

89 sheets

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Sali DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1776	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	28 12 1881	197

297

or roughly handled

~~Division of~~
 Funding of Public Affairs
 Subt. of the 1st B. of the

1776

On this subject we
have printed & signed
the copies of 278/99
the 8th letter of 3 Oct.
1840.

In the letter of 3 Oct. he
said he had this first task
for the delay in response
of the latest letter of
the 17 Dec. 1864. but
I think they are not fair
to us in the matter. The
fact is that they entered
the conclusion of the 17
of 1. with conditions. It
is this then from which
to accept.

Strike out that

the S. J. say that his letter
 regarding the grading of the
 judges & the order of the
 for the B. J. was in the same
 "blended" as have concluded
 as from dealing in the same
 separately in their printing
 as a condition precedent
 to the acceptance of the condition
 of form and of the condition

On this I will merely observe
 that the letter of 26 Sept. 1876
 repeating in full the receipt
 accepting the 2^d condition
 equals 16. to the first.

Para 8. The business of moving
 of change in law of the order of
 "can only be effected by making
 the due. I. into a matter."

Para 9. "These two measures
 cannot be considered as
 as equally essential parts of
 one comprehensive reform."

Para 11. A. L. "the proposed
 subdivision of the must be

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 2

accomplished by the creation of S. J.
 in place of the present S. J.

Para 12. S. J. regards the condition
 as "equally essential" & will
 resist the first in carrying
 out the first. "as an accepted
 preliminary of the second."

He holds the law of S. J. to be
 & the suggestions for grading
 color & judges & a list of names
 in line of the law. King holds
 the conditions for sending one
 proposals for creating law.
 He directed as for commission
 ally. S. J. & arguments on
 objections. An answer. While
 we recd. S. J. copy of his letter
 & the list of S. J. on these instructions
 on his reply to them. In the former
 they repeatedly affirmed the decision
 of law & conveyed as that the grading

left our St. of an un-
like good bond. &
had an extra like
an average of 1/2
thick in one average and
low. of our 21 days of the
being mostly in excess
the average & rate
of the St. in any of the
other provinces in St. the
average rate of pay for
Colts. operate. While in
England & our paper be
lived to propose any
reduction of price of paper
in any case. or on small
& numbers. For it may
be added have the St.
done so in any of their
letters. In writing of the

he of. the state that the
 average expenditure of the mis-
 sion will be diminished by the
 proposals. (Para 8. letter of
 20 Sept 78). Regarding the
 the said that it was "most
 desirable that a person of suitable
 property, qualified Native should
 be appointed to the new post, that
 with the creation of the mission
 and concerns" (Para 7. letter of
 25 Sept 78) In their last
 letter of 15 Nov 78. they say
 that a large number of laborers
 will work that is necessary
 for the mission. The P. adm. of the
 Madras that the same will
 remove the block in the
 formation of the Madras
 'Civil Service' Small
 the position and the

remitted. I suppose
that I did understand
being that the pay of
Clerks & Judges is to be
deduced from P. 2333. &
P. 2250. & P. 1800. -
(14th & 2nd grades) that the
1st grade are 2 in the
proportion of 2 1/2 of the
2nd. - Still we are
desirous to reduce a
considerable number
of Subj. & arrange
for the grading of those
Judges who are provided
funds for the appt. of
Clerks of the court is -

3

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5

⁵
I think the foregoing suff
explains the difficulty in
altering existing ordi
nances & proposals with
the conditions of the S.D.
imposed on us. & the consequ
hesitation & delay in complyi
with the instructions. -
We are matters much
simplified now. But
our latest letter puts
before us a more definite
shape with in our grasp
in advance as they inform
us of the largest number
of Judges proposed. -
They are prepared to suggest
a 1st grade of 10 Judges for
to be allowed \$4000. with
the proportions to be made
between the classes. -
We may arrange for

badly off in all.

The proportion of 1st Grade
to 2nd Grade Colts & Judges
should be at 2-2-1.

and the rules of pay
are the taken as
P. 2250 and P. 1800

respectively. Matters
of this kind are the
bring into the last
ordinary of charges.

It seems that the rates
of pay are not attached
to the but to individuals.

The S. J. & family require
claims of existing circumstances.

I have asked the Ch. Sec.
to give to know if they

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6

fortune plate and is
not judicial charges
as well as to Revenue
- I mean to the position
sums in this

to have proposed
already 3 additional
by Amantaput

Orlando
- I think
and these have been
provisionally settled.

that of Amantaput
have definitely to the
that when could be made

I have dealt separately
with the letter of 13 Oct.
supposed it relates to

note: In reviewing our proposals
for this S. J. the S. J. say that we have
received a letter of 24.20.13.14.
The difference between the sum of the
P. 2338 & the S. J. have stated as 10th
has not been in the fixed sum of 24.
is simply the contract amount in this

this for a circular? or the
draft with shortly be in
circ?

Our orig^l proposals
for the new St. of Regole
may I think stand
the time is over mentioning
as I detect in the papers
St. needs to be cleared up.

The proposals for the Sindful
St. need reconsideration.
But even the St. of Regole
has not that the reasoning
of Council contemplated for
that St. but the formation
of an adv. St. in that
quarter has certainly
appeared.

Thus it may be said
that 3 out of the 6 adv.

4
The St. for the St.
Province is done directly by
the State. viz. providing for
main of Camp & equipment for
Official Regiments. From what
I am told of the other system
I am sure that ours is by far
the most economical & the
State. But the answer is in
the same way.

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districts St. the St. say
they are prepared to
sanction laws, & have
already settled by the
Gov^t. the or less in
detail.

The 8th adv. St. St.
St. of Regole & Sanction
is to be formed by the
division of the St.
into 22 St. St. St.
already is divided into
2^d Judicial Districts.

Our late Mr. Charles
Lambertson St. St.
the St. that in turn
has unfortunately given a
rather uncertain result on
the question of dividing the
St. into 2 Collectors.

His father died
in 1840. He was
born in 1840.
He was in 1840.
He was in 1840.

in a wide all.
In 1878. Then we were considering
the general question of ~~form~~
2. distributing the President
over. He came to the conclusion
that Melcher had better
remain at it is. He says
"Then Long talks in, we hear

consider. The Malayalam
mechanics of the (assumed) ~~the~~
taluk (of Panam) only could
be joined in 2. Malabar - ~~the~~
with the in question. ~~the~~
both Malabar could not
fairly claim the name
a separate St. - 22

The Govt of this in 1837 took
Lt. J. Ricketts' Surveying
"The province of Antioquia has
strong peculiarities: It has
a language, a population &
land tenure. It differs from
the rest of the Province &
I perceive uniformity in its
economic administration
it seems desirable that it should
be under one controlling
authority, aided by an adequate
number of subordinate
Officers. For its better
management, this branch

seems absolutely indispensable.
of the ground which has been
taken place there. That that
the chief Magisterial authority
will not be divided into three
independent parts.

I must fully concur in
this opinion. I consider
that divided Magisterial
authority is out of the question
to be discarded.

In fact, should conclusively
be considered very disproportionate
distinction in any case
practicable. I may add that
the reattachment of the extreme
southern portion of Manara (B.
as far as the (alluvial) divisions in
part of the Malaya area)
to Malacca from which it has been
separated for the last part of
a century seems at least
might lead to some

5

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9

Area S.M. 4,400. alt.

very inconvenient to the
State to which it is
referred by law. It is
already a very large
compared with the Midway
average of the two parts.

Long & one Midway is
the contingency I can
any longer be contemplated
the introduction conclusively
negated by S.D.

If this view is adopted
then I consider that under
the S.D. letter of S.W. D.
we can only assume
that S. and S. altogether
are proposed. The former
as 3 have been
already suggested &
specially noted. This
remains only 2 rivers. The

divided.
 In the S. of
 Ganjam
 P. of Odisha. and
 I. of Malabar.
 are excluded from the notice.

The following S. to be
 done finally dealt with -

The Kistna
 & Kurnool districts
 have I think been adequately
 be adjusted by our orig. proposal
 to some slight modification
 of details may be advisable.

The readjustment of the
 Tanjore
 Madras
 & Coimbatore districts

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 10

Area	
S. M.	9450
from the	7139
that	782
	2822
	4873
	3561
	3654
Total	7. 39401
Average	5629

10
 may I think be adequately
 secured for the
 formation of the new
 Districts. This there
 was some mistake I
 think in the details of our
 orig. proposal as to the
 2 of S. of M. P. S. B. and
 the correct is.
 - then I think then the

S. of P. of Madras	8050
S. of P. of Madras	6850
S. of P. of Madras	7604
S. of P. of Madras	2619
S. of P. of Madras	2986
S. of P. of Madras	3554
S. of P. of Madras	3789
Total	7. 37598
Average	5629

adjacent to one another the
 out of S. to be may form 3
 ad. districts making
 9. instead of 7. with an

average area of (avg) 4200.

This strictly plain that it is in the Spirit of the law which is correct - If there is added the adjoining P. of S. and the adjacent area of the 4th (S. N. 24344) might be divided into 5 new lots with an average area of S. N. 5900. It is still necessary by G. J. Standard

If changed but he adds the adjacent area of the 5th (S. N. 3288) might be divided into 3 new lots of average area 5264.

The foregoing indicates nearly the disposition in S. we must probably look. I think the details had better be settled in conference with the Res. Bd. by Mr. W. L. Smith and myself with the Res. Bd. for consideration by Gov. Administration.

