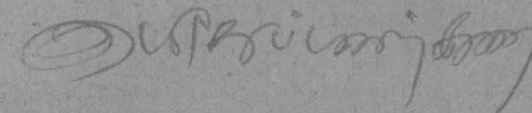


- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 10
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 5/9/92
 (3) ஆதரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெருமை துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண் 3535	பலவகை
	
நாள் : 24.12.1992	199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.



ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-6-9-90.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 20th June 1892, No. 628, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Approving and sanctioning the redistribution of Divisional charges in the Kurnool district, as also the proposal to make Dhone the head-quarters of the Deputy Collector.

READ—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1892, Mis. No. 7533 :—

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Kurnool, 22nd September 1892, No. 6676 :—

As G.O., No. 1627, of 23rd September 1892, Judicial Department, postpones the introduction of the new distribution of divisional charges of this district, I have the honour to ask permission to avail myself of this opportunity of soliciting a reconsideration of the subject.

2. My excuse for so doing is that I have never had any chance of offering any suggestions upon the modification of my proposals as contained in Board's Proceedings of 2nd April 1892, No. 164. The letter which contained my proposals was written as far back as September 1891, but the Board's Proceedings disposing of it was received only on 30th April of this year when I was on leave and by the time I returned the matter had been so long before Government that of course it would have been useless for me to move. I had, during my leave, on hearing of the Board's views, asked my *locum tenens* to offer any suggestions, but he was unwilling to do so from considerations of his temporary position. I merely allude to this in order to show that I did not remain tacit hitherto from acquiescence in the approved redistribution of the divisions, but simply because I had until now no opportunity of offering any opinion. Of course, I have no claim to be heard in discussion of the Board's arrangements as confirmed by Government and it is only when this unlooked for postponement has presented an unexpected opportunity for offering my remarks that I venture to do so with confidence and the greatest respect trusting that, if I am out of order in so doing, my long acquaintance with the district and a genuine desire to say what I think best for its interests may be admitted in palliation.

3. If permitted, I shall therefore first deal with the Board's objections as contained in paragraph 4 of its Proceedings quoted.

4. *Imprimis*, unhappily for the district, the first cause has disappeared, for the non-construction of the Dhone-Kurnool Railway is now as seemingly a certainty as the contrary was when the Board's resolution was penned and therefore much of the argument as to the central position of Dhone disappears. Then as to its unhealthiness the Board in its concluding remarks admits fully the accuracy of my statement as regards this for physical reasons which are beyond the powers of sanitary improvements to amend. It is quite true that there is dry and open ground alongside the railway which might be healthy if built upon; but apart from the question as to how far the established limitation to building near railway stations might come in, it has to be remembered that it is not the sanitary position of an office building which is so much at issue as the lives of those who have to frequent that office both as officials

and clients, and it is not to be taken for granted that the former class would be able to build on good ground even if it was available, but would be obliged or prefer to take lodgings in the present malariously affected village as the latter class would of course invariably do. This was one of the objections taken into account when considering the location of the Cumbum head-quarters—*scilicet*—that if these were anywhere within easy access of Cumbum town people would reside there in preference to elsewhere despite the risk incurred.

5. But the subject of Dhone brings me to another point. The Board argues that the certain result of joining Nandyál and Nandikótkur would be “a proposal to put the head-quarters of the Head Assistant at Kurnool whence the two taluk roads radiate.” The Head Assistant could never be at Kurnool on the plea of being on duty within his range, for Kurnool is not so, whereas it would be for the Deputy Collector located at Dhone. As regards this evil apprehended from my proposed conjunction of Nandikótkur and Nandyál taluks, even by the Board’s own showing this, if it ever arise, would have to start by a *proposal*, the vetoing of which would lie as much then with the Board and Government as it does now. But there is no sequitur that such a proposal would ever arise, and it is most unlikely that it would, for the simple reason that if at Kurnool the Head Assistant would be out of his jurisdiction. But applying the same line of argument to Dhone as a head-quarters of the Pyápali Deputy, it has apparently been forgotten that Kurnool town is in the Rámallakót taluk, and that a Deputy located at Dhone could be as often and as long as he pleased in Kurnool and yet be on duty within his division. Further, besides the anomaly of a Divisional officer (other than the Head-quarter Deputy or Assistant) having charge of the Collector’s cusbah, there would be the greatest possible inconvenience to Police administration arising from Town Inspectors and Head Constables having to attend the full power Magistrate’s Court 33 miles away.

6. The Board observes that Koilkuntla and Owk, for geographical reasons, should be separated from Pattikonda and Rámallakót. This accords entirely with my project by which Owk would continue to be, as it is and must be, the sub-division of Koilkuntla taluk, from the cusbah of which it is more easily reached than from Nandyál as suggested by the Board. The Board proceeds to add that geographically Koilkuntla belongs to Nandyál and Sirvel and accordingly I proposed to link it with Sirvel, thus forming a compact division with the immensely important advantage of having the Divisional officer located in its centre, Koilkuntla, where his presence is much needed rather than at Nandyál, some 30 miles away. The geographical connection of Koilkuntla with Nandyál does not strike me as being very well marked. Therefore, apart from other strong administrative reasons in its favour, I respectfully submit that even by the geographical argument Koilkuntla (with Owk) forms, with Sirvel, a compact division most conveniently administered from Koilkuntla as a head-quarters.

