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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.
10th February 1874.

Read the following papers:—

No. 69. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th December 1873,
No. 2,516

Read the following letter from the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore,
to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th
October 1873, No. 374:—

THE inequality of the weight of magisterial work devolving upon the several Tahsildars in this district under the present organization of the Revenue Establishment, attracted my attention soon after I joined this district; and, having watched the actual working of the existing arrangement now for seven months, I am satisfied that a revision of the establishment of Deputy Tahsildars cannot be delayed any longer consistently with the efficiency of the general administration.

2. What struck me at the very outset was the oppressive weight of work falling on the Tahsildar of Tanjore; and from the annexed table of statistics of all the nine taluqs of the district, it will at once be seen, that the revenue and magisterial duties of this taluq must be more than a Tahsildar aided by two Deputies can be reasonably expected to carry on.

Taluqs.	Area in Square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of houses	Population as per the Census of Nov. 1871.	Revenue, Land, Abkari, and Stamps for Feb. 1882.	Number of holdings.	Magisterial cases filed in 1872.	Number of Magistrates, including Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.
					Rs.			
Tanjore ...	635	498	57,170	3,43,791	8,08,077	31,100	2,671	3
Combaconum...	341	545	61,601	3,39,393	10,00,575	18,520	2,173	3
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Total...	3,739	3,935	3,70,312	19,75,042	54,33,153	*1,29,893	10,641	20

* These figures do not include Shrotriam and other rent-free holdings.

3. The foregoing figures speak for themselves. If the taluq of Negapatam, with a file of 1,008 criminal cases, including 36 committable to the Court of Session, requires three Magistrates (this it fairly does), the Tanjore Taluq, with a file of 2,671 cases, ought certainly to have more Magistrates, and yet it has the

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same complement as Negapatam. The appended table shows how the magisterial work of each taluq is divided between the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildars.

	Cases Com- mittable to Sessions Court.	Triable Cases.	Total.	Total for each Taluq.
Tanjore Taluq	18	1,607	1,625	2,671
{ Trivadi Deputy Tahsildar.	6	460	466	
{ Vallum do.	4	576	580	
Combaconum do....	6	518	524	2,173
{ Combaconum, Deputy Tah- sildar	34	1,227	1,261	
{ Mahdiyarjunam do.	12	376	388	
Mayavaram do....	13	973	986	1,267
{ Tranquebar, Deputy Tah- sildar	9	272	281	
Shiali do.	5	437	442	
Nannilam do....	6	289	295	396
{ Kodavassal, Deputy Tah- sildar	5	96	101	
Negapatam do....	12	144	156	
{ Negapatam, Deputy Tah- sildar	19	634	653	1,008
{ Trivalore do.	5	194	199	
Trivapondy do....	8	366	374	
{ Vadaraniem, Deputy Tah- sildar	9	354	363	737
Mannargudi do....	5	575	580	
{ Needamangalam, Deputy Tahsildar	9	254	263	
Puttukottai do....	19	677	696	843
{ Ardhanghi, Deputy Tah- sildar	7	401	408	
Total...	211	10,430	10,641	1,104

4. In seven out of the nine taluqs, the Sheristadars have, during the past year, to some extent taken part in the Tahsildar's magisterial work; but I have not considered it necessary to distinguish the work done by them as apart from Tahsildar's. It consists, however, of only six session and 901 magisterial cases on the whole, of which no less than 587 of the latter description were disposed of by one single Sheristadar, viz., of Mayavaram. These officers ought not to have had any cases at all to dispose of, since it is hardly possible that even without this addition they can do justice to their own proper duties as chief officers of account in this district. It is to be observed, however, that the Tahsildar of Tanjore had no relief in this respect, so that all the 18 session cases and the 1,607 triable by himself set

opposite to this officer's name had to be dealt with by himself alone. Thus out of a total of 10,430 magisterial cases disposed of by twenty-seven* Magist-

* 9 Tahsildars.
11 Deputy Tahsildars.
7 Taluq Sheristadars.
rates of subordinate grades, nearly one-sixth have fallen to the share of this single officer.

5. Indeed, had it not been for the untiring energy and unsparing devotion to duty of the present Tahsildar Anantaramayar, the revenue work of this exceptionally heavy taluq would have got into a state of utter disorder. Its present satisfactory state, however, is dearly purchased; for the strain on his constitution has told seriously on Anantaramayar, and he has just lately returned from three months' privilege leave which he was compelled to take to recruit his health.

6. Next in importance is the taluq of Combaconum; and in respect to the multifarious duties of the revenue administration, it is very nearly as difficult to manage as Tanjore. Indeed, owing to the superior intelligence and litigious propensities of the inhabitants of this the richest taluq in Tanjore, or perhaps in the whole of Southern India, the number of complicated disputes relating to transfers of registry, right to putta as between members of the same family, darkhast, and the like, which daily come up is incredibly large and entails immense correspondence between the Tahsildar and the divisional officer.

7. These two taluqs, both of the first class, require each an additional Deputy Tahsildar with 3rd Class Magistrate's powers. In fact, in the Honourable Mr. Pelly's scheme of revenue establishment, the Combaconum Taluq had three Deputy Tahsildars, and it was only recently that one of them, viz., the Deputy Tahsildar at Velangaman, was moved on to Kodavassal in the Nannilam Taluq.* This transfer, however, was made not because there was a superfluity

of Deputy Tahsildars in Combaconum, but because the other first-class taluq of Nannilam, to which no Deputy Tahsildar had been given at all in the original scheme, was more in need of three.