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of the 3 to the front of the
portion of the officers
the administration of the

The G. J. Standard then from
an information of the fact of
18 2434. also? they are now
20, 2434, or 31. including the
lot of the 2nd 2nd lot of the
the 1st lot higher in value
(Vice: Standard)

17 or 18 at 10 2300

9 of 8 - 1000
The only thing he 5 add afft
of the (collective) waste land
appropriate supplements of the class will
be only 1000 - monthly cost. The
present cost of Rs. 45,600

At the same time there is a
considerable reduction in
the number of lots to be
shown or 8. persons noted
the abolition of the afft. in

18 1st grade
8 2nd grade

There is a great deal of
 no money in the country
 in good paper money
 any the more

Some of the papers will
 average far higher than
 Bombay is at present. Very
 little like the average of
 Bombay is at present.

I shall search printout
 that the Govt of India have
 themselves admitted that
 the labor market in the
 administration of the
 is in private hands
 than it is in the hands
 is paid by large numbers
 by village as common.

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 13

13
 The result is that
 that in the
 that the result will be the
 largest of any by a
 very considerable
 amount.

accorded. I should like to
 the balance of the
 a very considerable
 amount.

our average of population
 will be considerably less
 than Bombay is at present
 nearly as large as Bombay

our average of work will be
 admitted, less than all

our highest grade of work
 be less than Bombay
 but the same as Bengal
 & Madras

There is for the 2d
 obtained the population of the
 Government of the
 as a result of the
 and work

in one case 2nd as 2/3 higher
 1/2 lower grade or 1/3
 1/2 higher 2250
 1/2 lower 1800.

Grant
 20 on 2333 rupa
 2000.

sub.

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 14

In Nepal the difference
 1st 2250
 2nd 1800
 3rd 1500.

Mainly Zimindari little

T.

1st 2250
 2nd 1800

Mainly Village little

In Birming
 1st 2325
 2nd 1800

Mainly Raptwari I believe
 but the manager as ours
 I can't say.

we
 is

I think there are certain
 inequalities evidenced by
 the above facts of figures

Note the great inequality in the
 proportion in the 1st is probably due
 to recent interest in the only partial
 effort at present.

14
 The whole number is rising
 of the education of the
 of the 2nd order as for the
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 in the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 in the 1st order. The 2nd order is

The 1st order is the present
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is

The 1st order is the present
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is
 of the 1st order. The 2nd order is

As already mentioned I have

Notes below
 2 Junior Assist Judges on B. 1200
 2 Assist. Judges 1st yr. 900
 3 " 2nd yr. 800
 2 " 3rd yr. 600

I turn to the question of colors.
 The Committee on the subject
 of the 1st. seem to expect that
 economies can be effected
 in connection with the arrang.
 of Districts. altho former
 estimate of expense of charge
 is inevitable.

I doubt very much whether
 any economies will be found
 practicable - or at least any
 of material amount.

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 16

In my many respects to work
 of the Court depend on the
 Court. The judicial reports
 of the Court. The judicial reports
 are the same in B. for long
 & much of the same. Then the
 Auditor. The probably in list
 in the meeting for a month
 of the meeting for every 1st.

The present situation of the
 Court appears to be fixed in 1776
 in the 1st. when both were
 much lighter than now. After
 my careful scrutiny of the
 report of the Auditor of the Court
 of the 1st. of the 1st. of the 1st.
 being 1776. 1775 between the
 Auditor of the Court (Tangor) & the
 Court of the 1st. in B. 1st.
 case of the 1st. of the 1st. of the 1st.
 have the 1st. of the 1st. of the 1st.
 under direct management.

In thousands of Rupees.		
Revenue	Expenditure	
Budget	4,82,85.0	- 4,55,07.7
Actual	7,71,82.3	- 4,04,89.5
Excess	2,97,96.0	- 3,11,97.6
Madras	8,15,48.2	- 2,84,47.0

I think this is a very
 remarkable contract
 between the Govt. & the
 comparative economy
 of administration.
 Comparative fairness
 of treatment. or
 comparative long suffering
 of the taxpayers of the
 Govt. that represents the

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 18

18
 continuing. but I don't
 believe it can be
 continued. I think
 in which I think that
 are incurred & put in
 form to take the
 measure of it is
 but this is a question
 of fact & the result
 in the end.

It is a question of fact
 to be by opinion and
 the proposed on the other
 of the Govt. for the
 Govt. & the Govt.
 offered for the
 have been committed

If a new Anantapora St. be created in ²⁰land
the average will be

	Area S. M.	Pop.	Land Rev. R.
¹⁷⁶ St. 20	6778	1,561,750	23,21,850

If the 3rd of Anantapora. Siddigul & Ongole be
created as orig. proposed by this Govt. the average
becomes

¹⁸⁴ St. 22	6762	1,419,750	21,19,884
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The details for the 2 new Sts. of Bellary &
Anantapora will be

Bellary	5862	934,000	15,00,000
Anantapora	5145	728,000	11,00,000

Those of the proposed Ongole District as proposed?			
Govt.	5535 or	852,533	13,90,000
Ongole	~~5137~~		

2/ If 5 Sts are added to the existing
 44 (Madras & Nilgiris) as proposed by G.D.
 then the average becomes. 21
 $\frac{1776}{21}$

No	Area S. M.	Pop ⁿ	Land Rev.
24	5648	1,301,458	19,43,208.

The G.D. say that the higher grade of Hds. may
 be 2 to 1 as 2 to 1.

Assuming that Madras & Nilgiris are
 generally be of the higher grade. B. from
 the nature of the duties, the expenses, & the probable
 standing of the incumbents. is I think a
 reasonable assumption. then of the 26
 Sts 18 will be 1st grade and 8 2^d grade or

and 9

and the comparison with the other Provinces

like the hus

Averages:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1776 \\ \underline{22} \end{array} \quad 22$$

Kaddas Bistut

Santho. B.

No. 11.11.10.2250 15.05.16 24.8.2.000 9.058	Area S. M. 5648.	Pop. n. 1,301,458	Cant. No. 2. 19.43.208
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Bengal District

10/11/11	12.22.50	3300	1,585,000	11,00,000
2/12/11	1700	3000	1,620,000	10,30,000
3/12/11	1500	1550	1,172,000	7,00,000

1. 2. 3. 4.

	2150	980,000	13,00,000
14/11/1922 50	1000	815,000	12,00,000

Bombay

14.1.19. No 2325 2. 1800	4300	744.000	18, 61, 000
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Original

Hon W. Audlin

Notes

Public Department.

Memorandum.

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The undersigned requests that the Secretary to the Board of Revenue will be good enough to furnish this Department, as early as possible, with the correspondence referred to in para 4 of the Board's Proceedings of 5 June 1858, No 1995, respecting the division of Malabar into two Districts.

Disobeyance

For M. Lyage
8 October 1878.

Major, R.E.
ag. Under Secy. P.W.D.
for Chief Secretary

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

1976

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24

25 - 11 - 22

[Handwritten signature]

~~Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, crossed out with a large X.~~

22-11-1878

Rich

2.
10. ~~As. Sub Secretary~~
The Chief Secretary to
Government Pub: Deptt
with Copies of 3 letters.

Public 1878/Deputes

Mr. Lester District
From the B. & C. Co.
The Under Secretary
of Genl. Wd

For Chief Secretary
 At 22 June 1878
 Dated 8 Oct 78
 Recd 9 _____
 Recd - 24. No. no.

Requesting the fur-
-thered with the Com-
-pendium referred to
in para 4 of the
Bd. Pro. dated 5th
June 1858 no. 1995
respecting the division
of Malabar into
two Districts.

From
W. Robinson Esq^r,
Acting Collector

$$\frac{1776}{25}$$

To,
 Hon. Richard Esq.,
 Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries
 and Establishments throughout India.
 Madras

Sir,

Para 25. I have lastly most earnestly to recommend the formation of two new Talooks one in South Malabar, and one in North Malabar, as indispensable for the efficient working of the District.

26. A reference to the statement shown in Para 2 of my letter dated 30th April will at once satisfy you that as they are at present the management of the 3 Talooks of Wallowanaad (N^o 11) Nedinganaad (N^o 13) and of Palghaut (N^o 16) are quite beyond the powers of our Tahsildar and the adequate transaction of the business of the people in our Office in each Talook is quite out of the question. In short

The outlying parts of these 3 Talooks have long and unavoidably been grossly neglected and this constrained neglect is increasing with the rapidly augmenting demand for all the attention of the public officers in those parts of their Talooks where rapid advance in wealth and business of every kind calls for their more immediate devotion to matters which will not brook delay.

27. The Talook of Palghat has made advances in population, wealth &c during the last 10 years unequalled by that of any two Talooks of this District, and the Madras Railway running through the entire length of this Talook and of Nedunganaad Talook has already added largely to business which promises still further to increase.

28. The Talook of Malloovanaad contains in its North West part the worst and most turbulent of the Mopla population, a dangerous class which at all times requires the closest supervision of the Head of Police.

It

It is obvious that he cannot and does not attend the outlying portions of his Talook lying 25 to 40 miles to the south east of his cusbah, when the population is scarcely less troublesome, though not of the same violent and fanatical character. It is of the last importance that he be relieved of the even nominal charge he now can take and of the grave responsibility of which he cannot divest himself.

