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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	185.A	Press
		Mis.
Dated	24 th March 1882.	

Original

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE HON. R. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, the views of this Government on the questions, raised in the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the improvement of the general internal administration of this Presidency by creating new districts, and constituting a staff of supervising executive officers between the Government and the Collectors.

From India, dated 18th Jan 1879, No. 121.	
" " " 13th Oct. 1881, No. 1646.	
" " " 8th Nov. 1881, No. 1807.	
" " " 26th Jan. 1882, No. 121, paragraph 2.	

2. In your letter of 13th October 1881, grave dissatisfaction is expressed with the delay in disposing of the subject, and the manner in which it has been dealt with. On this I am to offer the following observations.

When this Government, in 1878,* put forward proposals for the immediate opening of four new Collectorates, so as to reduce the excessive areas in certain districts more nearly to the normal Madras standard, the Government of India, while accepting the proposals and announcing the satisfaction with which it had forwarded the recommendations as to three of the additional districts to the Secretary of State for sanction, intimated that to provide funds it would be necessary to grade Collectors and Judges as in Bengal, and that the supersession of the Board of Revenue by Commissioners was regarded as a *necessary* complement of the district redistribution. A copy of the Despatch† to the Secretary of State, in which these views were maintained, was at the same time forwarded for information, on receipt of which this Government at once addressed Lord Cranbrook, objecting to its proposals being complicated with the prior acceptance of a scheme of revised Civil Salaries or of the radical administrative changes demanded by the Supreme Government. Lord Cranbrook's decision was conveyed in synchronous‡ Despatches to this Government and the Government of India; three additional Collectorates were unconditionally sanctioned, and the Governor in Council was requested to urge on the Government of India the objections to the conditions which it sought to impose. Meanwhile the Government of India, in its orders on the communication from the Home Government, saddled the concessions of the Secretary of State with the very stipulations against which the Governor in Council had protested. And these conditions, in their then form, this Government was not prepared to accept.

* To India, 18th April 1878, No. 682.

† Dated 26th September 1878, No. 77.

No. 46, dated 17th October 1878.

‡ Dated 5th December 1878.

18th January 1879, No. 121.

The Government of India now state that the question of the substitution of Commissioners for the Revenue Board and that of grading Collectors and Judges were not so intimately blended as to have precluded this Government from dealing with them

separately. It is observed, however, that the letter of 25th September 1878 repeatedly insists* on the need of accepting the first condition equally with the second—a decision which is also more than once† affirmed in the Despatch to the Secretary of State, where the creation of Revenue Commissioners is considered “an indispensable complement of the proposed subdivision of districts.” In issuing instructions on Lord Cranbrook’s Despatch of December 1878 the Government of India directed no steps to be taken to constitute the sanctioned districts until orders were passed on the matter of grading. The statement‡ that no objections were advanced to the proposal to revise the scale of salaries is evidently made under misconception. In opening the correspondence this Government had indeed suggested that eventually three Second-Class Collectors might be appointed, fixing, in the presence of great financial pressure, their salaries at Rs. 1,800, but the objections urged by this Government on the Secretary of State, in commenting on the conditions imposed by the Supreme Government, were directed as much against any general scheme of graded pay as against the supersession of the Revenue Board. The reason was obvious, seeing that the proposals of this Government left the districts of the Presidency greatly in excess of the average area and land revenue of the districts in any of the Provinces in which the reduced rates of pay for Collectors operate; while in regard to Judges no reduction of area of charge or increase to numbers had been suggested.

Again, in respect of the matter of cost, the correspondence of 1878-79 appeared to contemplate no extra charge on the revenues in carrying out the reorganization, while in the later correspondence connected with the Civil Service grievances, the formation of new districts was to provide the necessary remedy for the block in promotion.

3. The foregoing will explain the difficulty felt by this Government in reconciling its views and proposals with the various and, apparently, conflicting qualifications imposed by the Governor-General in Council, and the consequent hesitation and delay in dealing with the subject. Subsequent communications, however, warrant this Government in assuming that the abolition of the Board of Revenue need no longer be regarded as a *sine qua non*, and your latest letter puts before this Government a more definite set of proposals, inasmuch as it specifies the largest measure of redistribution of area which the Government of India is prepared to sanction, the rates of graded pay to be allowed to Collectors, and the proportion to be maintained between the grades.

4. The first matter on which the Government would express its views is the substitution of Commissioners for the Board of Revenue, and the provision of that adequate local supervision, the absence of which is stated to be a serious defect in the administrative machinery of this Presidency.

5. Before entering on a consideration of the subject, it will be proper to correct a misconception which appears in your letter of 25th September 1878. The Board of Revenue cannot with any accuracy be regarded as a “second Council.” Passing by the fact that few, if any, questions touching the Judicial, Public, Municipal, Political, Marine, Public Works (except Irrigation), or Educational Departments come before the Board in any shape, the number of revenue matters of importance which arise under a system of annual settlements and field assessments and which demand the decision of an authoritative central tribunal is so numerous, and so complicated with every diversity of detail, that the Government, with all the growing demands on its attention, could not possibly pronounce upon them with the requisite care and confidence. The Board is consequently empowered to deal conclusively with many subjects, and of the mass of business which passes into its office but a comparatively small proportion remains for disposal by, or further reference to, Government, and then chiefly in the form of resultant schemes or general reports, and even this quota leaves the Revenue Secretariat one of the hardest-worked branches of the Administration. The Board, excepting its chancery duties as a Court of Wards, is strictly a *Revenue* Board, but in this capacity it has the very responsible and onerous duty of super-

vising and controlling the working of the numerous Local Fund Boards, whose income aggregates over 55 lakhs of rupees a year with a corresponding expenditure.

6. The policy of the maintenance of the Board has formed the subject of frequent consideration in past years. The question has been again carefully reviewed; but the Government, after mature deliberation, is unable to find any sufficient reason to depart from the former resolutions in favor of its retention—resolutions come to after exhaustive discussion and supported by arguments which had the entire approbation and concurrence of the Governments of the day, and which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, are as applicable and cogent now as then.

7. The reasons which commend themselves to Government as justifying this decision will be briefly summarized, but for presentation in their full detail reference is solicited to the Board’s Proceedings* and its annexures which form accompaniments of this letter.

* No. 555, dated 1st March 1879.
No. 2048, dated 16th July 1879.

The Government will endeavour to show—firstly, that the Board exercises functions and possesses administrative advantages which could not be so well, if at all, exercised or secured under a system of Commissioners; secondly, that the existing shortcomings in the way of local supervision which are condemned by the Government of India may be remedied (1) more, or at least as, effectually and (2) more economically by effecting improvements in the present system, than by abandoning it in favor of a radical change.

8. For the superintendence of the revenues in a Ryotwari Province the Board is a peculiarly valuable agent. As this superintendence, *quoad* Collectors, consists in seeing that all matters of revenue administration are rightly and promptly dealt with in accordance with principles already settled, a consultative body is the better instrument, where one common system of tenure obtains generally throughout wide territories, to give uniform and consistent interpretations in cases of doubt or dispute. Large questions also still continue to arise which are best weighed by such a body, and, having fuller and better sources of information at command, it can lay before Government complete and matured schemes, supported by a consensus of experienced officers. It is of the utmost consequence that the authority of the Collectors in their respective districts, which even in the proposed reorganization will be more extensive than in any other part of India, should be upheld and that their responsibility should not be impaired; but under the system suggested these would be in danger of being materially lessened by the frequent presence and interference of a superior officer—a result which must prove mischievous alike to the zeal and devotion of the Collectors and to the interests of the ryots. Under the same system it would be also impossible to secure the performance of the class of duties—important both to the State and to the ryot—which fall to the Sarishta or Cutcherry branch of the Board’s Office, a service which, if the Board be abolished, the Government must make up its mind to sacrifice. For the control of the Settlement and Survey Departments and for the duties of the Court of Wards, a Bench of experienced officers offers many advantages.

It has been suggested† that the Commissioners should assemble for the occasional joint discussion of matters on which Government might desire a collective opinion; but looking to the great distances, the diversities of season, and the difficulties of rapid communication in different parts of the country, it would rarely be practicable to select a time suitable for all, and anything which called away the Commissioner from his range would tend to defeat and delay the very objects of his appointment.

9. The institution of Commissioners is pressed on the ground that it will provide the activity, variety, and directness of local supervision in which the internal administration is defective.

As regards promptness in the despatch of public business, no gain, it is believed, would be derived from the substitution, for a Commissioner would occupy a less authoritative position and he could not be entrusted with greater finality of decision.

Allowing six Commissioners, these officers, with ranges of from 20,000 to 28,000 square miles (districts, that is, equal in area say from two-thirds to nearly the whole

of Scotland) could not exercise any very close personal supervision, and wherever it was not personal it would not differ very greatly from that exercised by a central authority.

Where there is a considerable number of minor districts—there are nineteen under 1,500 square miles in the North-Western Provinces—it is admitted that active local control by a special class of superior officers may be essential. But in this Presidency, even with the six additional Collectorates which the Government of India are prepared to sanction, a district charge would still be equal in size and revenue to three, and in not a few to four, Collectorates in other Provinces. With such *major* Collectorates the executive and administrative vigor, which is the object in view, may, in the opinion of the Government, be adequately secured by developing and improving the characteristic system which in this Presidency has the approval of long experience, maintaining the *status* of the Madras Collector, who, under another name, embodies all the advantages of a Commissioner with more perfect local knowledge and more thoroughly workable range. This can be readily done by increasing somewhat his Divisional Staff and relieving him from some portion of the mass of executive detail with which he is now encumbered. Reform in this direction has been long in contemplation, but from a variety of causes, chiefly financial, definite proposals have been hitherto deferred. In this view, reorganization will, after the subdivision of one or two exceptionally excessive district areas, be a matter of mere redistribution, it being obviously a waste of resources to reduce a district charge below a certain minimum.

It may be noted in passing that the difficulties in the way of the formation of new districts is greatly enhanced by the necessity of taking the *taluk*, which is here, in many instances, an extensive tract of country, as the unit of transfer; any other arrangement would create inextricable confusion, unless in view of much more radical alterations than are now in contemplation.

Additional local supervision may be also provided by adding a fourth Member to the Board of Revenue, restoring its original numbers, reduced fifty years ago. The present constitution of the Board does not, it is admitted, give that facility for frequent personal inspection which is desirable, but this may be easily remedied in the manner recommended.

10. In defence of the foregoing propositions, the argument from economy is perhaps the most forcible. A complete* and sufficient scheme of minor districts would entail the creation of thirty-five or, as estimated by the Board of Revenue in 1855, forty Collectorates. To superintend these not less than six or eight Commissioners would be required and some increase in the Government Secretariat. It is unnecessary to stop to estimate in detail the enhanced cost these radical changes would involve; it is sufficiently apparent that the charge would be excessive. But even the modified scheme suggested by the Government of India, of only six additional Collectorates with Commissioners, would entail larger expenditure than the improvements of the existing system which have been explained, while the former, if district establishments be constituted on the scale sanctioned for Bellary and Anantapur, would continue to exhibit all the defects of executive weakness which now form the subject of complaint. It is in improving the Divisional Staff, and at the same time revising the details of business in the offices both of the Collector and of the Board, that the maximum of efficiency can, in the opinion of this Government, be most economically secured. There seems to be no middle course between the adoption of the entire scheme referred to in the opening lines of this paragraph and the retention of the existing constitution improved in the manner suggested.

11. The redistribution of district areas, which the Governor in Council has now approved, proceeds on the considerations which have just been explained, and is as follows.

In allowing six additional districts the Government of India include the Sub-division of Malabar, by name. The Governor in Council is strongly of opinion that

it would be mischievous to interfere in this district in the manner proposed. Its land tenures are most peculiar, and there are cogent ethnical and political reasons why the executive administration should be controlled by one officer. Some relief may, however, be given by transferring to the Nilgiris the whole of the Wynnaad, a portion of which has already been transferred; and the practicability of this will shortly engage the attention of the Government.

Putting aside, then, Malabar, and Anantapur, which has been recently constituted, four districts remain to be created. Of these, *Ongole* and *Dindigul*, already provisionally sanctioned, will form two—the former relieving the districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore, and the latter, Madura, Coimbatore and the rich and populous district of Tinnevely.

As to the remaining two, it was at first in contemplation to propose Collectorates with head-quarters at Vellore and Madanapalle; but on further consideration the Government is of opinion that one new Collectorate at Vellore will suffice to adjust the areas of Salem, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Trichinopoly; the rectification being accomplished in this way: Vellore will be formed of taluks from North Arcot and Salem: to North Arcot (or *Chittoor* as it may in future be designated) will be transferred a portion of Cuddapah: and the existing districts of Chingleput and Trichinopoly, now both considerably under the average, will be increased; a portion of North Arcot being added to the former, and of Salem to the latter.

12. The net result will be the formation of four new Collectorates only, which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, will satisfy the needs of the Presidency. The following table contrasts the existing with the proposed arrangements:—

PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
—	Area.	Land Revenue, Fasli 1285.	—	Area.	Land Revenue, Average of five Faslis.
	S. M.	RS.		S. M.	RS.
Kistna	7,818	42,24,839	Kistna	6,162	34,71,000
Nellore	7,150	20,56,347	Nellore	5,547	19,99,000
Kurnool	7,037	15,00,926	Kurnool	5,113	12,17,000
			Ongole*	5,183	10,52,000
Bellary	11,351	23,43,433	Bellary	5,976	14,67,000
			Anantapur* ..	5,375	9,96,000
Cuddapah	8,050	17,95,848	Cuddapah	4,620	12,74,000
North Arcot ..	6,661	22,27,048	Chittoor	5,478	10,15,000
Chingleput ..	2,619	11,69,544	Chingleput ..	5,207	20,23,000
			Vellore*	4,000	17,75,000
South Arcot ..	4,936	27,20,122	South Arcot ..	4,936	31,85,000
Salem	7,604	21,05,613	Salem	6,056	17,18,000
Trichinopoly ..	3,584	15,46,799	Trichinopoly ..	4,327	18,56,000
Coimbatore ..	6,379	25,86,812	Coimbatore ..	5,040	19,94,000
			Dindigul*	4,637	14,77,000
Madura	8,785	31,04,915	Madura	6,483	20,48,000
Tinnevely	4,815	26,91,585	Tinnevely	3,819	22,89,000
Ganjam, excluding Malayas	4,800	..	} Remain intact subject to further consideration in the case of Malabar.		
Vizagapatam, do. ..	6,500	..			
Godavari, do. ..	7,000	..			
Tanjore	3,740	..			
Canara	4,393	..			
Malabar	6,200	..			
Nilgiris	1,000	..			

* New districts.

This redistribution will lower the average area, excluding the Agency Tracts and Madras, to 5,240 square miles, the minimum being, approximately, 4,000 square miles.

