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Public G.O No 912A
5.5.1884

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Editions.	Number of Copies issued.
	Tamil.			
1	Kalaganita (1st, 8th, and 15th Feb. 1884) ..	Madras	Weekly ..	300
2	Travancore Abhimani (20th Feb. 1884) ..	Nagercoil ..	Tri-monthly.	350
3	Vettikkodiyon (23rd Feb. 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	250
4	Tatvavivechini (24th Feb. 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
5	Swadesamitra (28th Feb. 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	709
6	Dravidavartamani (24th and 28th February 1884).	Do.	Bi-weekly ..	632
7	Janavinodini (Sept. and Oct. 1883) ..	Do.	Monthly ..	340
8	Kalanidhi (15th March 1884)	Coimbatore ..	Bi-monthly.	250
9	Swadesabhimani (15th March 1884) ..	Salem	Do. ..	150
10	Vettikkodiyon (15th March 1884)	Madras	Weekly ..	250
11	Tatvavivechini (16th March 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	463
12	Swadesamitra (20th March 1884)	Do.	Do. ..	709
13	Dravidavartamani (16th and 20th March 1884).	Do.	Bi-weekly ..	632
	Telugu.			
14	Purusharthapradayini	Masulipatam ..	Monthly ..	206
15	Vivekavarthani	Rajahmundry ..	Weekly ..	300
16	Nyayadarsani	Vizagapatam ..	Bi-monthly.	125
17	Sri Gayatri	Chicacole ..	Monthly ..	100
18	The Spectator or Yatharthavadi	Vizagapatam ..	Do. ..	200
	Malayalam.			
19	Kirala Mitram	Cochin	Tri-weekly ..	200
	Hindustani.			
20	Shams-ul-Akhbar	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	5th.	450
21	Jarida-i-Rozgar	Triplicane, Royapettah, Madras.	5th.	200
22	Ahsan-ul-Jaraid	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	80
23	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib	Triplicane, Jam Bazaar, Madras.	4th.	400
24	Tilism-i-Hairat	Triplicane, Madras.	3rd.	250
25	Shahi Umdat-ul-Akhbar and Hakim-i-Madras.	....	3rd.	[illegible]
26	Ittifaq	....	4th.	....

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 1st March 1884.

The editor of the *Swadesamitra* says that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, while at Madras, replied to those who memorialised him on the subject of the separation of magisterial and revenue functions, that such a measure, though desirable, was at present impossible owing to financial difficulties. The editor upon this observes that Government have money enough to spend upon foreign wars when they break out; that they bear the loss resulting from exchange by transmitting money from India to England for the payment of pensions of ex-civilians and others; and that they expend large sums of money on other matters in which it may be desirable that the expenditure be retrenched; but that to adopt the excellent measure proposed by some of the inhabitants of Madras in their memorial above referred to, they say they have no money. This, the editor thinks, is neither dignified nor just. The Government now are in the habit of raising loans whenever they need money for any expenditure; and why should they not, asks the editor, raise a loan for securing the money needed for carrying out this useful measure?

TRANQUEBAR,
7th March 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

(*a*) *Report on Tamil Newspapers for the Week ending 22nd March* 1884.

The editor of the *Swadesamitra* says that there is a provision in the District Municipalities Bill to the effect that "the Governor in Council may remove any chairman or municipal councillor if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, dangerous to the public peace or order." This, in practice, will be tantamount to saying that the Collector has the power to remove the chairman or municipal councillor, for Government have no opportunity to judge the case for themselves, but have to rely on the report of the Collector. It would be far more equitable and just if, instead of such a provision, the law stood thus—that, in the event of there being proof that a municipal councillor or chairman has done an act dangerous to public order, he shall be liable, on conviction before a proper tribunal, to be removed from his office.

MADRAS,
24th March 1884.

(Signed) T. WEIR,
Tamil Translator to Government.

Report on Telugu Newspapers for the Month of March 1884.

1. *Vivekavardhani*, No. 9, states that when twelve years old, Hindu girls generally leave the school, and do in consequence not receive any proper education. The present system of granting scholarships to girls who continue to attend the school after they have turned twelve years, deserves recommendation. The editor thinks that, unless special text-books for girl schools are fixed, no proper progress can take place. Government should promise rewards for the compilation of suitable text-books for girl schools.

2. *Nyayadarsani*, No. 3, states that small-pox is now very prevalent at Vizagapatam, and especially among the Sudras. Few of those who are attacked by this epidemic only survive. The carelessness of the town municipality for not properly cleansing bad-smelling street gutters and sluices deserves to be reprimanded; but the inhabitants of the town should also take greater care and be more careful in their diet, as they consume bad ghee and objectionable vegetables.

3. *The Spectator or Yatharthavadi*, No. 8, states that the postal officials are poorly paid when the amount of work and worry which they have to undergo is considered. They must live in the office buildings and wait night and day without rest for the arrival and despatch of the Mails. They are even kept on duty on Sundays and other holidays, and by so doing confer great benefits on the population at large, so that they deserve to be well treated in return. Interest should be used in their behalf to move Government to increase their pay

(Signed) GUSTAV OPPERT,
Telugu Translator to Government.

MADRAS,
8th April 1884.

Report on Malayalam Newspapers for the Month of March 1884.