7. The Board next deals with a geographical distinction between Nandyál and Nandikótkur which I proposed to unite. The distinction is, I think, chiefly graphical, for really no difficulty of access from one taluk to another exists in the line of separation alluded to by the Board. My statement that good roads exist in the two taluks appears to be discredited. Possibly the Board has forgotten the new road from Atmakúr to Koilkuntla *via* Nandyál and the statement that “as a matter of fact in wet weather the only way from one to another is *via* Kurnool” is, if I may be pardoned for saying so, hardly accurate. One can travel from Nandyál to Atmakúr and Nandikótkur either by the road mentioned or by Paniem and Kalwa without even touching Kurnool by either route. Indeed, to go into Kurnool would be to travel considerably out of the way! and besides there is the canal; for albeit, as the Board remarks, “navigation may have practically ceased” as a trade enterprise, it has not done so as a means of locomotion for District officers and is constantly used and found the greatest possible convenience. Moreover, by uniting these two taluks there would be still two important canal taluks under the supervision of the Head Assistant. I fail to see how the “irrigation of Nandikótkur” being “entirely distinct” (*i.e.*, in other sources) “from that of Nandyál” at all affects the question of administrative convenience which I very deferentially, but firmly, maintain is much better met by my

arrangement than that selected by the Board, and from what I have said above I very respectfully submit that the statement that the “divisions so arranged” (*i.e.*, by the Board) are certainly the geographical ones applies equally to my proposals. The Board admits that Owk is a difficulty and in its paragraph 4 shows its connection with Koilkuntla and Sirvel, which is precisely where I would leave it. Kalwa would remain as it is with the Head Assistant as a sub-division of Nandyál, whilst all the rest of my connections are contiguous and accessible and interrupted by no physical features which have ever evoked any complaint of difficulty to be overcome.

8. Having dealt with the objections to my scheme, I proceed to what seems to me to be the most important feature of the whole matter, that is, the administrative point of view. This is disposed of by the Board in brief and with a reference to revenue alone. But this is only a part of the whole. The main questions are, “will work be fairly distributed and executed to the best public advantage.” I take leave to doubt it. Despite the Board’s position that Koilkuntla is so readily accessible from Nandyál, it is practically not so. “Good roads” there are none and not likely to be for some time to come, and without such connection access to proximities by rail is of little use, while that by canal is almost less so. I have travelled to Koilkuntla *via* Nandyál and Chintagunta (on canal) and *via* Paniem across country and by the Rampur pass through Banganapalle. The latter, of course, would not fall in the Head Assistant’s way, but all routes involve travelling over ground which in wet weather is almost impassable, much more so than travelling from Nandyál to Nandikótkur to which the Board refers in paragraph 4. Therefore in point of accessibility I maintain that Koilkuntla is for the Head Assistant Collector and for those who will have to resort to his Courts more difficultly placed than even Pattikonda or Márkápúr would be, that it is in fact as regards him an *ultima thule*.

9. Then as to the work thrown on the Head Assistant. In revenue alone he will have to collect 43 per cent. of that of the whole district, and of this Rs. 3,14,379 from the taluk most difficult for him to look after.

10. In magisterial work he will have the most litigious taluk, and one where a large percentage of grave crimes occurs, to administer under like disadvantages, involving upon him about 17 extra criminal trials and 33 extra appeals with 15 revenue cases in the year, whilst the same objection as to expense of magisterial work which I made regarding Koilkuntla’s connection with Pattikonda will attach to its connection with Nandyál. For all these reasons, I am most strongly opposed to attaching Koilkuntla to Nandyál division. I am also entirely against having an outside Deputy in charge of Rámallakót involving charge of Kurnool town.

Resolution—dated 18th November 1892, Mis. No. 7533.

Submitted to Government with reference to the correspondence ending with G.O., dated 10th September 1892, No. 4040.

2. The Board has carefully considered Mr. Kough’s arguments, but it still adheres to the distribution of divisional charges proposed in its Proceedings of 2nd April 1892, No. 164, and accepted by Government in G.O., dated 7th July 1892, No. 1252, Judicial, as being that which is on the whole most likely to conduce to efficient administration. The work of the Head Assistant Collector will no doubt be increased, but it will still be considerably lighter than that of some of his *confreres* in other districts, and the Board is not inclined to lay much stress on Mr. Kough’s arguments in regard to facilities of communication. With the exception of the Yerramakal range, all the tracts in question consist of black cotton soil intersected by roads more or less indifferent though generally practicable for country carts.

3. The unhealthiness of Dhone is, the Board admits, a difficulty, and it considers that the Deputy Collector in charge of the Pattikonda and Rámallakót taluks might for the present be located at Kurnool. Kurnool will be as convenient a centre for the people of Pyápali and its neighbourhood as Pyápali has been for the northern portion of the Pattikonda taluk and the railway will bring the inhabitants of the

P. W. CURRENT No. 12637

Gobt. of {1892} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

2050

Recd.

Encl.

Regd. 22. 12-92

G.O., 20th December 1892, No. 1276.

DECEMBER.

Divisional charges.

Declining to modify the redistribution of —
in the Kurnool district sanctioned in G.O., dated
20th June 1892, No. 628, but agreeing with
the Board of Revenue in considering that the
head-quarters of the Deputy Collector in charge
of the Ramallakot and Pattikonda taluks should
be at Kurnool.

Govt. of 1894 Madras.
REVENUE.

To

The P. & D

Dated

Recd. 22-12-92

Encl.

Mis. G.O., 20-12-1892 No. 1276

SUBJECT.

Passing orders in papers
relating to the redistribution
of divisional charges in
Kutnah &c.

No 1867. Wd. 11-6-92.

No. 3535 Wd. 24 Dec 92

Communicated to the
Communicated to the
Suby Engineer in
Circle. The estimate called
for in G.O. 1867. Wd. 24 June 1892
had not now be submitted
provision for the Deputy
Collector being made
instead in the estimate
for improvements to the
Collector's Cutchery

23/12/92

23/12/92

S. E. M. C. 26/12
S. E. M. C.

S. E. M. C.

24/12/92

24/12/92