29. Attempts have been made from time to time to relieve the long felt pressure in these 3 Talooks by the appointment of additional Sub-Officers of Police and Peshcars, but these appointments do not meet the necessities of the case. I therefore propose to constitute a new Talook to be named the Manarkat Talook from the contiguous portions of the three

Talooks as shown in the accompanying Sketch with a limit &c according to the Marginal Statement having an area of 515 square miles a population of 56,733 inhabitants and yielding a

Revenue

* marked A

Palghat	55
Nedunganaad	90
Malloovanaad	370
Total	<u>515</u>

Revenue of Rs 592 Rupees per annum. The amount of Revenue as compared with the area is smaller than the average of Taluks. I have therefore in allotting the Establishment dispensed with the Sheristadars which exists in other Taluks, and has a salary of Rs 40 per month. Though apparently small, an active Tahsildar will not fail largely to add to the Revenue of such a change within a few years. Thousands of acres of concealed cultivation are to be met with and thousands of acres of waste would be brought under cultivation in return for the smallest encouragement.

30. I propose providing for the expense of this new Taluk by abolishing the Office of Talukdar at the Town of Cochin and substituting a Police ameen at that place on a salary of 35 Rupees per month &c. The Establishment of a Taluk will likewise render two Peshkarships in Palghat and Nedunganaad unnecessary. No. 425

The arrangements proposed are given in detail in Appendix No. 3 and in abstract in the margin shewing an excess of

Establishment required for Mamarkat or the new Taluk as per Appendix No. 3	309-4--
Deduct Establishment available from the Taluks of Palghat, Nedunganaad, Moolovanad and Cochin.	177-4--
Balance Rupees	130-4--

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of expenditure over that at present existing in the 3 Taluks of Rupees 130-4-- a sum for which I trust sanction will be easily obtained considering the great comparative advantages offered from the institution of the new Taluk.

31. The other change required in North Malabar is the sub-division of the Taluk of Wynnaad (No. 5 in the statement referred to) This Taluk has hitherto been considered a poor unhealthy District. The native population and Revenue small. Within the last 10 years however the suitableness of its climate and soil for Coffee plantation and European Settlement has been established and upwards of 30000 acres of its wildest parts have passed into the hands of European Planters and others 6000 or 7000 acres of Coffee plantation have been opened while clearing planting &c have taken place at an extent which will, in a couple of years no doubt, double this extent.

There are about 50 European settlers and Managers of Coffee Estates in Wynnaad and the

the number is on the increase and many thousands of Coolies from Mysore and other countries are in constant employment within the Taluk.

32. It is obvious that the business of such a Taluk containing an area of 1160 square miles in every part of which Coffee Cultivation is going on with increasing vigor, in some parts 50 to 60 miles from the Busbah can no longer be transacted by one Tahsildar and Head of Police. I therefore propose to divide it into West Wynnaad with the present Busbah and East Wynnaad with the Busbah about Sultan's Battery or Moopainaad.

33. An abstract of the extent & value of the two Taluks is here given as proposed -

	Division	Area in square miles	Average population per square mile	Amount of Revenue
East Wynnaad	640	23,560	45	13,683
West Wynnaad	520	27,205	42	38,943
Total	1160	50,765	87	52,626

34. The present revenue do not present the true condition of the respective Divisions - (Coffee cultivation pays nothing, and both are full of active planters - Native and European. The population likewise does not include the large body of Coolies and attendants of the Europeans.

The pay and Establishment of the present Peshkar stationed at Sultan's Battery will be available towards the payment of the new Taluk Establishment and a deduction has been made of $\frac{1}{3}^2$ of the number of Peons attached to the Taluk as it now stands to which as many again have been added to from the staff of the new Taluk. I have been obliged to keep up the Tahsildar's pay to the full rate, as it is most difficult to get effective able men to go thither at any price and an indifferent man in such a post is worse than useless.

35. I trust that sanction may be obtained for the revised and additional Establishment now required for the two Taluks. As this paper has become more lengthy than I had anticipated, I append an abstract of its contents. Paras 1 to 16. Reasons in detail for proposing an unequal division of the District in North and South Malabar.

Paras 17 to 22 Remarks on the covenanted staff required for.

South

Appendix No 2
showing an increase of Rs 157-8-0 in month over the present Establishment.

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Abstract of 2 new Saluts Manarkat.
or the new Salut ————— 309-4--

South Mynad ————— 341-12--
651---

Abstract of Increase in Malabar Service.

Kuzoor ————— 758-12--

Taluk ————— 287-12--

Total — 1046-8--

I have seen
(Signed) C. F. Robinson
Collector & Magistrate

(True Copy)

[Signature]
By Sub-Secretary

[Signature]
[Signature]

North Malabar
Collector and Magistrate
Sub Collector and Joint
Magistrate (1st Assistant)
Special Assistant Collector
& Magistrate 2nd Assistant
2nd Assistant Collector 3rd (2nd) (Deputy Collector & Magistrate)

Deputy Collector
Deputy Magistrate (Kochin) Unencumbered -

Para 23 to 26 Adjustment of the
Kuzoor Establishment as per following
abstract.

		Proposed Change		Increase	
Present Strength of the Kuzoor Establishment.		North Malabar	South Malabar	per Month	
No	Salary Rs	No	Salary Rs	No	Salary Rs
238	4150 12	111	1835 12	18	3075 12
					758 12

Para 27 to 35. Constitution of 2 new
Saluts in North and South Malabar
as per following abstracts.

Abstract

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30

From,
The Commissioner for the
Revision of Civil Salaries & Establishments
throughout India.

To,
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir, I request that the Board will have
the goodness to inform me whether it would
in their opinion be advantageous to divide
the Districts under mentioned each into two
Collectorships.

- Malabar
- Canara
- Tanjore
- Bellary
- Guddalupah

I shall feel obliged by the Board entering
fully into all the arguments for and against
the measure whether it has their approval or
not.

2. The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore,
Madura, and North Arcot are all nearly
and one, Madura, quite as large as either of
the

Enclosed in Board

Prof. & Mr. Phipps

By order of the Board

822 Nov 1887

Enclosed from letter
from Mr. Phipps to
Commissioner of Salaries
23 June 1887-

8 Feb 1887

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the following Districts.

- Malabar
- Canara
- Tanjore
- Bellary
- Cuddapah

You request the Board to enter fully into all the arguments for and against the measure whether it has their approval or not and appear to have an impression that some of the other large Collectories might perhaps be also divided with advantage.

2. The question must manifestly be affected by various considerations such for example as the position which Collectors are in future to hold with respect to salary and powers the retention or otherwise of their Magisterial functions and the alterations which may be made in the situation of the District Courts and in the general administration of Justice by the introduction of the new Code. on these and other points the Board possess little or no information

the Districts named above but the labor is not so heavy and I understand that a large portion of Madras being held in the Zamindari system the duties of the Collector are lighter than in several Districts much less in extent and resources.

I have &c
(Signed) H. Picketts
Commissioner for the Revision
of Civil Salaries & Establishments
Madras
31st March 1857

Ordered that the following letter be sent in reply.

To,
H. Picketts Esq.
Commissioner for the revision of
Civil Salaries and Establishments
throughout India.

Sir
I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo - No 878 in which you ask the opinion of the Board on the advisability of dividing the

information, and they can therefore only answer your question on the supposition that a division of the Collectorates named by you is the only change under contemplation.

3. Reviewing the subject in this light they desire me to lay before you a copy of their letter dated 25th January 1853 No 237, in which they considered plans for ensuring an efficient revenue control over the different provinces. Your attention is particularly called to the remarks in Para 14. In Para 15 you will find that the Board advocated the division of Buddapah and Bellary into two Collectorships on account of their remoteness and inconvenient size. But with regard to the other 3 Districts named by you the Board are not prepared to recommend a similar measure for the following reasons.

4. The province of Malabar has strong peculiarities - It has a language a population and land tenures which differ from the rest of the Presidency, and to preserve uniformity in its revenue administration it seems desirable. It

it should be under one controlling authority acted by an adequate number of subordinate officers. For its police management this arrangement seems absolutely indispensable, and the grave events which have taken place there show that the chief judicial authority could not be divided without embarrassment and risk.

5. Canara has also its marked local peculiarities as respects situation language and tenures, though it does not possess the same uniformity as Malabar. It was formerly divided into the 2 Districts of North and South Canara and each portion now possesses a separate Civil and Sessions Court. The Board do not consider that any risk even serious public inconvenience would follow if the 2 divisions were again placed under separate collectors, but they fail to see the advantage of such an arrangement. It would multiply correspondence and prevent that regularity and uniformity of system which

which results from its sea ports its forests,
its salt pans and its frontier on the Mysore
side being under the same chief authority while
no substantive improvement would be effected
in its general external administration.

6. In Tanjore the lands form a Delta
dependent on a chain of irrigation works sup-
plied from the same sources. To check dis-
putes regarding water to facilitate their adjust-
ment when they occur, and to aid in the
protection and maintenance of the embank-
ments and sluices, it seems essential to
the Board that the superintendence of the
entire province should be vested in one officer.

The peculiarity of the Polongoo system of
settlement is another strong argument
for the same course, as difficulty and
dissatisfaction would arise, if the price
of grain and the rates of remission in
unfavorable years were not fixed in a
uniform

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uniform manner throughout the District.

