.		
								Office.		Pay.
			Rs.							Rs.
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17. Magisterial work* and Local Fund work have also considerably increased in my office, and though incessantly at my desk for not less than nine hours a day, I have found it difficult to keep pace with the work of this heavy division. The routine portion of the work and inquiries into cases, &c., take up all these nine working hours,

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19. As regards the establishment of a Police station at Tandigudi, I learn from the Superintendent of Police that though Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 5,090 for constructing a 2nd-class Police station at that locality, the buildings have not yet been completed, and that consequently no proposition statement has been submitted to Government for the force required.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 4.—Statements.

Endorsement by E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated Madura, 10th January 1891, No. 10.

Submitted, with enclosures, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

2. The Sub-Collector's report shows that the trial has proved a success in every way to the advantage and convenience both of the public and Government. I therefore strongly recommend that the scheme be permanently sanctioned.

3. In paragraph 7 of my letter, No. 67, dated 11th February 1888, I had recommended that the Kodaikánal firka might be constituted a taluk with a monthly salary of Rs. 150 attached to the Tahsildar. The Government considered that it would do if it was kept a separate unit with a Deputy Tahsildar on a monthly salary of Rs. 120 —*vide* G.O., No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2740, dated 9th May 1889. From the statement appended to paragraph 15 of the Sub-Collector's report it will be seen that the Palni hills are larger in extent, &c., than the Shevaroys, while the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys is Rs. 150. The Palni hills are too small to form a separate taluk, but may be considered a separate unit as is now being done for all purposes. For Local Fund purposes, it is to form part of the Periyakulam Taluk Board as per G.O., dated 31st October 1890, No. 903, Local and Municipal Department. Though the hills need not be made a separate taluk, the salary of the Deputy Tahsildar should, I think, be raised to Rs. 150 per mensem as in the case of the Shevaroys, in consideration of the cost of living and the cost of conveyance, &c., when the Deputy Tahsildar is on circuit. A process amin on Rs. 10 per mensem should also be allowed. A proposition statement is enclosed.

Read—Official Memorandum from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 20th January 1891, R. No. 11.

Abstract.—Requesting an early reply to order, No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, calling for a report, at the end of one year, on the trial scheme for the constitution of the Palni hills a sub-division of the Periyakulam taluk, Madura district.

Resolution—dated 20th February 1891, No. 118.

In G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, the Government at the recommendation both of the Collector and the Board, and with a view to improved administration, sanctioned tentatively the constitution of the Upper and the Lower Palni hills into a sub-division and placed it under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar, who

was directed to correspond directly with the Sub-Collector instead of through the Tahsildar of Palni as was done previous to the change. The Government at the same time directed that the working of the scheme should be reported upon at the end of a year, and this report is now submitted with the letter read above.

2. The Sub-Collector's report (paragraphs 4—12) shows that a considerable improvement in administration has been effected by the change, that there is greater convenience to the public and gain to Government, and the Board accordingly supports the Collector's recommendation that the change be sanctioned permanently.

3. The present pay of the Deputy Tahsildar is Rs. 120. But the Sub-Collector in paragragh 15 of his report recommends that it be raised to Rs. 150. He points out that the work of the Deputy Tahsildar has increased considerably, and that it is now much heavier than that of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys, who is paid Rs. 150. This is not of itself a convincing proof that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal should also be Rs. 150. But the Board thinks that the description of the duties and responsibilities necessitated by the peculiar position of the Kodaikánal Deputy Tahsildar amply justifies an increase of Rs. 30 in his pay.

4. The Sub-Collector also recommends an addition to the Deputy Tahsildar's establishment of a clerk and a process server, and says that these are necessary owing to increase in the treasury transactions and the work generally. Though the Collector says nothing about the extra clerk, the Board is of opinion that the Sub-Collector, in paragraph 15 of his report, has shown conclusively that one will be wanted, and it accordingly recommends that a clerk on Rs. 15 be sanctioned.

5. The employment of the process server is within the competence of the Board, and one on Rs. 10 is sanctioned accordingly.

6. A proposition statement showing the several changes is submitted herewith.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
through the Accountant-General, with two statements, in original,
to be returned, and with proposition statement, in duplicate, and
statement prescribed in Rule 6, Chapter IX of the Civil Account Code.

Copy to the Collector of Madura.

ORDER—dated 6th May 1891, No. 405, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The arrangement sanctioned tentatively in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, will now be made permanent.

