M.R.O. 1—77,006—9-6-37.

(1) Number of pages_____

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(3) Initials of the Reference_____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1045 Press/Mis.

Dated 2-6-11 18 E.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Rev. 1048

26-11-1886.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Formation of New Districts

Passing orders on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, submitting a scheme for the -

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th October 1885, No. 2855:—

READ—the following G.O., dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public:—

Read—the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, 18th June 1885, No. 10.

With reference to your letters No. 12 (Public), dated the 11th of July, and No. 20 (Revenue), dated the 13th of September 1884, I forwarded, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Governor-General in Council on the subject of the re-organisation of the Madras Civil Service, the grading of appointments in the executive and judicial branches, and other matters bearing on these questions.

No. 68.

2. From that despatch Your Excellency will learn the decision at which I have arrived in Council; and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will now be able to proceed with the preparation of a suitable scheme for the formation of new districts and for the gradation of appointments on the principles indicated.

ENCLOSURE, No. 1.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 18th June 1885, No. 68, (Public).

I have now considered in Council your letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 27, dated the 20th of January last, on the subject of the improvement of the internal administration of the Madras Presidency and of the modifications in the organisation of the Civil Service which the contemplated administrative changes would involve.

Madras Civil Service Re-organisation.

2. The chief object in view is the reduction of the size of some of the larger districts, and the creation of new districts to effect this. One such district has already been formed, and I gather from the letter of the Government of Madras to Your Excellency in Council, dated the 13th of September last, that their decision to abandon the proposal to form the other three districts (which proposal was strongly advocated by that Government in 1878, and was sanctioned by Lord Cranbrook's despatch, dated the 5th of December 1878, No. 140,) was based chiefly upon the belief that no corresponding addition to the strength of their Covenanted Civil Service would be allowed. Your Excellency in Council, however, now explains that this is a misconception of the intentions of the Government of India, and that you would be ready to agree to a reasonable increase of the Covenanted Civil Service, in view of the creation of new districts; and you recognise that some such increase would undoubtedly be necessary.

3. In these circumstances, it appears to me that no sufficient reason exists for postponing the settlement of this question. The grounds on which the proposed measure has been advocated are of such a nature as to satisfy me that no further discussion of its propriety is called for, and that it only remains to prepare a plan for carrying it out at the least cost consistent with efficient administration.

4. The suggestion that the salaries of the Collectors and Judges in Madras should be graded was made with a view to prevent unnecessary expense; and, after careful consideration of the representations of the Madras Government, I see no reason for not adopting in Madras a system which has long been in force in other provinces without producing any of the evils or inconveniences of which the Madras Government is apprehensive.

5. I desire, therefore, that the Government of Madras may be requested to prepare a definite scheme for effecting the proposed changes, namely, the creation of three additional districts, and the regradation of offices. The gradation of salaries should not be of such a nature as to cause any general reduction of salaries in the Presidency of Madras, but only a re-arrangement of them on a graded scale, approximating to those in other provinces, due allowance being made for differences of organisation, such as the absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department and the like.

6. The proposals referred to in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of your letter, and summarised in the 22nd paragraph of the letter from the Government of Madras to Your Excellency in Council of the 13th of September last, for strengthening the district administration meet with my approval, and may at once be carried into effect.

7. I have forwarded to the Government of Madras, for their information and guidance, a copy of this despatch.

Read—also the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 25th July 1885, No. 1323.

I am directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council to paragraph 5 of the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 68, dated 18th June last, on the subject of the measures which should be taken for improving the internal administration of the Madras Presidency. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the definite scheme for effecting the proposed changes, namely, the creation of three additional districts and the regradation of offices will be prepared and submitted to the Government of India with as little delay as is consistent with the due consideration of the questions involved.

Enclosed in despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Madras Government, No. 10, of the same date.

Order—dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public.

The above papers will be transferred to the Board of Revenue, with the request that they will draw up a definite scheme for effecting the changes in the administration of the Presidency, which have been ordered by the Government of India. The marginally-noted papers * will also be communicated to the Board for their information in connection with the question.

2. The Government of India have been requested to state what increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service they would be prepared to sanction in view of the creation of three new districts, and their reply will be communicated to the Board.

3. It is requested that the Board will take the whole question into consideration at a very early date, and submit their proposals with as little delay as possible.