Kerala Mitram.—The first leading article in the first issue is a continuation of an article in a previous issue, pointing out the desirability of forming an association for promoting education in its various branches and for bettering the social condition of the people of the Cochin State. The second article points out the necessity of vaccination and also of erecting in Native Cochin at least a temporary shed, such as exists in British Cochin, for the reception of poor helpless small-pox patients. The third article is a lecture delivered by the President of the Vignanachandrodaya Sangham at Tiruvattar at the second anniversary meeting of the Sangham on 'Benevolence.' The fourth article continues the subject of the first article; and the fifth is a continuation of the lecture referred to in the third article. The sixth article is a translation from the *Hindu*, on the Madras District Municipalities Bill, condemning the idea that even an old woman who gains her livelihood by selling small quantities of vegetables should be required to pay a profession tax. The seventh article details the relations between Government and its subjects, and affirms that the latter can do more towards the prosperity and general good of a country than the former. The eighth article is an address on the advantages of education delivered by Sangariah, the Dewan Peishkar, at the opening of a new school at Trichur.

2. A correspondent in the first issue requests the Raja of Cochin to raise the standard of the Ernakulam High School to a B.A. class. The second letter complains of the inattention of the new Police Force of Cochin to their legitimate duties and of the practice of gambling and other offences against the public morals practised on the public roads. The third letter recommends the tahsildar of Ambalapozha taluk in Travancore to the Dewan Peishkar of the division for promotion, as a reward of his meritorious administration. The fourth letter requests the Dewan Peishkar of Cottayam Division to do justice to one Damodara Prabhu, who suffered at the hands of the new police and the revenue officers during the recent Ashtami festival at Vykom in Travancore.

(Signed) J. W. F. DUMERGUE,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS,
9th April 1884.

Report on Hindustani Newspapers examined during the Month of March 1884.

1. *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, *1st March.*—"It is expedient that the Egyptian complication should be settled through the intervention of a Conference."

Under the above head quotes an article from the *Shah-nah*, which runs to the effect that the present and former telegrams, &c., have convinced all the European and Asiatic rulers of the great strength and powerful policy of the Mahdi. His tactics and repeated victories have caused a great sensation throughout the world

and proved the inability of the Egyptian army, though officered by valiant and brave men, to cope with him. All the European powers have fixed their eyes upon Egypt. Every journal loudly cries out 'Mahdi, Mahdi.' But the European ruling authorities have not as yet taken an active part in the present Egyptian cries, though they keep looking at the country through the corner of their eyes. It is not expedient for them to hold themselves aloof from intervention when Egypt is crying out the tyranny of the Mahdi, and invokes them to come to her succour. It is a pity to expose that country to the attacks of demon-born Abyssinians. If the policy of England and Turkey do not permit them to adopt active measures in settling the present difficulties, it behoves all the European powers to come forward and get the whole question settled through the medium of a Conference. If the Khedive of Egypt had acknowledged the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of Islam, as usual, and if there had been no misunderstanding between Egypt and Turkey on account of the procedure of England, we, Muhammadans, would never have allowed Europe to interfere in the private transactions of the Egyptian and Turkish Governments. If Egypt had not assumed an altered tone in her relations with Turkey, the Sultan could easily have worsted both Arabi and Mahdi; but the Government of the former country adopted a course of duplicity; at times she enamoured France by her coquettish glances, and at others attracted the attention of England by her fascinating tricks, but never evinced a desire to be friendly with Turkey. If the Khedive of Egypt had not been hypocritical, and had showed himself a staunch friend of the Sultan, a solution of the present difficulty would not have been so tedious. As Taufiq Pasha is pusillanimous and inexperienced, some of the European powers found him to be a puppet in their hands. England kept no army in Transvaal and Afghanistan, and considered it sufficient to be on amicable terms with the above States. It is quite true that in a country where there is national feeling and general sympathy, foreign domination cannot prevail. As Muhammadan powers are declining on account of disunion and want of sympathy, Europe has invariably adopted the course of getting their difficulties settled by means of a Conference or Congress, with a view to serve her own purpose. The *Shah-nah* also is of opinion that the Egyptian question should be solved through the above medium. The adoption of this course will reveal the policy of England and Turkey as regards Egypt. When the Sultan believes that all the European powers admit the fact of his being the Caliph of Islam, he girds up his loins to aid and assist Egypt; but when he sees that the Khedive, instead of paying homage to his long coat and the Fez, pays respect to the English jacket and trousers, he stands aloof from espousing the cause of Egypt. His candid opinion is that the Egyptians and Mahdivies are in open rebellion against him, and that England is the gainer by her Egyption transactions. The Mahdi is the enemy of the Sultan, and if he gains a few more victories in the same way as he has worsted General Hicks and Baker Pasha, it is apprehended that he will not fail to claim Caliphship in general, which would place the Sultan in great jeopardy.

2. "The extension of the term 'Political.'" Under the above head writes as follows:—The above term which was invented by some powers in Western Europe has now spread throughout the whole world; it literally means "affairs connected with administration," but its technical definitions have numerous roots. Those who look deep into them take the term to denote the shield which parries the censure which is levelled at tyrannical procedure. It can be illustrated by thousands of parables; but let us build a few castles in the air for the sake of amusement, so that those wishing to laugh may laugh, and those who are desirous of improving their mind, may read between the lines—

Villager's Question and Political Agent's Reply.

Villager's Question.—Your Honor, my mauzá has been illegally resumed, be pleased to look into my case and replace the same in my possession.

Political Agent's Reply.—Why do you talk of your mauzá, it is the property of Government.

Villager's Question.—No your Honor, it was purchased by my grand-father's father's paternal grand-father's maternal grand-father.