7. As you allude to Madura among
some other large districts the Board deem
it desirable to point out that the state of
the Zemindaries in it have given the Col-
lector much labour one of them Ramnad
is likely soon to lapse to Government and
another Shevargunda is now under charge
of the Collector as Agent to the Court of
Wards.

Revenue Board Office
Fort St George
24th April 1857

I have, &c
(Signed) J. S. Linn
By Secretary

(True Copies)

D. H. M.
By Sub Secretary

E. H. M.
W. H. M.

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Calicut, 5th September 1857.

N^o 140
1857

From, Mr. Robinson Esq^r,
Acting Collector of Malabar
To, J. D. Sim Esq^r,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St. George

Sir,

* * *

Para 2. In addition to these alterations I have already in a communication to the Commission for the revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India under date the 23rd June last, (copy of which was forwarded to the Board on the 13th July), submitted for consideration the desirableness of forming two new Talooks by dividing Wynaad into two, and taking portions of the 3 Talooks of Palghat, Neddinganaad and Walloowanaad, and forming them into a separate talook to be designated Manarkad Talook.

I have &c.
(Signed) Mr. Robinson
Acting Collector.

(True Copy) D. Prich
Acting Sub-Secretary

J. D. Sim Esq^r
Acting Secretary

Enclosure in Board's
Proceedings to the Chief
Secretary to Government
Dated 22nd Novem^r
1858. No. 12-11897

Board's letter of
11th Dec 1857.

1st Dec 1857

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[Faint, illegible handwritten text in the bottom left corner]

Frederick in Bonds.

Prop. of the West by

at Fort Pitt: Sept 1844

of 2220. Nov. 1844. No. 10
11887.

2456

Exhibit from a letter
from Mr. Nicholson, by
George A. C. C. C. C.
of 544. C. C. C. 1844.
No 140.

of 144. C. C. C. 1844.

Public (1870) DEPARTMENT.
Malabar District

From Board of Revenue.

No. 11887

Dated 22nd Novr: 1870.
Recd. 24th

No. 2456.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Corres-
pondence respecting
division of Malabar
into two Districts —

N^o 2020 1776
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To
H. Ricketts Esq;
Commissioner for the revision of Civil Salaries
and Establishment, throughout India
Madras

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter dated 23rd Ultimo and to explain the
reasons for proposing an unequal division of the
District.

2. You will observe that Mr Chatfield pro-
posed the same division and every European
and Native official or inhabitants of the
District whom I consulted at once assigns
the same boundary. Indeed any other sub-
division would create confusion in the ad-
ministration and inconvenience to the people.

It is in short the division now existing in
the Administration of Civil and Criminal
Justice and that to which the Province tends
Historically, socially, commercially and
politically.

Historically

N.B.
The District of
Malabar is at present
divided into two
South Malabar as
being nearer to Calicut
than to Tellicherry
but its transfer to the
Court of North Malabar
to which it properly
belongs would neces-
sarily follow on the
division of the District
proposed. This transfer
would tend to equal-
ize more the labors
of the respective Courts
without causing any
material incon-
venience to the
people.

3. Historically, as well as, in regard to the character, temper and customs of the people, there is a wider difference between North and South Malabar than is generally supposed.

It is indeed greater than actually exists between many of the Tamil and Teloo-goo Districts in the Presidency.

4. The races of the entire province are it is true Malayalam, Among Hindoos and Mahomedans the same general distinction of caste, local laws and customs, land tenures &c. prevail throughout the province, in all parts of Malabar the early proselytizing efforts of Arab Priests produced a very considerable impression on the indigenous races and the consequence has been that in the North as well as in the South. a considerable Mopla population exists. But when carefully examined an important difference will be found to exist in the character, disposition, social habits even in industrial pursuits, and especially in

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in the relative proportion of the caste and religious of the population of all classes. Hindoos and Mahomedans of South and North Malabar. These features of difference are conterminous with the division I propose. A short sketch of the early history of Malabar will illustrate this difference as the circumstances and policy of the native Rule to which the country so long was subject; have left indelible shades of difference on the character of the population.

5. For many centuries prior to the cession of 1792 North and South Malabar constituted two different Kingdoms ruled by very different races of Hindoo Rulers, and were subject to an antagonistic policy in every point of view. The North Malabar formed the Kingdom of Colustna of Cherikul with its more or less independent Rascals, the Rajahs of Cotteyam Cartenaad and the vassals of Iroynaad, Randa-tarra &c. and it was governed by a high caste Hindoo Rajah of pure blood and thoroughly Hindoo principles.

The party Christian-
ship of some
had long been more
independent but
its rules were con-
nected with the
Southern races in
blood affinity & more
especially in
policy and interests
they have in short
for centuries been
one kingdom -

South

b. South Malabar on the other hand was early over-run by the Zamorins of Calicut (a race springing from the Cow-herd caste) and it became a separate Kingdom most of the Rajahs and nair chieftains of South Malabar being his Vassal and dependants of the family the consequence has been that the great proprietors or Zemindars of the different divisions (proposed) and the cultivation inhabitants are quite distinct. The (Jemnies) Proprietors of the Talooks in South Malabar have little connection with the proprietors of the North and vice versa. The feature has been carefully observed by me in the sub-division proposed.

* what might be called the great Zemindaries are quite distinct not so if we come further South.

7. The pursuit of a policy widely different and often hostile in these two Kingdoms has affected likewise the character and distribution of the population. The Hindoo population greatly predominates in the north, is more proud determined and intelligent. They marry wives and live a more social domestic life. The former features are not so prominent in the South and as regards

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regards the domestic tie it is so thoroughly disregarded that a female from North Malabar loses caste by this very fact of entering South Malabar where manners are loose. But the effect of the early condition of the country is especially observable in the difference subsisting between the Mopla population of North and South Malabar.

8. The Zamorins of Calicut continued for centuries for the sake of the Arab trade to give an active encouragement to all Mahomedans and the Arab proselytizing was at one time so brisk as to threaten a general change of religion. They (the Zamorins) made use of the services of the Moplas against the Portuguese and against the Rajahs of Chirical and Cochin and the faith enjoyed in South Malabar freedom and assurance that were never conceded to it in North Malabar. In some Talooks of South Malabar the Mahomedan converts mostly from the lower castes gradually outnumbered the remaining
A

A reaction then took place and during a century at least before the ^xcession the bitterest animosity existed on the part of the Hindoo inhabitants and their Hindoo Rulers against the Mahomedans the turbulent lawless spirit that belongs to the faith was developed throughout the Southern Talooks to an extent that was never ventured on in the north. In the north Hindoo influence has even been paramount and the Mopla has continued a good subject even under severe trials while the reverse has been the spirit of the South as well under the Hindoo and Mahomedan (Tippu) rule as under the British. The Mopla population of the north have been guided by Priests or Fungles of a wholly different spirit and class. They retain the Hindoo Law of nepotism in a degree now no longer met with in the South where the Mahomedan course of descent has been more generally conformed to. In fact there is almost a little connection between the Mopla of North and South Malabar as

* We were startled in 1852 by a sudden outbreak of the fanaticism of the Southern Moplas in the Cochin Talook but the circumstances of the case clearly proved that the direct inspiration was taken from the South and the fiendish course - ple is not likely to find further imitation -

between the Hindoos of these Divisions.
9. In my Sub Division I have carefully kept these characteristic distinctions in view. The Southern Moplas must be kept under one and the same hand but I should consider the further separation of the Moplas of the Northern rather an advantage than otherwise.
10. The above Statement will prepare you to learn that the Mopla population is not confined to Erinaad Malloovanaad and Shernaad.

Talook	Population	Mopla	Percent	Hindoo
1. Cranganor	91,881	14,953	16	76,908
2. Chingel	80,277	27,738	29	65,843
3. Chittur	106,819	26,287	25	79,118
4. Chittoor	90,210	25,217	28	64,784
5. Chittoor	50,768	2768	5	47,725
6. Chittoor	103,509	21,403	21	82,061
7. Chittoor	123,854	27,088	22	95,212
8. Erinaad	97,351	15,199	16	52,054
9. Shernaad	103,869	53,076	51	50,784
10. Bettoor	100,696	47,718	47	52,872
11. Malloovanaad	99,894	40,112	40	59,762
12. Chavanghant	94,823	26,188	28	59,011
13. Nediyanaad	117,819	12,129	10	105,690
14. Kottanaad	85,936	23,420	27	61,891
15. Jamulprom	94,760	6,947	7	87,125
16. Palghant	134,523	12,715	9	121,036
17. Cochin (South)	11,326	1228	11	3198
Total -	1,587,312	414,126		1,165,174

x Town of Cannanore
* Tellicherry
c Burragherry -

The marginal Statement will show its distribution throughout the Province. The unhappy turbulence of the Erinaad and Bettoor "Jungle Mopla" have for more than 150 years been conspicuous and proverbial but the spirit of all the Moplas of

of South Malabar is much the same and the Talooks of Calicut, Shernad, and Betutnaad have been scarcely less disgraced by the brutal assassination and fanatical resistances to the Law by desperate Moplas than have Ernaad and Malloovanaad - the scenes of our early struggles with rebel and ^{robber} Mopla chiefs. Indeed it was in the Calicut and Betutnaad Talooks that the miscreants who murdered the late Magistrate met with most sympathy and their liveliest abettors before the fact. They did not go further north than Calicut.