8. My present proposal, however, need not entail much additional cost to Government beyond what is involved in the scheme† recently submitted by me, in reply to a call from the Board, for increasing the staff and emoluments of Revenue Inspectors. In that scheme, I have allowed to each taluq a 1st Class Inspector on Rupees 45 per mensem, including an allowance of Rupees 10 for a pony. Rupees 5 added to his pay, raising it to that of the 3rd Class Deputy Tahsildar according to the present scale, with the only addition of an attender on Rupees 7 and a Massalji on Rupees 5 a month to the establishment which my proposals give him as an Inspector, will constitute him a Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate. The actual additional cost involved in the creation of two additional

	RS.
† Increase of pay to two First-class Inspectors	10
Two attenders	14
Two Massaljis	10
Total...	34

Deputy Tahsildars as now asked for is thus only Rupees 34½ per mensem, or 408 per annum; and by this arrangement the urgent wants of this district in respect of both inspection work in the revenue department and the disposal

of petty cases in the magisterial department are met.

9. The arrangements I would propose for the location of these additional Deputy Tahsildars and the distribution of work between them and the other Deputy Tahsildars are these:—

10. In the Tanjore Taluq, an unduly large proportion of magisterial work now falls on the Tahsildar owing, in a great measure, to the municipal town of

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Tanjore being unavoidably included in his range; the two Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates in this taluq being stationed in two other places. Indeed, I was, at the first, inclined to think that the removal of the Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi to Tanjore would alone suffice; but after careful consideration, I am convinced that neither Trivadi nor any other Deputy Tahsildar's stations in the district can be done away with, with a due regard to the requirements of the public service. Trivadi, a populous though small town on the Cauvery, with a famous pagoda and surrounded by the most fertile and richly cultivated villages in the Tanjore delta, can ill spare the presence of a Magistrate. It was formerly the *cutah* of the old taluq of that name, and being a place held to be particularly sacred, indeed, next in sanctity only to Benares; on occasion of Hindu festivals, it draws forth immense assemblages of people from various parts of the district, and more especially from the town of Tanjore which being only seven miles distant on the south is as it were bodily moved to this place. It further is situated within three miles of the Coleroon, the northern boundary line of the district skirting a large jangly tract of the Trichinopoly District inhabited by professional robbers. Indeed, when I was last at Trivadi, the people in that neighbourhood very earnestly remonstrated against the rumoured removal of the Sub Magistrate to Tanjore. Neither is it expedient to do away with Vallum as the station of a Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate. This officer's range extends about twenty miles westward up to the Trichinopoly boundary, about the same distance south-east to the limits of the Mannargudi Taluq and ten miles due south to the limits of the Puttukottai Taluq. Vallum is further the westernmost town in the district, the villages lying westward up to the Trichinopoly boundary being inhabited chiefly by people of robber caste. The arrangement, therefore, which under these circumstances seems to me most eligible, is to move the present 1st Class Deputy Tahsildar on Rupees 100 a month to Tanjore, and to place the new 3rd Class Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi. The Deputy Tahsildar at Tanjore will relieve the Tahsildar completely of all magisterial work, except as regards cases falling within the cognizance of a 2nd Class Magistrate which, as at present, will be taken up by the Tahsildar for the whole taluq; and the newly appointed Deputy Tahsildar will take the place of the present Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi which place, though it doubtless requires, as above shown, to be kept up as a Deputy Tahsildar's station, is not of sufficient importance to require a Deputy Tahsildar of the first class. My plan, however, as will be seen hereafter, provides in its details for one of the "maghanams" or minor sections being transferred from the Trivadi to the Vallum Range, with the view to a more suitable distribution of work with reference to the relative grades of the several Deputy Tahsildars as well as the convenience of the public generally.

11. In the Combaconum Taluq, I would place the new Deputy Tahsildar at Papanassem, the station of the old taluq of that name and situated on the road from Tanjore to Combaconum, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter. This place is situated in the midst of a most populous and fertile part of the district. The Deputy Tahsildar stationed at this place will take over all the five maghanams which at present constitute the Tahsildar's charge, with one of those forming the range of the Deputy Tahsildar at Combaconum, who is also now doubtless over-worked. The range of the other Deputy Tahsildar at Madhiyaur-

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janam will continue as at present, as it does not admit of any reduction or addition. In this taluq likewise the Tahsildar will be relieved of all magisterial work, except such as appertains to the trial of second-class cases, which, as in the Tanjore Taluq, will rest with him for the whole taluq.

12. The present Tahsildars of both these taluqs have 2nd Class Magistrate's powers, and the future Tahsildars ought certainly to be likewise men fit to be entrusted with those powers; indeed, if the revenue work is not to be neglected. I am convinced that the Tahsildars of these two exceptional taluqs should have no 3rd Class Magisterial cases. Magisterial work has the feature of pressing urgency; it must be done and is done somehow; in fact it is the revenue work that suffers; for, in this case, the evil results of delay are not immediately seen.

13. The following table shows the distribution of magisterial work in these two taluqs according to the foregoing arrangements, and will, I trust, satisfy the Board that they are the best that present circumstances will admit of:—

TANJORE TALUQ.		COMBACONUM TALUQ.	
Deputy Tahsildar, Tanjore.		Deputy Tahsildar, Combaconum.	
Maghanams—	Population.	Maghanams—	Population.
1. Tanjore	58,248	1. Combaconum	80,709
2. Saliangumalum... ..	10,472	2. Valangaman	23,796
3. Murliyambalpuram	9,712	3. Mattur	5,051
4. Kottangudi	9,765	4. Nachiyaurkovil... ..	13,214
5. Merattur	9,637		
6. Mangudi	10,368	Total... ..	1,22,770
7. Neikkunnam	12,461		
8. Ulur	7,318	Deputy Tahsildar, Madhiyarjunam.	
9. Ponnappur... ..	7,467	1. Madhiyarjunam... ..	35,682
Total... ..	1,35,451	2. Melayur	10,170
		3. Kanjanur	17,688
Deputy Tahsildar, Vallum.		4. Karuppur	6,880
1. Vallum	11,897	5. Pandanallur	11,385
2. Sengipatti... ..	6,368	6. Tiruppanandal	15,963
3. Nodiyur	4,734	7. Sholapuram	13,549
4. Palayappatti	3,352	Total... ..	1,11,317
5. Sennampatti	7,177		
6. Marneri	5,454	Deputy Tahsildar, Papanassem.	
7. Kurungolam	12,794	1. Papanassem	22,054
8. Okkanad	17,574	2. Umbalappadi	27,100
9. Polavangad... ..	5,887	3. Swamimalai	23,469
10. Perambur	17,278	4. Avur... ..	10,314
11. Gandrakottai Zemindari	22,880	5. Alangudi	10,969
Total... ..	1,15,395	6. Haridwaramungalum	11,400
		Total... ..	1,05,306
Deputy Tahsildar, Trivadi.			
1. Trivadi	29,872	Total... ..	3,39,393
2. Kaadiyur	27,262		
3. Varaghur	8,658		
4. Ombattaveli	12,889		
5. Nemam	14,264		
	92,945		
Total... ..	3,43,791		