13. The question of the Divisional Staff to be allotted to these districts falls next to be considered. As explained above, it is in this direction the internal administration requires most urgent reform. The present seems a favorable opportunity for increasing the efficiency of Collectors by relieving them of some of the executive detail with which they are now hampered. One mode in which this may be secured is, as urged by the Board of Revenue, to arrange that not more than one taluk shall remain in the Collector's immediate charge. Accordingly the whole Divisional Staff of the seventeen districts affected by the reorganization has been carefully scrutinized so as to secure this object. The result is shown in the following table:—

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION.						PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.					
No.	Name.	Staff.				No.	Name.	Staff.			
		Collector.	Sub-Collr.	Head Assist- ant.	Genl. Deputy Collector.			Collector.	Sub-Collr.	Head Assist- ant.	Genl. Deputy Collector.
1	Kistna ..	1	1	1	1	1	Kistna ..	1	1	1	1
2	Nellore ..	1	1	1	1	2	Nellore ..	1	1	1	1
3	Kurnool ..	1	1	1	2	3	Kurnool ..	1	1	1	1
4	Bellary ..	1	1	1	2	4	Ongole ..	1	1	1	1
5	Cuddapah ..	1	1	1	1	5	Bellary ..	1	1	1	2
6	North Arcot ..	1	1	1	1	6	Anantapur ..	1	1	1	1
7	Chingleput ..	1	1	1	1	7	Cuddapah ..	1	1	1	1
8	South Arcot ..	1	1	1	1	8	North Arcot (Chittoor).	1	1	1	1
9	Salem ..	1	1	1	1	9	Chingleput ..	1	1	1	1
10	Trichinopoly ..	1	1	1	1	10	Nellore ..	1	1	1	1
11	Coimbatore ..	1	1	1	1	11	South Arcot ..	1	1	1	1
12	Madura ..	1	1	1	1	12	Salem ..	1	1	1	1
13	Tinnevelly ..	1	1	1	1	13	Trichinopoly ..	1	1	1	1
						14	Coimbatore ..	1	1	1	1
						15	Disdiqui ..	1	1	1	1
						16	Madura ..	1	1	1	1
						17	Tinnevelly ..	1	1	1	1
13		13	11	12	15	17		17	13	13	17

It will be seen that the number of Sub-Collectors is increased by two, of Head Assistants by one, and of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates in charge of a Division by two.

The suggestion, in the original correspondence of 1878, to abolish a certain proportion of Sub-Collectorates, was, it is now considered, too hastily advocated. With the retention of the average district area recommended, and relieving Collectors in the manner stated, the Government cannot longer support the proposal to make any great reduction in this grade. The tabular statement shows that it is found possible to dispense with officers of that standing in the districts of Ongole, Bellary, Anantapur, and North Arcot (Chittoor) only. Having regard to the *status* of

Collectors in this Presidency, it is very essential that there should be subordinate officers of experience to whom considerable portions of a district may be committed, with more independent authority than can be entrusted to an ordinary Divisional Officer. This is the position of the Sub-Collector, an officer recognized in the oldest Regulations, whose actual authority, under a succession of Standing Orders* dating from the time of Sir Thomas Munro, is, with a few exceptions, virtually complete within his range. It may be further urged in favor of his retention that he may be fairly taken to correspond to a Fourth-grade Collector and Magistrate, on Rs. 1,200,† in the tentative scheme suggested in Financial letter, No. 2226, dated 29th December 1881 (confidential)—the step being ordinarily attained in the period, ten years, there calculated for that grade. His position would also be substantially equivalent to that of Senior Assistant Judge which it is proposed to revive in the Judicial Branch.

* "With the exceptions just mentioned, the authority of the Sub-Collector is complete. The settlement of the several villages within his range; the adjustment of disputes among the ryots in respect to the occupation of land; the boundaries of fields, or the distribution of water; the issue of puttas; the investigation of claims to remission for crops destroyed by drought, inundation, or blight; the emergent repair of tanks and water-courses; the appointment, and discharge of the inferior district servants; the superintendence of the extra sources of revenue; in a word, the full exercise in fact of the authority vested in the Collector by the Regulations, and delegable by him to his subordinate officers, is left entirely to the Sub-Collector in his own taluks. The ryots, although allowed to appeal to the Collector, are to be taught to look to the Sub-Collector as the authority who is to inquire into their complaints and grant them redress."

† Actual pay of Sub-Collector, Rs. 1,167.

15. The provision of Head Assistants and Deputy Collectors is made with due regard to the extent and importance of the various divisions to which they are respectively assigned.

16. The Government ryots, "tenants *in capite* of the Crown," to use the words of Sir Thomas Munro, number between two and three millions in this Presidency, as against 150,000 in Bengal,—each with a right of direct audience of the representative of the Government in every detail touching his tenure. The necessity of a strong Divisional Staff is therefore apparent.

17. It now remains to consider the cost of the several proposals.

The Government of India's proposal of six new districts, the whole of the Collectors in the service being graded in the prescribed proportions, is estimated to involve an *additional* annual charge, including Police, Press, Treasury Guards, Travelling Allowances, and Miscellaneous Charges, of Rs. 4,35,432. This, however, provides only for the inadequate Divisional Staff, sanctioned in the case of Anantapur, and which, as observed above, leaves the local executive machinery in reality as inefficient as before. But, assuming that the Government of India are prepared to allot an equivalent sum to establish the administration on the basis on which the modified proposals of this Government will place it, calculation shows that the scheme may be carried into effect in its entirety for this, or even a less sum. Four districts with the complete Divisional Staff shown in paragraph 13, with full establishments, and

* Rs. 2,333 per mensem.

Police, and allowing the present* scale of pay to the new Collectors, are estimated to cost Rs. 4,50,890 per annum; but, reducing the salary of *all* Collectors to Rs. 2,250 per mensem, the estimate will then show

† 17 First Grade.

8 Second Grade.

Rs. 4,25,990 only—*grading*,† to which the Government will presently state their objections, would reduce this to Rs. 3,82,800, diminishing the cost of *Covenanted* Agency by only Rs. 3,600 per mensem.

Allowing a fourth Member for the Board of Revenue and fixing his salary at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, the cost compared with Commissioners will stand thus:—

	Per Mensem.
	RS.
Revenue Board with four Members and Secretaries	16,924
Six Revenue Commissioners at Bombay rates	21,509

18. In justification of the proposal to maintain the present *single* grade of Collectors, with present pay, or at least with the uniform rate of pay proposed by the Government of India for the higher grade, Rs. 2,250 per mensem, the Government would point to the comparative statistics of the districts of the Presidency and to the comparative work of a Collector under a Ryotwari System, and a Collector in a Zamindari Province or one under Village Settlement. Briefly the facts are these:—

Madras will have a total area of 125,000 square miles* divided into twenty-four districts with an aggregate population of thirty millions and a normal land revenue of 451 lakhs of rupees.

* Excluding Madras and the non-regulation tracts in the Northern Districts.

The average of an *ordinary* district will be—

Area	..	..	..	..	..	Sq. Ms.	5,200
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,250,000
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	18,75,000

† In this comparison *non-regulation*, &c., districts are excluded. compared† with

Bengal Average of similar Districts.

Area	..	..	..	..	..	Sq. Ms.	2,710
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,458,000
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	9,40,000

North-Western Provinces Average of similar Districts.

Area	..	..	..	..	..	Sq. Ms.	1,875
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	897,500
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	12,80,000

Bombay Average of similar Districts.

Area	..	..	..	..	..	Sq. Ms.	4,300
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	744,000
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	18,61,000

These districts may be thus classified by area:—

Square Miles.				Madras.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Bombay.
Over	6,000	..	..	8	1	..	2
"	5,000	..	..	6	1	1	3
"	4,500	..	..	4	2	1	4
"	4,000	..	..	3	3	..	1
"	3,500	..	..	2	5	..	3
"	3,000	..	..	..	4	..	..
"	2,500	..	..	..	6	3	..
"	2,000	..	..	..	7	6	..
"	1,500	..	..	..	5	14	3
"	1,000	..	..	..	1	4	2
Under	1,000	..	..	1	1	1	..
Total				24	36	30	18
Of which—							
First Grade	..	..	Rs. 2,250	..	15	22	12
Second "	..	..	" 1,800	..	15	8	6
Third "	..	..	" 1,500	..	6	..	..

It will be seen that, excluding the Nilgiris, the smallest Madras district will be over 3,500 square miles—indeed but little under 4,000 square miles—in area: while Bengal has, to correspond with its twenty-one lower-grade Collectors, an equal number of districts of 3,000 square miles and less. Similarly the North-Western Provinces with twenty-seven districts of 2,500 square miles and under have only seven lower-grade

officers. Bombay has five districts of 1,500 square miles and under for its six lower-grade Collectors; the diminutive size of these second-class districts accounts for the comparatively high district average in Bombay, which is put down as a graded Presidency.

Of course, it may be urged that this Government is offered the opportunity of reducing areas by subdivision, but one or even two more Collectorates (the last reaching the maximum allowed by the Government of India) would make but little difference; and, after giving much consideration to the subject, the Government cannot, as already explained, suggest any further subdivision which would not be mischievous.

In further warrant of allowing the higher rate of pay to *all* Collectors, the *status* of these officers in this Presidency, as in effect entrusted with all the responsibility of a Commissioner, is again pressed on the attention of the Government of India.

The Government conceive that the graduation which is necessary to ensure regular promotion will be amply secured by the retention of the grade of Sub-Collector.

19. It is assumed that the proposals of the Government of India are not intended to interfere with the continuance of special additional rates* of pay for the Agency

* Viz., Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to which the Government would now add Godavari (now not long since enlarged by the addition of two taluks from the Central Provinces) in consideration of the additional heavy and very responsible duties, including the full powers of a District and Session Judge in the non-regulation tracts, which the Government Agents discharge; nor with the special allowance for the Collector of Tanjore as Political Agent, which the Government are of opinion should be also passed to the Collector of South Arcot who is the Political Agent in direct communication with the Governor of the French Settlements in India.

20. Turning now to the Judicial arrangements consequent on the proposed redistribution of area, the Government do not contemplate the necessity of any addition to the number of District Judges. Any necessary assistance can be readily furnished by the staff of Senior Assistant Judges, the creation of which is suggested† by the

† 26th January 1882, No. 121.

Government of India, and which this Government view with approval. The matter is now under the consideration of the High Court, and a further communication will be made in due course.

With regard to District Judges, the Government consider that some of them should have special rates of pay, not only in consideration of specially onerous charges, but also in view to maintain some semblance of equality with other Provinces.

21. For new buildings, Revenue, Police, and Judicial, it is computed that a gross sum of 4 lakhs of rupees will suffice. No additional jail accommodation will be needed, so far as can now be ascertained; nor is any increase in Medical establishments anticipated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER,

Acting Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th March 1882.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Regd. No.

HOME 1882 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Letter, dated 24th March 1882, No. 185-A.

Creation of new Districts.—Submitting, for consideration, the views of the Madras Government on the questions raised relative to the improvement of the general internal administration of the Madras Presidency by creating new Districts and constituting a staff of Supervising Executive Officers between the Government and the Collectors.

FROM

A. Macleod, Esquire,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

TO

The Secretary to the
Govt. of Madras.

Simla, the 7 November 1882

Home Department.

Public.

SIR,

N In continuation of paragraph 13 of my letter No. 1616 of the 13th October, I am directed to say that the number of new districts which the Government of India is prepared to sanction in Madras may be taken six in all.

2. If from the total area and population of the Presidency be deducted area and population of Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, and Godavari—districts which special reasons the Madras Government 1878 did not propose to touch—and if, area and population of Madras itself, the Nilgiris, and of Malabar be further set aside, there remains an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population nearly 23 1/4 million.

15 Collectors. In
Collectors, the
area would be about 5,000 square miles,
the average population something over
million, being a close approximation
the standard assumed by the Madras
Government in its letter No. 622 of the 18th
April 1878. Following another new district
the portion of Malabar, the
Government in Council considers that
six new Collectors will do all that is
necessary to strengthen the district admin-
istration in Madras, and at the same time
improve the stock in the promotion of the
Madras Civil Service. The Government of India
leave it to the Madras Government to say
in what manner these new districts can
best be constituted. Some relief to Coimbatore
might be drawn at the same time be got by
bringing the jurisdiction of the Officer in
charge of the Nilgiris.

Referring to the request made in
paragraph 10 of my letter for the submission
a scheme providing for the grading of
the Collectors and ~~Officers~~ in Madras, I am
pleased to hear that the Government

in Council that the Government of India
is willing that the first grade appointments
(Collectorships and Judgeships) should be
the second in the proportion of two to one,
the rates of pay being taken to be Rs. 2,000
and Rs. 1,800 respectively. (The Collector
of Madras and the Commissioner of
the Nilgiris should both be brought into
the list of ordinary district charges.) With
this information before it the Madras
Government will now, it is hoped, lose no
time in submitting complete proposals,
already devised, carefully scrutinising a
minor items of cost, explaining the
judicial arrangements to be made in respect
of each of the new districts, and dealing
conclusively with the question of substitution
Commissioners for the Board of Revenue.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant,

A. Marshall

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

1855

R.D.

1 NOV 81

To

Mr. Secretary

Calcutta

1855

24-25

1855

11/11

CURRENT NO.

VIII

Section 11
District

(Copy)

Telegram to Home Secretary
Calcutta

dated 9th Decr/81

"Your letter N. 1807-
Home Public 8th Nov-1881
Is increase in judicial
charges as well as
revenue contemplated
by Govt India."

Page 38

1000000. Class *INDIAN TELEGRAPH* Local No. *330*

To (Station) *Mr. Na Veeount Road* From (Station) *On Cau Ha*

Words *14* Day *14* Hour *14* Minute *54* Official Instructions *Headmaster Madras*

To (Person) *Na Veeount* From (Person) *Home*

5 DEC 81

<i>Nothing</i>	<i>Showing</i>	<i>increase</i>
<i>of</i>	<i>judicial</i>	<i>charges</i>
<i>to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>necessary</i>
<i>is</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>Government</i>
<i>of</i>	<i>India -</i>	

RECD. FROM			L. N.			SENT TO			I. N.		
At	Hrs.	Mts., By				At	Hrs.	Mts., By			

UNT ROAD 14-12-31 *Telegraph Master*

Telegram

From

The Govt. of India
Home Department

No.

Dated 15th }
Reed. 15th } December 1881.

[Handwritten signature]

CURRENT No 458

SUBJECT.

"Nothing showing in
crease of judicial
charges to be necessary
is before Govt. of India"

The Hon. Secy. to Govt.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS; GRADING OF COLLECTORS AND JUDGES; SUBSTITUTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR BOARD OF REVENUE.

On these subjects we have, for consideration and disposal, the correspondence of 1878-79 and the Government of India's letters of 13th October and 8th November 1881.

2. In the letter of 13th October, the Government of India take this Government to task for the delay in disposing of the latest letters of the 1878-79 correspondence; but I think they are not fair to us in the matter. The fact is that they saddled the concession of the Secretary of State with conditions which, in their then form, we could not accept.

It will be observed that the Government of India say that their proposals regarding the grading of Collectors and Judges and the substitution of Commissioners for the Board were not so intimately blended as to have precluded us from dealing with them separately instead of viewing them as a condition precedent to our acceptance of the sanction to form new districts.

On this I will merely observe that their letter of 25th September 1878 repeatedly insists on the need of accepting the second condition equally with the first.

Para. 8. The necessary economy of charge in providing for additional districts "can only be effected by resolving the Revenue Board into Commissioners."

Para. 9. "These two measures can only be considered and treated as equally essential parts of one comprehensive reform."

Para. 11, Clause 4. "The proposed subdivision of districts must be accompanied by the creation of Executive Commissioners in place of the present Revenue Board."

Para. 12. Government of India regard both measures as "equally essential," and will assist this Government in carrying out the first "as an accepted preliminary to the second."

We wrote to the Secretary of State objecting to the suggestions for grading Collectors and Judges and appointing Commissioners in lieu of the Board being made the conditions for sanctioning our proposals for creating new districts, and he directed us (in communicating his reply to the Government of India) to urge on them our objections; but meanwhile we received from the Government of India copy of their letter to the Secretary of State and their instructions on his reply to them. In the former they repeatedly affirmed the decision they had conveyed to us that the grading of Collectors and Judges and the substitution of Commissioners for the Board were an essential preliminary to compliance with our application.

Para. 3. "We could not commend this measure (subdivision of districts) to your Lordship's immediate sanction *except* as a preliminary step to, &c."