The proposal to raise the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him an additional clerk on Rs. 15 is also approved; the proposition statement will be transferred to the Financial Department for sanction.

2. Instructions will issue in the Public Works Department for the early completion of the Police station at Tandigudi.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
with two original statements.
„ the Financial Department, with proposition statement, &c.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

No 1678 w a/22 June 1891

Communicated to the Supt/Engr. II circle who will take early steps for the compilation of the Police Station at Tandigudi -

2. The Expenditure on the work in 1890-91 was Rs.1665 & the balance of the Estimate will be provided in the orders on the statement of demands for incomplete works.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

sd/ A.G.S.

W.

G.O., 6th May 1891, No. 405.

MAY.

Palni Hills.

The arrangement regarding the constitution of — an administrative unit, ordered now to be made permanent; the proposal to raise the pay of the Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him a clerk on Rs. 15, approved and the proposition statement transferred to the Financial Department.

S. E. II Circle
Rev. Dept.

P.W. Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following:-

6TH MAY 1891, No. 405, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 20th February 1891, No. 118:—

THE HON'BLE J. GROSE.
MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from P. RAMACHANDRA ROW, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated Ganguvarpatti, 23rd December 1890, No. 933:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321 (Revenue), on the trial scheme constituting the Palni hills into a separate Sub-division under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar.

2. This arrangement was brought into force from 1st September 1889 simultaneously with the transfer from the Collector to the Sub-Collector of the Revenue jurisdiction of the Periyakulam taluk, of which only the magisterial charge had been previously vested in the Joint Magistrate.

3. The considerations which led to the introduction of the trial scheme under report were—

(1) That the Tahsildar of Palni, in which taluk the major portion of the hill villages were included, was only nominally supervising them owing to Kodaikánal being almost inaccessible from Palni; and that consequently important work was left to be done by an underpaid and therefore inefficient Deputy Tahsildar.

(2) That a number of small hamlets situated on the hill slopes close to Kodaikánal and which ought geographically to be attached to the latter division formed part of the Periyakulam taluk which was very disadvantageous.

(3) That these hill villages were under the divided jurisdiction of two Tahsildars and one Deputy Tahsildar.

(4) That the existing arrangement led to increase of correspondence, many reports, &c., having to come and go through Palni taluk, which also caused delay.

(5) That there was great hindrance to work, because of village officers having often to attend Palni and the lengthy delays they made there, as they preferred being there to being on the hills.

(6) That there was only one Police station on the hills, viz., at Kodaikánal, and none at all on the lower Palni villages, where coffee thefts are very numerous; that access from the Devadanapatti Police station, to which these villages belonged, was difficult, and that beat-duty was consequently shirked, and that there ought to be another Police station at Tandigudi.

(7) That the hill forests were situated in 3 different divisions, viz., Palni, Kodaikánal and Periyakulam, which was a source of great confusion, and that they ought all to be under one ranger with head-quarters at Kodaikánal.

4. The scheme proposed and sanctioned in order to obviate the foregoing inconveniences may be briefly sketched as follows.

The whole of the Palni hills to be made into one Deputy Tahsildar's charge. The Deputy Tahsildar to correspond *direct* on all subjects with the Sub-Collector. The jamabandi accounts to be sent direct to the Collector's office for incorporation with the district returns. This change made considerable additions to the Deputy Tahsildar's work, such as—

(1) the disposal of all complaints and references as to village officers as well as nominating them and inquiring into their conduct;
(2) the collection of the revenue of the hill villages, issue of demand notices, &c.;
(3) the disposal of patta transfers;
(4) the receipt of revenue remittances from the hill villages;
(5) the preparation of the jamabandi accounts; and
(6) the assessment and collection of the income-tax.

5. The advantages expected to result from this arrangement were greatly increased administrative conveniences and economics. One of them was that the Palni taluk would be a great gainer as the Tahsildar would be able to give his undivided attention to what is now a litigious taluk.