14. Some time must of course elapse before the additional establishment required is sanctioned in due course. As, however, the Tahsildar of Tanjore

SUBMITTED for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Collector of Tanjore shows conclusively that the interests of the State and the people cannot be properly attended to in the important taluqs of Tanjore and Combaconum unless the number of Sub-Magistrates and Deputy-Tahsildars in those taluqs is increased.

3. The case of Tanjore is the worst and demands immediate measures of relief. The Tahsildar with a population of 3,43,791, and a revenue of Rs. 8,08,077 to keep his hands full of revenue work, disposed of no less than 1,625 magisterial cases in 1872. The magisterial work alone is more than the Board could have thought it possible for a single man to do. Until sanction can be obtained for increasing the establishment, Mr. Arbuthnott recommends that the Trivadi Sub-Magistrate should be moved to Tanjore, and the Needamangalam Sub-Magistrate to Trivadi. This will leave Needamangalam, vacant, and Needamangalam, the place where the high road from Combaconum reaches the railway, ought not to be without a Sub-Magistrate, but it is positively necessary that some Sub-Magistrate should be moved to the Tanjore Taluq, and the Board agree with Mr. Arbuthnott that the Needamangalam officer can be better spared from his station than any other.

4. This transfer will give immediate relief where it is most wanted; but Needamangalam ought not to be left long without a Sub-Magistrate, and a new one must be entertained. Whilst the station is empty, the Mannargudi Tahsildar will have 843 magisterial cases, and this is far too much.

5. The Combaconum Tahsildar with a population of 3,39,393, and a revenue of Rupees 10,00,575, had 1261 magisterial cases in 1872. Relief is almost as necessary here as in Tanjore, and the Board agree with Mr. Arbuthnott that it should be supplied by a new Sub-Magistrate (of the third salary-class) stationed at Papanassem.

6. Thus two new Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars at Rupees 50 are wanted. Their establishments consisting of one gumastah at Rupees 15, one dufterbund at Rupees 7, two peons at Rupees 6, and one massalji at Rupees 5, will cost Rupees 39 per mensem, so that the total additional expenditure will be Rupees 2,136 per annum.

7. The Board approve of the manner in which Mr. Arbuthnott proposes to divide the Tanjore and Combaconum Taluqs into Deputy Tahsildar's Ranges.

8. The observations of Mr. Arbuthnott in paragraph 8 are beside the point, because his report on the subject of Revenue Inspectors has not been disposed of yet. He recommends 44 Inspectors and 88 peons, costing Rupees 31,212, instead of 31 Inspectors and 31 peons, costing Rupees 11,292 as at present, but the letter now under consideration seems to show that two of the proposed Inspectors and four peons, costing Rupees 1,363, can be dispensed with.

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10th February 1871.*

requires immediate relief, pending sanction to the scheme which I have had the honour to propose, I beg I may be authorized at once to remove the Trivadi Deputy Tahsildar to Tanjore and the Deputy Tahsildar at Needamangalam in the Mannargudi Taluq to Trivadi. Of all the stations of Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates in this district, Needamangalam seems to be, all things considered, of the least importance.

15. It is true that Kodavassal in the Nannilum Taluq and Trivalore in the Negapatam Taluq show less magisterial work, but this is the result of the Tahsildars of these two taluqs having, by the existing arrangement, a much larger share of work than they as Tahsildars of such large taluqs (both also of the first-class) ought to have. It is further to be observed, that Nannilam has only one Deputy Tahsildar, and it absolutely requires one for revenue, if not for magisterial work; while Trivalur, a large place with a famous pagoda, where an immense concourse of people from not only all parts of Tanjore, but also other districts, gather at the annual festival, requires the presence of a magistrate. I propose, under the authority vested in me by the notification* of Government, dated 1st January 1873, to so rearrange the

* *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th March 1873, page 598.
charges of Deputy Tahsildars in these two as also in the taluq of Mayavaram, where likewise the present arrangement in this respect is defective, as to totally relieve the Tahsildar of Negapatam of petty magisterial cases and the Tahsildars of Nannilam and Mayavaram of the greater portion of similar work which now devolves on them. In the last mentioned two taluqs, owing to the Deputy Tahsildars being located at a distance from the taluq cusbah, it is not possible to relieve the Tahsildars of petty magisterial work altogether, as then people who have magisterial business will have to pass from and through the Tahsildar's to the Deputy Tahsildar's station.

16. I have alluded above to the fact that the work in the Account Department suffers by Taluq Sheristadars taking part in magisterial work. The evil results of this arrangement are becoming more and more palpable, and I have, therefore, now made it a rule that the Taluq Sheristadar shall take up no magisterial cases at all where there is a Deputy Tahsildar at the taluq station, and that where there is no Deputy Tahsildar at the taluq station, it is only when the Tahsildar happens to be sick or temporarily absent from the taluq, that the Sheristadar, if he has the requisite powers, takes up magisterial cases.