Para. 5. "Revenue Board ought to be resolved into Revenue Commissioners * * * ; such a measure is, in our opinion, an *indispensable complement* of the proposed subdivision of districts."

And in their instructions to us communicating the Secretary of State's sanction for three new districts, they *desire* the submission, as soon as possible, of "a scheme of graded pay for the Collectors and Judges, so as to provide funds for the appointments of Collectors of the new districts," and "*direct* that the creation of the new districts shall not be carried out until the Government of India have passed orders on the detailed statement (of establishments for them) and on the scheme of graded pay for the Collectors and Judges."

In opening the correspondence, this Government had, indeed, suggested that eventually three second-class districts might be formed, "the salary of the Collector being fixed at Rs. 1,800;" but in commenting to the Secretary of State on the Government of India's reply, they had objected to both the *conditions* of grading Collectors and Judges and substituting Commissioners for the Board, although the Government of India now contend that we did not so object, and the reason was tolerably obvious, seeing that our proposals left our districts of an average size of over 5,000 square miles and; indeed, over 6,000 with an average population of nearly 1½ millions, and an average land revenue of over 21 lakhs of rupees

being vastly in excess of the average area and revenue of the districts in any of the other provinces in which the reduced rates of pay for Collectors operate; while in regard to our Judges we had not proposed any reduction of area of charge in any case or increase to ~~Members~~, nor, it may be added, have the Government of India done so in any of their letters. In writing to the Secretary of State they state that "the average emoluments of the service will not be diminished" by their proposals (paragraph 8, letter of 26th September 1878). In writing to us they said that it was "most desirable that, so far as practicable, properly qualified Natives should be appointed to the new posts that will be created by the measures under consideration" (paragraph 7, letter of 25th September 1878); and in their last letter of 8th November 1881, they say that "six new Collectorates will do all that is necessary to strengthen the District Administration of Madras, and, at the same time, remove the block in the promotion of the Madras Civil Service." How all these positions are to be reconciled, I confess, that I don't understand, seeing that the pay of Collectors and Judges is to be reduced from Rs. 2,333 to Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800 (first and second grades); that the first grade are to be in the proportion of two to one of the second. While we are required to reduce a considerable number of Sub-Collectors and to arrange for the grading of Collectors and Judges, "so as to provide funds for the appointments of Collectors of the new districts."

3. I think the foregoing sufficiently explains the difficulty we felt in reconciling our views and proposals with the conditions which the Government of India imposed on us, and the consequent hesitation and delay in complying with their instructions, nor are matters much simplified now. But their latest letter puts before us a more definite set of circumstances in one respect, inasmuch as they inform us of the largest measure of redistribution of area which they are prepared to sanction and of the rates of graded pay to be allowed to Collectors and of the proportions to be maintained between the classes.

4. We may arrange for *six* additional districts in all; the proportion of 1st-grade to 2nd-grade Collectors and Judges should be as two to one, and

the rates of pay are to be taken as Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800, respectively. Madras and Nilgiri Districts are to be brought into the list of ordinary district charges. I assume that the rates of pay are not attached to districts but to individuals. The Government of India expressly recognise claims of existing incumbents. I have asked the Chief Secretary to wire to know if they contemplate additions to our Judicial charges as well as to Revenue, meanwhile the position seems to be this:

We have proposed already three additional districts, viz. :—

Anantapur,
Ongole,
Dindigul;

and these have been provisionally sanctioned and that of Anantapur more definitely so, though still not unconditionally. I have dealt separately with the letter of 18th October so far as it relates to this particular district, and the draft will shortly be in circulation.

Our original proposals for the new district of Ongole may, I think, stand, though there is some uncertainty as to details in the papers which needs to be cleared up.

The proposals for the Dindigul District need reconsideration. What went to Government of India and Secretary of State was not what the majority of Council contemplated for that district, but the formation of an additional district in that quarter was certainly approved.

Thus it may be said that three out of the six additional districts which the Government of India say they are prepared to sanction have been already settled by this Government more or less in detail.

5. The sixth additional district which the Government of India are willing to sanction is to be formed by the subdivision of Malabar into two *Revenue* districts. It already is divided into two *Judicial* districts.

Our late Honorable Colleague Sir W. Robinson who knew the district most intimately has unfortunately given a rather uncertain sound on the question of dividing the district into two Collectorates.

In 1857, replying to Mr. Ricketts (the Commissioner appointed by the Government of India for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout

NOTE.—In reviewing our proposals for this district, the Government of India say that we have proposed a Collector on Rs. 2,420-18-4. The difference between this sum and the Rs. 2,388-5-4, which I have stated as Collector's present pay, is the Fixed Tentage, which is simply the contract allowance in this Presidency for what in the other provinces is done directly by the State, viz., providing and maintaining camp equipage for official requirements. From what I have seen of the other system, I am sure that ours is by far the most economical to the State. But the allowance is in no sense pay.

This taluk distribution has, I think, been since altered in Mr. Pelly's revision, but the argument is unaffected.

India), he appears to have advocated a division, though even then he pointed out that it could not but be a very unequal one—six taluks going to North Malabar and eleven remaining in South Malabar; and he explained in detail why the disproportion was unavoidable.

In 1878, when we were considering the general question of redistributing the Presidency area, he came to the conclusion that Malabar had better remain as it is. He says: "When Coorg falls in, we may consider. The Malayalam maganies of the Cassergode Taluk (of Canara) only could be joined on to Malabar, and with this increment even North Malabar could not fairly claim to be made a separate district."

The Board of Revenue in 1857, replying to Mr. Rickett's inquiry, say: "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 that it should be under one controlling authority, aided by an adequate number of subordinate officers. For its Police management, this arrangement seems absolutely indispensable, and the grave events that have taken place show that the chief magisterial authority could not be divided without embarrassment and risk."

I most fully concur in this opinion, and consider that divided magisterial authority throughout the district would be most mischievous. Sir W. Robinson showed conclusively how none but a very disproportionate distribution was in any case practicable, and I may add that the re-attachment of the extreme southern portion of Canara (which, as far as the Cassergode river, is part of the Malayala Desa) to Malabar from which it has been separated for the best part of a century at least might lead to some very inconvenient complications, while no such relief is needed by Canara, which is already a small district as compared with the Presidency average. The transfer of Coorg to our Presidency is not a contingency which can any longer be contemplated. The idea has been conclusively negatived by the Government of India.

6. If this view be adopted, then I conceive that, under the Government of India's letter of 8th November 1881, we can only assume that *five* additional dis-

Area, square miles 4,400 about.

tricts altogether are proposed to be formed; and as *three* have been already suggested as specially needed, there remain only two more to be devised.

The existing districts of—

Ganjam,
Vizagapatam, and
Godavari,

and I would add—

Malabar,

are excluded from the revision.

The Bellary District we have finally dealt with. The—

Kistna,
Nellore, and
Kurnool

Districts have, I think, been adequately re-adjusted by our original proposal, though some slight modification of details may be advisable.

The re-adjustment of the—

Tinnevely,
Madura, and
Coimbatore

Districts may, I think, be adequately provided for in the formation of the new Dindigul District, though there was some mistake, I think, in the details of our original proposal as sent to the Government of India and Secretary of State, which needs to be corrected.

By another Statement—

7. There remain then the districts of—

Area. sq. m.		Area. sq. m.
9,450	Cuddapah ...	8,050
7,139	North Arcot ...	6,854
7,892	Salem ...	7,604
2,848	Chingleput ...	2,619
4,872	South Arcot ...	4,986
3,561	Trichinopoly ...	3,584
3,654	Tanjore ...	3,789
Total ... 7) 39,401		Total ... 7) 37,886
Average ... 5,899		Average ... 5,827

adjacent to one another, and out of which we may form two additional districts, making nine instead of seven, with an average area of (say) square miles 4,200.

It is tolerably plain that it is in the three first districts that relief is needed; and if to these is added the adjoining district of South Arcot, the aggregate area of the four districts (square miles 29,344) might be distributed into five new districts, with an average area of square miles 5,868, which is still exco-

sive by the Government of India's standard.

If Chingleput be added, the aggregate area of the five districts (square miles 32,188) might be divided into six new districts of average area square miles 5,264.

8. The foregoing indicates nearly the direction in which we must probably work. I think the details had better be settled, in conference with the Revenue Board, by Hon. Mr. Carmichael and myself with the Revenue Secretary, for consideration by Government and decision.

9. I turn to the point of the future position of the officers, who are to administer these districts.

The Government of India reduce them from a uniform rate of pay of Rs. 2,333, at which there are now twenty appointments (or twenty-one including the Nilgiris at Rs. 2,000, and allowing for the slightly higher pay in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tanjore)—

to 17 or 18 at Rs. 2,250
and 9 or 8 at „ 1,800

There will thus be five additional appointments of the Collectorate grade; but the aggregate emoluments of the class will be only Rs. 54,900* monthly against the present normal aggregate of Rs. 48,660.

At the same time, there is to be a considerable reduction in the number of Sub-Collectors.

Our own original proposals involved the abolition of the appointment in four Districts, the Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, and Madura; and the Government of India expressed their opinion then that the reduction might be carried somewhat further. The outcome of the whole will doubtless be a reduction in the aggregate number of Collector's and Sub-Collector's posts to which the junior ranks of the Covenanted Service can aspire, without any very material gain of emoluments in the aggregate.

10. But the question still remains of the relative position of our Collectors after the Government of India's measures has been carried out, compared with those of the other Provinces; and I beg a reference to the appended note on district statistics which I have drawn out with the assistance of Mr. Stuart Forbes, whose detailed notes are in the packet.

* 18 First grade.
8 Second grade.

= 4 posts abolished.
3 created newly.

Note.—If five Sub-Collectors are abolished replaced by Head Assistants, the loss in emoluments to the juniors will thereby be Rs. 10; and the account will stand—

	Rs.
Proposed ...	54,900
Present ...	54,660
a total gain in Collectorate and Sub-Collectorate grades of Rs. 240.	

It will be seen that excluding Madras and the Nilgiris, and similar exceptional districts from the other provinces, the result will be that our district average will be—

	Square Miles.
Area	5,648
Against Bombay	4,300
„ Bengal	3,300 to 1,850
„ N.-W. Provinces.	2,450 to 1,600
Population	1,300,000
Against Bengal	1,620,000 to 1,172,000
„ N.-W. Provinces.	980,000 to 815,000
„ Bombay	744,000
Land Revenue	Rs. 19,43,200
Against Bengal	11,00,000 to 7,00,000
„ Bombay	18,61,000
„ N.-W. Provinces.	13,60,000 to 12,00,000

Thus in area and land revenue our average will still be considerably in excess of any average district in any other province, and our district population will average far higher than Bombay or North-West Provinces, and very little below the average of Bengal districts.

I need scarcely point out what the Government of India have themselves admitted, that the labor involved in the Revenue administration of our ryotwari districts is infinitely heavier than it is when the revenue is paid by large Zemindars or by villages as a community.

11. The result, in short, is that—

Our average district will be the largest of any by a very considerable extent.

Our average District Land Revenue will be the largest of any by a very considerable amount.

Our average district population will be considerably larger than Bombay or North-West Provinces and nearly as large as Bengal.

Our average district work will be admitted to be heavier than all.

Our highest grade pay will be less than Bombay,* but the same as Bengal and North-West Provinces.

12. There is further to be observed the proportion of the grades to one another. As already mentioned, it is in our case to be as two higher to one lower grade or—

17 or 18 Higher on Rs. 2,250 to
9 or 8 Lower on „ 1,800

* Rs. 2,325.

Present—

20 on Rs. 2,333 and upwards.
1 on „ 2,000

Mainly Zemindari Settlement.

Mainly Village Settlement.

Mainly Ryotwari I believe, but whether managed as ours is I can't say.

NOTE.—The great inequality in grade proportion in North-West Provinces is probably due to recent introduction with only partial effect at present.

In Bengal there appear to be—

	No.	Rs.
1st Grade	15 on	2,250
2nd Do.	15 on	1,800
3rd Do.	6 on	1,500

In North-West Provinces—

1st Grade	27 on	2,250
2nd Do.	3 on	1,800

In Bombay—

1st Grade	12 on	2,325
2nd Do.	6 on	1,800

I think there are certain inequalities evidenced by the above facts and figures which would warrant us in urging on the Government of India the retention at least of the additional allowances for Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The Political Agency allowance in Tanjore should not, I consider, be held affected by the measure under discussion.

13. The next point is the Judicial section of the service.

We have at present twenty-one District and Session Judges on Rs. 2,333.

The Government of India propose no addition to the number, but desire us to report what Judicial arrangements we propose for the new districts.

They direct us, however, to grade Judges as in the case of Collectors, and the result on the present establishment would be—

14 or 15 on Rs. 2,250
8 or 7 on „ 1,800

As already mentioned I have asked the Chief Secretary to wire to the Government of India to know whether they contemplate addition to the strength of the Judicial branch. But in our original proposals for the three new districts, we said that no additional Judges would be required, and it seems questionable whether the necessity will arise at all.

14. The comparative statistics of the provinces give the following averages:—

	Area Sq. M. per Judge.	Population per Judge.
Bengal	4,160	2 millions.
North-West Provinces... ..	3,400	1½ do.
Bombay	6,400	1¾ do.
Madras	5,500	1½ do.

The area, of course, does not much affect the question.

The difference between Revenue and Judicial areas in Madras is due to the exclusion of the Non-Regulation Hill Tracts from the latter.

Madras Town and the Nilgiris are excluded from both alike.

As regards numbers and pay, the comparison stands thus :

	NO.	RS.
Bengal	I, 14 on	2,500
	II, 14 on	2,000
	I, 2 on	2,750
North-West Provinces	II, 7 on	2,500
	III, 10 on	1,833
Bombay	I, 8 on	2,325
	II, 4 on	1,800
Madras—		
Present	I, 21 on	2,333
Proposed	I, 14 or 15 on	2,250
	8 or 7 on	1,800

Bombay has a further Covenanted Judicial Establishment as noted below:—

	RS.
2 Senior Assistant Judges on ...	1,200
2 Assistant District and Session Judges, 1st-Grade	900
3 Assistant District and Session Judges, 2nd-Grade... ..	800
2 Assistant District and Session Judges, 3rd-Grade	600

15. I turn to the question of Collectors' establishments regarding which the Government of India seem to expect that economies can be effected in conjunction with re-arrangement of districts, although, of course, ultimate increase of charge is inevitable.

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

In very many respects the work of a district does not depend on its extent. Periodical reports and returns and established accounts are the same in number for large and small districts alike. Then the Accountant-General will probably insist on the necessity for a separate treasury for every district.

The present establishments for Collectors' offices was fixed by Mr. Pelly in 1860, when work was much lighter than now after very careful scrutiny, and with reference to the absolute needs of each district, the difference in point of cost being only Rs. 275 between the most expensive (Tanjore) and the least expensive (Vizagapatam), in which last case I am not sure that the Collector has a single ryotwari taluk under direct management. It will be remembered that neither our average district, nor, in all probability, any one of our new districts, will be so

small as some of our existing districts are, *e.g.*—

	SQ. M.
Chingleput	2,619
Trichinopoly	3,584

16. On the general question of the cost of administration in this Presidency, the fallacy of the Government of India's original comparison with North-West Provinces was pointed out at the time in our letter to the Secretary of State, and I may remark here that Mr. Pelly's revision of our district establishments in 1859—67, resulted in a net saving of Rs. 6½ lakhs (about) a year; the reductions being, in many instances, of very questionable expediency at the time, and which certainly cannot be maintained now.