11. Commercially and economically speaking likewise the two parts of the Province are in a great measure independent of each, each has a free sea bound each excellent harbours of export. The northern Division exports Pepper from Tellicherry and the import of Rice

required

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required to feed its population is from Coornambanaad not from South Malabar. But the line of demarcation cannot be brought further South than Coornambanaad without deranging this condition. The Talook of Calicut is dependent on Ernaad and Shernad for Rice &c and these in their turn find their ports of export in Calicut and Buzpori of the Calicut Talook. The Talook of Calicut which is the nearest to Coornambanaad could not therefore without great inconvenience in prospect of many other considerations be transferred to North Malabar.

N.B.
The Talook of Coornambanaad ~~is~~ excepted which now belongs to South Malabar but ought to be transferred.

12. It may be further remarked that the Division which I propose is contiguous with the well tested division of the Province for the purpose of Judicial Administration Civil and Criminal which though somewhat unequal has long subsisted and has been

been found eminently suitable.

3. Again as regards the fiscal arrangements I consider that no other division could conveniently be made. There are features of difference in the Revenue Settlement and Administration of North Malabar as compared with South Malabar which it were out of place to give in any detail here, but which tend to prepare the two divisions for separation.

14. It were pertinent further to remark that to which ever sub-division the Taluk of Calicut might be assigned. The Head Quarters of the principal Officer of that Sub-division must indispensably be at Calicut now the Sudder Station of the northern Zillah Court Capital and central town is Tellicherry which imperatively requires the presence of an Officer of the standing experience and importance of a Collector and Magistrate - Were the Calicut Taluk

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Taluk assigned to the Northern Division the town of Calicut must at once take the precedence of Tellicherry, and one of the principal benefits sought of the sub-division would be lost. A considerable part of the Northern Division lies 50 to 80 miles from Calicut.

15. Calicut, the Capital of South Malabar, must continue to be the head quarters of its Collector and Magistrate of South Malabar. It is the Sudder Station of the Judicial Establishment, Department of Public Works, Military and Ecclesiastical arrangements of South Malabar and it is the resort of the rapidly increasing European population of Malabar and Wynnad. The Railway from Palghat to Puzhoor will shortly make the more distant portions of the District easily accessible to its head while from no place are the Taluks of Ernad and Sheernad more accessible.

16. I trust therefore that no attempt will be

be made at further equalization of numbers and statistics which could not be done without great confusion and inconvenience resulting from the attempt.

17. I would venture the following remarks on the subject of the proposed Covenanted European Staff for the two Districts. Premising that I take
1st Assistant to be of the grade of a Joint Magistrate and Sub Collector,
2^d Assistant to be of that of a Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and
3^d Assistant to be synonymous with the 2^d Assistant of this Presidency.

18. That proposed for South Malabar is indeed what it now has.

Present	Proposed
Collector and Magistrate	1 Collector & Magistrate
Sub Collector & Joint Magistrate	1. 1 st Assistant
3 Assistant Magistrates in Nephla Talooks	1. 2 ^d Assistant
2 Assistant - - - - -	1. 3 ^d Assistant
1 Assistant - - - - -	1 Deputy Collector & Magistrate

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TB

None of these Officers could be dispensed with.

19. The Principal Sudder Ameen at Cochin has likewise the power of Joint Magistrate at Cochin. He is a Judicial Officer and would be of course continued.

20. There is an Uncovenanted Assistant Collector at present attached and were another 2^d Uncovenanted Assistant allowed, the 2^d Covenanted Assistant (3^d Assistant of your Classification) might be dispensed with, but it is of the last importance, that Covenanted Officers should join the District when young, as a new language has to be acquired and the Customs dispositions &c of a people have to be learnt to fit Officers for the higher appointment of this very peculiar District.

21. With regard to North Malabar no Officer

Officer of the Standing of a Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate can be required - I have modified the Native Office Establishment accordingly.

Proposed by you

1 Collector and Magistrate

1. 1st Assistant

1. 3^d Assistant

Required by the District.

1 Collector and Magistrate

1. 2^d Assistant

1. 3^d Assistant

The 2^d Assistant ought to be permanently stationed in Wynad where the rapidly increasing number of European settlers and progress of Coffee planting urgently call for the permanent presence of an European Officer of some standing.

22. One Uncovenanted Officer will suffice for the requirements of North Malabar.

23. With reference to Para 5 of your letter, I have the honor to append for

Approval.

Appendix N^o 1 & 2.

Present strength of the Huzoor Establishment	Proposed changes		Increase per month.			
	North Malabar	South Malabar				
N ^o	Salary	N ^o	Salary	N ^o	Salary	
238	456/12	110	1835/12	189	3179/12	758/12

Increase in the number of Subordinates - 61.

Huzoor and Head Assistants (of North Malabar) Establishments and reframing the whole by reducing the pay with reference to the reduced amount of Revenue the accounts of which have to pass through each Office.

24. I have been wholly unable to make any considerable reduction in the number of Subordinates and Clerks employed -

The numerical weakness of this Office

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H4

approval a most carefully prepared adjustment of the Estab-

lishments required to conduct the business of the two Collectorates, an abstract of which is given in the margin, showing an increase of Rs 758 3/4 per month on the whole - The new Establishments have been framed by amalgamating

had

has long been severely felt and the
Establishment is even now unable to fi-
nish with despatch the business required
of them and all extra and temporary
aid has now been cut off. The number
of Village servants in the district (where
there are no hereditary *Evernam* families
enjoying service *Enams*) is so small
that no assistance can be obtained from
this source as the same or are increased
number of Statements, Accounts, Returns,
Periodical, &c. Reports must still go
from each Office. It has been found
impossible to reduce in any large degree
the number of servants required.

N.B.
In District where
there are no *Evernam*
families
the number of
servants is
increased during the pre-
paration of the
Jannabandy
accounts is
always required.

(signed) W. Robinson
By Collector & Magistrate.
(True Extract)

Col. Allen
As Secretary

12 1585

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Offl Memorandum

As requested in his memo dated 29th November 1870 No. 2197, the undersigned is directed to forward to the Under Secretary to Government P. D. the first 24 paras of Mr. Robinson's letter dated 23rd June 1857 to the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries & Establishments relating to the division of Malabar into two districts.

Revenue Board
Office, Madras
10th December/70

(By order)

Ch. C. C.
As Secretary

To.
The Under Secretary to Govt. P. D.
with copy of paras 1 to 24 of Mr. Robinson's letter of 23rd June/57 -

Enclosure in above
O.H. & the Under Secy
Dated 10th Decr/70
No. 1585.

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referred
Memorandum

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KF7

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March 1878 / 24th
Change in 1878
Off. Memo.

2. Mr. Under Secretary
to Government D.O.

Dated 10th Decr 1878
Recd - 11. 7 -

Handwritten signature and initials.

Forwarding the first 24/10/1878
of Mr. Robinson's letter 123rd June
1857 to the Commission for the
Revision of Civil Service &
Establishment, relative to the
of institution with 2 distinct
pages 1 & 2 of 1878

N^o 2

Public DEPARTMENT.

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

Under Disposal Docket.

PAPERS to be read in Proceedings:—

Continued from *[Handwritten mark]*

O.M. 10 Oct 70.

x N 2456 of 70.

x N 2560 of 70.

[Handwritten signature]

Continued to p. 3.

No.

Public DEPARTMENT.

1776
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To

The Secretary to the Government

of India,

Home DEPARTMENT. *(Public)*

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 18th January last N^o 121, conveying the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of three new districts in this Presidency, as soon as certain information has been submitted to the Gov^t of India and their orders passed thereon.

2. The proposal to grade Collectors and Judges has given rise to many considerations which render it impossible

impossible to send in any Conclusive report at present, but as no system of grading could affect present salaries or influence the cost of the new Districts for years, the postponement of discussion on this subject will not make any material difference.

3. Meanwhile there is entire unanimity of opinion as to the necessity of dividing the Bellary District. Such division will not entail the appointment of an additional Judge and the cost of administration (exclusive of Police) will be

Collector - - - - -	Rs. 2420-13-4
Head Asst Collector - -	810-5-4
General Asst Collector - -	250- - -
Treasury Asst Collector - -	250- - -
Collector's Establishment - -	2337- - -
Asst Asst Collector's do - -	177- - -
Asst Collector - do - - -	130- - -
Travelling allowances - - -	917- - -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	700- - -
	<u>Rs. 7792-2-8</u>

Deduct

Sub Collector - - - - -	Rs. 1251-2-8
1 Genl. Asst Collector - -	250- - -
Sub Collector's Estab. - -	133- - -
Asst Collector - do - - -	130- - -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	205- - -
	<u>2272-2-8</u>

Per annum	<u>5720- - -</u>
Per annum	Rs. 68640- - -
Add addl cost of Police	<u>Rs. 19500- - -</u>
Total Rs.	<u><u>88140- - -</u></u>

will be entailed by the change is shown in the marginal Statement. not to exceed Rs. 5720 per annum or Rs. 68,640 per annum.

4. The increased cost of Police has been estimated at Rs. 22,180 per annum. This seems to His Grace in Council an excessive charge and the subject will be further considered in communication with the Inspector General of Police. Probably the estimate may be reduced to Rs. 19,500, making the total additional charge for the creation of the new District.

District Rs 88,140 per annum.