17. I beg to add that there will be no difficulty in providing accommodation for the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates at Tanjore and Papanasem. At Tanjore, the new cutcherry for the Tahsildar is very nearly completed, and when he is removed to it, a portion of the building belonging to the late Rajah's estate now occupied by that officer can be made available for the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at a small rent. At Papanasem, there is the old Taluq Cutcherry now partly occupied by the Police-station. It is in a rather dilapidated state, but a portion of it may be put in repair and fitted for the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at a small cost.

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10th February 1874.*

No. 70. From the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, to D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vallam, 19th January 1874, No. 55.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 10th instant, of your official memorandum, No. 1, of the 7th idem, and to inform you that I have this day despatched, by rail, two packets containing calendars in criminal cases, numbered, respectively, 1 and 2.

2. No. 1 contains the calendars and copies of orders in cases disposed of by the Tahsildar of Tanjore in his magisterial capacity during the year 1872. The number of cases, 1,607, entered in the statement embodied in my letter, printed in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 10th December 1873, No. 2,316, represents the cases filed by the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate during the year 1872, and not those *disposed of*. Nineteen cases among those filed in 1871 were disposed of by this officer in 1872, and similarly three among those filed in 1872 were disposed of by him in 1873. Hence, the actual number of cases disposed of in 1872 is 1,623. This packet contains calendars and orders in 1,437 cases, but no formal orders appear to have been passed by the Sub-Magistrate in the remaining 186; they being petty cases in which the defendants could not be arrested, and which consequently had to be struck off under the Proceedings of the High Court, dated 18th February 1869, No. 305.

3. No. 2 contains the calendars and copies of orders in cases disposed of by the Town Sub-Magistrate of Combaconum. These amount to 1,205. The 1,227 cases referred to in your official memorandum were those *filed* by the Town Sub-Magistrate of Combaconum, and not those *disposed of* by the Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate during the year 1872.

4. As the calendars submitted by the Sub-Magistrates to my office lie dispersed in this office and the divisional offices through which they are sent, and as their collection, in a complete form, would necessarily take some time, I herewith submit the copies of calendars and orders kept in the Sub-Magistrates' offices; I request that they may be returned to me when no longer required.

5. I forward, also, the railway receipt obtained for the packets above referred to.

No. 71. ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1874, No. 178.

Miscellaneous.

It appears from the Collector's explanation that of these 1,623 cases decided by the Sub-Magistrate of

Tanjore 186 were struck off the file for default or other cause and 306 others seem to consist of petty orders passed on reports from the Police and the like. This leaves 1,131 regular "calendar" cases, but 782 of these fall under the head of "Nuisances" and "Municipal prosecutions;" and though troublesome, as interfering probably, in many instances, with revenue-work in a large and important taluq, cannot have pressed heavily on the Tahsildar *qua* Magistrate with reference to the number, sometimes twenty to thirty, which he disposed of in one day.

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2. If the Board of Revenue, however, on further reflection continue of opinion that the interests of the revenue administration in this taluq or in any other, where similar magisterial work is incurred by the Tahsildars, are materially prejudiced, they are at liberty to propose the necessary relief by a reduction of taluq establishment in some other quarter, with an equivalent transfer to the locality where the pressure is most felt.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

No. 2,516.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th December 1873.

Read the following letter from the Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Tanjore, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th October 1873, No. 374:—

THE inequality of the weight of magisterial work devolving upon the several Tahsildars in this district under the present organization of the Revenue Establishment, attracted my attention soon after I joined this district; and, having watched the actual working of the existing arrangement now for seven months, I am satisfied that a revision of the establishment of Deputy Tahsildars cannot be delayed any longer consistently with the efficiency of the general administration.

2. What struck me at the very outset was the oppressive weight of work falling on the Tahsildar of Tanjore; and from the annexed table of statistics of all the nine taluqs of the district, it will at once be seen, that the revenue and magisterial duties of this taluq must be more than a Tahsildar aided by two Deputies can be reasonably expected to carry on.

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3. The foregoing figures speak for themselves. If the taluq of Negapatam, with a file of 1,008 criminal cases, including 36 committable to the Court of Session, requires three Magistrates (this it fairly does), the Tanjore Taluq, with a file of 2,671 cases, ought certainly to have more Magistrates, and yet it has the

Vol. of 1874

THE

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Done February 16th.

Fixed?

1956

G. O., 10th February 1874, No. 17.

FEBRUARY.
 Nos. 66—71.

FEDERAL

11-03-61.

Social Institutions and Deputy-Professors.—Will you refer to the Danish Proceedings regarding the employment of an individual — points out the paucity of manual of the magisterial work now done, and states that, if relief is anywhere required in the interests of the revenue administration, it should be provided by a reduction elsewhere.

5. Indeed, had it not been for the untiring energy and unsparing devotion to duty of the present Tahsildar Anantaramayar, the revenue work of this exceptionally heavy taluq would have got into a state of utter disorder. Its present satisfactory state, however, is dearly purchased; for the strain on his constitution has told seriously on Anantaramayar, and he has just lately returned from three months' privilege leave which he was compelled to take to recruit his health.

6. Next in importance is the taluq of Combaconum; and in respect to the multifarious duties of the revenue administration, it is very nearly as difficult to manage as Tanjore. Indeed, owing to the superior intelligence and litigious propensities of the inhabitants of this the richest taluq in Tanjore, or perhaps in the whole of Southern India, the number of complicated disputes relating to transfers of registry, right to putta as between members of the same family, darkhast, and the like, which daily come up is incredibly large and entails immense correspondence between the Tahsildar and the divisional officer.

7. These two taluqs, both of the first class, require each an additional Deputy Tahsildar with 3rd Class Magistrate's powers. In fact, in the Honorable Mr. Pelly's scheme of revenue establishment, the Combaconum Taluq had three Deputy Tahsildars, and it was only recently that one of them, viz., the Deputy Tahsildar at Velangaman, was moved on to Kodavassal in the Nannilam

* *Vide* Proceedings of Government, 29th October 1866 No. 2,927. This transfer, however, was made not because there was a superfluity

of Deputy Tahsildars in Combaconum, but because the other first-class taluq of Nannilam, to which no Deputy Tahsildar had been given at all in the original scheme, was more in need of three.