* Note on organisation of the Civil Service, and grading by Mr. Stokes.

File connected with—
G.O., 24th March 1882, No. 185-A, Public.
" 9th Feb. 1883, " 251, Financial.
" 17th Nov. 1882, " 1396-97, Pub.
" 16th Feb. 1883, " 369, Financial.

Letter to India, No. 1033, dated 13th September 1884, Revenue.

READ—also the following G.O., dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 2113, Public.

Read—the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 20th August 1885, No. 1448.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1793, Miscellaneous, dated the 30th ultimo, making certain inquiries in connection with the proposed administrative changes in the Madras Presidency; and asking for a copy of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State to which His Lordship's despatch, No. 68, Public, dated 18th June 1885, was a reply.

2. In reply, I am to forward, as requested, a copy of the despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 27, dated the 20th January 1885. As regards the first inquiry in your letter under acknowledgment, I am to refer you to Home Department letter, No. 1323, dated the 25th July 1885, and to say that it is the desire of the Government of India that the Madras Government should at once proceed to frame definite proposals for giving effect to the orders of the Secretary of State. Pending the receipt of these proposals, the Governor-General in Council does not consider it necessary to give further instructions regarding the matter.

3. With reference to the inquiry as to the increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, which the Government of India would be prepared to sanction in view of the creation of three new districts, I am to invite attention to paragraph 4 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 20th January 1885, and to say that it is not possible for the Governor-General in Council to give any definite promise or undertaking as to the increase which will be allowed, as this must depend on the addition to the number of covenanted charges involved in the creation of the three new districts. It should, however, be understood that the increase to the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service must be restricted within the narrowest limits consistent with the proper administration of the new districts and the general administrative requirements of the Madras Presidency, full use being made of suitable uncovenanted agency.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Despatch from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, (Salaries, &c.,—Administration), to the Right Honorable the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Calcutta, 20th January 1885, No. 27.

With our despatches marginally noted, we transmitted, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of correspondence which had taken place with the Government of Madras on the subject of various questions affecting the improvement of the general internal administration of that Presidency. The more important of these questions had reference to the opening out of new districts, the introduction of a scheme of graded pay for Collectors and Judges, the substitution of Executive and Revenue Commissioners for the Board of Revenue, and the creation of a small staff of Assistant Judges. In our despatch of the 25th July 1884, we explained the circumstances under which we had accepted the opinion of the Madras Government that the Board of Revenue should be maintained in view of the fact that an Act had been passed by the local Legislature effecting certain changes in its constitution and in the distribution of business between its members. With the same despatch we forwarded a copy of our final instructions * to the Madras Government regarding the other questions involved, and we expressed our hope that, if our proceedings were approved, Your Lordship would indicate to the Government of Madras the propriety of bringing these long-pending reforms to an early settlement. Your Lordship will observe that in our letter to the Madras Government of the 10th June 1884, we laid stress upon the fact that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had, as long ago as 1878, expressed † approval of the proposal that district officers in the Madras Presidency should be graded in the same way as in other parts of India, and we reiterated our view that both Collectors and Judges should be so graded: that the pay of the senior grade

No. 237, (Financial), dated 25th July 1884.
" 33, (Judicial), " 29th Sept. "

* Home Department letter to Madras Government, No. 763, dated 10th June 1884.

† Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 140 (Public), dated 5th December 1878.

should be fixed at Rs. 2,250 per mensem, and that of the junior grade at Rs. 1,800 per mensem: and that the number of appointments in the first grade should be to the number in the second in the proportion of two to one. We further pointed out that if, as appeared to be the case, His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Madras High Court were agreed that the establishment of a staff of Assistant Judges was unnecessary, and if such appointments were not created, it might be desirable to establish a grade of Sub-Collectors on a rate of pay intermediate between that of the present Sub-Collectors (Rs. 1,166-10-8) and the new second grade Judges and Collectors on Rs. 1,800 a-month. Lastly, we requested to be informed what steps were being taken to give effect to the orders regarding the further opening out of new districts and on the other matters discussed in our letter * of 30th January 1883.

* Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 237, dated 25th July 1884.