But I think the best answer would be to point to the statement at paragraph 19 of the Government of India's recent Resolution on extending decentralisation where, for the great bulk of the Receipt and Expenditure, the comparison stands thus:—

In Hundreds of Rupees.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Bengal	10,82,85,0	4,55,07,7
Bombay	7,71,52,3	4,09,89,5
North-West Pro- vinces and Oudh.	7,97,96,0	3,11,97,6
Madras	8,15,48,2	2,89,47,0

I think this is a very remarkable contrast, whether viewed with reference to comparative economy of administration, comparative fairness of treatment, or comparative long suffering of the taxpayers and of the Government that represent the community; but I don't believe it can be maintained. I am inclined to think that an increased expenditure of some 10 lakhs will need to be sought by us; but this is a question which will fall to be discussed in another place.

17. It only remains for me to note my opinion on the proposed substitution of Revenue Commissioners for the Revenue Board, to which I am opposed for reasons which have before commended themselves to Government, and which are set forth in the Board of Revenue's Proceedings of 16th July 1879, No. 2048. I will only note here my conviction that with all the material additional expense which the substitution must inevitably entail, it will prove utterly impracticable

under any arrangement to secure the performance of the duties which are now discharged by the Revenue Board and which in a ryotwari Presidency are of the utmost importance to both the Government and the ryot, as was perceived by Sir T. Munro when he instituted the Board's Cutcherry. Under another arrangement will it be found possible to secure the performance of the class of duties which fall to this branch of the Board's Establishment, and if the Board be abolished, the Government must make up its mind to sacrifice the service. To talk of transferring it to the Government Secretariat is folly. What I should advise is the addition of a fourth Member to the Board so as to admit of one being, as a rule, on Inspection duty. When we reply to the Government of India, I think we should send them the Board's Proceedings on both the questions of subdividing districts and grading Collectors and Judges and of substituting Commissioners for the Board.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON.

9th December 1881.

DISTRICT STATISTICS.

COLLECTORATES AVERAGES.

	Pay. RS.	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
<i>Bengal.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	3,300	1,585,000	11,00,000
2nd do.	1,800	3,000	16,20,000	10,30,000
3rd do.	1,500	1,850	1,172,000	7,00,000
Total average ...		2,710	1,458,000	9,40,000

North-West Provinces.

1st Grade	2,250	2,150	980,000	13,60,000
2nd do.	1,800	1,600	815,000	12,00,000

Bombay.

1st Grade	2,325	4,300	744,000	18,61,000
2nd do.	1,800			

Madras.

1st Grade (19 districts exclusive of Madras and Nilgiris)	2,333	7,130	1,644,000	24,54,000
--	-------	-------	-----------	-----------

If a new *Anantapore* District be created in Madras the average will be—

	No.	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
1st Grade	20	6,778	1,561,750	23,31,850

If the three districts of *Anantapore*, *Dindigul*, and *Ongole* be created as originally proposed by this Government the average becomes—

	No.	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
1st Grade	22	6,162	1,419,773	21,19,864

The details for the two new districts of *Bellary* and *Anantapore* will be—

	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
<i>Bellary</i>	5,862	939,000	15,00,000
<i>Anantapore</i>	5,145	728,000	11,00,000

Those of the proposed *Ongole* District as proposed to the Government of India—

	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
<i>Ongole</i>	5,637	852,633	13,90,272

If five districts are added to the existing nineteen (exclusive of Madras and Nilgiris), as proposed by the Government of India, then the average becomes—

No.	Area. SQ. MS.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
24	5,648	1,301,458	19,43,208

The Government of India say that the higher grade of Collectors may be to the lower as two to one.

Assuming that Madras and Nilgiris would generally be of the higher grade, which from the nature of the duties, the expenses, and the probable standing of

the incumbents, is, I think, a reasonable assumption, then of the twenty-six districts eighteen will be 1st grade and eight 2nd grade, or seventeen will be 1st grade and nine 2nd grade, and the comparison with the other provinces will be thus:

AVERAGES.				
	Pay. RS.	Area. SQ. MS.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
<i>Madras Districts.</i>				
1st Grade, No. 15 or 16 ...	2,250	5,648	1,301,458	19,43,208
2nd Grade „ 9 or 8 ...	1,800			
<i>Bengal Districts.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	3,300	1,585,000	11,00,000
2nd „	1,800	3,000	1,620,000	10,30,000
3rd „	1,500	1,850	1,172,000	7,00,000
<i>North-West Provinces.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	2,150	980,000	13,60,000
2nd „	1,800	1,600	815,000	12,00,000
<i>Bombay.</i>				
1st Grade	2,325	4,300	744,000	18,61,000
2nd „	1,800			

*Let us have
the Commission
suggested - as soon
as possible - each
member getting
copy of the report
Note to the Govt*

R 13/12

DISTRICT STATISTICS.

COLLECTORATES AVERAGES.

	Pay.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.
	RS.	SQ. M.		RS.
<i>Bengal.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	3,300	1,585,000	11,00,000
2nd do.	1,800	3,000	16,20,000	10,30,000
3rd do.	1,500	1,850	1,172,000	7,00,000
Total average ...		2,710	1,458,000	9,40,000
<i>North-West Provinces.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	2,150	980,000	13,60,000
2nd do.	1,800	1,600	815,000	12,00,000
<i>Bombay.</i>				
1st Grade	2,325	4,300	744,000	18,61,000
2nd do.	1,800			
<i>Madras.</i>				
1st Grade (19 districts ex- clusive of Madras and Nilgiris)	2,333	7,130	1,644,000	24,54,000

If a new Anantapore District be created in Madras the average will be—

	No.	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
1st Grade	20	6,778	1,561,750	23,31,850

If the three districts of Anantapore, Dindigul, and Ongole be created as finally proposed by this Government the average becomes—

	No.	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
1st Grade	22	6,162	1,419,773	21,19,864

The details for the two new districts of Bellary and Anantapore will be—

	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
Bellary	5,862	939,000	15,00,000
Anantapore	5,145	728,000	11,00,000

Those of the proposed Ongole District as proposed to the Government of India—

	Area. SQ. M.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
Ongole	5,637	852,633	13,90,272

If five districts are added to the existing nineteen (exclusive of Madras and Nilgiris), as proposed by the Government of India, then the average becomes—

No.	Area. SQ. MS.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
24	5,648	1,301,458	19,43,208

The Government of India say that the higher grade of Collectors may be to the effect as two to one.

Assuming that Madras and Nilgiris would generally be of the higher grade, and from the nature of the duties, the expenses, and the probable standing of

the incumbents, is, I think, a reasonable assumption, then of the twenty-six districts eighteen will be 1st grade and eight 2nd grade, or seventeen will be 1st grade and nine 2nd grade, and the comparison with the other provinces will be thus :

AVERAGES.				
	Pay. RS.	Area. SQ. MS.	Population.	Land Revenue. RS.
<i>Madras Districts.</i>				
1st Grade, No. 15 or 16 ...	2,250 }	5,648	1,301,458	19,43,208
2nd Grade ,, 9 or 8 ...	1,800 }			
<i>Bengal Districts.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	3,300	1,585,000	11,00,000
2nd ,, ...	1,800	3,000	1,620,000	10,30,000
3rd ,, ...	1,500	1,850	1,172,000	7,00,000
<i>North-West Provinces.</i>				
1st Grade	2,250	2,150	980,000	13,60,000
2nd ,, ...	1,800	1,600	815,000	12,00,000
<i>Bombay.</i>				
1st Grade	2,325 }	4,300	744,000	18,61,000
2nd ,, ...	1,800 }			

Revenue Secretariat, Madras,

17 Dec 1887.

Note 33

It is settled that
Hon. members meet
the Board at the
Board's Office on
Monday next at
10 a.m. on the new
building.

See Mr. G. H. B.
H. P. B.

high back canoe, taken
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up

the high back
canoe, taken
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up
C. m. C. 5, canoe, up

Revenue Secretariat, Madras,

22 Dec 1881.

Dear Sir,

At Mr. Macleod's
desire I enclose copy
of office note relating
to proposed new dis-
tricts in order that
you may consider
if any changes in
Judicial arrange-
ments are necessary.
Also that Police arrange-
ments may be con-
sidered.

I have sent a copy

Forl. 9
5. 1-82
28
41

Dear Huddleston,

H.E. The Governor
expressed no opinion
on this subject, but merely
initialled the cover and
returned the papers to me
before starting for Ostry.
Please see two later reso-
-lutions received yesterday
from the Dept of Finance
of Commerce; one with reference
to documented, the other to
the undocumented source. If
no committee be appointed,
it would, I think, be well
if some civilian of standing,
Machin or another were

temporarily attached as an
additional Under Secretary
to the Secretariat for
writing out the details
of any changes in the
forfeited Civil Service
system. The pressure of
current work is specially
great at present & it is
very desirable that the
numerous & important
questions almost daily
raised by India should
be promptly disposed of.
young Fraser has just written
that he has had to inform
the Court of Wards that
his medical attendant
absolutely

43 11
absolutely forbids his
going to Paris Kennedy.
this will throw Laffan
out who would be very
useful in the Secretariat
for a time.

Yours sincerely
Edw. R. Davidson

7-1-82 ⁴⁵ X5

My dear Master,

Please read the
enclosed note from
Andleston, with reference
to which I forward all
the papers to you for
disposal.

Yours truly
S. L. Davidson.

a date as Hon. Members
may determine.

172
I myself & the
Sec. will consider
also his own personal
engagements if
any. We have a
little the Dis. Ex. Co.
of area. & the
necessary Estab.
I incline to
think that the B.D.

47
Office may be
the most convenient
place of meeting.
because a little
of statistics are
at hand there.
The B.D. Members
like Santa day or
two. I assume let
the fact of B.D. gives
so far. But perhaps
they have done so.
The sooner we meet
of the thing
rough drawn at

Aug 4/82

Memorandum.

1. The accompanying statement contains the particulars of the changes contemplated in the arrangements of districts with reference to the correspondence which has already taken place with the Government of India.
2. Including Anantapur the creation of which has been sanctioned, the proposals include the formation of five new districts and minor alteration in the limits of others. The sixth district contemplated by the Government of India to replace Malabar is not considered desirable but if formed, it could only be so by allotting the present subdivisions to a new collector: an unequal division of province, but more other seems feasible with reference to political considerations. It may be feasible however to transfer the whole of Mysoor to the Nilgiri District.

- * 1. Coimbatore.
- 2. Anantapur.
- 3. Chittoor.
- 4. Bellary.
- 5. Dindigul.
- * 1. Chingleput.
- 2. Krishnapatnam.

Area Population	
Malabar -	5972 2,23,003
Sub Div & Taluk -	1658 6,44,899
Remaining -	4,314 1,59,132

Note
The file is referred to the Public Dept. with office copy of O. S. 15th of Rev d/22.12.81, enclosures sent after the conference; and also with file of d.o. notes including replies from Superintendents of Enquiries sent to them about time. Velly and Malabar Seco #

any rate. the letter.
All the papers that were in use to be sanctioned for the conference

1/82

Recd. The Board's reply will have to be awaited before any reply can go to India. Meanwhile it is to be settled what to do in reference to
Jails
Public Works
with the proposed new districts and also as to the substitution of Commissioners for the Board of Revenue.
5/1/82.

3. Ongole is included, as already stated, to relieve the Kistna, Hullore and Kurnool Collectorate; the only difference from former arrangements being to leave the taluk of Narasimipeta to Kistna.

4. Buddenapalle will include the subdivision of Buddenapalle and the Pungurum Zemindari in North Arcot.

5. Vellore will be made up of the North Arcot Taluk south of the Sahar and the Kangundi Zemindari with Triplicator and Simmalai from Salem and South Arcot respectively.

6. Dindigul will affect Madura and Coimbatore, taking 3rd Taluk from the first, and 2nd from the second. Sivamangal will also be relieved by the transfer of two Taluk to the reconstituted District of Madura.

Taluk, 15 April 1852.
Taluk.
From Kistna { Chinnonda.
Palurid.
From Hullore. { Ongole (Zam)
Podile (Zam)
From Kurnool. { Markapur
Cundur.

* Taluk.
Kistna
Kangundi
Triplicator
Buddenapalle.

* Vellore
Arcot
Arni (Zemindari)
Wandurash
Palur
Kangundi (Zam)
Triplicator
Simmalain

* Dindigul.
Sivamangal
Palur.
* Coimbatore
Sivamangal
* Sivamangal
Sivamangal

7. Salem already reduced by the transfer of Triplicator in the north to Vellore will also be diminished in the south by the transfer of Markhal to Trichinopoly.
8. To Chingleput will be added the last Zemindari from North Arcot.
9. The effect of these changes is exhibited in the annexed statement.

Old Districts				New Districts			
No.	Name	Area	Population	No.	Name	Area	Population
1	Kistna	7,818	152,240	1	Kistna	6,162	134,927
2	Hullore	7,050	121,873	2	Hullore	5,547	90,661
3	Kurnool	7,037	67,795	3	Kurnool	5,113	48,524
				4	Ongole	5,183	69,820
		22,005	343,908			22,005	343,908
4	Bellary	11,351	132,686	5	Bellary	5,976	72,641
				6	Quaintipura	5,375	60,048
		11,351	132,686			11,351	132,686
5	Buddenapalle	8,050	111,989	7	Buddenapalle	4,620	70,112
6	North Arcot	4,661	181,756	8	Buddenapalle	3,954	48,628
7	Chingleput	2,619	92,608	9	North Arcot	3,775	98,223
8	South Arcot	4,936	181,507	10	Chingleput	3,221	1,02,692
9	Salem	7,004	159,425	11	Vellore	3,555	1,01,384
10	Trichinopoly	3,584	121,647	12	South Arcot	3,916	1,66,197
				13	Salem	6,056	117,559
				14	Trichinopoly	1,327	47,019
		33,454	853,115			33,454	853,115
11	Coimbatore	6,379	165,372	15	Coimbatore	5,040	128,800
12	Madura	8,784	218,377	16	Dindigul	1,636	1,00,680
13	Sivamangal	4,815	170,910	17	Madura	6,433	177,802
				18	Sivamangal	3,819	138,289
		19,978	552,659			19,978	552,659
	Grand Total.	86,788	1,884,855			86,788	1,884,855

10. In each of the newly formed districts it is proposed to assign a staff as per margin:-

- 1. Collector
- 1. Deputy Collector
- 1. General Deputy
- 1. Treasury Deputy

11. Per contra. The existing Sub Collectors of 14 Districts will be abolished viz. Salem the Head Assistant will be reduced and Kistna, Madras, Tinnevely and Coimbatore will lose their General Deputy Collectors.

- * Bellary
- Cuddalore
- Vellore
- North Arcot

12. The present and future state will therefore be as follows:-

Old Districts								New Districts							
No.	Name	Staff					Total No. of Officers	No.	Name	Staff					Total No. of Officers
		Comm.	Sub-Comm.	Head Asst.	Deputy Asst.	Junior Asst.				Comm.	Sub-Comm.	Head Asst.	Deputy Asst.	Junior Asst.	
1	Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	5
2	Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	5
3	Tirumool	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	Tirumool	1	1	1	1	1	5
4	Bellary	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	5
5	Cuddasapah	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	Cuddasapah	1	1	1	1	1	5
6	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	5
7	Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	5
8	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	5
9	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	5
10	Tiruchinopoly	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	Tiruchinopoly	1	1	1	1	1	5
11	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	5	11	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	5
12	Madras	1	1	1	1	1	5	12	Madras	1	1	1	1	1	5
13	Tinnevely	1	1	1	1	1	5	13	Tinnevely	1	1	1	1	1	5

The

13. The suggested allotment of Taluk to the various Divisions and the scale of

Note. It is a matter for consideration whether Tinnevely should be left unchanged. If the Taluk of Srivilliputhur and Sathur are not transferred to Madras, there will be no room for a Sub Collector in Madras. If on the other hand, Tinnevely is reduced by their transfer to Madras the Head Assistant in Tinnevely must go.

establishments to be assigned to the new Districts as well as to the altered Districts will now be considered by the Board with reference to the foregoing sketch. They will also submit suggestions as

to revised Local Fund Circles.