8. My present proposal, however, need not entail much additional cost to Government beyond what is involved

† Letter to Board, 7th June 1873, No. 205. in the scheme† recently submitted by me, in reply to a call from the Board, for increasing the staff and emoluments of Revenue Inspectors. In that scheme, I have allowed to each taluq a 1st Class Inspector on Rupees 45 per mensem, including an allowance of Rupees 10 for a pony. Rupees 5 added to his pay, raising it to that of the 3rd Class Deputy Tahsildar according to the present scale, with the only addition of an attender on Rupees 7 and a Massalji on Rupees 5 a month to the establishment which my proposals give him as an Inspector, will constitute him a Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate. The actual additional cost involved in the creation of two additional

	RS.
† Increase of pay to two First-class Inspectors	10
Two attenders	14
Two Massaljis	10
Total...	34

Deputy Tahsildars as now asked for is thus only Rupees 34½ per mensem, or 408 per annum; and by this arrangement the urgent wants of this district in respect of both inspection work in the revenue department and the disposal

of petty cases in the magisterial department are met.

9. The arrangements I would propose for the location of these additional Deputy Tahsildars and the distribution of work between them and the other Deputy Tahsildars are these:—

same complement as Negapatam. The appended table shows how the magisterial work of each taluq is divided between the Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildars.

		Cases Com- mittable to Sessions Court.	Triable Cases.	Total.	Total for each Taluq.
Tanjore Taluq	{ Tahsildar...	18	1,607	1,625	2,671
	{ Trivadi Deputy Tahsildar.	6	460	466	
	{ Vallum do.	4	576	580	
Combaconum do...	{ Tahsildar...	6	518	524	2,173
	{ Combaconum, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	34	1,227	1,261	
	{ Mahdiyarnunam do. ...	12	376	388	
Mayavaram do...	{ Tahsildar...	13	973	986	1,267
	{ Tranquebar, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	9	272	281	
Shiali do.	{ Tahsildar...	5	437	442	442
	{ Tahsildar...	6	289	295	
Nannilam do...	{ Kodavassal, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	5	96	101	396
Negapatam do...	{ Tahsildar...	12	144	156	1,008
	{ Negapatam, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	19	634	653	
	{ Trivalore... do. ...	5	194	199	
Tritrapoondy do...	{ Tahsildar...	8	366	374	737
	{ Vadaraniem, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	9	354	363	
Mannargudi do...	{ Tahsildar...	6	575	580	843
	{ Needamangalam, Deputy Tahsildar ...	9	254	263	
Puttukottai do...	{ Tahsildar...	19	677	696	1,104
	{ Ardhanghi, Deputy Tah- sildar ...	7	401	408	
Total...		211	10,430	10,641	10,641

4. In seven out of the nine taluqs, the Sheristadars have, during the past year, to some extent taken part in the Tahsildar's magisterial work; but I have not considered it necessary to distinguish the work done by them as apart from Tahsildar's. It consists, however, of only six session and 901 magisterial cases on the whole, of which no less than 587 of the latter description were disposed of by one single Sheristadar, viz., of Mayavaram. These officers ought not to have had any cases at all to dispose of, since it is hardly possible that even without this addition they can do justice to their own proper duties as chief officers of account in this district. It is to be observed, however, that the Tahsildar of Tanjore had no relief in this respect, so that all the 18 session cases and the 1,607 triable by himself set

opposite to this officer's name had to be dealt with by himself alone. Thus out of a total of 10,430 magisterial cases disposed of by twenty-seven* Magist-

rates of subordinate grades, nearly one-sixth have fallen to the share of this single officer.

- * 9 Tahsildars.
- 11 Deputy Tahsildars.
- 7 Taluq Sheristadars.

the district. The Deputy Tahsildar stationed at this place will take over all the five maghanams which at present constitute the Tahsildar's charge, with one of those forming the range of the Deputy Tahsildar at Combaconum, who is also now doubtless over-worked. The range of the other Deputy Tahsildar at Madhiyarjunam will continue as at present, as it does not admit of any reduction or addition. In this taluq likewise the Tahsildar will be relieved of all magisterial work, except such as appertains to the trial of second-class cases, which, as in the Tanjore Taluq, will rest with him for the whole taluq.

12. The present Tahsildars of both these taluqs have 2nd Class Magistrate's powers, and the future Tahsildars ought certainly to be likewise men fit to be entrusted with those powers; indeed, if the revenue work is not to be neglected. I am convinced that the Tahsildars of these two exceptional taluqs should have no 3rd Class Magisterial cases. Magisterial work has the feature of pressing urgency, it must be done and is done somehow; in fact it is the revenue work that suffers, for, in this case, the evil results of delay are not immediately seen.

13. The following table shows the distribution of magisterial work in these two taluqs according to the foregoing arrangements, and will, I trust, satisfy the Board that they are the best that present circumstances will admit of:—

TANJORE TALUQ.		COMBACONUM TALUQ.	
Deputy Tahsildar, Tanjore.		Deputy Tahsildar, Combaconum.	
Maghanams—	Population.	Maghanams—	Population.
1. Tanjore	58,248	1. Combaconum	80,709
2. Saliumungalum... ..	10,472	2. Valangaman	23,796
3. Muriyambalpuram	9,712	3. Mattur	5,051
4. Kottangudi	9,765	4. Nachiyaurkovil... ..	13,214
5. Merattur	9,637		
6. Mangudi	10,368	Total ..	1,22,770
7. Neikkunnam	12,464		
8. Ulur	7,318		
9. Ponnappur... ..	7,467		
Total...	1,35,451		
Deputy Tahsildar, Vallum.		Deputy Tahsildar, Madhiyarjunam.	
1. Vallum	11,897	1. Madhiyarjunam... ..	35,682
2. Sengipatti... ..	6,368	2. Melayur	10,170
3. Nodiyur	4,734	3. Kanjanur	17,688
4. Palayappatti	3,352	4. Karuppur	6,880
5. Sennampatti	7,177	5. Pandanallur	11,385
6. Marneri	5,454	6. Tiruppanandal	15,963
7. Kurungolum	12,794	7. Sholapuram	13,549
8. Okkanad	17,574		
9. Polavangad... ..	5,887	Total...	1,11,317
10. Perambur... ..	17,278		
11. Gandrakottai Zemindari	22,880		
Total...	1,15,395		
Deputy Tahsildar, Trivadi.		Deputy Tahsildar, Papanassem.	
1. Trivadi	29,872	1. Papanassem	22,054
2. Kandiyur	27,262	2. Umbalappadi	27,100
3. Varaghur	8,658	3. Swamimalai	23,469
4. Ombattaveli	12,889	4. Avur... ..	10,314
5. Nemam	14,264	5. Alangudi	10,969
		6. Haridwaramungalum	11,400
			1,05,306
	92,945	Total...	3,39,393
Total...	3,43,791		