2. We have now the honor to transmit a further communication † from the Madras Government, a copy of which has, we understand, been forwarded direct to Your Lordship, setting forth the matured opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the various subjects under discussion. This letter deals not only with the particular improvements and reforms which we have advocated in the internal administration of the Madras Presidency, but also with the general question of the strength and recruitment of the Covenanted Civil Service throughout India. As to this latter question, and also as regards the proposals made in paragraph 19 of the letter from the Madras Government on the subject of the rate of recruitment which should be fixed for the Madras Civil Service during the next few years, we would invite attention to our separate despatches marginally noted.‡

† No. 1033, dated 13th September 1884.

‡ No. 18 (Financial), dated 13th January 1885.
No. 2 (Public), dated 20th January 1885.

3. So far as the administrative questions are concerned, Your Lordship will observe that the Madras Government has now decided to abandon the proposal to form new districts, on the ground that it would be impossible to provide a proper staff for such districts from the Covenanted Civil Service, unless the strength of that Service is increased; while any attempt to constitute new districts with an inadequate staff must necessarily fail to secure the objects in view. It is added that the present division of the districts suits the geographical features of the country better than any which has been proposed, that the expense involved in the formation of new districts is greater than the Madras Government can meet, that small districts such as those which it is proposed to open out are altogether foreign to the Madras system, and that the effect of the proposal generally would be to disorganise the administration without effecting improvement of any kind.

4. As regards the arguments summarised in the foregoing paragraph, we may observe that we have never doubted that the rate fixed for the normal recruitment of the Madras Civil Service would require to be adjusted with reference to the number of covenanted charges ultimately settled, and that an addition to the number of districts which involves an addition to the number of covenanted charges, may entail a moderate increase to the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service. In paragraph 9 of our letter § to the Madras Government, dated 30th January 1883, it was certainly stated that it was not possible to increase the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, but this was said, not in view of any addition which might be made to the number of covenanted charges by the opening out of new districts, but with reference to the extension of subdivisions which we were anxious to show could be placed in charge of uncovenanted officers. With regard to the statement that the present division of districts in the Madras Presidency is better suited to the geographical features of the country than any which has been proposed, and that the formation of small districts is to be deprecated as being opposed to the system in force in Madras, we would observe that the disadvantages to good administration resulting from the inconveniently large size of several of the districts in the Madras Presidency were set forth in the letter from the Madras Government, No. 682,‖ dated 18th April 1878, which originated the present correspondence and advocated the immediate creation of four, and the ultimate formation of eight, new districts. In that letter, so far from opposing the creation of smaller districts as being foreign to the Madras organisation, the Madras Government referred to the smaller area of districts in other Presidencies as affording an argument in favour of increasing the number of districts in the Madras Presidency. In addressing Your Lordship on the subject in that year,¶ the Madras Government referred to the proposal to create additional districts as "necessary to the due and efficient administration of the Government," and as "an urgent executive need." It was also said that early relief was "absolutely essential to the present over-tasked Collectors of Bellary, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevelly." In fact, the view now put forward by the present Government of Madras is entirely inconsistent with all previous conclusions on the subject. We ourselves see no sufficient ground for doubting the correctness of the decision already arrived at regarding the propriety of increasing the number of districts by at least four. But it is difficult

§ Enclosure No. 6 in despatch to Secretary of State, No. 237, dated 25th July 1884.

‖ Forwarded with despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 77, dated 26th September 1878.

¶ From Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 46, dated 14th October 1878.

to force a reform of this kind upon the Local Government, and if the Madras Government can see its way to a thorough subdivision of the existing districts (a matter to be further referred to below), it may be possible to postpone for the present the creation of new districts. We do not, however, accept the plea put forward that the Madras Government is unable to bear the expense which would be involved in buildings and establishments, and in services other than land-revenue, with due regard to calls upon Provincial funds for objects which are of greater importance.