Political Agent's Reply.—Look here, why did your grand-father's father's paternal grand-father's maternal grand-father purchase the said mauzá, which was included in the property of Government? He was a great fool.

Villager's Reply.—The Maharaja is fully aware of the fact of the mauzá being in our possession for the last twenty generations, and I was in possession of it.

Political Agent's Reply.—You talk nonsense.

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor, I have documentary evidence to produce, be pleased to examine.

Political Agent's Reply.—The 'Political Department' is not in want of any documentary evidence. Your claim is imperfect in form.

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor, the sanad I herewith produce was recognised by the uncle of the father of the great grand-father of His Highness the Maharaja, be pleased to peruse it.

Political Agent's Reply.—The granter was a fool and the recipient a rogue. In matters of a political nature such argument cannot be sustained.

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor, we shall die of hunger.

Political Agent's Reply.—This is 'political.'

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor! after forsaking our native country, where are we to go?

Political Agent's Reply.—This is 'political.'

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor, we are dead, we are dead.

Political Agent's Reply.—This is 'political.'

Villager's Reply.—Your Honor! be pleased to send us to the Lord Sahib; we shall go and weep before him.

Political Agent's Reply.—Oh, you man! this is a 'political matter.'

Villager's Question.—Your Honor! be pleased to explain this to us. We are owners, why should we give up our property without any cause?

Political Agent's Reply.—You do not understand what is 'political.' It is enough, it is 'political.'

Villager's Question.—Your Honor decides all political matters, grant redress to us.

Political Agent's Reply.—If you were to understand what is 'political,' you would not bother me like this.

Villager's Question—Your Honor! what am I to do with these sanads and documents?

Political Agent's Reply.—I cannot look at those papers, as the case is one of 'political' nature.

Villager's Question.—Be pleased to refer me to some court of justice before whom I may establish my claim.

Political Agent's Reply.—It is 'political'; it is 'political.'

Villager's Question—Is the term 'political' applicable to me alone or to every one? *A* has got a mauzá and so has *B*, why is their property not resumed?

Political Agent's Reply.—The restoration of those mauzás is 'political.'?

Now the petitioner being helpless, came out of the bungalow and asked legal advisers as to the cause of no satisfactory reply being given to him. The legal advisers demanded money before giving their advice, to which he replied, is it also 'political' to demand money before work is done? They said no, first pay up the cost. He said I have no ready money now with me, I shall pay you to-morrow and consider this as good as any other 'political' matter, to which they replied what political do you talk of; we shall take you before a court where your claim will be adjudicated; whereupon he gave a handful of rupees to the legal advisers who framed the case in due form, and it was heard by a civil court. At the time of taking the petitioner's deposition, he stated that he has been before the Political Agent who gave him no other satisfactory reply than saying ten or twenty times 'political,' 'political.' The judge after having weighed and fully considered the claim decided that as the case was of 'political' nature, it should be withdrawn, as the court had no jurisdiction over it. Thus foiled in his attempt, the poor man repaired to his house crying and bewailing, and as soon as he reached home he began to ill-treat his wife, and when questioned by his neighbours as to the cause of his so doing, he replied to them it is 'political'; you have nothing to do with

me, go away. His neighbours at last getting disgusted with his behaviour, one day thrashed him well and beat him to a jelly, when he began to say I now come to learn that besides the Political Agent my neighbours also know what is 'political.'

It is, however, admitted that the above story is a fabricated one, but the true meaning of the expression 'political' is to ill-treat those who are down, and when clemency is shown to some one, then to say that it was an act of policy.

3. *Ittifaq*, 21*st March.*—'European Civilisation.'—Under the above head writes as follows:—

In Calcutta there is a European theatrical company, which prints the pictures of their actresses stark naked in its advertisements; this has been seriously taken up by the Indian Press, which declares the act as repugnant to the modest feelings of the people of India; but our opinion is that as their civilisation has not attained the stage of European civilisation, it looks to them indecent.

4. *Ahsan-ul-Jaraid*, 7*th March.*—The Duke of Beaufort, in his speech delivered at Gloucester near London, openly declared Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, as a great traitor; how clever it was on his part to give utterance to the above expression? We do not know what could have led the Duke to say so on the face of Mr. Gladstone being the staunch friend of the Queen, her sons, and of India. Perhaps it was on account of the antagonism evinced by him in introducing the Ilbert Bill. "The moon sheds her light and the dog barks at it." (Copied from .e *Delhi Punch.*)

5. Notifies the opening of the Madrasa of the Darul-ulum-i-Islamiah in consequence of the late tumult caused by the interference of missionaries of the Harris' school, and other mission institutions. This Madrasa is connected with the Aujuman-i-Islamiah, where the poor will receive education for gratis.

6. *Jarida-i-Rozgar*, 8*th March.*—'Independence of Soudan.' Quotes an article from the *Shah-nah* under the above head, which runs as follows:—Some of the European political knaves are advising England to make Soudan an independent State, severing its connection entirely from Egypt on the ground that if Mahdi were to extend his conquests as far as the neighbourhood of Egypt, it will involve that Government in serious disasters. We do not think that the British Government will listen to this advice, because Abyssinia and Egypt will be subjected to more severe difficulties than with which they have to contend at present.