10. In the Tanjore Taluq, an unduly large proportion of magisterial work now falls on the Tahsildar owing, in a great measure, to the municipal town of Tanjore being unavoidably included in his range; the two Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates in this taluq being stationed in two other places. Indeed, I was, at the first, inclined to think that the removal of the Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi to Tanjore would alone suffice; but after careful consideration, I am convinced that neither Trivadi nor any other Deputy Tahsildar's stations in the district can be done away with, with a due regard to the requirements of the public service. Trivadi, a populous though small town on the Cauvery, with a famous pagoda and surrounded by the most fertile and richly cultivated villages in the Tanjore delta, can ill spare the presence of a Magistrate. It was formerly the cusbah of the old taluq of that name, and being a place held to be particularly sacred, indeed, next in sanctity only to Benares; on occasion of Hindu festivals, it draws forth immense assemblages of people from various parts of the district, and more especially from the town of Tanjore which being only seven miles distant on the south is as it were bodily moved to this place. It further is situated within three miles of the Coleroon, the northern boundary line of the district skirting a large jungly tract of the Trichinopoly District inhabited by professional robbers. Indeed, when I was last at Trivadi, the people in that neighbourhood very earnestly remonstrated against the rumoured removal of the Sub-Magistrate to Tanjore. Neither is it expedient to do away with Vallum as the station of a Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate. This officer's range extends about twenty miles westward up to the Trichinopoly boundary, about the same distance south-east to the limits of the Mannargudi Taluq and ten miles due south to the limits of the Puttukottai Taluq. Vallum is further the westernmost town in the district, the villages lying westward up to the Trichinopoly boundary being inhabited chiefly by people of robber caste. The arrangement, therefore, which under these circumstances seems to me most eligible, is to move the present 1st Class Deputy Tahsildar on Rupee, 100 a month to Tanjore, and to place the new 3rd Class Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi. The Deputy Tahsildar at Tanjore will relieve the Tahsildar completely of all magisterial work, except as regards cases falling within the cognizance of a 2nd Class Magistrate which, as at present, will be taken up by the Tahsildar for the whole taluq; and the newly appointed Deputy Tahsildar will take the place of the present Deputy Tahsildar at Trivadi which place, though it doubtless requires, as above shown, to be kept up as a Deputy Tahsildar's station, is not of sufficient importance to require a Deputy Tahsildar of the first class. My plan, however, as will be seen hereafter, provides in its details for one of the "maghanams" or minor sections being transferred from the Trivadi to the Vallum Range, with the view to a more suitable distribution of work with reference to the relative grades of the several Deputy Tahsildars as well as the convenience of the public generally.

11. In the Combaconum Taluq, I would place the new Deputy Tahsildar at Papanassem, the station of the old taluq of that name and situated on the road from Tanjore to Combaconum, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter. This place is situated in the midst of a most populous and fertile part of

14. Some time must of course elapse before the additional establishment required is sanctioned in due course. As, however, the Tahsildar of Tanjore requires immediate relief, pending sanction to the scheme which I have had the honour to propose, I beg I may be authorized at once to remove the Trivadi Deputy Tahsildar to Tanjore and the Deputy Tahsildar at Needamangalam in the Mannargudi Taluq to Trivadi. Of all the stations of Deputy Tahsildar Magistrates in this district, Needamangalam seems to be, all things considered, of the least importance.

15. It is true that Kodavassal in the Nannilum Taluq and Trivalore in the Negapatam Taluq show less magisterial work, but this is the result of the Tahsildars of these two taluqs having, by the existing arrangement, a much larger share of work than they as Tahsildars of such large taluqs (both also of the first-class) ought to have. It is further to be observed, that Nannilam has only one Deputy Tahsildar, and it absolutely requires one for revenue, if not for magisterial work; while Trivalur, a large place with a famous pagoda, where an immense concourse of people from not only all parts of Tanjore, but also other districts, gather at the annual festival, requires the presence of a magistrate. I propose, under the authority vested in me by the noti-

* *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th March 1873, page 598. fication* of Government, dated 1st January 1873, to so rearrange the

charges of Deputy Tahsildars in these two as also in the taluq of Mayavaram, where likewise the present arrangement in this respect is defective, as to totally relieve the Tahsildar of Negapatam of petty magisterial cases and the Tahsildars of Nannilam and Mayavaram of the greater portion of similar work which now devolves on them. In the last mentioned two taluqs, owing to the Deputy Tahsildars being located at a distance from the taluq cusbah, it is not possible to relieve the Tahsildars of petty magisterial work altogether, as then people who have magisterial business will have to pass from and through the Tahsildar's to the Deputy Tahsildar's station.

16. I have alluded above to the fact that the work in the Account Department suffers by Taluq Sheristadars taking part in magisterial work. The evil results of this arrangement are becoming more and more palpable, and I have, therefore, now made it a rule that the Taluq Sheristadar shall take up no magisterial cases at all where there is a Deputy Tahsildar at the taluq station, and that where there is no Deputy Tahsildar at the taluq station, it is only when the Tahsildar happens to be sick or temporarily absent from the taluq, that the Sheristadar, if he has the requisite powers, takes up magisterial cases.