5. In connection with the question of grading district officers in the Madras Presidency on the same principle as is adopted in other Provinces, the Madras Government urges that the constitution of second-class collectorates will introduce grave inequality; that the smallest of the Madras districts is a heavier charge than a first-grade district in other Provinces; that the proposal to assimilate the salaries in Madras and the Northern Provinces is wrong; that there is no ground for any reduction of Madras salaries, which reduction, if carried out, must tend to produce inefficiency, and, lastly, that the system of grading proposed by us, in so far as it is purely personal, and has no relation to offices, infringes the conditions on which that system has received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

6. With regard to the last but most important of the objections summarised in the foregoing paragraph, we would observe that in our despatch No. 77, dated 26th September 1878, we informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State that we had suggested to the Madras Government the desirability of revising and grading, as has been done in other Provinces, the scales of salary for Collectors and Judges so as to reduce to a minimum the cost of the new districts. In reply to that despatch Lord Cranbrook informed * us that he entertained no doubt as to the propriety of this suggestion, which we need hardly explain was based upon the system of grading in force in every other Province, and which we considered it desirable to introduce in Madras. The statement now made by the Madras Government that the system proposed by us infringes the conditions on which a system of grading has received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State appears to be based on Lord Hartington's despatch No. 81 (Public), dated 13th July 1882. We need hardly remark that this despatch was written with reference to the general question of the re-organisation of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Services in India, which is still under our consideration, and not with reference to the particular proposals for the improvement of the administration in the Madras Presidency. Moreover, we do not understand that the particular proposals which we have made for grading offices in the Madras Presidency are open to the objections raised in Lord Hartington's despatch of the 13th July 1882, inasmuch as our proposals do not involve the establishment of gradations of persons. Nor do we understand Lord Hartington's remarks to mean that he would require the pay of the proposed new grades to be attached to particular districts, which is the interpretation the Madras Government has apparently adopted.

* Despatch from Secretary of State, to Government of India, No 140, dated 5th December 1878.

7. Of the benefits to be anticipated from the introduction into the Madras Presidency of a system of gradation of the salaries of district officers, we continue to be firmly convinced, and we can see nothing in the present letter from the Madras Government to justify us in altering this view, which is confirmed by the experience gained of the working of the gradation system in other Provinces. Your Lordship will observe that in our letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1214,† dated 15th September last, we were careful to explain that it was quite open to the Local Government, in submitting a scheme, to propose such scales of pay for, and proportions between, the grades of district officers as might seem to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council to be most suited to the circumstances of the Presidency and most fitted to ensure equable promotion.

† Enclosed in despatch to Secretary of State, No 33, dated 29th September 1884.

8. With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Madras Government, we consider it desirable to explain that one of our objects in suggesting the introduction of the grading system was certainly to effect savings which might partially meet the extra expense involved in creating new districts, but it formed no part of our plan to effect such savings, except in so far as they might facilitate the carrying out of necessary administrative improvements.

9. As regards the argument in favor of the maintenance of the present rates of pay, based upon the large size of the districts in the Madras Presidency, we cannot, for one moment, admit that any considerations as to the size of the Madras districts would warrant us in treating the Collectors of those districts as Commissioners in other Provinces, and in giving them more pay than is allowed to officers of the same class and standing elsewhere. The difference in the size of the districts does not imply any difference in the character of the Collector's work, and does not, in our opinion, afford any sufficient reason for allowing a higher rate of pay than is attached to similar appointments in other Provinces. The size of the district and the amount of its revenue merely determine the scale of subordinate establishments necessary to carry on the work under the Collector's supervision.

10. Your Lordship will gather from what we have said above that we do not consider that the conclusions of the Madras Government on this important question should be accepted. We

continue to think that the advantages to be gained from the introduction of the system of grading district officers are such as to render the immediate introduction of that system highly desirable in the public interests. We regret very much that we should have failed to convince the Madras Government of the propriety of effecting these reforms; and as we do not believe that it would serve any useful purpose to prolong the present correspondence with the Local Government, we have no alternative but to lay all the facts before your Lordship, in view to the issue of such orders as may seem expedient. In our opinion, the Madras Government should be required to introduce with as little delay as possible a system of grading the salaries of district officers similar to that in force in other Provinces, but with any modifications which may be shown to be necessary in order to meet the particular circumstances of the Madras Presidency.

11. We turn, in conclusion, to paragraphs 20 to 22 of the letter from the Madras Government relating to the measures which His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council proposes to take with a view to strengthen the district administration. These measures which consist in the formation of five new subdivisions in the districts of Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and in a substantial addition* to the permanent staff of Deputy Collectors, so as to ensure that the Collectors shall always be free from the direct charge of taluks, meet with our cordial approval. We are satisfied that the extension of the subdivisional system must be regarded as an important feature in any reforms which may be introduced in the administration of the Madras Presidency, and we think that the proposed extension of that system is to be viewed with much satisfaction. It is essential even if there is to be no present creation of new districts.