5. Within this limit I am to request the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the immediate appointment of the staff for the management of the new District of Anantapur to be separated from Bellary with effect from 1st July next the commencement of the Fauti year. This change is in the opinion of His Grace the Governor in Council essentially necessary for efficient administration.

6. The Government will

will hereafter submit for the consideration of the Govt of India their remarks on the larger proposals adverted to in paragraph 2 of your letter under acknowledgment relating to the grading of the service and the substitution of Executive and Revenue Commissioners for the present Board of Revenue.

Optacammund
July 1877

N.

Public Department
1770 1775
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Official Memorandum

With reference
to the Estimate, copy en-
closed, framed by the
Inspector General of
Police for additional Police
rendered necessary by
the creation of 4 new
Districts, Colonel Trevelyan
attention is called to the
following remarks, and
he is requested to revise
his Estimate accordingly.

2. Taking Account
of the fact, for example, it is
assumed that 60 additional
Police (10 for Officers
and 50 for men) will
be required at a month
by the end of the 1115.

3. The reserve at
Bellary has been for
the whole District now
to be divided. The
number

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DEPARTMENT.

No.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of

Department.

Dated

187

number provided for
the existing reserve may
be reduced by one-third
and then transferred
to Amantapur adding

1. 2^d Chap Inspector
1. Head Constable.
15. Constables.

which would allow of
provision also for Office
Establishment, some in-
struction in the Belling
Office being made at
the same time to help
the Amantapur Office.

4. The additional
cost which would be
incurred by the creation
of a new District would
thus be somewhat as fol-
lows -

1 Superintendent (600 + 100) -	700
1 Inspector -	115
1 Head Constable -	25
15. 2 ^d Chap Constables -	105
Add. Clothing 15.	945
Arms .. 7.	
Contingencies 165.	185
What Cost for house. 1100.	12
do - for furniture 1150.	

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5. The Estimate which
has been submitted is
far in excess of anything
that Government can think
proper, bearing in mind
further that the popula-
tion to be dealt with
has been much lessened
by famine.

6. Two Assistants
are engaged in the Esti-
mate for the four new
Districts. It is not
considered necessary
to provide for any Asst.
ants.

J. A. L.

To the Inspector General
of Police

N. 1288. Financial Department

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Offl Memorandum

Referring to
paragraph 5. Board
Proceedings dated 1st
March 1879. N. 555.
the undersigned is direct-
ed to request further
consideration as to the
possibility of reducing
the Collector's Establish-
ment at Bellary if
Anantapur is created
a new District. The
transfer of half the
patals must, it would
seem, reduce the work
to be performed at
the head quarters of
the reduced Bellary
District; and similar
by the Establishment
for Anantapur need
hardly.

1776

1776.
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hardly cost No. 2327 as
proposed which is but
little less than the exist-
ing Bellamy establish-
ment or No. 2352. In other words the amount
of the proposed for the two
labors of the A.T. is
nearly double the
existing rate.

Ootacamund.
26 June 1879.

To
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue

Henry in Pithing

Memo to 1200d.

24 June 79.

Dr. O. L.

to New Board

to approved

1897

Revenue Department

Ms. No. 6224

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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 7th July 1879.

Read Official Memorandum from the
Acting Chief Secretary to Government without
date No. 1288, received 26th June 1879, re-
questing further consideration as to the possi-
bility of reducing the collector's establishment
at Bellary, if Mantapur is created a new
District.

In framing their estimates for
establishments accompanying Board's Pro-
ceedings of 1 March 1879, No. 555, the Board
went upon the broad general principle,
that as the establishments for existing districts
had been fixed after careful and detailed
investigation made by a Special Officer at
a time when work was much less than
it is now, it would not be safe to propose
a smaller establishment unless there was
material difference in the size and

G.O. 11 April 1860
No. 555.

importance of the district concerned.

2. The area, population, and Land Revenue of the proposed new Districts of Anantapur and Bellary are contrasted below with a few of the existing districts.

New Districts.

Districts	Area	No. of Taluqs	Population	Land Revenue	Establishment
Bellary	5976	8	911,755	15,10,019	2352
Anantapur	5375	7	741,219	10,94,814	2337

Existing Districts.

Districts	Area	No. of Taluqs	Population	Land Revenue	Establishment
Kurnool	7358	8	989,640	15,11,626	2337
South Canara	3902	5	918,562	12,87,578	2307
Tichinopoly	3515	5	1,200,408	15,12,469	2307
Chingleput	2753	6	938,184	17,96,425	2372

3. Looking to the figures above given the Board are of opinion that, except on a general revision of establishments such as that suggested in para 28 of their Proceedings of 1 March 1879 No. 555, it would not be safe to assume that either of the new districts could be worked with much smaller establishments than those proposed but a

trifling saving might be secured ¹⁷⁷⁶₅₇ by assimilating the Bellary establishment to that of Kurnool and that of Anantapur to Tichinopoly in which districts the population and Land Revenue are larger, though the area and number of taluqs are less.

4. With reference to the remark that the establishments proposed for the two halves of the district is nearly double the existing establishment, the Board observe that although some reports may be a little shorter and some returns may not have quite so many entries in them, the great bulk of the clerical work will remain much the same after a district has been reduced in size, and it will be seen on a reference to the G.O. above quoted that the margin of variation in existing establishments is only Rs 275 the cost of the most

1776
58

expense establishment being Rs 2472
in Tanjore and the lowest Rs 2197 in
Vijayapattam.

(True extract)

J. Turner
By Sub. Secretary

J.

The Acting Chief Secretary
to Government, Secy. to Govt.

Public 1879 / 20th Nov

(Hamp in writing)

Proceeding of the Board
of Revenue of 27 Feb 1879
with Rs 1824

Recd 27 Feb 1879.

Submitting Board of Revenue
on the propriety of reducing
the salaries of the officers
of the Board of Revenue
in order to save the
cost of the
Board of Revenue

Public (1880) DEPARTMENT.
/Changes in Districts/

From

Board of Revenue

No. 8133. En 10.

Dated 26th July 1880
Recd. 28th

No. 1713.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies
of Bd's Proceedings Nos.
555 and 2048 of 1879.
/with Enclosures/ re-
-garding changes in
Districts-

Public DEPARTMENT.

No. 1663.

1776
59

From

The Government of India
Home Rev. & Agri. Dept.,
d. 13 July 1880, N^o 1142.

FOR ORDERS.

In this letter
(the third reminder) the
Government of India
again request "an early
reply" to their letter d.
the 20 November 1879,
N^o 2188, asking for a
detailed statement showing
the cost of extra establish-
ment involved by the
creation of three new
districts.

distracts in this Presidency.

2. The whole of the papers connected with the subject, were circulated, on the 28th November 79, and, have not since then been returned, to the office.

3. On receipt of the letter circulated, an attempt was made to procure copies of the papers, in view to the required statement being prepared, - but without the notes of members - on the original papers it is not possible to draw up any thing which is likely to be approved.

4. The papers are therefore circulated for

orders.

orders as to what should be done.

1776

60

FOR ORDERS.

1776
61
Pottacammund
August/80.

My dear Gatten,

The Board in their
Confidential Proceedings
No. 555, of 1st March
1879, give in Appendix
B, the establishment for
the three new districts
of "Oncale, Anantapur
& Dindigul", the Govt.
of India however require
the establishment for the
new district of "North
Malabar". Will you
please, in consultation
with the Board, let

me

10/10/10

T. C. Blattenberg

(Public)

The 22 December 1880

Subject

Extra establishments
involving the creation
of three new districts in
the Madras Presidency

* No. 1704 dated 6th Nov^r/80

*Paid 10/26/32 (a Reminder -
the original letter is 40
12/8/18 F. Aug 1879, CN#164)*

R 17 12
62

No.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of India

S I R,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request an early reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. Drake

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Public 1881. Sept.
[Establishments]

Home Dept. of India
Home Dept. Sept.
No. 1990.

Home Dept. Sept.
January '81.

No. 1990.

Regarding Extra
reply to letter Home
No. 1904 of 6th Nov. '80 re-
garding Extra Establs.
involved in the creation
of 3 new dists. in the
Madras Presy.

See
the original
before

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.
ENDORSED ORDER.
TELEGRAM.

1776
63

[Office-copy.]

Public Department.

No. 197 of 1881.

To The Govt. of India
Home Dept., Simla, 8
24th March 1881, No. 12.

Please send copy
letter 18th January 1879,
No. 121, regarding
changes in districts.
Original mailed during
February.

1/11
25.3.81

Under Secret.

Memo-Order.

1776
64

X No. 37 of '81
~~O.M.~~
~~Rev.~~ } No. 12 of '81
TEL. }

3

Public DEPARTMENT

Under Disposal Pocket.

PAPERS to be read in Proceedings:-

~~Continued from No. 1~~
*Memorandum from Henry of the
8.5.1860 No. 2044
*Letter from Govt of India 8
10.12.79 No. 121-
*Call 1.31.79-
*18.1.79 No. 555-79
*Call 1.24.79
*18.1.79 No. 6224 of 79
- do - No. 2040 of 79
*From Govt of India 13
July 1880 No. 1142.
*27.1.79
*12.1.79

29/3/81
Cont 76-7

1776
65

Papers in hand down to date:—

No.

of

No.

of

No.

of

NOTE FOR ORDERS.