Firstly.—If the policy of England be such, why did she undertake to support the cause of Egypt? And if her intention was to drown the Khedive in the whirlpool of misfortune, why did she protect the country by her fleet? It will be a bad look out for the Egyptian Government to see Soudan made an independent State. Although the adoption of this step may eventually prove beneficial not only to England, but to all European powers, yet serious loss will emanate therefrom, as it will give an opportunity to all Muhammadans to let loose their natural jealousy of each other, and further all the European powers blinded by the lust of annexation will be dragged into a fearful warfare with each other.

Secondly.—This European grant of freedom will not be restricted to Soudan alone, because the result of that step will cause all the Arab, Turkish, and Egyptian tribes, &c., to assume an aggressive attitude, and come forward to participate in it. In which case not only the Khedive of Egypt may be considered as a corpse, but the Sultan of Turkey also will share the same fate, as he will not be any longer regarded as the Caliph of Islam by his co-religionists.

Thirdly.—If such a state of things were to come to pass, England will be held in the same light as Russia when the latter power in the years 1874 and 1875 roused Servia, Bulgaria, Montinegro, Herziguvina, Bosnia, &c., against the Sultan under the pretext of demanding freedom. In this case not only we, but the whole world, will cry out that England under the pretext of supporting the Khedive has ruined both the Egyptian and Turkish Governments. With a view to render the Sultan powerless, the freedom of the Arab tribes was contemplated by some of the European powers for some time back, and we remember a forged proclamation

published in 1878 on the subject. We have often observed that the Soudan affair is a very delicate one. Who is the Mahdi, and to whom does Soudan belong? The Sultan of Turkey is involved in many difficulties, such being the case the appearance of the Mahdi is injurious both to the Turkish and Egyptian Governments. We are, however, unable to give any decisive opinion in the matter through ignorance of the policy of the British Government.

7. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, 31*st March*, quotes an article of some length from the *Rafiq-i-Hind* complaining of the unnecessary expense thrown upon India in making grants-in-aid to European missionaries and clergymen for affording spiritual aid to their co-religionists, and argues that if such grants are admissible, why should the moulavies, mufties, qazies, and pundits be debarred from receiving the same from Government.

CHEPAUK,
19*th April* 1884.

(Signed) C. D. BAYNES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

A

Public No. 412, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the Departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home.	Public Works.
Foreign.	Military.
Finance and Commerce.	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture.	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
5*th May* 1884.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

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Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Despatched
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Thanks

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Department.	Number.	Year.			
Pub.	4462	/12		29/8/12	

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பொ. ப. புது எண். 24

துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பல்வகை / சாலாயம்

எண் _____, தேதி _____ 198 .

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு.			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிறுமெழுதிதர் கருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தரின் கருக்கொப்பம்.
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.			

OFFICE OF CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

Public Dept

பொ. ப. புத எண். 24 துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அக்க பலவகை வாசாயம் எண் 1104, தேதி 27-5-84 1884.

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு: துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.	தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது பிறழெழுத்தர் கருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	பிறழெழுத்தரின் கருக்கொப்பம்.
	Revised			NB 29/7/84.		
	R. V.			29 " 84		

General Hospital.
Madras, 14th March 1879.

Letter from the Acting Matron Suptt.
dated 14th March 1879.

Forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. D. for favourable consideration.

Mrs Anderson has discharged her duties, at one time under very trying circumstances with great intelligence, assiduity and devotion. She has the respect and confidence of the entire Medical staff and is admirably fitted for the post of Matron Superintendent. I have much pleasure in adding that "she is capable of giving instruction to any class of students" as originally reported by Dr Mackenzie, - vide his letter to Secretary of State for India dated 9th May 1878.

Signed/ R. C. Furnell M.D
Surgeon Major
Senior Medical Officer
General Hospital

General Hospital.
Madras, 4th September/80.

To,

The Secretary to the Surgn Genl
with the Govt of Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to suggest that the Surgeon General will be good enough to recommend to Government that Mrs Anderson be confirmed in the appointment of Matron Superintendent General Hospital, in which she has acted long and efficiently.

2.- I enclose for facility of reference copies of former application from Mrs Anderson and Dr Furnell's covering letter. It is only necessary for me to say that I quite concur in the high opinion of Mrs Anderson's qualifications which was held by my predecessor.

3.- The arrangement contemplated by Government (G.O. Public department dated 20th March 1879. No 399.) has not been carried out so that I feel at liberty to renew an application unsuccessfully made on a former occasion..

4. I do not propose that Mrs Anderson's vacated post as Head Nurse should be filled at present.

D.O.

Government General Hospital
Madras 29th Jany. 185-

My dear Dr. Cornish

I enclose copies of letters that have passed between Dr. Reed and myself. And am at a loss to know what further steps ought to be taken.

Believe me
Yours sincerely
W. B.

I.

I also beg to forward
Copies of two letters
from former Senior
Med! Officers. Shewing
their estimation of the
way in which I
Conduct my duties.

a true copy

Government General Hospl
Madras, 18th January 188 n

Dear Sir

I am informed by
the Surgeon General
to the Govt. of Madras
that the Government
decline to renew my
engagement as Matron
Superintendent - This I
can only attribute to
my unfortunate lo
of temper and

= ordinate language on the morning of the 10th. July last. I now write to say that I hope you will consider all I may have said upon that occasion withdrawn, and to express my deep regret for it.

I trust you will = enough to accept this apology and to recommend that Government may be pleased to retain my Services upon the same footing as before this most unfortunate affair. And I promise that you will have no future reason to complain of any insubordination or disrespect on my P.[illegible] and that all the recom

10

Government General Hospital
Madras, 19th January 1881.