- * Mysore
- Mangalore
- Coimbatore
- Tanjore
- Malabar
- South Canara
- Nilgiris
- Madras

14. The marginally noted Districts remain unaffected.

15. The Honorable W. H. Jackson's confidential Note, dated 9th December 1881, will be communicated to the Board for their remarks upon the grading proposals of the Government of India as contained in the marginally noted letters.

From India
13th Decr. 1881, to 14th Decr.
8th Nov. 1881, to 1887.

16. The figures showing area and revenue in the statements herewith sent are taken from Mr. Jackson's Standard Information

Information' (Revised Edition). The population has been entered with reference to the Census of 1881. The Board will receive the Revenue returns, but the particulars of more recent years not being available in the Government Office.

17. The collector concerned should be called upon for information as to buildings available at

- Quindigul
- Cugole
- Vellor
- Chudampalle

and how far additions would be imperatively necessary for collector's offices with Treasuries. Similar information should be furnished with reference to Divisional Offices.

(Signed) C. K. Master.

Fort Saint George
22nd December 1881

Secretary to Govt.

To The Honorable G. F. Larnach.

Chief Office of Inspector General of Police. 27

Madras 23rd Dec 1881

My dear Mr. ~~Madras~~

Your note
with ~~importance~~ and
confidential ~~importance~~
was delivered to
me last night—
after dinner when
I was in bed—
so I could only
scribble with pencil
(referred) —
I will see Mr.

committed it
day about the
arrangements
in the new
districts. as
an anty room appears
the demand. I
suppose the Police
arrangements - had
better be carried
out at once

where is the money
to come from?

from the city

H. J. Clarke

M A D R A S

3 1882

by our hearts.

Handwritten signature

Dear Mr. [unclear] [unclear] 1st

~~that the other is about 1000~~

George W. H. H. H. H.

Station: Sand Creek was by

Little there as present

Handwritten 7 a Handwritten

W.C. 2 Deputy Minister

drinking the love

Camp
Karanguli
Jan 27th 1882

My Dear Galton

Yours of the
25th. My reply in regard
to ^{the} accommodation applies
to either a H. A. or a Deputy
Collector.
I think it highly undesirable
that of the two be selected for
the additional H. A.

be anything but an Enigma.
 The loss of value & the
 the honorism which has
 been, or your counterpart
 in the District.

1. The accompanying
 statement contains the
 particulars of the changes
 contemplated in the arrange-
 ments of Districts with refer-
 ence to the correspondence
 which has already taken
 place with the Government
 of India.

2. Including Anantapur
 the creation of which has been
 sanctioned, the proposals in-
 clude the formation of five
 new Districts and minor al-
 teration in the limits of
 others. The sixth District con-
 templated by the Government
 of India to relieve Malabar
 is not considered desirable

- + 1. Bangalore.
- 2. Anantapur
- 3. Madraspath
- 4. Tellore.
- 5. Dindigul
- * 1. Chingleput
- 2. Trichinopoly

but

but if formed, it could only be so by allotting the present subdivisions to a new collector: an unequal division of the province, but no other seems feasible with reference to political considerations. It may be feasible however to transfer the whole of Wynad to the Nilgiri District.

3. Cozole is intended, as already stated, to retain the Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool Collectorate; the only difference from former arrangements being to have the taluk of Narasaraipett to Kistna.

4. Muddanpalle will include the subdivision of Cuddapah and the Punganur Zamindari in North Arcot.

5. Vellore will be made up of the North Arcot taluk south of the Palar and the Kangundi Zamindari with Triplicator and Trinamalai from Salem and South Arcot respectively.

	Area	Population
Malabar	5,942	2,236,031
Sub-Div. Taluk	1,658	646,688
Remaining	4,314	1,591,342

To India, 18 April 1878, No. 682.

From Kistna { Taluk
Kurnool
Taluk
From Nellore { Cozole
Taluk
From Wynad { Narasaraipett
Taluk

* Taluk
Kistna
Kurnool
Taluk
Muddanpalle

* Vellore
Taluk
Kangundi
Taluk
Kangundi
Taluk
Triplicator
Taluk
Trinamalai

* Cozole
Taluk
Kurnool
Taluk
From Nellore { Cozole
Taluk
From Wynad { Narasaraipett
Taluk

6. Cozole will be made up of the North Arcot taluk south of the Palar and the Kangundi Zamindari with Triplicator and Trinamalai from Salem and South Arcot respectively.

7. Salem already reduced by the transfer of Triplicator to the North to Vellore will also be diminished in the South by the transfer of Trinamalai to Triplicator.

8. To Cozole will be added the Kangundi Zamindari in North Arcot.

9. The effect of these changes is exhibited in the annexed statement.

Old Districts				New Districts			
No.	Name	Area	Population	No.	Name	Area	Population
1	Kistna	4,818	1,542,001	1	Kistna	6,162	2,349,200
2	Nellore	4,150	1,218,738	2	Nellore	5,544	905,661
3	Kurnool	4,034	647,956	3	Kurnool	5,113	1,127,200
		22,006	3,408,695	4	Cozole	5,183	1,127,200
4	Belthang	11,351	2,229,486	5	Belthang	5,946	1,127,200
		11,351	2,229,486	6	Aravindapur	5,345	1,127,200
5	Cuddapah	8,050	1,127,200	7	Cuddapah	4,620	1,127,200
6	North Arcot	6,861	1,127,200	8	Muddanpalle	3,954	1,127,200
7	Chingleput	2,619	1,127,200	9	North Arcot	3,445	1,127,200
8	South Arcot	4,936	1,127,200	10	Chingleput	3,121	1,127,200
9	Salem	4,604	1,127,200	11	Vellore	3,555	1,127,200
10	Trichinopoly	3,584	1,127,200	12	South Arcot	3,446	1,127,200
		33,454	8,558,200	13	Salem	6,056	1,127,200
11	Coimbatore	6,379	1,127,200	14	Trichinopoly	4,324	1,127,200
12	Madura	8,782	2,167,344	15	Coimbatore	5,020	1,288,882
13	Trinamalai	4,815	1,100,410	16	Cozole	4,632	1,080,886
		49,914	5,526,659	17	Madura	6,482	1,443,300
		86,188 3/4	18,348,555	18	Trinamalai	3,819	1,288,882
						86,488 3/4	18,848,605

10. To each of the newly formed Districts it is proposed to assign a staff as per annex.

11. Per contra. The existing Sub Collectors of 4 Districts will be abolished: in Salem the Head Asst. will be reduced and Kistna, Madura, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore will lose their General Deputy Collector.

12. The present and future state will therefore be as follows:-

- 1. Collector
- 1. Head Asst. Collector
- 1. General Deputy Collector
- 1. Treasury Deputy Asst.

* Bellary
Cuddalore
Hollor
North Arcot.

Note. The new Kistna, Madura, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore Districts will it is submitted have need of the full staff of Collector, Sub Collector and Head Assistant; it is proposed therefore to reduce only a General Deputy Collector from each.

Old Districts							New Districts						
Staff							Staff						
Name	Coll.	Sub Coll.	Head Asst.	Genl. Deputy Coll.	Treasury Deputy Coll.	Total No.	Name	Coll.	Sub Coll.	Head Asst.	Genl. Deputy Coll.	Treasury Deputy Coll.	Total No.
1 Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	5	1 Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	4
2 Hollor	1	1	1	1	1	5	2 Hollor	1	"	1	1	1	4
3 Kurnool	1	"	1	2	1	5	3 Kurnool	1	"	1	1	1	4
4 Bellary	1	1	1	2	1	6	4 Bellary	1	"	1	1	1	4
5 Cuddalore	1	1	1	1	1	5	5 Bellary	1	"	1	1	1	4
6 North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	5	6 Arcot	1	"	1	1	1	4
7 Chingleput	1	1	"	1	1	4	7 Cuddalore	1	"	1	1	1	4
8 Madura	1	1	1	1	1	5	8 North Arcot	1	"	1	1	1	4
9 Salem	1	1	1	1	1	5	9 Chingleput	1	1	"	1	1	4
10 Tirunelveli	1	"	1	1	1	4	10 Hollor	1	"	1	1	1	4
11 Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	5	11 Madura	1	1	1	1	1	5
12	1	1	1	1	1	5	12 Tirunelveli	1	1	"	1	1	4
13	1	1	1	1	1	5	13 Coimbatore	1	"	1	1	1	4
							14	1	1	1	1	1	4
							15	1	1	1	1	1	4
							16	1	1	1	1	1	4
							17	1	1	1	1	1	4
							18	1	1	1	1	1	4
13	13	11	12	15	13	64	18	7	16	14	18	73	

Note. It is a matter for consideration whether Tirunelveli should be left unchanged. If the Taluk of St. John's & Salt are not transferred to Madura, there will be no necessity for a Sub Collector in Madura. If on the other hand, Tirunelveli is reduced by their transfer to Madura, the head Assistant in Tirunelveli must go.

13. The suggested allotment of Taluk to the various divisions and the scale of Establishment to be assigned to the new Districts as well as to the altered Districts as well as to the altered Districts will now be considered by the Board with reference to the foregoing sketch. They will also submit suggestions as to revised Local Fund circles.

- * Bangalore
- Vizagapatam
- Madras
- Tanjore
- Malabar
- South Canara
- Nilgiris
- Madras

14. The marginally noted Districts remain unaffected.

15. The Honorable Mr. R. S. S. dated 9th December 1887 will be communicated to the Board for their remarks upon the grading proposals of the Govt of India as contained in the marginally noted letter.

From India
13 October 1887, 10/10/87.
8th Nov^r 1887, 12/11/87.

16. The figures in the statements herewith sent are taken from

from Dr. Maclean's 'Standing
Information' (Revised Edition)

~~The Survey and Census of
the Survey and Census of~~

~~correct figures as to area
and population.~~

The Board
will revise the Revenue
Column, Talukwaris particu-
lars of more recent years,
not being available in the
Court Office.

has been entered
with reference
to the Census of
1881.

C. M.

The Collectors concerned
should be called upon
for information as to
to buildings available
to the Board of
Revenue with
four statements
copies of 2 letters
the Govt of India
Hon W. H.'s note
with a request that
no time may be
lost in dealing
with the matter
timely necessary
for Collectors' Offices

- Suidigul
- Ongole
- Vellore
- Madras

with Treasurer
Similar informa-
tion sh^d be furnish-
ed with reference
to Divisional Office

Fort St. George
22^d Decr. 1815

Confidential.

B. M. 4/22/12/81
no. 477.

2.

The Board of Revenue

Regarding the division
of districts.



District.

Taluk and Zaminidaries

Area in Square Miles

1. Bellary
Square Miles

11,007

includes under

Portion of the

2. Mysore
Square Miles

8,471

includes Manasa

ga & Lingagiri

Minidari detached

portions in the

San's Dominions

200 square miles

3. Bellary

Square Miles

6,337

Survey.

Bellary	925
Adoni	787
Alur	646
Coaty	1010
Ladpatig	591
Alurakapore	868
Pennacoudah	655
Hindupur	425
Madakasira	362
Sharnavaram	1192
Hurimahadgalli	534
Harjannahalli	631
Kespat	480
Kudligi	839
Rayadurg	898
Hudirada	692
Kandar	514
Kapatta	679
Vuntom	500
Sattinapalle	714
Repalli	644
Vandigama	519
Kervada	397
Kuzvid	808
Vissanaputali	339
Narasansputtali	712
Pahad	1057
Vinnacoudah	666
Hellore	638
Cudur	910
Argole	797
Handukur	787
Kanjigiri	1014
Quasi Division	616

District	Taluk and Zemindaries	Area in Square miles
3. Mellore panch.	Tadik Linnam	564
	Kroali	548
	Mahagiri	850
	Alurathur	638
	Rapur	596
	Kudatapur	1,26
	Polar	355
	Mandibothur	1323
	Hauvillota	834
	Cumbum	1044
	Murthapur	1110
	Hannihal	894
	Sirvut	623
	Sulliamuthu	1134
	Killimilla	571
4. ^{includes Rangana- palle Zemindari} square miles 7788 255 sq. miles.	Kudatapur	760
	Koyakudi	998
	Kadiri	1165
	Tailfurd	831
	Mudalupatti	843
	Jannamastoga	616
	Kudatapur	487
	Kudatapur	701
	Kudatapur	755
	Sulliam	610
	Sulliam	979
	Chittoor	671
	Kaluvani	447
	Choudrapur	548
	Ponguacchi Zemindari	523
5. Kudatapur Square miles 8745	Arut	432
	Mellore	1,511
	Kudatapur	446
	Kangemdy Zemindari	342
	Kallegali	1,84
	Kallegali	871
	Karvatturugur	943
	Mudewash	1,66
	Polar	1,113
	Arvi Jaghira	183
	Kudatapur	459
	Kudatapur	944
6. North Coast Square miles 7256		
7. South Coast Square miles		

District	Taluk and Zemindaries	Area in Square miles
7. South Coast	Tindivanam	816
	Villupuram	508
	Vadachellam	566
	Chidambaram	393
	Tirhalore	580
	Kallakurichi	607
	Sydsipet	342
	Chingelput	1,36
	Maduravathiam	696
	Kanjivaram	514
	Tiruvlore	507
	Thiruvai	347
	Sakam	* 1072
	Attur	767
	Baroor	1218
8. Sakam Square miles 2842	Tindivanam	657
	Kanjivaram	937
	Tripalori	741
	Attur	909
	Kanjivaram	715
	Tiruchengode	637
	Cumbadore	804
	Baroor	612
	Thiruvaram	335
	Thiruvani	722
	Erode	598
	Kodumalpet	583
	Kalladuru	742
	Pollachi	710
9. ^{includes Muran- gapur & Tindivanam Zemindaries} Square miles 7842	Kollagal	1062
	Sattiamangalam	1174
	Tiruchinopoly	486
	Thiruvai	748
	Kudatapur	549
	Pirambalore	686
	Kodumalpet	762
	Periacalam	1169
	Melur	628
	Kudatapur	1071
	Kalladuru	910
	Kanjivaram	2112
	Thiruvani	1551
10. ^{includes Zemindaries} Square miles 84		

2979

* Includes
147 sq. miles
area of
Thiruvani

District.

Salut and Laminaries Area in Acres

12. Madurai	Madurai	335
	Tirumangalam	625
	Tiruvallur	327
	Ottaputaram	1075
	Tutkari	553
	Thenguneri	665
13. Tiruvallur	Athasamudram	569
Square Miles	Tutkari	361
53.81	Sivilliputtur	571
	Sattor	518
	Sankarandamudra	712

Survey Office
Madras

26th December 1881

H. J. Rogers Col R.E.
Superintendent
Madras Survey

Recd 72/10/81

2 nos 20 12 of 1881

G. O. Form No. 57.

No.

SURVEY OFFICE, Madras,

26th December 1881

FROM

Col H. J. Rogers R.E.
The Superintendent, Madras Survey.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

SIR,

For Mr. George.

I have the honor to return the statement received with Official Memorandum No 467 of the 20th Inst. with the areas of the different Saluts entered therein as directed.

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

H. J. Rogers Col R.E.
Superintendent
Madras Survey.

Recd 26/12/81

FORMER CASES

No. of 188

" "

" "

Rev 1881 Dep't

No 7211

Attest the Recd for the use of the Receiving Office

From Col H. J. Rogers R.E.
The Superintendent, Madras Survey,

To The Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

For H. J. Rogers

Dated 26 Dec 1881
Despd. 26
Recd. 26
Enclosure No. 1

General No. 214
Departmental No. 9

LATER CASES

No. of 188

" "

" "

SUBJECT.