6. The following figures appertaining to the work turned out by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal may, I think, be taken as showing to some extent how the administration of these hill villages has been benefited by the change introduced:—

Items of work.		Before the change. From September 1888 to August 1889.	After the change. From September 1889 to August 1890.
Correspondence received.	(1) Orders ...	444	1,380
	(2) Petitions ...	60	498
	(3) Other papers ...	538	2,250
	Total ...	1,042	4,128
Correspondence despatched.	(1) Arzis	271	578
	(2) Letters and takids.	537	1,096
	Total ...	808	1,674

7. This large increase in the work of the Deputy Tahsildar is, in my opinion, distinct proof of the advantage derived by these hill villages by the transfer of the chief business head-quarter of their division to a central and more convenient locality. The following figures relating to the Palni taluk from which all the work of the hill villages was taken away would seem to indicate that the business of that taluk also received a larger share of attention, as more work has actually been turned out in that taluk after the change than before—

	Before the change.	After the change.
Correspondence received—		
(1) Orders and yadasts	3,074	3,819
(2) Petitions	275	686
(3) Other papers ... ... (Including village reports).	5,411	4,376
Total ...	8,760	8,881
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(2) Orders to village officers, &c.	2,146	3,137
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8. Another test of the advantage of the change is afforded by a comparison of the number of coercive processes for the collection of the revenue issued by the Palni Tahsildar for one year before the change with those for the year under report. The figures are 9,302 for the former period and 8,819 for the latter. This decrease is obviously due to a great extent to the Tahsildar of Palni having been relieved of

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ABSTRACT.—Requesting an early reply to order, No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, calling for a report, at the end of one year, on the trial scheme for the constitution of the Palni hills a sub-division of the Periyakulam taluk, Madura district.

Resolution—dated 20th February 1891, No. 118.

In G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, the Government at the recommendation both of the Collector and the Board, and with a view to improved administration, sanctioned tentatively the constitution of the Upper and the Lower Palni hills into a sub-division and placed it under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar, who

was directed to correspond directly with the Sub-Collector instead of through the Tahsildar of Palni as was done previous to the change. The Government at the same time directed that the working of the scheme should be reported upon at the end of a year, and this report is now submitted with the letter read above.

2. The Sub-Collector's report (paragraphs 4—12) shows that a considerable improvement in administration has been effected by the change, that there is greater convenience to the public and gain to Government, and the Board accordingly supports the Collector's recommendation that the change be sanctioned permanently.

3. The present pay of the Deputy Tahsildar is Rs. 120. But the Sub-Collector in paragragh 15 of his report recommends that it be raised to Rs. 150. He points out that the work of the Deputy Tahsildar has increased considerably, and that it is now much heavier than that of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys, who is paid Rs. 150. This is not of itself a convincing proof that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal should also be Rs. 150. But the Board thinks that the description of the duties and responsibilities necessitated by the peculiar position of the Kodaikánal Deputy Tahsildar amply justifies an increase of Rs. 30 in his pay.

4. The Sub-Collector also recommends an addition to the Deputy Tahsildar's establishment of a clerk and a process server, and says that these are necessary owing to increase in the treasury transactions and the work generally. Though the Collector says nothing about the extra clerk, the Board is of opinion that the Sub-Collector, in paragraph 15 of his report, has shown conclusively that one will be wanted, and it accordingly recommends that a clerk on Rs. 15 be sanctioned.

5. The employment of the process server is within the competence of the Board, and one on Rs. 10 is sanctioned accordingly.

6. A proposition statement showing the several changes is submitted herewith.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
through the Accountant-General, with two statements, in original,
to be returned, and with proposition statement, in duplicate, and
statement prescribed in Rule 6, Chapter IX of the Civil Account Code.
Copy to the Collector of Madura.

ORDER—dated 6th May 1891, No. 405, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The arrangement sanctioned tentatively in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321, will now be made permanent. The proposal to raise the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him an additional clerk on Rs. 15 is also approved; the proposition statement will be transferred to the Financial Department for sanction.

2. Instructions will issue in the Public Works Department for the early completion of the Police station at Tandigudi.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
with two original statements.
„ the Financial Department, with proposition statement, &c.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th May 1891, No. 405.

MAY.

Palni Hills.

The arrangement regarding the constitution of — an administrative unit, ordered now to be made permanent; the proposal to raise the pay of the Tahsildar to Rs. 150 and to allow him a clerk on Rs. 15, approved and the proposition statement transferred to the Financial Department.

No. 1678 W4/22 June 1891

Communicated to the Supt. Engr. II Circle who will take early steps for the completion of the Police Station at Tandigudi.

2. The expenditure on the work in 1890-91 was Rs. 1668, & the balance of the Estimate will be provided in the orders on the statement of demands for incomplete works.

Sd/ A. C. S.

S. E. II Circle

P. W. Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following

6TH MAY 1891, No. 405, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 20th February 1891, No. 118:—

THE HON'BLE J. GROSE.
MR. G. MCWATTERS.