To
Miss Anderson
Matron Supt.
Genl: Hospital

Dear Madam,

I have received your demi-official of 18th instant and, having carefully thought over its subject-matter, I find that I cannot make the recom

my constant endeavour to carry out your wishes and instructions for the best interests of the Hospital.

I remain
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Mary Anderson

mendation you
suggest.

I am, Madam,
Dear Madam,
Yours faithfully

Jas. Keets
Genl: Hospl

Dr. Keets'
Reply to my
Apology
Read
Sunday
20th Jany
1884

C/14.

From the Secretary to Government,
Madras,

Madras, January 1884.

My dear Webster.

With reference to G.O. № 2431 Public Dept. of 31st. Dec. 1883 I waited upon his Excellency the Governor with the view of obtaining some modification of it, when his Excellency was pleased to say that if Mrs Anderson made a proper apology to Keigh and the latter accepted the same, there would be no objection to the exclusion of Mrs Anderson as matron Superintendent.

I accordingly informed Mrs Anderson and requested her to submit an apology. The correspondence between her & Keigh is enclosed for which it will be seen that the latter declines to recommend Mrs Anderson's reappointment

Before me
by dear brother.
Do may this
H M Coimeto

Hon S.F Webster.
Chief Sec:

Please return enclosures when done with. Confidential

Connected with 80 949 Pub

27-5-84

CHIEF SECRETARY
30 JAN 84
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Time—4 Hours.

ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION

JANUARY 1884.

LOWER STANDARD.

REVENUE.

Without Books.

Marks.

1. What are the rights of puttadars in regard to palmyra trees growing on their putta lands? 12

(*a*) In respect to the disposal of them;
(*b*) In reference to the Abkari law and the toddy renter.

Saying that trees on land, the putta for which is held by *A*, are enjoyed, under a tree putta, by *B*, what arrangement must be made if *B* refuses to pay the tree-tax thereon to *A*?

2. A p[illegible]r dies. What is the first step to be taken to transfer his putta to his heirs? Say [illegible]at there are several separate claimants for the putta of the deceased, what should [illegible]ne? 13

3. W[illegible]an land, sold for arrears of revenue, be bought in by Government, and what disc[illegible]rests with the Collector as regards subsequent dealing with land so purchase[illegible] 12

4. [illegible]are the rules for the protection of works of irrigation, to which the attention of [illegible]ge officers should be specially given? 14

5. What are the orders regarding the custody of money and the examination of cash balances in taluk treasuries? State the duties of both Taluk Sheristadar and Tahsildar in regard to these. 14

6. What sanction is necessary for the prosecution of village magistrates for offences committed in their magisterial capacity, and for that of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars for offences connected with the exercise of their judicial and revenue powers, respectively? When, by whom, and with what restriction, is an officer, acquitted of an offence by a court of competent jurisdiction, entitled to reinstatement? 15

7. Your butler goes to a village, and, under pretence of procuring through you, remissions from the ryots, receives from them Rs. 150. How can he be dealt with under the Revenue law? To what punishment, if any, would he be liable, and how could any judgment, passed against him, be enforced? Could his liberty be interfered with? If so, state when and in what way. 14

8. What should the certificate, given to a tenant and sanctioning an advance under the Land Improvement Act, contain? 12

9. What is the law regarding the cancellation of adhesive stamps affixed to documents? How should a civil court treat a duly signed receipt for Rs. 100, produced in evidence before it, and bearing a one anna receipt stamp which has not been cancelled? 13

Marks.

10. In what different ways can one proceed to collect arrears of revenue? State the procedure where it is decided to take action against the goods and chattels of the defaulter. 15

11. What is an arrear of rent? Who are authorised to proceed, under Act VIII of 1865, to recover arrears of rent, and to what proviso is their action in this matter subject? 13

12. What are the exemptions from tolls under the Local Funds Act? What are the powers of a Local Fund Board in regard to compounding for tolls, and under what proviso can such compounding be permitted? 14

(True Copy)

D Sinclair

Secretary to the Board of Examrs.

181

Time—4 Hours.

ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION.

JANUARY 1884.

HIGHER STANDARD.

REVENUE.

Without Books.

Marks.

1. What are the general principles upon which the assessment of the revenue, payable on lands occupied by ryots in Government villages, is made? 15

2. What are the rules regarding excavating, in cultivable land, for the purpose of quarrying gravel and stone, making bricks, &c.? 13

3. How should Collectors proceed when they receive notice, from a civil court, of an application to sue *in forma pauperis*? 12

4. What is to be done in the following cases:— 12

An Inam is enfranchised—

(*a*) The Inamdar refuses to receive the title-deed.

(*b*) The Inamdar is absent and the title-deed cannot be delivered.

(*c*) Before the title-deed can be made over, the Inamdar dies.

5. What are the duties of Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars, Taluk Sheristadars, and divisional officers, in regard to interlineations and corrections in village and taluk records? What are the orders in respect of access, by kurnams, to taluk records? 13

6. Who can nominate guardians of incapacitated heirs, and to what proviso is this power subject? Who are absolutely prohibited from being appointed as guardians of minors, male and female? 13

7. The boundary marks of certain fields, in two villages, are removed. In the one case the offenders are detected; in the other, they cannot be found. What, in either instance, is the law? 12

8. You find a treasure, worth 15 rupees. What action, under the Treasure Trove Act, should you take with regard to it? 13

9. What should a Collector do when a document is impounded and sent to him for adjudication— 15

(*a*) where he considers it duly stamped, or not liable to duty;

(*b*) where he holds the contrary opinion.