Areas of Salubrious of
Certain Districts —

Returning the
statements received from
Govt, with the — intended
therein.

Forwarded

Forwarded to the Board of
Revenue with reference to Confir-
mation of B.M. of 22nd Dec
1881 No. 477 for information
and return.

W. J. G. Master
Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department

ATCH IN ORIGINAL.

ly.
ly.

PAPER, No.

SERIES.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

SERIES.

OF 188

1881.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

SUBJECT:—

Forwarding to the Board with
reference to confidential on
of 22nd Decr 1881 no 477 letter
from Supt. M. Sweeney returning
certain statements with the
areas of taluqs duly settled
in.

For Member _____

Name of Sender: _____

BOARD'S MIS. REG. No 12 OF 1882
Date _____
Received _____

Number of Enclosures:—

81

Dear Sirs,
These papers are
registered in the Public
Dept. S. S. S. S.
E. M.

Madras Civil
Service.

DO.

From A. Mackenzie Esq^r

Of 16. } Jan'y 1882
R/31 }

8991

This file belongs to the
original of G.O. No 185 A,
Public D, 24-3-82.

proposals for S. the
S. do not seem to
consider inevitable
the raising of
the ad. S. suggested
by S. for S. certain
proposals are being
left for consideration
with the result that they
have recommended
1 ad. S. instead of
2. The council the
before S. & the company
of the present holders of
the land. S. of the S. S.
the judgment which is
Kangaroo S. for the

Larkin p. 22 4.53
 Raynolds Salub
 & the same name from
 from subripak
 from 2 from the
 Chilton St. to St. John
 St. 2 up the prop.
 while Chilton will be
 above them. with a
 small hold. of the St.
 in the upland places.

Temper doesn't much
 like the result so far
 as the position of the
 St. Kusbek is concerned
 but the history of the
 St. John area affected
 by the St. John modification

of the first section is to
 think an improvement
 to be made as follows to
 the map.

Present				Proposed			
Area	Pop.	Land Area	Pop. Density	Area	Pop.	Land Area	Pop. Density
Kistna 111.787	1,542,461	42,24,839	36.4	Kistna 6162	1,349,270	34,73,000	38.8
Kellora 7150	12,07,385	20,58,547	58.6	Kellora 5847	9,05,661	19,99,000	45.3
Kurnool 7037	6,77,956	15,90,920	42.6	Kurnool 5113	4,85,246	12,67,000	38.3
				Orissa 5783	6,98,920	10,82,000	64.5
Bellary 11657	1,329,656	23,43,433	56.7	Bellary 5476	7,27,641	14,67,000	49.6
				Annampur 5375	602,045	9,96,000	60.5
Cuddapah 6650	1,119,989	17,95,848	62.3	Cuddapah 4620	702,100	12,74,000	55.1
K. Anant 6661	1,217,561	22,27,048	54.6	Kistna 5478	703,800	10,19,000	68.9
Chingapah 2619	984,608	11,69,546	84.2	Chingapah 5207	1,472,000	20,23,000	72.8
S. Anant 4936	1,815,057	27,20,122	66.7	Kellora 4000	1,214,000	17,75,000	68.4
Salem 7664	1,549,425	21,05,613	73.6	S. Anant 4936	1,875,000	21,85,000	85.8
Drichapah 3584	1,216,475	18,46,799	65.9	Salem 6068	1,176,500	17,18,000	68.5
				Tiruch 4327	1,670,000	18,66,000	89.5
Conjilatin 6379	1,658,372	25,86,872	64.1	Grants 5040	1,286,000	19,94,000	64.5
Madura 7785	2,167,377	31,04,915	69.8	Grants 4637	1,081,000	14,77,000	73.2
Timurly 4815	1,700,910	26,91,585	63.2	Madura 6483	1,774,000	20,48,000	86.6
				Timurly 3829	1,386,200	22,87,000	60.6

Sumam
 by Malabar - 4800
 Vizag. do. - 6500
 Guntur. do. - 7000
 Tanjore - 13740
 Canara - 4343
 Malabar - 6200
 Nilgiris - 1000

Less Districts
 o. Namad & Shirgungu Jm. affluents to river
 3900 S. M. in area.

103 89 6
I do recommend that
we advocate this Dist. of
area & G. as satisfying
the needs of this Presidency
or that we represent the
feeling of Col. as proposed
by them. Urging at the
same time the necessity
adv. to the superior
staff of the D. in view
to relieving Col. of some
detail leaving them
more free to superintend
the working of the Dist.
as the Capt. has
the approval of long
experience.

In the same sense
I do urge attention of
the D. of Sec. with the

286
212

125 Addition of 2 to the number
of bills in order for each
Cust. to the Comm^r if
suggested by the G.S. if
in numbers adequate
for the duties to be
performed by them.
The whole of our scheme
being on grounds both
economy & efficiency
in my opinion superior
to that proposed for
our consideration.
in the case of Eastern
Districts.

The comparative
cost of the several
proposals is shown

772
256

17 labor including Police

Additional cost over present ~~change~~ ^{change} - per annum

- | | |
|---|----------|
| - 1. G.P. proposal of 6 new Districts - | R. |
| the whole of the Police in the towns | 4,35,432 |
| being granted | |
| - 2. For 4 new Districts with | 3,82,320 |
| limited grading | |
| - 3. For do. at present rates | 4,50,880 |
| of pay | |
| - 4. For do. if all Police be | 4,25,988 |
| reduced to R. 2250/ being the | |
| highest now pay proposed by G.P. | |

The cost for new buildings
involved in the creation of
4 new Districts will be probably
about R. 1,80,000 or 2 lakhs.

The additional conventional
staff required by the
proposed 4 new Districts

272

109 is estimated by B. of dist^{ns} ⁴⁵
 compared below to the existing
 for the 17 District that it be
 formed on the existing 13th

Grant Staff in	Colours	Subs.	H. exist.	
13 Districts	13	11	12	36
Exposed for	17	13	13	43
17 Districts				
Increase	4	2	1	7

Now it also be required a
 staff of 18 Gen. Dy. Colts in lieu
 of the present number of 15
 an addition of 3.

In justification of the
 proposal to maintain our
 present single grade of
 Colts with present pay. or
 at least with the uniform
 rate of pay proposed by G.S.
 for the high grade. viz.
 B. 2250. instead of
 B. 2333. (A reduction?)

226
 227

111
197
Ist. Robert & object.)

Ist. point of the comparison
: two states of our
St. & the comparative
work of a Col. under a
Ryotwari system - & a
Col. in Zamindari St.
under a Village
settlement -

Briefly the facts are
thus in Madras state
(if the 4th St. proposal is accepted
& I cannot discuss a better one
after giving a great deal of
time to the subject) have a
total area of S. M. 125,000
divided into 26 Districts
with an aggregate population
of ~~from~~ ^{say} 30 ~~million~~ millions
& a normal land rev. of
457 Lakhs of Rupees.

Excluding Madras
& the Hill tracts
amounting over
15000 S. M.

^{ordinary}
The average for District
like be 103 97
Area S.M. 5200
Population 1,250,000
Land Rev. Rs. 18,75,000

Compare with
Bengal average of similar

Area S.M. 2710
Population 1,458,000
Land Rev. Rs. 9,40,000

N. W. P. do do

Area S.M. 1875
Pop. 897,500
Land Rev. Rs. 12,80,000

Bombay do do

Area S.M. 4300
Pop. 744,000
Land Rev. Rs. 18,01,000

These ordinary Districts
may be thus classified
by areas

	S.M.	Madras	Bengal	M.P.	Bombay
Over 6000	—	8	—	—	2
— 5000	—	6	—	—	3
— 4500	—	4	—	—	4
— 4000	—	3	—	—	1
— 3500	—	2	—	—	2
— 3000	—	0	—	—	0
— 2500	—	0	—	—	0
— 2000	—	0	—	—	0
— 1500	—	0	—	—	2
— 1000	—	0	—	—	0
Under 1000	—	1	—	—	0
Total		24	—	30	12
2nd 1st Class		—	15	22	12
2nd 2nd Class		—	15	8	6
2nd 3rd Class		—	6	—	—

It will be seen that
including the hill stations, the
Madras Districts are
like our S.M. Districts in
area
While Bengal has both

similarly classification of the lower
class, 23 districts of same class
area with only 20 lower grade
(other for them - 2)

H. W. P. has 28 with only
7 lower grade (other for them
+ Bombay has 5. with
6 lower grade (other for them -

Of course it may be said
that we are opposed the opportunity
of reducing our areas by subdividing
but 1. or even 2. more of the
(the last reaching the maximum
of G. P. opp/rd. make little
difference. & after giving
much time & thought to the
subject I cannot suggest
any further outside that will
not in my opinion be mischievous -
indeed it is in our purposes.

So far as I can
judge the plan of
making a "Malaya"
district of the whole of
the M. K. tract from the
Godavari river to the
Coastal frontier will be
good for the administration

(viz to H. W. P.) goes in my
opinion beyond what is
desirable. 117

If G. P. still insist on
grading then the only course
left to give the lower
rate of pay (Rs. 1000) & the
most junior men holding
or acting in the charge of
a collectorate.

I consider it quite
impracticable from
administrative considerations
to attach the districts
of pay to Districts by
grading them.

As regards the judicial
arrangements consequent on
the proposed administrative
changes under the impression

that excepts & sends
sessions work in a few
Districts. not judges to
not need relief on the
score of excessive work
but W. Hamichall can
judge of this better than
I can. Of Original Civil
work they have I believe
very light files under
the present scale & value
for jurisdiction. but the
S. Ct. have suggested much
in diffy of the scale &.
it is possible add to the
S. Ct. sig. file.
The work is at present

in appeal cases. &
Supervisor both as S.
& Sec. P. But the
last at present goes
far too is I believe
considered don't get

If finding must be
carried out. & I believe
this must be accepted
as imperative. then the
same course must
I think be adopted as
in regard to Collectors.
the necessary proportion
of the most junior men
holding or acting in the
charge of a S. Ct. Sec.
It must draw the
lower end of pay.
The Gov. have proposed

225
21-1

as the creation of
a class of Assistant
Judges. I remember (?) his
on N. (?) 1200 page.

This seems desirable to me
the better the more the more

But their jurisdiction is
is not specified. In the
add. to our judicial system
is probably sufficient to meet
all the requirements of the
Prisoners including the
add. 1200.

For add. to the Prisoners
(which means to a further
sum of 2 lakhs of Rs.)
is doubtless sufficient.

I don't know whether any
add. will be recommended
or be made.

107 1214
There remains the question
of Comm. v. Govt. B.
or V. I have already
expressed my decided
opinion in favor of
retaining our existing
& long established
system on the basis
of the efficiency
of economy.

I am quite satisfied
that the Comm. can do
for our hypothesis system
the bulk of the work
work that the Govt. can
do. The one point in the
work of the Govt. is
the question of the

272
280

provisional personal
inspection. This can
only be attained by
adding another member
to the Bd.

Even with this addition
the cost of the Bd. will be
less than that of the
necessary number of
Comm^{rs}. - estimated
at six. While the work
will be far better performed
by a Bd. I feel perfectly
the ground impracticable
to leave to individual
Comm^{rs} the final decision
in numerous classes

Amount Bd. 1882-3.
No. 13924. p. 11.
approximate
number 3000
76,724

Est. Cost of dis Comm^{rs}.
at 15 mgals. p. h. w. P. rate
of pay + travel
Rs. 19,002

At Bombay rates +
allowing 3 on higher
+ 3 on lower rates of
pay Rs. 21,675

appears in Bd. it has been
left to the Bd. - & the result
must be that the Bd.
will be swamped with
adv. work. Unif. training
of principle will be
sacrificed to pass
the dis Comm^{rs} and
the final decision.
The decisions of individual
Comm^{rs} will be far less
satisfactory by discussion &
the application of principles
not carry far less weight
than those of a Bd.

The Bd. "Christa" Dept
could not possibly be
worked by Comm^{rs}. It
will be a mass of decisions
in a large
proceeding - by ballot

91

is that the G.P. will not
insist on the changes
if we deprecate it.

To sum up -
I'd. tell G.P. that we
propose abolition of
adv. St. with adv. staff
as proposed by Rev. Bd.
- that we consider the
circ. of the Presidency
& statistics of St. w.
various uniform
rates of pay for ordinary
St. but that if grading
is insisted on we
would simply give
the lowest rate to the
seasonal staff men

I'd. strongly
object to the proposed
introduction of salaries
beyond those of the
regiment & the military

As per the table

833
1834
7534

at the most junior men
holding or acting in
the charge of a collector
And similarly in the
case of St. & Less pay
- that we contemplate
the continuance of special
adv. rates of pay for
the Agency District

in consideration of their
adv. heavy & responsible
duties including the full
responsibility of St. & Less pay
in the Hon. Regulation tract
- as well as special
allowances for the cost of
St. & Less pay & Tanjore as
mentioned above

772
222

say we
 defer about July 1945
 till we consult the
 Staff etc

What to use for
 judicial work are
 sent to you to be
 put to?
 and ought we to
 accept anything
 judicial about
 consulting the Staff?
 by

127 113 18
 - that we consider
 four of the judges
 who have special work
 of pay not only in outside
 of specially reserved
 charges. but also in
 view to maintain some
 the balance of quality
 with other Presidencies
 - that we approve &
 readily accept the
 suggestion for a
 class of Assistant Judges
 & consider that these
 with our existing staff
 will meet the judicial
 require of the Presidency
 including the ad. & District
 but that until we

7-72
 113

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 has increased. This is
 due to a number of
 factors, including the
 fact that the land is
 fertile and the climate
 is good. The second
 factor is the fact that
 the land is well watered.
 The third factor is the
 fact that the land is well
 cultivated. The fourth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well protected
 from the elements. The
 fifth factor is the fact
 that the land is well
 managed. The sixth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well developed.
 The seventh factor is the
 fact that the land is well
 improved. The eighth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well maintained.
 The ninth factor is the
 fact that the land is well
 preserved. The tenth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well protected
 from the elements. The
 eleventh factor is the
 fact that the land is well
 managed. The twelfth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well developed.
 The thirteenth factor is
 the fact that the land is
 well improved. The
 fourteenth factor is the
 fact that the land is well
 maintained. The fifteenth
 factor is the fact that the
 land is well preserved.

129 45 19
Under the adv. number
of series 150 & the date
of pay the G.I. in the
: paid & satisfaction for
them & the power of
jurisdiction & it is
contemplated & all
& them. we can scarcely
proper & distrib. of
judicial changes.

- but the add^l annual
charges for business &
Office staff for the new
District is estimated
at Rs. 3,82,320 & if
the above are provided -

- 2.5? must be above
the 200' annual crop

7722

for Association purposes.
 — that for new buildings
 the Police & Judicial
 a good number of the holders
 of shares to probably
 suffice.

— that we do not anticipate
 the necessity for extra
 expenditure for medical
 charges of the new set.