* Class.	Salary.	Sanctioned Number.	Proposed Number.
	Rs.		
1	700	1	1
2	600	4	5
3	500	8	11
4	400	17	22
5	300	12	16
6	250	8	10
		50	65

12. It is also proposed to place on a permanent footing the present staff of temporary Deputy Collectors, power being reserved to the Local Government to make occasional appointments of temporary Deputy Collectors when such appointments may be necessary. To these proposals we have no objection, and we would accordingly ask your Lordship to sanction the scheme recommended by the Madras Government. The net increased cost is estimated at Rs. 8,534 per mensem, or Rs. 1,02,408 per annum, and this sum will be provided by the Madras Government from Provincial funds.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 30th July 1885, Mis. No. 1793.

With reference to copy of despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, noted in the margin, which His Lordship has forwarded to this Government for information and guidance, I am directed to inquire whether it is the wish of the Government of India that the Government of Madras should at once proceed to give effect to the orders which have been received, or should wait for further instructions from the Government of India. I am also directed to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, this Government may be furnished with a copy of the despatch sent from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, to which the Secretary of State replies in the despatch above referred to.

No. 68, Public, dated 18th June 1885.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council would further be glad to be informed as to what increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service the Government of India would be prepared to sanction, in view of the creation of three new districts in this Presidency.

Order—dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 2113, Public.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, in continuation of G.O., No. 1916, Mis., dated 13th August 1885.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with enclosure to be returned,
and with copy of letter, No. 1793, dated 30th July 1885.

Resolution—dated 13th October 1885, No. 2855.

The Board are directed to draw up a definite scheme for carrying out the two following measures, intended to improve the internal administration of the Presidency, viz:—

(1) the creation of three additional districts;
(2) the re-gradation of the offices of Collector and of Judge.

2. The Board accordingly submit the following:—

Firstly, as regards the three new districts, they propose that they shall be called—

(1) the Ongole district;
(2) the Vellore district;
(3) the Dindigul district.

The Ongole district might comprise the present Palnád, Vinukonda and Narsaraopet taluks of the Kistna district; the Cumbum and Márkápur taluks of the Kurnool district; and the Ongole taluk and Podili and Darsi zemindari divisions of the Nellore district.

The Vellore district might comprise the Pólúr, Wandiwash, Wálajá, Arcot, Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks and the Kangundi and Kárvetnagar zemindaris and Arni jaghír of the present North Arcot district, as well as the Tirupatúr taluk of Salem. The remainder of the North Arcot district, consisting of the Chittoor, Palmanér, and Chandragiri taluks with the zemindaris of Punganúr and Kálahasti might then be added to the taluks of Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and Veyalpad in Cuddapah to form a district, which might be called the Chittoor district instead of North Arcot. With reference to the transfer of the Kálahasti zemindari to Chingleput, which was once contemplated, the Board invite perusal of G.O., of 17th June 1871, No. 1084, Revenue Department, and the connected papers.

The Dindigul district might be composed of the taluks of Periyakulam, Palni and Dindigul in Madura, and the taluks of Karúr, Udamalpet and Dhárápuram in the Coimbatore district.

The two taluks of Srívilliputur and Satur might then be transferred from Tinnevelly to Madura; the taluk of Námakal to Trichinopoly from Salem.

The result of these changes on the areas, populations, and revenues of the existing districts is shown in the appended Statement A, and a suggested redistribution of divisional charges in the appended Statement B.

3. The Board have refrained from suggesting the formation of a Maliah Commissionership in the Northern Circars, to include the whole of the Agency tracts in the Godávari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts, because they gather from the Government of India's letter of November 8th, 1881, No. 1807 (printed at page 47 of the confidential packet circulated with the Madras Government's letter to the Government of India of March 24th, 1882), that, for some special reasons, (which have not been communicated to the Board) they did not wish those districts touched in any general re-arrangement of charges.