10. What, under the Abkari Act, are the powers of Police officers? When stating these, mention the powers which lie with each rank. 12

With Books.

Marks.

11. What do you understand by the term "Jammabandi"? What are the principal points which should be attended to by the settling officer, and what are his powers regarding the grant of remissions? What are the chief accounts which should be examined by him and what rules should be read and explained to the people then? 15

12. What are the enactments and chief orders bearing upon the monopoly of the manufacture and vend of liquor in Madras Town and the Mofussil? What are the leading provisions of these and the main difference between the Abkari system, within and without the Town of Madras? 15

(True Copy)

D Sinclair

Secretary to the Board of Examrs

Enclosure to letter No. 1879 dated 20 March.

Higher Standard.

Candidates

Mr. Stuart - Passed, having p
in Revenue on a previous occasion

Messrs. Twigg, Venkata Jagad
Robinson, Meyer, Dance and Mir Shuj
Ali Khán. Failed.

Remarks of the Examiner in Divn
A. Revenue paper.

" Papers excepting those of Mr. Twig
very indifferent. Those of Mr. Jagga Ras
decidedly bad."

Remarks of the Examiner in Divisi
C. Evidence:-

Mr. Venkata Jaga Ras - "A very good paper indee
" Robinson - "Very good"
" Meyer - "Very good - rather lengthy
" Dance - "A capital paper. The writing
is a drawback."
" Mir Shujaát Ali Khán - "Not so good as
his answering on a previous
occasion.

Remarks of the Examiner in
Divisio

ion D:-

Malayalam.

Dance. "Translation decidedly bad."

Tamil

Mir Shujaat Ali Khan - "Good."

Lower Standard.

Mr. Bell - Passed.

Messrs. Richards, Cardew, Foster,

Murdoch, Horne and Tiruvviaroyan

Raja - Failed.

Remarks of the Examiner in

Division A. Revenue paper.

"The papers, all through, are exceedingly poor. Mr. Bell alone having secured a pass. Those of Mr. Richards are an utter disgrace to an officer of his standing in the service, and betray great ignorance of his subject. The only question answered by him even decently was No. 10."

I beg to draw attention to the fact that this is the third occasion upon which Mr. Richards has become through my hands, and that I do not see the slightest improvement in his papers. On the contrary, they seem to grow worse and worse."

"Mr. Cardew's papers are very discreditable. He should have done better as I carefully put him, when my Assistant, in the way of reading."

Remarks of the Examiner in

Division D. Tamil:-

"Mr. Murdoch has done well."

Mr. Richards very indifferently."

Remarks of the Local Committee on the decision of the Revenue and Magisterial Cases by Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan:-

"Decision of the Revenue Case:-

We entirely agree in thinking that the decision is wrong. The one main

and D. He

failed

ict being entirely overlooked. The
ion of the Sub Collector is altoge-
w opposed to Mr. Shujayet's, and
accordance with our view. The
Extract of the oral evidence is
rect, but the meaning and effect
the principal, and only important,
document relied on by the Landlord,
have escaped observation."

"Decision of the Criminal case:-
The Claimant of 3 house-sites
complained that the accused per-
son being his lessee thereof, had
fraudulently mortgaged them
as his own to a third party, intending
or hoping thereby to make for himself
evidence of title &c. and by so doing
committed cheating under Sec: 417
of the I.P.C. If any cheating was
committed, the aggrieved person was
the alleged mortgagee, not the Complain-
ant. The accused denied all connection
with the Complainant, admitted the
mortgage
as.
was No: 10."

J.

mortgage and justified it as being
owner by purchase from a person
The evidence was very scanty and def
and the inquiry quite unsatisfactory.
Magistrate, however, convicted of c
ing most improperly. Mr. Shujaye
says nothing about cheating or a wro
complaint but finds that the questi
was of Criminal breach of trust.
Observing that the evidence was very
insufficient, and the inquiry most de-
fective, he arrives at the conclusion
that- "It is a matter of doubt as to
whether there was any trust at all
and acquits accordingly. In the
circumstances the Appellate Court
ordered a new trial."

"Although possibly there may
have been a breach of trust towards
the actual complainant, the real
offence (and what was actually in-
puted in the Complaint) was cheat
faile

…of this Mr. Chuyaget took no
…tice."

"We think therefore that he
"failed to understand and rightly
"deal with the points in issue, though
"quite understands the Tamil
"evidence and proceedings."

C. S. Whitehead

President, Board of Examiners

"Letter
enclosure
was No. 10."

No. 1879. Office of the Board of Exam…
Madras, 20th March 188…

From

The President,
Board of Examiners,
Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the
result of the half-yearly examination of
Assistants held on the 21st January 1884
and following days.

2. For the Higher Standard there
were seven candidates:-

Mr. Twigg came up in divisions
A, G and F, having previously passed
in B, C, D, E and F. He fails in A on this
occasion.

Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao came up
in divisions A, C, E, F, G and H, having
previously passed in B and D. He
fails

ee." ls in A. C. F. G and H. He declined

to attempt the papers in E and F.

Mr. Robinson came up in divisions A. C. and H, having previously passed in the other divisions. He fails in A.

Mr. Meyer came up in all divisions and fails in A.

Mr. Dance came up in all divisions and fails in A. B and F.

Mr. Stuart came up in divisions E. F and H, having previously passed in A. B. C, D and G. He passes.

Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan came up in all subjects and fails in A, B, F and G. He did not attempt to execute the papers in F and G.

For the Lower Standard there were six candidates.

Mr. Richards came up in divisions A and D having previously passed in B. C and H, and fails.

Mr. Carew came up in divisions A, D and H, having previously passed in B and C. He fails in A.

Mr. Bell came up in A, having previously passed in the other divisions. He passes.

Mr. Foster came up in divisions A and H having previously passed in B, C and D. He fails in A.

Mr. Murdoch came up in divisions A, D and H, having previously passed in B and C. He fails in A.

Mr. Horne came up in divisions A and H, having previously passed in B, C and D. He fails in A.

Mr. Siruviraroyan Raja, Dy. Colr. Came

ne up in Division A, having pre-
usly passed in D, the other division
which he was required to under-
examination. He fails.

The general results of the exa-
nation are that for the Higher Stand-
rd Mr. Stuart has passed, and
Messrs Twigg, Venkata Jaga Rao, Robin-
son, Meyer, Dance and Mir Shujaat
Ali Khan have failed. For the
Lower Standard Mr. Bell has passed,
and Messrs Richards, Gardew, Foster,
Murdoch, Horne and Iravirarayan
Raja have failed.

5. From the letter embodied in
G. O. Public, dated the 5th January 1884,
No. 6 Mis: it appears that Mr. Stuart
has completed his practical training
with the Survey Department, and he
has passed in Divisions F and G, but
he
was e...

4.

he has not produced the Certificates
scribed by the rules. Until he does
the increased allowances of a pass
Assistant Collector cannot unde
G. O. dated the 1st December 1883, No. 2
Public, be recommended for him.

6. The general result of the examina
cannot but be regarded as unsatisfacto
Thirteen young Civilians came up for
examination, of whom 7 were for the
Higher, and 6 for the Lower Standard,
and only 2 have succeeded in passing
Considering that, under the present sys
tem, Assistants are allowed to pass thei
examinations piecemeal, instead of
as in former days, having to come up
afresh in every subject if they fail
even in one, I am of opinion that
a larger number of the candidates
ought to have passed on the present
occasion. One of them Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao
has been up Country for more than

This Gentleman passed the Lower Standard in August 1883
D.C.S.

3.

ers, but he has now failed in no less
than 5 out of the 6 papers he attempted.
Examiners have recorded remarks
of the manner in which several of
these gentlemen have acquitted them-
selves at this Examination, and I deem
it my duty to appeal to this letter copy
their observations for such notice as
His Excellency the Governor in Council
may deem necessary.

The submission of this Report
has been delayed for a month owing
to one of the Members of the Local
Committee in the Godavery District
having mislaid his paper of marks
awarded to the Candidates who appeared
there for Examinations.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

W. S. Whitehead

President, Board of Examiners

He has been
Confirmed as a
member of
his Civil service
by

Public Department.

From Current No. 965

The President,
Board of Examiners
Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

No. 1879.

Dated 20th
Despd. 22nd } March 1884.
Recd: 24

No.

Enclosure ——— one.

Subject.

Reporting results of the Half-yearly examination of Assistants according to the Higher and Lower Standards held on the 21st January 1884 and following days.

Circulated 24/3/84 CHIEF SECRETARY 24 MAR 84 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

with order

Order 1 May/84 No. 870

The Govt consider the result very ~~unsatisfactory~~ discreditable to the candidates, and trust that the next report will show a marked improvement.

[Initialled] E F H 30/4.

To The President, Bd of Exrs. Revn Dept. 6 Exrs. 6 Sdeps 12/5

Star paper

Most certainly. I do not believe in middle gt any good work out of this office MW

was A.S.

4.

Public Department.

No. 965

From President, Board of Examiners dated 20 March 1884.

FOR ORDERS.

The result report is very unsatisfactory. Barring Mr Tiru who has been thrown back from ill health & who has all but passed Mr Venkat Jaya Rao is the best or Mr passed & Assistant. His Revenue paper is described as decidedly bad and he failed in no less than 5 of the 6 papers he attempted. This officer has for some time been holding the position of acting Headquarter Assistant. I consider that he should be removed thereupon & not promoted till he passes

The remarks of Revenue Examr should be communicated by Capt Richards

Yes. Remove him from Trichinopoly. Surely Mr Sewell must be to blame. Should he not have looked after the youth?

X G.O. 7 March 1883 No 497 Public paragraph 3

This gentleman ed the lower stan in July last. that his progr had been very u favourably report upon & it was the time propose to deal with his in separately. Nothing was done however and his name has since I believe, been sen in for promotion in the service & in some respects for they he will not prove to very efficient.

If we had heard his account of him two or three months ago we should have referred to recommend him for confirmation

MSP

with reference to the exposition of the dissatisfaction which Govt at the small progress evinced. It may be desirable to remove Mr Richards from Trichinopoly.

It appears that Mr Munjaat Ali Khan failed to understand and rightly deal with the points in issue in the Revenue & Magisterial Cases put before him. He did not attempt to execute the papers in two of the subjects of Examination.

With reference to para 5 of Mr White's letter the Finance & Settlement Depts should be asked to state whether Mr Stuart has passed his certificates

25/3

FOR ORDERS.

1st May 1884, No. 870, Public.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., President, Board of Examiners, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th March 1884, No. 1879.

I have the honor to report the result of the half-yearly examination of Assistants held on the 21st January 1884 and following days.