— that we advocate the
 retention of the New Bd.
 with a fourth member
 added - in preference
 to the creation of Comm?
 of whom it is estimated

11. 11. 1885
 4000 - 1000 = 3000
 N.W. 1000 = 3000
 1000 = 3000
 Salary of 1st & 2nd
 Members: 1000
 1st & 2nd - 3000

that six or seven
 the comparative cost
 being - monthly

{ New Bd. 10. 10. 1885
 & members.

by New form?
 at Bombay - 1900
 at Bombay - 21675

Even it is that the
 S.D. have evidently
 missed their faith on
 the theory of grading
 B. & my mind is
 radically unsound

772
 230

I should like to
 have proposals beyond
 the 3 new Districts?
 be originally advocated
 & I wd. be content with
 the one new district of
 Amantafore. if they wd.
 give us more Subj. &
 & assist on our
 existing system. but
 this they have evidently
 determined to abrogate

These proposals &
 the. of S. come to
 the. that District

11

shall be held by ¹³⁰ 21
 on general pay 104
 R. 2250
 1800

- that $\frac{2}{3}$ of new Subj. shall
 be on the higher rate
 & $\frac{1}{3}$ on the lower.

- that the change of
 a D. shall ordinarily
 be attained after 12
 years twice

- that there shall be
 3 lower grades of Govt.
 District Sw. Officers
 on R. 500

700

900

the appts to be held as
 a rule for 6 years

222
 230

in each grade from
admission & service.

- that acting assessors
shall be authorized
to transcribe the books,
drawing the pay -

- that Acting Assessors
shall also be authorized.

- that judges shall
be granted. \$2250. & / 800.

- that a class of
assist judges shall
be created.

This last proposal

I agree to Mr. Huddleston
proposals, though as to the
question of the division of districts,
having seen as yet but little
of the President, I walk by
faith rather than by sight.

As at present advised, I
concur in all he says about
the Board of Revenue.

I approve of the Assistant
Judges, but would be quite
willing to postpone the judicial
questions till the High Court has
given its decision.

Mr. Huddleston's most valuable note shall be forthwith
printed & circulated with the draft which I shall submit
March 2. 1882

135 26 ad
is the only one that
I regard as a decided
improvement. and
probably it only
replaces the administ.
in the partition in 18.
it was some 20 years
ago. before the grade
of assist. judge &
city judge were
abolished.

27 Nov. 82

27.72
280

New District

Hon W Hudson
No 5

Office S		INDIAN		ELEGANT		Local No 180	
Jas. as Deputy		131		S. G. Foulkes		123	
3574		24 4 41		From (Person)		G. S. Foulkes	
Charles W. Hudson				G. S. Foulkes			
Govt of Indian				suggested. sup query denied			
Assistant Judges in				MacKenzie's denii official			
with Gov. Bombay				frays that grade			
SENT TO		L. N.		SENT TO		L. N.	
At		Hrs		At		Hrs	
Mts. By		L. N.		Mts. By		L. N.	
Date				1882			
1882				1882			

236
772

Class		N TEL		Local No. 40	
Station		Day		Time	
90012					
7		FROM (Person)		109	
200				128	
1200.		from		from am.	
Copy		being		sent	
as		required -			
11		11		11	
12		12		12	
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Date: *July 27/2-82*

Heer Telegraph Museum

Public Dept.

1879 no. 121

No 185 A

Despatch
to Ministry of Home
11/4/82

ordered that the following
be sent to the Govt

The Secy. Govt. of India

in the matter of the
Sd/-

and directed to submit
for the consideration of the

Govt. in the matter of
Govt. in the matter of

in the correspondence re
relative to the

movement of the general
internal administration of

Procs by creating new dees
and constituting a staff

supervising executive of
between the Govt. of the Coll

MSW
20
17/3/82
Mans

From India d 18 Jan
1879 no. 121

13 Oct 81

no. 1646

8 Nov 81

no. 1807

26 Jan 82

no. 121 para. 2

2. I. your letter of 13th
Oct. '81, grave dissatisfaction
is expressed with the delay in
disposing of the subject, &
the manner in which it
has been dealt with.
On this I am to offer the
following observations

When this Govt. in 1878, put
forward proposals for the im-
mediate opening of 4 new
districts, so as to reduce
the excessive areas in
certain districts more nearly
normal Madras standard,
Govt of India, while accepting
proposals and announcing
satisfaction with which it
forwarded the recom-
mendations as to 3 of the
proposed districts to the
Govt of State for sanction

To India 18 Apr 78 ¹⁸⁸² 11/5/81

26 Sept 1878

no 46 d. 17 Oct 78

*dated 5 Dec 1878

3 6 5 143 129
intimated that to provide
funds it was necessary to
raise collections of judges at
Bengal, & that the supersession
of the Board of Rev. by Commis-
sioners was regarded as a necessary
complement of the district
redistribution. A copy of the
despatch to the Govt of State, in which
these views were maintained,
was at the same time forwarded
for information, & on receipt of
which this Govt at once addressed
Lord Cranbrook, objecting to
its proposals being complicated
with the prior acceptance of
a scheme of revised Civil
Salaries or of the radical
administrative changes de-
manded by the Supreme Govt.
Lord Cranbrook's decision was
conveyed in synchronous des-
patches.

three additional collectorates
are unconditionally sanctioned
& the Govt. was requested to
urge on the Govt. of India the
objections to the conditions wh.
it sought to impose. Meanwhile
the Govt. of India in ~~its~~
its orders on the communication
from the Home Government
admitted the concessions of the
Govt. of India with the very
stipulations against which
the Govt. had protested.
And these conditions, in
their then form, the Govt.
was not prepared to
accept.

The Govt. of India now states
that the question of the substitution
of Commissioners for the Rev.
Board & that of grading
Collector & Judges were not so
intimately blended as to have
precluded the Govt. from
dealing with them separately.

3 P

¹ vide paras. 8, 9, 11(4), & 12

¹ paras 3, 5.

no of 13 Oct 81 para. 3

5
145 131
It is observed however that
the letter of 20 Sept. 78
insists on the need of
accepting the first condition
equally with the second & a
decision which is ^{also} more than
once affirmed in the despatch
to the Govt. of India, where the
creation of Res. Courts is con-
sidered "an indispensable
complement of the proposed
sub-division of districts."
When the issuing instructions
on the Lord Canning's despatch
of 1878 the Govt. of India directed
that no steps be taken to con-
stitute the sanctioned districts
until orders were passed on
the matter of grading.
The statement that no objection
was advanced to the proposal
barring the scale of salaries is

option. In opening the correspondence this post had indeed suggested that eventually three second class foldrs might be appointed, fixing, in the presence of great financial pressure, the salaries at Rs. 1800, but the objections urged by this post on the S. of S., in commenting on the conditions imposed by the Supreme post, were directed against any general scheme of graded pay as against the supercession of the Rev. B. The reason was obvious, seeing that the ~~district~~ proposals of this post left the districts of the ~~Province~~ ^{provinces} in excess of the average area and land revenue of the districts in any of the provinces in which the reduced rates of pay for collectors operate. While in regard to judges no ~~alteration~~ ^{alteration} of area of charge or numbers had been suggested.

Again in the respect of the matter of cost, the correspondence of 1878-79 seemed to contemplate a

formation of new districts was to provide the necessary remedy for the block in promotion.

Subsequent comments however warrant this Govt. in assuming that the abolition of the B. of S. had no longer to be regarded as a "dinkun horn" and

Nov. 87

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charge on the revenues in carrying out the reorganization, while in the later correspondence connected with the Civil Service Grievances, the

The foregoing will explain the difficulty felt by this post in reconciling its views of proposals with the various & apparently conflicting qualifications imposed by the Govt. of India, and the consequent hesitation & delay in reaching a definite set of proposals. ~~It is not to be supposed that the Govt. of India is in any way opposed to the proposals, inasmuch as it specifies the largest measure of redistribution of area which the Govt. of India is prepared to sanction, & the ratio of graded pay to be allowed to collectors & the proportion to be maintained between the grades.~~

The first matter on which the
Govt. would express its views
is the substitution of Executive
Commissioners for the Revenue
Board. The whole question of
subdivision of districts & grading
materially depends on the
decision come to ~~on this~~ I
~~am now~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Govt.~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~care-~~
ful & patient consideration
desires to altogether ~~is~~ ~~expedient~~
to recommend the abolition
of the Board. The reasons
need not be detailed at
length here, as they are very
exhaustively & fully ~~discussed~~
in Board's No. 16 July 20, 1878
& its annexes, which
form the accompaniment
to this letter.

When there are any considerable
changes in the district
changes the supervision of
Executive Commissioners

949 135
The first matter on which the
Govt. would express its views
is the substitution of ~~Executive~~
for the Board of Revenue, &
the provision of that adequate
local supervision, the absence
of which is stated to be a
serious defect in the ad-
ministrative machinery of
this Presidency.

Before entering on a
consideration of the subject, it
will be proper to correct a mis-
conception which appears in
the letter of 20th July 1878.
The Board of Revenue cannot with
any accuracy be regarded as
a "second Council". Passing
by the fact that few, if any,
questions ^{touching} the judicial, Public
Municipal, Marine, ^{Political} Education
or Public Works (except ^{or Educational Departments} ~~Navigation~~)
come before the Board in any
shape, the number of revenue
matters of importance which
arise under a system of an-
nual settlements & field assess-
ments and which demand
the decision of an authority

central tribunals in a survey
 and as complicated with every
 diversity of detail, that the
 Govt. with all the growing de-
 mands on its attention, could
 not possibly transact its
 business with the requisite care
 & confidence. The Board is
 consequently empowered to
 deal exclusively with many
 subjects, & of the many business
 which passers into its office
 but a comparatively small
 proportion remains for dis-
 posal by, or further reference
 to Govt. & then chiefly in the
 form of constant schemes &
 general reports: & even this
 quota leaves the Revenue
 Department one of the best
 worked branches of the
 Administration. The Board,
 excepting its chancery duties
 as a court of wards, is strictly
 a Revenue Board. ~~It~~ This capacity it has the very serious & the
 onerous duty of supervising & controlling
 the working of the numerous & 3. 1. 1. 1.
 whose income & expenditure aggregate
 over Rs. 50 lakhs & the ~~partly~~
 respectfully.

subject of frequent consideration
 in past years. The question has
 been again carefully reviewed

+ No 535 d. 1 March 1879
 no. 2048 d. 16 July
 For orders whether these
 are to accompany the letter

This capacity it has the very serious & the
 onerous duty of supervising & controlling
 the working of the numerous & 3. 1. 1. 1.
 whose income & expenditure aggregate
 over Rs. 50 lakhs & the ~~partly~~
 respectfully.

but the Govt. after mature de-
 liberation is unable to find
 any ^{sufficient} reason to depart from the
 former resolutions in favor of
 its retention - resolutions ~~as~~
~~now~~ come to after exhaustive
 discussion, & supported by
 arguments which had the entire
 approbation & concurrence of
 the Governments of the day, and
 which ~~was~~ in the opinion of
 H.E. are as applicable
 and ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~now~~ ^{as} ~~then~~
 The reasons which ~~are~~
~~therein~~ ~~justifying~~
 this decision will be briefly
 summarized, but for pre-
 sentation in their full detail
 reference is solicited to the H.E.
 Proceedings and its annexures
 which form accompaniments
 of this letter.

The Govt. will endeavor to
 show - firstly, that the Board
 exercises functions & possesses
 administrative advantages
 which could not be so well, if
 at all, exercised or secured
 under a system of ~~boards~~
 secondly

in the way of local supervision
which are condemned by the Govt.
of India may be remedied

(1) more, or, at least, as, effecting

(2) more economically

by effecting improvements in

the present system. than by abandoning it in favor of a radical

change

For the superintendence

of the revenues in a Ryotwari

Province the Board is a

highly valuable agent.

As this superintendence, now

collectors, consists in seeing

that all matters of an administrative

are rightly & promptly

done with regard to ac-

cordance with principles

already settled, a constant

body is the best instrument

where one common system

of tenure prevails obtains

generally throughout wide

territories, to give uniform

and consistent interpretation

in cases of doubt or dispute.

than by abandoning it in favor of a radical
change

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for complete and matured

schemes, supported by the

consensus of experienced officers.

It is of the utmost consequence

that the authority of the Provinces

in their own respective districts

which even in the proposed re-

organization will be more ex-

tensive than in any other

part of India, should be

upheld & that their responsibility

should not be impaired.

But under the system suggested

there would be a very

serious defect in the

system of supervision.

A result which might prove

mischievous alike to the

State and to the interests

of the ryots. Under the same

system it would be also

impossible to secure the per-

formance of the class of important

duties - important both to the

State & to the ryots - which

fall to the Sarishtas.

cherry branch of the Board
Office, a service which of the
Board he abolished the
must make up its mind
to sacrifice. For the
~~the~~ control of the
Harvey departments & for
the duties of the Court of
Dards, a bench of experienced
Officers offers many advantages.
It is suggested that ~~the~~
The Court should assemble
for the occasional joint dis-
cussion of matters on which
Govt. might desire a collective
but looking to the great distances
the difficulties of season & the
difficulties of rapid communication
in different parts of the country it
would rarely be practicable to
select a time suitable for all, and
anything which called away the
Court from his range would
tend to defeat & delay the very
object of his appointment.

The institution of Com-
missioners is pressed on
the ground that it will
provide the activity, variety
and directness of local
supervision in which the
internal administration is
defective.

From
No 1531 d. 17. 10. 78
para. 8

(deduct that as equal in area
say 1/2 from two thirds to nearly the whole of Scotland)

As regards promptness in
the despatch of public business
No gain, it is believed, would
be derived from the substitution
for a Commissioner would not
occupy a less authoritative
position and he could not
be entrusted with greater
finality of decision.
Allowing six Commissioners
these officers, with ranges of
from 20,000 to 28,000 sq. m.,
could not exercise any very
close personal supervision,
whenever it was not personal
it would not differ very greatly
from that exercised by a central
Authority.

Where there is a considerable
number of minor districts —
there are 19 under 15,000 sq. m. in
the N.W.P. — it is admitted
that active local control by
a superior special class of
superior officers may be
essential. But in this P.
even with the 6 addl. Com-
missioners which the G. of I. are prepared
to sanction, a district charge
could still be regarded as

and revenue to 3, & in not
~~more~~ a few to 4 Collectors
in other Provinces. With
such major Collates the
~~executive~~ & admin. vigor,
which is the object in view,
^{on the opinion of the Govt}
may be adequately secured
by developing & improving
the characteristic system
which in this Prov has the
approval of long experience,
maintaining the status of the
Madmo Collector, who, under
another name, embodies all
the advantages of a Comd. with
more perfect local knowledge,
more thoroughly workable
range. This can be readily
done by increasing some-
what his Divisional Staff,
& relieving him from some
portion of the mass of executive
detail with which he is
now encumbered. Reform
in this direction has been
long in contemplation,
but from a variety of
causes, chiefly financial

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definite proposals have
been hitherto deferred.
In this view, reorganization
will, after the subdivision of
one or two exceptionally extensive
district areas, be a matter
of mere redistribution: it
being obviously a waste
of resources to reduce a
district charge below a
certain minimum.

It may be noted in
passing that the difficulties
in the way of the formation
of new districts is greatly en-
hanced by the necessity of
taking the taluk, which is
here, in many instances, an
extensive tract of country,
as the unit of transfer;
any other arrangement
would create inextinguishable
confusion, unless in view
of much more radical ab-
stractions than are now
in contemplation.

Additional local supervision may be also provided by adding a fourth member to the Board of Rev., restoring its original numbers, reduced 50 years ago; the present constitution of the Board does not, it is admitted quite that facility for occasional ^{present} personal inspection which is desirable but this may be easily remedied in the manner recommended.