At the last Council
but one before the depar-
ture of His Grace the Duke
of Buckingham a message
was sent from the Council
room to the Military Secre-
tary at Government House
requesting him to send

The

the bundle of papers from
Government House on the
subject of "Changes in
Districts" These were
received and under instruc-
tions, the complete file
of the subject was sent
to the Honorable Mr.

Farmichael in the Council room,
having them broken up.

The different papers were
then inside the circulation
covers, just as they had
been sent out to His
Grace, but with the seals
broken

1776
60
broken. This is the last
that has been seen of them
by this office.

2. The papers now in the
bundle are not the originals.
They are mostly spare copies.
They were received from the
Hon: Mr. Farmichael before
he left for the Northern Dist.
with a slip of paper saying
that they were not required.

3. The essential papers
appear to be still with the
Hon: Farmichael. He however
telegraphed on the 10 instant,
"passed

1776
67

"passed papers long
ago". And they cannot
be found at his house.

The office can do
nothing more to advance
the matter, Orders are
requested.

14
31. 3. 22

How!!

Copied by
H. M. M. M.

Under Disposal Docket

PAPERS to be read in Proceedings:-

continued from do.

Office Note 1776/68

The return is requested
of Judicial Current No 912 of 1877,
regarding promotion in the
Judicial branch of the service,
circulated for orders to the
Honble D. F. Carmichael on the
4th April 1879.

3rd July 1881

Ag. Secy

L-4/9

Shew... of the...
11/2

1776
69

Note.

This paper missing
for a long time was
found the other day
among the Joint Service
Prevalence Papers.

A copy of Mr. Plummer's
letter was obtained early
this year, at the instance

of the late Governor; but
the Original notes of
Members, ~~are~~ and
now discovered, are
submitted in connection
with the Reorganization
Question now in
circulation

J. J. X
6/12/87
1776
647X

N^o 4

North Arcot
1726 District Court
10 Chittoor 26 March 1877

From C. G. Munier Esq
District Judge
North Arcot

To C. G. Master Esq
Acting Chief Secretary to Government
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to ask
you to lay the following letter before
His Grace the Governor in Council
with my respectful request that
it may be taken into consideration.

2. It is notorious that the
prospects of promotion for an
officer appointed to be District &
Session Judge are practically 'nil'.
9/10 of such officers will from the

date of their appointment leave
all hope of further promotion
or increased pay behind them.
The two judgeships in the High Court
allotted to civilians fall in so seldom
that they can scarcely be taken into
account. Mr. Holloway was 14 years
Mr. Jones has been 14 years and
Mr. Knidderly 9 years in the High Court.
So that it may with all fairness
be said that beyond the appointment
of a District Session Judge on Rs
2333-5-4 a month there is no
promotion in the judicial depart-
ment.

3. In the Revenue depart-
ment there are 3 collectorates
Sangre. Vizag. Ganjam &

¹⁷⁷⁶
Rs 2500 a month each, a District
of Revenue Settlement on Rs 2750
3 members of the Board of Revenue
~~444~~ Drawing Rs 3000 & upwards,
a Revenue Secretary on Rs 3150, a
Chief Secretary on Rs 3750 and
2 members of Council on Rs 5333.
each. All these appointments
hold out hopes of further & lucrative
promotion. Officers appointed
to be Collectors.

4. I respectfully maintain
that the judicial Department is
thus as compared with the Revenue
Department on very unequal ground
& with this vast difference in
the future prospects of the two

Departments it is scarcely to be wondered at if dissatisfaction prevails among the officers of the Judicial Department. Further I would beg respectfully to suggest that this utter stagnation, this utter absence of all hope of further promotion is apt to act prejudicially to the interests of the public for the officers themselves without any incentive ~~such~~ as is offered by the expectation of promotion stagnate & moreover the best men in the Service naturally ^{or the enterprising} ~~that~~ refuse to enter the department.

5. I venture with great respect to propose a partial remedy for the existing state

of matters in the Judicial Department without any extra cost to Government -

1776
721

6. I would divide the judgeships into 3 classes, promote to go, except on special occasions such as the veto of the High Court by Seniority.

7. There are at present 21? 22 judges each drawing Rs 2333-8-11 a month that sum multiplied by 22 = Rs 57332-14-8 the cost per annum of the present establishment. I would have in future - the 3 Senior judges form the 1st class & draw Rs 8000 each $\times 3 =$ Rs 9000 - the 6 judges next on the list ^{Rs} from 2nd class & draw Rs 2500 each $\times 6 =$ 15000 the next 13 from the 3rd class and draw - Rupees 2100 each $\times 13 =$ 27300

Total per annum Rs 51300 --

8. In the north western Provinces
2003 Judgeships have lately been
created on Rs 3000 a month & accordingly
because the Judges can expect no
further promotion after being
appointed as District Session
Judge & such utter stagnation
was considered bad for the
Service & unfair to the Judges.

9. It is true that under
my Scheme the 3rd Class Judges
would draw Rs 233 a month less
than they do at present but the
increase from Rs 1200 as Subcollector
& Rs 2100 is very considerable &
I believe that officers would

prefer to draw less pay at first
with the knowledge that there is before
them a certainty of further promotion
than as at present know that they
can never hope to draw higher pay
than Rs 2333-5-4

1776
13

10. I may mention that
I have submitted my Scheme to
Mr Justice Ames & he quite approves
of it. It has 2 recommendations
simplicity & no extra cost & I hope
His Grace the Governor in Council
will admit at all events deserving
of consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obed^t servant

J. Pinner
District Judge

Judicial DEPARTMENT

No. 912

1776
74

From The District Judge of North West,
8, 26th March 1879.

FOR ORDERS.

A very good
scheme, I think -
no more to be promoted
than by the grade as a
matters of course -

Unless J.S. are
prepared to sanction
adv. cost from time

(From being in the
House of Commons)

From

The District Judge

North West

To the Acting Chief

of the District Judge

North West

8, 26th March 1879.

(Recd) 26th March 1879.

1879. 26th March 1879.

2

Submitting

Scheme for promotion

of Judges in the

Judicial Department

without any extra

cost to Government

To the District Judge

North West

vested in trust for
the adoption of the
submits & capital
vacancies occur

I think the B. S. C.
judges on B. 2100-00
be constantly
looking for a transfer
to the Rev. branch
& that their claims
will be difficult to
disprove.

I do not object
to the principle.

while is that of
grading - but
it is involved in
the greater question
of grading in the
Latin Service.

My T4

1776
75

Promotion in the
Judd branch
~~Service~~ FOR ORDERS.

See

Case

N^o 4

North Arcot
District Court,
Chittoor 26 March 1877

From

1776
76

C. J. Plumer Esq
District Judge,
North Arcot

To,

The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to
ask you to lay the following
letter before His Grace the
Governor in Council with
my respectful request that
it may be taken into
consideration -

2. It is notorious that
the prospects of promotion
for an Officer appointed
to be District and

are practically 'nil' $\frac{9}{10}$ of
such Officers will from
the date of their appointment
leave all hope of ^{further} promotion
or increase to pay behind
them. The two Judgeships
in the High Court allotted
to Civilians fall in so seldom
that they can scarcely be
taken into account -

Mr. Holloway was 14 years.
Mr. Innes has been 14 years
and Mr. Hindersley 9 years
in the High Court. So that
it may with all fairness
be said that beyond the
appointment of a District
and Session Judge Rs 2333-5-4
a month there is no promotion
in the Judl. Dept.

3. In the Revenue Dept.
there are 3 Collectors at
Tanjore, Vizagapatnam and Ganjam

of Rs 2500 a month ¹⁷⁷⁶ each,
a Director of Revenue
settlement on Rs 2750, 3
members of the Board of
Revenue ^{each} drawing
Rs 3000 and upwards
a Revenue Secretary
on Rs 3150, a Chief Secy.
on Rs 3750 and 2 Members
of Comm. on Rs 5333 each
all these appointments
hold out hope of further
and lucrative promotion
to Officers appointed
to Collectors -

4. - I respectfully maintain
that the Judl. Dept. is
" as compared with
Revenue Dept. on
very unequal ground and
to this vast difference
the future prospects
the two Departments

it is scarcely to be wondered at if dissatisfaction prevail among the Officers of the Judl Dept. - Further I would be respectfully to suggest that this utter stagnation this utter absence of all hope of further promotion is apt to act prejudicially to the interest of the public for the Officers themselves without any incentive ~~such~~ as is offered by the expectation of promotion stagnate and moreover the best men in the service naturally refuse to enter the Dept. -

5. I venture with great respect to propose a partial remedy for the existing state of matters in the Judl Dept.

Extra Cost to Government.

6. I would divide the judgeships into 3 Classes Promotion Bgs, except on special occasions such as the rets of the High Court, by seniority - ¹⁷⁷⁶/₇₈

in the Judl Dept.

7. There are at present 22 Judges each drawing Rs 2333-5-4 a month that sum multiplied by 22 = Rs 51332-14-8 the cost per mensem of the present establishment

I would have in future The 3 senior Judges form the 1 Class and draw Rs 3000 each X 3 = 9000

The 6 Judges next on the list form 2^d Class and draw Rs 2500 each X 6 = 15000

The next 13 form the 3^d Class and draw Rs 2100 each X 13 = 27300
Total per mensem Rs 51300

8. In the North Western
Provinces 2 or 3 Judgeships
have lately been created
on Rs 3000 a month avowedly
because the judges can
expect no further promotion
after being appointed
as District and Session Judges
and such utter stagnation
was considered bad for
the service and unfair to
the judges.