2. For the higher standard there were seven candidates :—

Mr. Twigg came up in divisions A, G, and H, having previously passed in B, C, D, E, and F. He fails in A on this occasion.

Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao came up in divisions A, C, E, F, G, and H, having previously passed in B and D. He fails in A, E, F, G, and H. He declined to attempt the papers in E and F.

Mr. Robinson came up in divisions A, C, and H, having previously passed in the other divisions. He fails in A.

Mr. Meyer came up in all divisions and fails in A.

Mr. Dance came up in all divisions and fails in A, B, and F.

Mr. Stuart came up in divisions E, F, and H, having previously passed i B, C, D, and G. He passes.

Mr. Mír Shujáat' Alí Khán came up in all subjects and fails in A, B, F an He did not attempt to execute the papers in F and G.

3. For the lower standard there were six candidates :—

Mr. Richards came up in divisions A and D, having previously passed in B, C, and H, and fails.

Mr. Cardew came up in divisions A, D, and H, having previously passed in B and C. He fails in A.

Mr. Bell came up in A, having previously passed in the other divisions. He passes.

Mr. Foster came up in divisions A and H, having previously passed in B, C, and D. He fails in A.

Mr. Murdoch came up in divisions A, D, and H, having previously passed in B and C. He fails in A.

Mr. Horne came up in divisions A and H, having previously passed in B, C, and D. He fails in A.

Mr. Tiruviraroyan Raja, Deputy Collector, came up in division A, having previously passed in D, the other division in which he was required to undergo examination. He fails.

4. The general results of the examination are that for the higher standard Mr. Stuart has passed, and Messrs. Twigg, Venkata Jaga Rao, Robinson, Meyer, Dance, and Mír Shujáat' Alí Khán have failed. For the lower standard Mr. Bell has passed, and Messrs. Richards, Cardew, Foster, Murdoch, Horne, and Tiruviraroyan Raja have failed.

5. From the letter embodied in G.O., Public, dated the 5th January 1884, Mis. No. 6, it appears that Mr. Stuart has completed his practical training with the Survey department, and he has passed in divisions F and G, but he has not produced

the certificates prescribed by the rules. Until he does so, the increased allowances of a passed Assistant Collector cannot, under G.O., dated the 1st December 1883, No. 2283, Public, be recommended for him.

6. The general result of the examination cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory. Thirteen young civilians came up for examination, of whom 7 were for the higher and 6 for the lower standard, and only 2 have succeeded in passing. Considering that, under the present system, Assistants are allowed to pass these examinations piecemeal, instead of, as in former days, having to come up afresh in every subject if they failed even in one, I am of opinion that a large number of the candidates ought to have passed on the present occasion. One of them, Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao, has been upcountry for more than 3 years, but he has now failed in no less than 5 out of the 6 papers he attempted. The Examiners have recorded remarks on the manner in which several of these gentlemen have acquitted themselves at this examination, and I deem it my duty to append to this letter copy of their observations for such notice as His Excellency the Governor in Council may deem necessary.

7. The submission of this report has been delayed for a month owing to one of the members of the local committee in the Godávari district having mislaid the paper of marks awarded to the candidate who appeared there for examination.

Order—dated 1st May 1884, No. 870, Public.

The Government consider the result very discreditable to the candidates, and trust that the next report will show a marked improvement.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Board of Examiners.
" Revenue department.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 1st May 1884, No. 870.

MAY.

Examination of Assistants.

Passing remarks on the report of the President, Board of Examiners, on the half-yearly — held on the 21st January 1884 and following days.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

Ootacamund, 22 - 4 - 84

OFFICE NOTE.

From

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

To The Secretary to Govt
Revenue Dept -

The last Report on the result of the Half-yearly Examination of Apt Collectors shews that only one Officer - Mr Stuart - has passed the higher standard & only one - Mr Bell - the lower standard. The Govt were of opinion that the result of the examination was very unsatisfactory but resolved that before passing orders the Revenue Examination papers should be sent for in order to ascertain whether the questions set were such as Apt Collectors might be expected to answer. The papers have now come from the Revenue Board Examiners

and are transferred to the Rev. Dept. as it seems right that the decision as to the suitability of Examinees asked should be passed on that Dept.

It will be observed that the Prov. has also submitted copies of the answers given

E.F.C.
22/4

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From Chief Len. Office Nth

Dated 22/4/84. 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

The questions taken on
Vaccine set at the recent
Standard Exam.ns of Cvl.
Civilians are submitted
for opinion as to their
fairness & suitability.
To the undersigned they
appear to be quite

The papers are quite fair - no objection can be taken I think

H.S.

23/4

unexceptionable.

The answer papers have been read & marked as follows: —

Lower Standard

Mr. Richards	25.
" Cardew	6.
Timvisarayan Raja	70
Mr. Stone	63
" Murdoch	50
" Foster	57.

Higher Standard

" Twigg.	78
V. Jasa Rao.	42
Robinson	45
Meyer	69
Dance	37
Mir Shujaat Ali	37.

The maximum marks are 160 & 100 are required to secure a pass.

Thus can be no doubt that all the above gentlemen are properly adjudged to have failed.

J.C.S.

23/4.

In Council
30/4/84
Order 1st May/84
No 870.

The Govt consider the result-
-ing unsatisfactory
discreditable to the
Candidates & trust
that his next report
will show a marked
improvement
E.F.W
30/4/84

(61)

FOR ORDERS.

Transferred to the
Chief Secretary.

J. Rutherfurd

Presd. Bd of Exr.
Rural Defs.