In defense of the foregoing propositions the argument from economy is perhaps the most ^{sufficient} forcible. A complete scheme of minor districts would entail the creation of 35 or perhaps 40 as indicated by the No. of Rev. in 1853, 40 Collectors. To superintend these not less than 6 or 8 Comrs. will be required, some increase in the post Secretariat. It is unnecessary to stop to estimate in detail the

20 1855
13

hanced with these radical changes would involve. It is sufficiently apparent the change would be excessive. But even the modified scheme suggested by the Govt. of India, of only six additional Collectors with permission would entail larger expenditure than the improvements of the existing system which have been explained, while the former, if district establishments be constituted on the scale sanctioned for Bellary & Anantapur, would continue to exhibit all the defects of executive weakness which now form the subject of complaint. It is in improving the Divisional staff, & at the same time revising the details of business with the officers both of the District & of the Board that the maximum of efficiency can, in the opinion of the Govt., be most economically secured. There seems to be no middle course between the adoption of the entire scheme referred to in the opening lines of this paper, & the retention of the present constitution improve the management of the same.

Malabar, by name.

Of these
Dargah & Dindigul, already
provisionally sanctioned,
will form two -

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The redistribution of district areas, on which the Govt. has now decided, proceeds on the considerations which have just been explained, & is as follows.

In allowing 6 additional districts the Govt. of India include the subdivision of the Govt. in the districts that would

be mischievous to interfere in the district. No land tenures are

most peculiar, & there are cogent ethnical & political reasons why the executive administration should be controlled by one officer. Some relief may however be given by transferring to the Nilgiris the whole of the demand a portion of which has already been transferred. The practicability of this will shortly engage the attention of the Govt.

Putting aside then Malabar, & Anantapur, which has already been constituted, 4 districts remain to be created. Of these the Govt. of India have already sanctioned 2 districts at Dargah & Dindigul; & finally, all suggested in the original letter to the Govt. of India.

Kurnool, & Nellore, & the latter, ^{Cosimbatores} Madura, & the rich & populous dist. of Tinnevely.

As to the remaining two, it was at first in contemplation to propose Collectorate with headquarters at Vellore & Madras, but on further consideration the Govt. is of opinion that one new Collectorate at Vellore will suffice to adjust the areas of Salem, N. Arcot, Cuddapah, Chingleput & Trichinopoly, the re-division being accomplished in this way: Vellore will be formed of taluqs from N. Arcot & Salem; the N. Arcot taluqs (as many as may be designated) will be transferred a portion of Cuddapah; the existing dists. of Chingleput & Trichinopoly, now both considerably under the average, will be increased; a portion of N. Arcot being added to the former, & of Salem to the latter.

The result will be the formation of 10 new Collectorates only, which in the opinion of H.E. in C. will satisfy

the needs of the Province. The following table contrasts the existing with the proposed arrangements:-

PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
—	Area.	Land Revenue, Fasli 1285.	—	Area.	Land Revenue Average of five Faslis.
	S. M.	RS.		S. M.	RS.
Kistna ...	7,818	42,24,839	Kistna ...	6,162	34,71,000
Nellore ...	7,150	20,56,347	Nellore ...	5,547	19,99,000
Kurnool ...	7,037	15,00,926	Kurnool ...	5,113	12,17,000
			Ongole* ...	5,183	10,52,000
Bellary ...	11,351	23,43,433	Bellary ...	5,976	14,67,000
			Anantapur* ...	5,375	9,96,000
Cuddapah ...	8,050	17,95,848	Cuddapah ...	4,620	12,74,000
North Arcot ...	6,661	22,27,048	Chittoor ...	5,478	10,15,000
Chingleput ...	2,619	11,69,544	Chingleput ...	5,207	20,23,000
			Vellore* ...	4,000	17,75,000
South Arcot ...	4,936	27,20,122	South Arcot ...	4,936	31,85,000
Salem ...	7,604	21,05,613	Salem ...	6,056	17,18,000
Trichinopoly ...	3,584	15,46,799	Trichinopoly ...	4,327	18,56,000
Coimbatore ...	6,379	25,86,812	Coimbatore ...	5,040	19,94,000
			Dindigul* ...	4,637	14,77,000
Madura ...	8,785	31,04,915	Madura† ...	6,483	20,48,000
Tinnevely ...	4,815	26,91,585	Tinnevely ...	3,819	22,89,000
Ganjam, excluding Malayas ...	4,800				
Vizagapatam do. ...	6,500				
Godavari do. ...	7,000				
Tanjore ...	3,740				
Canara ...	4,393				
Malabar ...	6,200				
Nilgiris ...	1,000				

* New Districts.

This redistribution will lower the average area, excluding the Agency Tracts & Madras, to 5240 sq m., the minimum being, approximately, 4000 sq m.

The question of the Divisional staff to be allotted to these districts falls next to be considered. As explained above, ~~it is~~ ^{it is} in this direction the internal adjustment requires most

vide Annexures to Board's Report

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and dates in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

3. The third part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

5. The fifth part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

It will be seen that the number of Subcollectors is increased by 2, of Head Assts. by 1, & of Deputy Collectors in charge of a Division by 2.

The suggestion, in the original
correspondence of 1878, to abolish
a certain proportion of Sub-
Collectors, was, it is now con-
sidered, too hastily advocated,
and with the retention of the
average district area ~~now~~
~~proposed~~ recommended, and
relieving collectors in the manner
first stated, the Govt. cannot
longer support the ^{proposal} ~~measure~~ to
make any great reduction in
this grade. The tabular statement
shows that it is found possible
to dispense with Officers of that
class in the districts of

Angole, Bellary, Anantapur

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N. 1st (1st) only.

Having regard to the status of Collectors in this Pcy, it is very essential that there should be subordinate officers of ^{experience} ~~standing~~ to whom considerable portions of a district may be committed with more independent authority than can be entrusted to an ordinary Divisional Officer. This is the position of the Sub-collector, an officer recognized in the oldest Regulations whose ^{actual} authority, under a succession of Standing Orders dating from the time of Sir J. Munro, is with a few exceptions virtually complete within his range. It may be further urged in favor of his retention that he may be fairly ^{taken} ~~considered~~ to correspond to a 4th grade Col^d + mag^{te}, in R 120, in the tentative scheme suggested.

insert as a side note
the accompanying extract
from G. S. O. 234

* actual pay of Sub-collector 1167

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With the exceptions just mentioned, the authority of the Sub-Collector is complete. The settlement of the several villages within his range; the adjustment of disputes among the ryots in respect to the occupation of land; the boundaries of fields; or the distribution of water; the issue of puttahs; the investigation of claims to remission for crops destroyed by drought, inundation, or blight; the emergent repair of tanks and water-courses; the appointment and discharge of the inferior district servants; the superintendence of the extra sources of Revenue, in a word, the full exercise in fact of the authority vested in the Collector by the Regulations, and delegable by him to his subordinate officers, is left entirely to the Sub-Collector in his own Taluk. The ryots, although allowed to appeal to the

14-05-2006
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20524012

1. To whom he
should apply. Thomas
H. ...

It now remains to
 consider the cost of the
 several proposals.
 The Govt. of India's proposal of
 six new districts, the whole
 of the collectors in the service
 being graded in the prescribed
 proportions; is estimated
 to involve an additional annual
 charge, including Police, of
~~R 4,00,000~~, P.W., Treasury
 Guards, travelling allowances
 & Miscellaneous charges, of
 Rs. 4,35,420. This however
 provides only for the inadequate
 Divisional Staff sanctioned in
 the case of Amritsar, which,
 as observed ~~above~~,
 leaves the local executive ~~machinery~~
^{in reality} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~inadequate~~
 as before. But assuming
 that the Govt. of India are
 prepared to allot an
 equivalent sum to establish
 the administration on the
 sound basis which the

+ Rs. 2333 p.m.

17 1st grade
 8 2nd —

modified proposals of this
 Govt. will place it, calculation
 shows that the scheme may
 be carried out in its
 entirety for this, or even a
 less sum. ~~There~~ Four districts
 with the complete Divis. Staff
 shown in para, with full
 establishments, & Police, and
 allowing the present scale of
 pay to the new collectors are estimated
 to cost Rs. 4,50,890 p.m.:
 but reducing the salary of
 all collectors to Rs. 2250 p.m.
 the estimate will then show
 Rs. 4,25,990 only — ~~the~~
~~difference~~ ~~of~~ ~~Rs. 24,900~~
~~by the grading, &c.~~ The Govt.
 will presently state their objections
 would reduce this to Rs. 3,82,800
 diminishing the cost of Govt.
 Agency by only Rs. 3600 p.m.

Allowing a 4th M. for
 the V. of Rev., and fixing
 his salary at Rs. 3000
 p.m. the ~~separate~~ cost
 compared with former
 will stand thus

Rev. Bd. with 4 Members per
 & Secretaries Rs. 16,500

Six Rev. Judges at
 Bombay Rates 21,500

In justification of the
 proposal to maintain the
 present ^{single} grade of J.A.s.,
 with present pay, or at
 least with the uniform
 rate of pay proposed by
 the 1st of 2 for the higher
 grade, Rs. 2,250 per m. the
 facts would point to the
 comparative statistics of
 the dists. of the 1st & 2nd
 the comparative work
 of a collector under a
 Ryotwari system, or a J.A.
 in a District Province or one
 under Village Settlement.
 Briefly the facts are
 these:—

16 P

* Excluding Madras & the
 non-regulation tracts in the
 Northern Districts

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Madras will have a total
 area of 125,000 sq. m.
 divided into 24 dists. with
 an aggregate population
 of 30 millions, & a normal
 land revenue of 457 lakhs
 of rupees.
 The average of an ordinary
 district will be

area sq. m. 5,100
 Populn. 1,250,000
 Land Rev. Rs. 18,75,000

comparable with

* In this comparison non-
 regulation districts are
 excluded

Bengal Average of similar Districts.				
Area	...	...	Square Miles	2,710
Population	...	...	...	1,458,000
Land Revenue	...	...	Rs.	9,40,000
North-Western Provinces Average of similar Districts.				
Area	...	...	Square Miles	1,875
Population	...	...	...	897,500
Land Revenue	...	...	Rs.	12,80,000
Bombay Average of similar Districts.				
Area	...	...	Square Miles	4,300
Population	...	...	...	744,000
Land Revenue	...	...	Rs.	18,61,000

These districts may be thus
 classified by area.

Square Miles.				Madras.	Bengal.	North-West- ern Provinces.	Bombay
Over	...	...	6,000	8	1	0	2
"	...	...	5,000	6	1	1	3
"	...	...	4,500	4	2	1	4
"	...	...	4,000	3	3	0	1
"	...	...	3,500	2	5	0	3
"	...	...	3,000	0	4	0	0
"	...	...	2,500	0	6	3	0
"	...	...	2,000	0	7	6	0
"	...	...	1,500	0	5	14	3
"	...	...	1,000	0	1	4	2
Under	...	...	1,000	1	1	1	0
Total ...				24	36	30	18
Of which—							
First Grade	...	...	Rs. 2,250	...	15	22	12
Second "	...	...	" 1,800	...	15	8	6
Third "	...	...	" 1,500	...	6	...	...

It will be seen that excluding
the Nilgiris, the smallest
Madras district will be
over 2500 sq. m. - indeed
but little under 4000 sq. m.
- in area: while Bengal
has, to correspond with its
21 lower grade collectors, an
equal number of districts
of ~~over~~ 3000 sq. m. or less.
Similarly the N.W.P. with
27 districts under 2500 sq. m.
under has only 7 lower
grade officers; Bombay
has 5 districts of 1500 sq. m.
under for its six ~~lower~~
~~grade~~ collectors - the diminutive
size of these second class
districts accounts for the
comparatively high district
average in Bombay which
is put down as a graded
Presidency.

Of course, it may be urged
that the Govt. is offered the op-
portunity of reducing areas
by subdivision, but one or

even two more collectors (the
last reaching the max.
allowed by the Govt. of India)
will make but little dif-
ference; and after giving
much consideration to the
subject, the Govt. cannot, as
already explained, suggest
any further subdivision
which will not be mischievous.

In further support of
allowing the higher rate of
pay to all collectors, the
status of these officers in the
Presidency, as in effect entrusted
with all the responsibility
of a collector, is again pressed
on the attention of the
Govt. of India.

The Govt. conceive that the
graduation which is
necessary to ensure regular
promotion will be amply
secured by the retention of
the grade of Sub-collector.

It is assumed that the proposals of the Govt of India are not intended to interfere with the continuance of special additional rates of pay for the Agency districts of Mysore & Coorg, to which the Govt. would not add ^{any} ~~more~~ ^{as} consideration of the additional heavy & very responsible duties, including the full powers of a Dist & Ses Judge in the non-regulation tracts, which the Govt. keeps discharge; nor with the special allowance for the Collector of Tanjore as Political Agent, ^{which} ~~which~~ ^{the} Govt. are of opinion, should be also passed to the Collector of S. Arcot who is ~~Special Agent for the French Settlements in India, as well as the~~ ^{Special Agent} at Pondicherry.

n (now meeting since enlarged by the addition of two benches to the Circuit Bench)

Can be done by the District Judge

See Civil Dist. J. He seems to be St. A. & as usual as per H. 2.

the direct communication with the Govt. of the French Settlements in India

Turning now to the Judicial arrangements consequent on the proposed redistribution of area, the Govt. do not contemplate the necessity of any addition to the number of District Judges. Any necessary assistance can be readily furnished by the staff of Senior Assistant Judges, the creation of which is suggested by the Govt. of India and which this Govt. ^{very much} ~~entirely~~ ^{highly} approved. The matter is now under the consideration of the ^{High Court} ~~Govt. of India~~, and a further communication ^{be made} will, in due course. With regard to Dist. Judges the Govt. consider that some of them sh^d have special rates of pay not only in consideration of specially onerous charges but also in view to the

26th Jan: 82 no 121

some semblance of
equality with other Provinces.

For new buildings,

Revenue Police & Judicial it
is computed that
a gross sum of 4 lakhs of
rupees will suffice. No
additional mil accom^{moda}
will be ^{needed}, so far as can now
be ascertained; nor is
any increase in Medical
establishments anticipated.

Revenue & Police 2 lakhs
Judicial 2 lakhs

Notary

P. 7 11/3/82

R 133,82

Recd. D. 1878

To India

From Hon. W. Hall

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith are
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Public Department

- Recd again Pro. of Govt. dated 17 Oct 1878, no. 531
containing order of Govt. of India, proposing new dist. d. 18 Oct 78 no. 152
- from Govt. of India d. 25 Sept 78. no. 167
- Dep. to S. of State d. 17 Oct 78 no. 46.
- Report from Secy of State dated 5 Dec 78, no. 20
- Letter from Govt. of India (Home) dated 18 Jan 1879, no. 12
with accompaniments viz:-
1. Copy of India's dep. to S. of S. d. 26 Sept 78
2. S. of State's reply thereto d. 5 Dec 78
3. Copy of Sir A. B. Hall's Minute
- Pro. Board Rev. 11 March 79 + 16 July 1879. no. 152
- Letter from Govt. of India dated 24 Feb 81, no. 213
requesting reply to letter of Dec 79, and intimating that the
and some questions cannot be dealt with till then.
- Letter from Govt. of India dated 13 Oct 81 no. 1626 in
Pro. 21.12.81 no. 152 (the reply to India referred only
to the Amantapur estimate)
- Letter from Govt. of India dated 8 Nov 81 - no. 1507.
- Telegram from Govt. of India dated 15 Dec 81 stating
they have no information relative to the no. of add.
industrial charges
- Minute of Hon W. Hall dated 11 Dec 81
- J. H. to Board of Rev. d. 22 Dec 81 no. 477
referring the above Minute & other papers connected
to the Board.
- Pro. Board Rev. d. 11 Jan 82 no. 152

B of Rev

27 Jan 82

726

From J. H. [unclear]

27 Feb 82

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For [unclear] [unclear]

note

27 Feb 82

Special

New Districts

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Hon. W. Woodleston

& Circ

Public
24 March
185-4

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5/2/99

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21-2-12

21-2-12

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21-4-17

21-4-17

Location of fish
distribution