9. It is true that under
my scheme the 3^d Class
Judges would draw Rs 233
a month less than they
do at present but the
increase from Rs 1200
as Sub Collector to Rs 2400
is very considerable and
I believe that Officers
would prefer to draw less
pay at first with the

knowledge that there is
before them a certainty
of further promotion
than as at present known
that they can never hope
to draw higher pay than
Rs 2333-5-4, $\frac{1776}{79}$

10. I may mention that
I have submitted my
scheme to Mr Justice Annis
and he quite approves of
it - It has 2 recommend-
ations simplicity and
no extra cost and I hope
His Grace the Governor
in Council will deem it
at all events deserving
of consideration -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t servant,

W. H. M.
District Judge

No. 2.

District Court of South Arcot

Buddalore, 29th January 1881.

From

1776
80

J. H. Nelson Esquire,

District Judge of South Arcot,

To

The Honourable R. Davidson,

Chief Secretary to the Government
of Madras.

Sir,

I desire most respectfully
to be permitted to bring to the notice of
His Excellency the Governor in Council
the very unsatisfactory position of that
part of the Government Civil Service
which is employed in judicial work,
and to suggest a temporary remedy
to be tried pending the elaboration of
any large scheme of judicial reform
that may be in contemplation.

2. Under the existing system
of isolated courts, each manned by
a single Judge, it would seem to be
obviously necessary to attempt to

secure for the superior courts, the services,
if not of the ablest civilians on the
list, at all events of a number of
able men, who shall be qualified to
the extent by their knowledge of law
and practice for the performance of
delicate and important judicial duties.
But, however necessary, this attempt
has not yet been made. Not only has
no inducement been held out to pro-
mising officers to give up Revenue em-
ployment and enter the (so called)
judicial branch of the service: the
eldest and most experienced District
Judges have come to know full well
that for them (or nearly all of them)
promotion is all but impossible, and
that if they serve the State for twenty-
five years with utmost zeal and effi-
ciency, they probably will do so on
the last day of their service no more
than they did perhaps twenty years before.
3. I very humbly submit

Mr
Sur
R

Mr 40?

1776/81
that the maintenance of this state of
things, whilst it can hardly be said to
be just and fair towards a deserving
body of officers, some of whom may
have been kept to judicial work against
their wish and for no fault of their own,
must needs injuriously affect the ad-
ministration of justice throughout
the Province. It cannot but be a bad
thing that the District Judges (or many
of them) should be dissatisfied with
their prospects, and should regard
themselves, and be regarded by others,
as having before them a career offering
less influence, honour and profit than
the career of an average Revenue
Officer.

4. The status and prospects of the
District Judges are notoriously unsatis-
factory, so much so that I need say
no more about them, and will go on to
suggest the remedy. It is the simple
expedient of grading the Judges accord-
ing

ing to their seniority, except where the Government or the High Court may, for sufficient reasons, object to the promotion of an individual.

5. I am far from pretending to think it to be likely, that the adoption of this expedient will effect all that is necessary in the way of improving the administration of justice in Madras. To attain really good results, no doubt a most comprehensive scheme of judicial reform must hereafter be devised.

But provisionally, and until the present system shall have been superseded, I venture to think that no partial measure is so likely to do great good as the conferring on District Judges — hopes and prospects of advancement.

6. How this grading may be carried out without increased expense has been already shown, I understand, by Mr. Plumer in a letter to Government of March or April 1879. Instead of

Ch. 9/12
26 April 79
recd 27 April
sent to Mr. Comptroller
on 2 April
I have not yet

17/10/82

22 Judges on Rs. 2333 a month each that gentleman would have 3 on Rs. 3000 6 on 2500, and the rest on Rs. 2000, and the cost of the whole establishment would remain what it is at present.

7. The general principle of this arrangement would seem to be correct. I have no means of knowing whether it is intended to keep up the present number of District Judges but if two or three of them were to be abolished, ~~the establishment would be at once~~ ~~for the establishment of some kind~~ ~~but perhaps on the same amount 2500 a month which would be a saving in the~~ ~~cost of the establishment~~ ~~the adoption of~~ ~~the proposed plan~~

I can say no more at present but I trust my suggestion may be dealt with on its merits apart from, and in anticipation of, any general scheme of judicial reform. I have reason to believe that persons of the highest authority, as

the Honourable the Chief Justice and
Mr Justice Innes, are in favour of
grading the District Judges of
Madras, and that in some parts
of India the system of grading
District Judges has already been tried
to some extent.

I have the honour to be

Sr,

Your most obedient servant

District Judge.

2-4-79 83

11th (1001) Sept.

From (the Judge)

The District Judge

To

The Chief Justice

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

Madras

1776
1783

1776
84

DEPARTMENT

No. 323

from

the Dr. Judge S. ~~Asch~~

Dated

29 Jan'y 1877. A: 2. C: 1. P: 1.

the trading of the

FOR ORDERS.

Dr. Judge, country
to seniority.

A previous letter from
Mr. Plummer cannot
be traced in the
present file.

His father left
 him a small
 estate in
 the name of
 his cousin
 I am
 appraised of the sum
 of paying to
 the
 for doing

and speak of the
same description.
in which the same
responsibilities.

The principle was
asserted by the
Home authorities
in the proposition
the out collection
of the ^{of the} ^{of the} ^{of the}
was made.

W. Wilson, Secretary
proposed to give

1275
Light pay to some
here by ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
that of ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
translated from
of principle. I left
union.

I don't mind!
What the ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
between the ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
branches & the
atkins. The pay of
judges of ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
is a par. This ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
are at ^{the} ^{the} ^{the}
this prospect of

the Honorable Mr. C. P. ...

promoter by much
able. I don't
by the fact that
it is different
imposed by his
sufficient

Have long been
suffering from
the fact that
the fact that

014/1
R 3/4

FOR ORDERS.

to be sent to the
the enclosed return

Public Department.

1770
986

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

The report has been published
in Wednesday's Gazette

Read the following letter

Don't print from the Govt of India no. 1646, dated 13th Oct. 1881

Order 28th December 1881, No. 1770

Under the sanction of the Govt. in
C. conveyed in the letter above
mentioned, the existing district of
Bellary will, from and after
the 5th Jan. 1882, be divided
into two by the creation of a
new district with headquarters
at Anantapur.

The taluqs, marginally noted,
will, from the aforesaid date, be
separated from Bellary and con-
stitute the new ^{district} ~~subordinate~~.
The sub-collectorate of Bellary
will thereupon cease to exist.
The territorial jurisdiction of the

is
This is the date on which
Mr. Raffles has to join
his new app't.

1. Anantapur
2. Dharmavaram
3. Pennakonda
4. Madaksira
5. Hindupur
6. Gooty
7. Tadpatri

District Session Judge of Bellary

will remain unaffected. All commitments for trial in the district will accordingly be made to the Court of Session sitting at Bellary.

2. The Proposition states. The amendments appended to the No. in the Public Dept. 20 dated 8 Sept. /07, amended as subsequently amended, will be forwarded to the Board of Police and to the J. C. of Police, who will issue such orders as may be required relating to the establishment of the separate establishments, within the limit of cost therein exhibited. Should any reductions in the estimated scale be found practicable they will be submitted for approval.

(i.e. as to how pay & expenses of staff & Police)

Note.

The ^{existing} ~~then~~ ^{division} ~~division~~ charges appear to be partly in hand & partly in Bellary. N.A. Division may however be created at once, so that the ^{costs} may have, at any rate, one Divid. off. to go on with - of course the charges are liable to subsequent alteration.

1776
57

Proposals regarding division of charges in the two districts, & other subsidiary arrangements will be submitted, without delay, by the Magistrate of Bellary concerned through the Board of Revenue. From the date of the creation of the new district, the Division now in charge of the Head Post Office of Bellary shall, under S. 39 C.P.C., until further order constitute a Division for the former district.

3. Sentences / imprisonment imposed by the Magistracy of Anantapur shall be carried out in the Bellary District Jail, which for this

purpose shall be deemed to
the jail of the District
Quaintapur.

If these proceedings with
a copy of the notes will
be communicated to the
Judges of the High Court

J. H. 12/12

To Rev. Secy & all Secy's Secretariat
of Rev. with proposition statement
of M. H. of Bellary

Quaintapur with proposition statement
25. Police with prop. statement
to be made to the Secy

SC. Secy

Recd. 1st. Dec-1911.

Note. The sentences of the
Act of 1871 will of course be
carried out in the Kellogg
Jail, as even literally it
is the jail of the "District"
which the trial is held.
As to the magistracy, the
case is more doubtful, &
the Adv. Genl. has on a
previous occasion inter-
preted the words literally.
The proposed declaration
is however in the present
circs. the only course
open, & it is really the
opposite to no practical
objection, it implies a
wrong on no one.

The words should however
be amended in the
Bill now before the
Indian Council.

B. 1776
88

1776
89

Govt. of Madras.

original

Public

Dated

Recd.

28th Dec. 1881, No. 1776

Nos.

Amiffy in District,
unsubstantiated. Orders made
regard to the creation of the
new Colliery of Mantapur.

5-12-74

22-2-00

6-8-00 ✓

21-9-00 ✓

7-12-00 ✓

11-01

~~27-1-00~~ ✓

27-1-00 ✓

8-4-16.

6-12-30/31