Read—the following letter from P. RAMACHANDRA ROW, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated Ganguvarpatti, 23rd December 1890, No. 933:—

I have the honor to submit the report called for in G.O., dated 29th April 1889, No. 321 (Revenue), on the trial scheme constituting the Palni hills into a separate Sub-division under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar.

2. This arrangement was brought into force from 1st September 1889 simultaneously with the transfer from the Collector to the Sub-Collector of the Revenue jurisdiction of the Periyakulam taluk, of which only the magisterial charge had been previously vested in the Joint Magistrate.

3. The considerations which led to the introduction of the trial scheme under report were—

(1) That the Tahsildar of Palni, in which taluk the major portion of the hill villages were included, was only nominally supervising them owing to Kodaikánal being almost inaccessible from Palni; and that consequently important work was left to be done by an underpaid and therefore inefficient Deputy Tahsildar.

(2) That a number of small hamlets situated on the hill slopes close to Kodaikánal and which ought geographically to be attached to the latter division formed part of the Periyakulam taluk which was very disadvantageous.

(3) That these hill villages were under the divided jurisdiction of two Tahsildars and one Deputy Tahsildar.

(4) That the existing arrangement led to increase of correspondence, many reports, &c., having to come and go through Palni taluk, which also caused delay.

(5) That there was great hindrance to work, because of village officers having often to attend Palni and the lengthy delays they made there, as they preferred being there to being on the hills.

(6) That there was only one Police station on the hills, viz., at Kodaikánal, and none at all on the lower Palni villages, where coffee thefts are very numerous; that access from the Devadanapatti Police station, to which these villages belonged, was difficult, and that beat-duty was consequently shirked, and that there ought to be another Police station at Tandigudi.

(7) That the hill forests were situated in 3 different divisions, viz., Palni, Kodaikánal and Periyakulam, which was a source of great confusion, and that they ought all to be under one ranger with head-quarters at Kodaikánal.

4. The scheme proposed and sanctioned in order to obviate the foregoing inconveniences may be briefly sketched as follows.

The whole of the Palni hills to be made into one Deputy Tahsildar's charge. The Deputy Tahsildar to correspond *direct* on all subjects with the Sub-Collector. The jamabandi accounts to be sent direct to the Collector's office for incorporation with the district returns. This change made considerable additions to the Deputy Tahsildar's work, such as—

(1) the disposal of all complaints and references as to village officers as well as nominating them and inquiring into their conduct;
(2) the collection of the revenue of the hill villages, issue of demand notices, &c.;
(3) the disposal of patta transfers;
(4) the receipt of revenue remittances from the hill villages;
(5) the preparation of the jamabandi accounts; and
(6) the assessment and collection of the income-tax.

5. The advantages expected to result from this arrangement were greatly increased administrative conveniences and economics. One of them was that the Palni taluk would be a great gainer as the Tahsildar would be able to give his undivided attention to what is now a litigious taluk.

6. The following figures appertaining to the work turned out by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal may, I think, be taken as showing to some extent how the administration of these hill villages has been benefited by the change introduced:—

Items of work.		Before the change. From September 1888 to August 1889.	After the change. From September 1889 to August 1890.
Correspondence received.	(1) Orders ...	444	1,380
	(2) Petitions ...	60	498
	(3) Other papers ...	538	2,250
	Total ...	1,042	4,128
Correspondence despatched.	(1) Arzis	271	578
	(2) Letters and takids.	537	1,096
	Total ...	808	1,674

7. This large increase in the work of the Deputy Tahsildar is, in my opinion, distinct proof of the advantage derived by these hill villages by the transfer of the chief business head-quarter of their division to a central and more convenient locality. The following figures relating to the Palni taluk from which all the work of the hill villages was taken away would seem to indicate that the business of that taluk also received a larger share of attention, as more work has actually been turned out in that taluk after the change than before—

	Before the change.	After the change.
Correspondence received—		
(1) Orders and yadasts	3,074	3,819
(2) Petitions	275	686
(3) Other papers ... ... (Including village reports).	5,411	4,376
Total ...	8,760	8,881
Correspondence sent—		
(1) Reports and yadasts	1,906	2,448
(2) Orders to village officers, &c.	2,146	3,137
Total ...	4,052	5,585

8. Another test of the advantage of the change is afforded by a comparison of the number of coercive processes for the collection of the revenue issued by the Palni Tahsildar for one year before the change with those for the year under report. The figures are 9,302 for the former period and 8,819 for the latter. This decrease is obviously due to a great extent to the Tahsildar of Palni having been relieved of

collection work in the hill villages. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that the number of such processes which the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal had to issue in the year under report was only 103.