4. *Secondly*, as regards the gradation of the offices of Collector and Judge, the Board observe that the Secretary of State, in his despatch of July 13th, 1882, No. 81 (Public), to the Government of India, accepted the principle of the proposal of that Government to re-grade the emoluments of both the executive and judicial branches of the service in such a manner as to ensure regular promotion and the *approximate* equalisation of the rates of pay attached, in different provinces, to the performance of similar duties, subject to the remarks made in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch, and on the understanding that it is intended to establish gradations of *offices* and not gradations of *persons*. The remarks in paragraph 5 of the despatch were to the effect that it would doubtless be found that in different provinces similar names of offices by no means imply identical duties and responsibilities; and, therefore, in arranging and distributing salaries among different offices serious errors might occur, unless these and other analogous distinctions were well ascertained and carefully observed. Again, in his last despatch of June 18th, 1885,

No. 68 (Public), after reconsideration of the matured views of the Government of Madras as set out in their letter of September 13th, 1884, No. 1033, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State directs that "the gradation of salaries should not be of such a nature as to cause any general reduction of salaries in the Presidency of Madras, but only a re-arrangement of them on a graded scale *approximating* to those in other provinces, due allowance being made for difference of organisations, such as the absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department and the like." It is thus clear to the Board that the Secretary of State does not wish the salaries in Madras to be reduced to the same rates as in Bengal, but only that the principle of graded salaries should be accepted and acted on, he having justly appreciated the greater responsibilities and heavier duties attaching to a Madras collectorate than to a collectorate in Bengal or the North-West Provinces, and having also given due weight to the fact that, while in Bengal and the North-West Provinces the districts are about half the size of the smallest Madras districts (except the Nílgiris and the town of Madras), there are both Revenue Commissioners and the Board of Revenue in each province, but no Commissioners in Madras. The Board, therefore, consider that the graded salaries in Madras are intended to be higher than in other provinces in India, and should be fixed according to the importance of the various district charges. On this principle, they therefore submit the following scale for consideration and orders:—

	RS.
Five 1st-class collectorates, viz.—	
Malabar, Tanjore, Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam at	2,500
Nineteen 2nd-class collectorates, viz.—	
Kistna, Ongole, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vellore, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madura, Tinnevelly, and South Canara at ...	2,300
One 3rd-class collectorate, viz.:—	
The Nílgiris at	2,000

	RS.
5 × 2,500 =	12,500
19 × 2,300 =	43,700
1 × 2,000 =	2,000
25)	58,200
	2,328

These salaries give an average of Rs. 2,328 per mensem, which is somewhat less than the uniform rate now drawn, namely, Rs. 2,333-5-4, as shown in the margin.

5. The salaries above stated are irrespective of fixed tentage, and in the case of Madras of the allowance as Protector of Emigrants.

6. Having regard to the reduced areas of the old collectorates from which the three new districts have been made up, and to the relatively small area of these latter districts, and also to the proposal which the Government have approved, namely, that Collectors should themselves be relieved of all divisional charge, the Board have drawn up a list (Statement C) showing what divisional officers will be required under their scheme in all the districts affected by the proposed changes. Under the heading of "Passed Assistants and General Duties Deputy Collectors," they have shown figures which represent these two classes of officers combined, that is, in those districts against which the number 2 or 3 is entered, if there is a passed Assistant, there will be only one or two General Duties Deputy Collectors as the case may be; but otherwise there will be two or three of the latter class. With a full staff of Assistant Collectors in the Presidency, it will rarely happen that more than five or six passed Assistants are available for divisional charges in the whole Presidency, as they are, as a rule, promoted to act as Head Assistants very shortly after they have passed their examinations by the Second Standard. Consequently, in calculating the number of such Assistants likely to be holding divisional charges, the Board do not think it would be safe to reckon on more than five.

7. The nett results of the above proposals is an increase of three Collectors, and twenty-six Deputy Collectors and passed Assistants, and, allowing for five of the latter class, there would be twenty-one* Deputy Collectors in excess of the number (50) already sanctioned; but as there are sixteen temporary Deputy Collectors, who might, perhaps, all be confirmed in the grade, there would only be five really additional Deputy Collectors needed. On the other hand, there would be a decrease of one in the number of Head Assistant Collectors.