17. I beg to add that there will be no difficulty in providing accommodation for the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates at Tanjore and Papanassem. At Tanjore, the new cutcherry for the Tahsildar is very nearly completed, and when he is removed to it, a portion of the building belonging to the late Rajah's estate now occupied by that officer can be made available for the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at a small rent. At Papanassem, there is the old Taluq Cutcherry now partly occupied by the Police-station. It is in a rather dilapidated state, but a portion of it may be put in repair and fitted for the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at a small cost.

SUBMITTED for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Collector of Tanjore shows conclusively that the interests of the State and the people cannot be properly attended to in the important taluqs of Tanjore and Combaconum unless the number of Sub-Magistrates and Deputy-Tahsildars in those taluqs is increased.

3. The case of Tanjore is the worst and demands immediate measures of relief. The Tahsildar with a population of 3,43,791, and a revenue of Rs. 8,08,077 to keep his hands full of revenue work, disposed of no less than 1,625 magisterial cases in 1872. The magisterial work alone is more than the Board could have thought it possible for a single man to do. Until sanction can be obtained for increasing the establishment, Mr. Arbuthnott recommends that the Trivadi Sub-Magistrate should be moved to Tanjore, and the Needamangalam Sub-Magistrate to Trivadi. This will leave Needamangalam vacant, and Needamangalam, the place where the high road from Combaconum reaches the railway, ought not to be without a Sub-Magistrate, but it is positively necessary that some Sub-Magistrate should be moved to the Tanjore Taluq, and the Board agree with Mr. Arbuthnott that the Needamangalam officer can be better spared from his station than any other.

4. This transfer will give immediate relief where it is most wanted; but Needamangalam ought not to be left long without a Sub-Magistrate, and a new one must be entertained. Whilst the station is empty, the Mannargudi Tahsildar will have 843 magisterial cases, and this is far too much.

5. The Combaconum Tahsildar with a population of 3,39,393, and a revenue of Rupees 10,00,575, had 1261 magisterial cases in 1872. Relief is almost as necessary here as in Tanjore, and the Board agree with Mr. Arbuthnott that it should be supplied by a new Sub-Magistrate (of the third salary-class) stationed at Papanassem.

6. Thus two new Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars at Rupees 50 are wanted. Their establishments consisting of one gunastah at Rupees 15, one dufferbund at Rupees 7, two peons at Rupees 6, and one massalji at Rupees 5, will cost Rupees 39 per mensem, so that the total additional expenditure will be Rupees 2,136 per annum.

7. The Board approve of the manner in which Mr. Arbuthnott proposes to divide the Tanjore and Combaconum Taluqs into Deputy Tahsildar's Ranges.

8. The observations of Mr. Arbuthnott in paragraph 8 are beside the point, because his report on the subject of Revenue Inspectors has not been disposed of yet. He recommends 44 Inspectors and 88 peons, costing Rupees 31,212, instead of 31 Inspectors and 31 peons, costing Rupees 11,292 as at present, but the letter now under consideration seems to show that two of the proposed Inspectors and four peons, costing Rupees 1,368, can be dispensed with.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
.. the Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. W. H. French.

J. G. Gode
Secretary.

Date	Total Cases of Cases Decided	Private Cases.	Municipal Cases.	Other petty Cases.	Cases of Serious nature	Remarks
January						
25 th	8		6	2		
30 th	9		9			
Feb.						
1 st	8		8			
25 th	9		9			
March						
16 th	7		6			
20 th	21	20	1			
22	17	13	2	2		
April						
3 rd	15	14				
13 th	7			6	1	
25 th	10		10			
26 th	10		10			
29 th	13		11		2	
30	15		13	1	1	
May						
1 st	6		6			
4 th	10	7	1	1		
13 th	10		9			
		54	118	12	14	

629 64/1872-1873

Recd 18/12 1872

J. 4103

1873.

BOARD of REVENUE,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 10TH DECEMBER 1873, No. 2,516.

24/23/1873

Encl.

S.O. No 148-10 Feb 1873

Received 21/2/73

DECEMBER.

No. 2,516.

Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildars—
in Tanjore and Combaconum Taluqs.—Sanction
of Government requested for increase in number
of — by employing an additional officer in each
Taluq with necessary establishment, at total extra
cost of Rupees 2,136 per annum. Present
requirements of Tanjore Taluq proposed to be
met by transfer of Trivadi Sub-Magistrate to
Tanjore and of Needamangalam Sub-Magistrate
to Trivadi. Collector's proposal regarding divi-
sion of these two Taluqs into Deputy Tahsildar's

64
27/12/73

No. 55

Tanjore Collectors Office
Vallam 19 January 1874

From The Honorable D. Arbuthnot
Collector & Magistrate of Tanjore

To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Madras

Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt on the 10th Instant of your
official Memorandum No. 1 of the 7th Idem,
and to inform you that I have this day
despatched by rail two packets containing
Calendars in Criminal Cases, numbered
respectively 1 and 2 -
No. 1 contains the Calendars and copies
of orders in cases disposed of by the Tahildar
of Tanjore in his Magisterial capacity -
during the year 1872. The number of cases
1607, entered in the statement embodied
in my letter printed in the Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue under date the 10th
December

Date	Total No. of cases decided in a day.	Quisance cases.	Municipal cases.	Other petty cases.	Cases of a serious nature.
November 26 th	9	6	33	64	2
December 2 nd	27		26	1	
3 rd	19		19		
4 th	12		12		
6 th	6		6		
17 th	20		20		
18 th	15	1	14		
7 th		240	1,229	66	28
		18	83	173	82
		267	515	239	110