9. Again, during the twelve months preceding the change, the Palni Tahsildar issued 2,325 revenue summonses against 2,238 in the period under report, while the numbers issued by the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal were 21 and 39 for the two periods, respectively. I think these figures show more distinctly than anything else that although a great deal more work was done in regard to the hill villages during the period under report, it did not necessitate the summoning of village officers and parties so frequently as when the business head-quarter of the division and the favorite resort of the village officers was far away on the plains.

10. I have had a statement prepared in my office to show the average interval between date of an order and the date of receipt of a reply to it from the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikánal, and the result is 23 days before the change and only 17 days after it. This might show that the better control which the new system gave the Deputy Tahsildar over his village officers enabled him to secure their attendance and obtain information with greater facility than when they had to be summoned from the taluk cusbah or other favorite resorts. The average interval from the date of an arzi to this office to date of reply was only 6 days in the period under report to 7 days before the change, *i.e.*, the delay in papers passing through the Palni Tahsildar has been saved.

11. As these inferences as to the advantage of the new system depend entirely on the accuracy of figures, it seems desirable to add what the two Tahsildars (Palni and Periyakulam) and the Deputy Tahsildar themselves think of the change. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that the increase in petitions and correspondence may be taken as "showing that owing to the facility obtained by the new arrangement complaints and grievances that would not otherwise have been represented to the authorities have been brought to notice and disposed of; that the revenue of the division has risen to Rs. 30,000, and owing to direct attention being paid to collections, the balance in it has been brought to the same level with that of the previous fasli, although in that year the revenue was only Rs. 20,000." The Tahsildar of Palni also expresses himself in favor of the continuance of the new arrangement as it has saved the necessity of the hill villagers and village officers attending or waiting at the Taluk Cutcherry, saved consequent delays in work, enabled the village officers to draw their salaries at the Kodaikánal treasury, and has practically compelled the village officers of the hill villages to reside in their own villages, having no longer any excuse for staying at the taluk cusbah on pretence of having work there. The Tahsildar of Periyakulam is of the same opinion, and gives as his reasons that cultivation in the hill villages is rapidly increasing, that the portion of his taluk which extended to the hill slopes consisted of hamlets whose parent villages lay far down in the plains, that the karnams who resided at the cusbahs did not give sufficient attention to these hamlets, and that the present arrangement whereby separate village officers have been appointed to these villages will ensure accurate work and better supervision by the local Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector.

12. I have not the same experience of the *status quo ante* as regards the Kodaikánal division as the local officers and Mr. Mounsey had; but am convinced that the scheme now under trial is the best that can give these inaccessible villages an efficient administration. Its working has not been attended with any practical difficulty; but has on the contrary proved very beneficial to the interests both of the villagers and of the Government revenue. The former have been benefited by having a competent Revenue officer close at hand where all their ordinary business can be transacted, while the interests of the latter are better safe-guarded by making the officer on the spot directly responsible for seeing that concealments of cultivation do not take place, that all assessable incomes are taxed, and that the village officers do their work and the revenue is promptly collected than they could possibly be when all this responsibility was vested in an officer on the plains who could and did seldom visit these hill villages.

13. The Deputy Tahsildar's work, however, has increased enormously owing to his having to do for his small charge all that a Tahsildar is expected to do for his taluk, but with a limited establishment. As yet he has had twenty durkhasts to dispose of as the survey of the hill villages was not completed in the period under report and as all durkhasts have been held in abeyance. When this work is taken up, and it must be very soon, it will, I fear, be impossible for his establishment of only three clerks to cope with it. There are already some 1,000 durkhasts awaiting disposal, and considerable numbers will continue to be presented for some time after the completion of the survey. Added to this, the Deputy Tahsildar's treasury transactions have increased as all the collections of the hill villages are now remitted into his sub-treasury, and all accounts connected with them are being submitted from his office direct to the officers concerned. The Post office indents for large supplies of labels, &c., of various kinds, at least twice a week. Gentlemen residing at the sanitarium frequently send for change. Forest cheques have to be cashed, and quite recently the Deputy Tahsildar has received orders to meet the demands of the Postal Department for money. He therefore asks for an extra clerk, and I think this addition to his establishment is *absolutely necessary*.