	Present Number.	Proposed Number.	Increase.
1st Grade on Rs. 700 ..	1	1	..
2nd do. on ,, 600 ..	4	6	2
3rd do. on ,, 500 ..	8	11	3
4th do. on ,, 400 ..	17	24	7
5th do. on ,, 300 ..	12	17	5
6th do. on ,, 250 ..	8	12	4
Total ..	50	71	21

The total cost of the proposed new district establishments would then be Rs. 204,288-10-8.

8. As regards the regrading of judicial appointments in connection with the proposed three new collectorates and the consequent alterations in ten of the present districts, the Board are of opinion, after consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hutchins, that, provided section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the grouping of one or more districts into sessions divisions, is modified (a course which they understand has been recommended by the High Court), there will be no necessity for appointing any additional District Judges, as the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the new districts of Ongole, Vellore, and Dindigul may remain vested very much as at present, viz.:

(1) In the case of Ongole, in the three District Courts of Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool, which now exercise that jurisdiction over those taluks of each of those districts which are proposed to be combined to form the new Ongole district.

(2) In the case of the Vellore district the jurisdiction over the whole of the new district would vest in the Chittoor District Court, which will thus have four more taluks brought under its jurisdiction than are so at present. An additional Sub-Judge will, therefore, be necessary, who might be advantageously stationed at Vellore.

(3) In the case of the Dindigul district, the jurisdiction over the three Coimbatore taluks would remain, as at present, with the Coimbatore District Court, that of the three transferred Madura taluks with the Madura District Court, while that over the Sátúr and Srívilliputur taluks of Tinnevelly would be transferred to Madura, where, to enable the additional criminal work to be disposed of, an Assistant Judge would require to be appointed. One of the Madura Sub-Judges could then be transferred to Dindigul. In addition to these arrangements an Assistant Judge should, the Board consider, be appointed to Tanjore in place of one of the Tanjore Sub-Judges, who may be transferred to Vellore. A second Assistant Judge should be appointed to Calicut, and a third to Rajahmundry. At last two additional District Munsifs would also be required,—one in the Salem and one in the Ongole district.

The Board would then grade the Judgeships as follows:—

	Per Mensem. RS.
Four 1st-class—	
South Malabar, Tanjore, Madura and Godávari ...	2,750
Sixteen 2nd-class—	
Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, North Malabar, South Canara	2,300
Four Assistant Judgeships at—	
Calicut, Tanjore, Rajahmundry and Madura	1,500

9. The Board strongly urge the constitution of Assistant Judgeships as training schools for judicial officers, and have suggested the pay of the 1st-class Judges being put at a higher figure than that of 1st-class Collectors, because there are fewer prizes open to Judges than to Collectors. As regards the other Judges, they consider it absolutely necessary that they should be all of one class, as otherwise it would follow that the lightest courts, to which the lowest salaries would be attached, would always be presided over by the least efficient Judges to the manifest injustice of the people living within their respective jurisdictions.

10. The Board presume that the new scale of reduced salaries for Collectors and Judges will not affect existing incumbents, this principle having been already accepted by Government in paragraph 17 of G.O., dated March 18th, 1884, No. 396, in respect of subordinate officers likely to be affected by the proposed new scheme for the revision of the Subordinate Revenue establishments.

11. The Board append a financial statement showing the result of all their proposals in one view. From this it will be seen that the nett increase of cost amounts to Rs. 40,000 per mensem or Rs. 4,80,000 per annum. Of this sum, Rs. 80,400 represents the annual increase due to the grading of Collectors; Rs. 1,33,200, the increase due to the grading of Judges and the creation of certain new judicial appointments; and Rs. 2,66,400, the increase due to the creation of the three new districts.

12. Nothing has been taken into account in the above for the cost of erecting new buildings. The rough estimate made by Government in paragraph 21 of their letter of March 24th, 1882, No. 185-A, to the Government of India, viz., Rs. 4,00,000, will probably suffice.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

[Statement

No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements including grading of Collectors and Judges.