261
515
239
110
1131

4103⁹⁰
1037
1131
306

amount to 1205. The 1227 cases referred to in
your official Memorandum were those filed
by the Town Sub Magistrate of Combaconum
and not those disposed of by the Tahildar
Sub Magistrate during the year 1872—

4 To the Calendars submitted by the
Sub Magistrates to my office be disposed
in this office and the Divisional Offices,
through which they are sent, and as their
collection in a complete form would necessarily
take some time, I herewith submit the
copies of Calendars and orders kept in the
Sub Magistrates' Offices. I request that they
may be returned to me when no longer
required—

5 I forward also the Railway receipt
obtained for the packets above referred to—

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant

D. F. F. F.

Collector and Magistrate

Decimals 1873 No. 2316, represents the cases filed by the Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate during the year 1872 and not those disposed of, 19 cases among those filed in 1871, were disposed of by this Officer in 1872, and similarly 3 among those filed in 1872 were disposed of by him in 1873. Hence the actual number of cases disposed of in 1872 is 1623. This packet contains Calendars and Orders in 1437 cases but no final orders appear to have been passed by the Sub Magistrate in the remaining 186, they being petty cases in which the defendants could not be arrested and which consequently had to be struck off under the Proceedings of the High Court dated 18th February 1869 No. 305.

No. 2 contains the Calendars and copies of orders in cases disposed of by the District Sub Magistrate of Combaconim. These cannot

14
17
No. 178.

Read Prop. Bd. Rev. No. 2516
d/10th Decr. /73.

Read also letter from the Coltr. of
Tanjore. No 55 d/19th Jan'y '74.

It appears from the Coltr's explanation
that of these 1623 cases decided by the Sd.
Mag. of Tanjore, 186 were struck off the
file for default on their cause; and
306 others seem to consist of petty orders
based on reports from the Police, and the
like. This leaves 1131 regular "Calendar"
cases, but 782 of these fall under the
head of "Nuisances" and "Municipal
Prosecutions", and though troublesome,
as interfering probably in many instances
with ~~important~~ Revenue work in a large
and important taluk, cannot be
pressed heavily on the Tahsildar qu
Magistrate, with reference to the number
sometimes 20 to 30, which he disposed
of in one day.

then reflection,

2. If the Bd. of Rev., however, ~~able~~ ^{able} on
times of opinion that the interests of the
Revenue administration in this taluk or
in any other, where similar Magisterial
work is incurred by the Tahsildar, are materi-
ally prejudiced - they are at liberty to
propose the necessary relief by a reduction
of Taluk establishment in some other
quarter, with an equivalent transfer to the
locality where the pressure is most felt.
S.S. 5/2.

36
2
10: Feb'y /74

1874

Rece. Septent. 101

The Collector & Magistrate

of Otago

To the Secretary

to Government

Revenue Department

Wellington

Recd 19th & January 1874

No. 55

Enclure 1

& return to Office

Inform that two packets

containing Evidence in

Criminal Cases have

been deposited by mail

per -

178

S.O. No. 101 to 101

22 July 1874

Supreme of Bds Pro
10-12-73. No 2516.

Ex 1

Large - 1000000

69-71

Rev. Sept 11/73

Memorandum in Reply Progs Bds Rev. No 2516
dated 10th Decr '73; received 26th idem.

Read also letter from the
Collector of Tanjore d/19-1-74 No 55.

The Collector of Tanjore in view of the large
amount of business which falls
on the shoulders of the principal taluk

as a Magistrate, and of the heavy
Magistrate file of the Talukdar
of Comhacorum, proposes he establish

of two additional Sub Magistrates &
Deputy Talukdars at a total cost of
Rs. 2,136 per annum. This proposal

is supported by the Bds, who observe
that the 1625 Magisterial cases
disposed of in the year 1872 by the Taluk

of Tanjore is "more than they could
have thought it possible for a single
man to do".

2. The Govt. concurs with the Bds that
supposing these 1625 to be only of
ordinary complexity, the result will be

astonishing - to determine however
whether the fact is so, the Calendars &
other papers have been sent for, and the

... is this all: - for he to show
the petty nature of the first & second
classes of offences, & the little trouble they
cause. It has been given to the presiding Officer, it
is mentioned that the Magistrate
disposes of them in large batches at a
time.

Thus 20 th Jan 4	he settles	20	minor cases
21 st	"	13	"
31 st April	"	14	"
13 th June	"	19	"
8 th July	"	14	"
27 th Aug.	"	23	"
30 th Aug.	"	15	"
10 th Sept.	"	12	"
21 st Oct.	"	23	"

This is easily explained - it is well
known that after repeated warnings have
failed, the Police find it necessary to make
an example by a general raid against
offenders of this class. In the same way
with Municipal prosecutions, an order
is given to take out summonses against
all those who have not paid their taxes,
and these people are then brought before
the Magistrate all at once; their cases
being of course disposed of with celerity,
as the fact of non-payment is always ad-
mitted by them. Thus the same set of
figures come out for Municipal cases
also, the Sub-Mag on one occasion, the
27th Sept, settling 35 cases.
5. Abstracting, therefore, these two trivial

clear proof

analysis affords

clear proof that he (collector)

has been misled in the estimate he

has formed of the overwhelming

nature of the Tahiti-dan's duties as

Magistrate. It is to be regretted

that he accepted so hastily the

statements that were put before

him.

3. In the first place, from the total

of 1625, or 1623 as he often now

gives it, there must be deducted 186

(Para 2 of Collis's letter), that being the

number of petitions which were

decisively rejected, or for one cause

or another were struck off the file

without any further proceedings being

taken. This leaves 1437, from which

again deducting 306, as petty orders

passed on reports from the Police and

the like, there remains a total of

1131 of regular "Calendar" cases.

4. This, no doubt, has a formidable ap-

pearance, but on carefully digesting

them under several heads they come out

as follows: - Nuisance Cases 267

Municipal Prosecutions 515

Other petty cases 239

Non-petty cases 92

Committable cases 18

1131

40
P. 100
of 1000
1000

41032
1613

of 1000