14. I would also invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your docket, No. 789, dated 23rd February 1890, regarding the entertainment of a process server for the Kodaikánal division, and beg that sanction for his entertainment may be obtained before the kists commence in February next.

15. I enclose a statement obtained by me from the Collector of Salem in which the revenue and other statistics of the Shevaroy Hills division are shown as well as the establishment maintained therefor. It will be seen from the subjoined figures that the Kodaikánal division constitutes a far more important charge; and for the reasons urged in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter to the Board, dated 11th February 1888, No. 67, I would strongly recommend that the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar, who, unlike the Shevaroy Hills man, is really a Tahsildar all but in name, may be raised to Rs. 150 in consideration of the heavy responsibility and duties which have devolved on him:—

——	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Papers received.	Papers sent.	Petitions.	Magisterial cases.	Establishment.	
			Rs.					*Office.*	Pay. Rs.
Shevaroy Hills ..	20,071	10,513	20,434	1,002	1,828	149	204	Deputy Tahsildar	150
								1 Clerk	20
								1 Clerk	15
								1 Shroff	15
								2 Peons on	7
								1 Masalji	5
Palni Hills ..	35,792	12,176	29,771	3,630	1,674	498	121	Deputy Tahsildar	120
								1 Clerk	25
								2 Clerks on	15
								3 Peons on	7
								1 Masalji	5

16. I think it will not be out of place to mention here how the work in my own office has been affected in the period under review. The result is probably *mainly* due to the addition of Periyakulam to this division, but the figures in the enclosed business return show that the revenue papers received for disposal (excluding Local Fund and Magisterial) have increased by nearly 2,000 per quarter. The average for the three quarters ending 30th June 1889 was 3,616 papers, but rose to 5,532 in the corresponding period following the change.

17. Magisterial work* and Local Fund work have also considerably increased in my office, and though incessantly at my desk for not less than nine hours a day, I have found it difficult to keep pace with the work of this heavy division. The routine portion of the work and inquiries into cases, &c., take up all these nine working hours,

	1888.	1889.	1890.
* Original cases	64	100	125
Appeal do.	131	145	125

and I have often had to find time for writing judgments and important letters by sitting up late at night, rising before day-break, or keeping them for the next Sunday or other holiday.

18. The villages and hamlets situated on the hills have been clubbed for the revision of village establishment and revenue survey into 15 groups or main villages, and a separate staff of village officers has been appointed to each group. The revenue survey is nearing completion and only cultivable wastes remain to be marked out into suitable blocks. A second Revenue Inspector has also been appointed since September last. Of the two, one has charge of all the Upper Palnis with head-quarters at Kodaikánal, and the other whose cusbah is Tandigudi has charge of the lower villages.

19. As regards the establishment of a Police station at Tandigudi, I learn from the Superintendent of Police that though Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 5,090 for constructing a 2nd-class Police station at that locality, the buildings have not yet been completed, and that consequently no proposition statement has been submitted to Government for the force required.

Enclosures Nos. 1 to 4.—Statements.

Endorsement by E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated Madura, 10th January 1891, No. 10.

Submitted, with enclosures, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

2. The Sub-Collector's report shows that the trial has proved a success in every way to the advantage and convenience both of the public and Government. I therefore strongly recommend that the scheme be permanently sanctioned.

3. In paragraph 7 of my letter, No. 67, dated 11th February 1888, I had recommended that the Kodaikánal firka might be constituted a taluk with a monthly salary of Rs. 150 attached to the Tahsildar. The Government considered that it would do if it was kept a separate unit with a Deputy Tahsildar on a monthly salary of Rs. 120 —*vide* G.O., No. 321, dated 29th April 1889, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2740, dated 9th May 1889. From the statement appended to paragraph 15 of the Sub-Collector's report it will be seen that the Palni hills are larger in extent, &c., than the Shevaroys, while the pay of the Deputy Tahsildar of the Shevaroys is Rs. 150. The Palni hills are too small to form a separate taluk, but may be considered a separate unit as is now being done for all purposes. For Local Fund purposes, it is to form part of the Periyakulam Taluk Board as per G.O., dated 31st October 1890, No. 903, Local and Municipal Department. Though the hills need not be made a separate taluk, the salary of the Deputy Tahsildar should, I think, be raised to Rs. 150 per mensem as in the case of the Shevaroys, in consideration of the cost of living and the cost of conveyance, &c., when the Deputy Tahsildar is on circuit. A process amin on Rs. 10 per mensem should also be allowed. A proposition statement is enclosed.

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