Items.	PRESENT.			PROPOSED.			INCREASE OF			DECREASE OF		
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	Cost per Annum.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	Cost per Annum.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	Cost per Annum.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	Cost per Annum.
	NO.	RS.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Officers.												
Collectors	22	51,500	6,18,000	25	58,200 0 0	6,98,400	3	6,700 0 0	80,400	..	..	..
Sub-Collectors	15	17,500	2,10,000	15	17,500 0 0	2,10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Assistant and Special Asst. Collectors ..	24	18,440	2,21,280	23	17,671 10 8	2,12,060	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	9,220
Passed Asst. Collectors ..	..	..	..	5	2,800 0 0	33,600	5	2,800 0 0	33,600	..	..	..
General Duties Deputy Collectors	29	10,650	1,27,800	47	17,900 0 0	2,14,800	18	7,250 0 0	87,000	..	..	..
Treasury Deputy Collectors	21	8,850	1,06,200	24	9,600 0 0	1,15,200	3	750 0 0	9,000	..	..	..
Total of Revenue Officers	111	1,06,940	12,83,280	139	1,23,671 10 8	14,84,060	29	17,500 0 0	2,10,000	1	768 5 4	9,220
Judges	20	45,600	5,47,200	20	47,800 0 0	5,73,600	..	2,200 0 0	26,400	..	..	..
Assistant Judges ..	..	..	..	4	6,000 0 0	72,000	4	6,000 0 0	72,000	..	..	..
Total Judicial Officers	20	45,600	5,47,200	24	53,800 0 0	6,45,600	4	8,200 0 0	98,400	..	..	..
Total of Revenue and Judicial Officers ..	131	1,52,540	18,30,480	163	1,77,471 10 8	21,29,660	33	25,700 0 0	3,08,400	1	768 5 4	9,220
Establishments of —												
Collectors including treasury	1,929	46,476	5,57,712	2,262	53,834 0 0	6,46,008	333	7,358 0 0	88,296	..	..	..
Sub-Collectors	308	6,388	76,656	280	5,200 0 0	62,400	..	..	..	28	1,188 0 0	14,256
Head Assistant and Special Asst. Collectors ..	259	4,217	50,604	289	5,460 0 0	65,520	30	1,243 0 0	14,916	..	..	..
Passed Asst. Collectors .	..	..	..	55	1,000 0 0	12,000	55	1,000 0 0	12,000	..	..	..
General Duties Deputy Collectors	249	3,670	44,040	540	9,755 0 0	1,17,060	291	6,085 0 0	73,020	..	..	..
District Press	248	3,743	44,916	287	4,333 0 0	51,996	39	590 0 0	7,080	..	..	..
Births and Deaths Registration	40	900	10,800	46	1,035 0 0	12,420	6	135 0 0	1,620	..	..	..
Total Revenue Establishments ..	3,033	65,394	7,84,728	3,759	80,617 0 0	9,6,7404	754	16,411 0 0	1,96,932	28	1,188 0 0	14,256
Assistant Judges' Establishments	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	14,400	..	1,200 0 0	14,400	..	..	..
Total Revenue and Judicial Establishments	..	65,394	7,84 728	..	81,817 0 0	9,81,804	..	17,611 0 0	2,11,332	..	1,188 0 0	14,256
Grand Total of Officers and Establishments ..	..	2,17,934	26,15,208	..	2,59,288 10 8	31,11,464	..	41,354 10 8	4,96,256	..	..	..
Add cost of two additional District Munsifs and their establishments							..	760 0 0	9,120	..	..	..
Add cost of District Treasury Guards for the three new treasuries at Rs. 95-5-4 for each							..	286 0 0	3,432	..	..	..
Add cost of increase in the Police Department as reported by the Inspector-General of Police							..	2,434 0 0	29,208	..	..	..
Add cost of Medical Subordinates for the new districts							..	1,450 0 0	17,400	..	..	..
Add travelling allowance for officers and establishments in the three new districts, at Rs. 917 for each district, being the rate reported to the Government of India in letter of 8th September 1881, No. 1212							..	2,751 0 0	33,012	..	..	..
Add Miscellaneous charges in the three new districts, at Rs. 700 for each district, being the rate reported to the Government of India in letter, dated 8th September 1881, No. 1212							..	2,100 0 0	25,200	..	..	..
Add Miscellaneous charges for the office of the four Assistant Judges and two District Munsifs							..	959 5 4	11,512	..	..	..
Total additions ..							..	10,740 5 4	1,28,884	..	..	..
Total increase ..							..	52,095 0 0	6,25,140	..	..	..
Deduct increase due to revision of Revenue establishments included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	109	2,437 0 0	29,244
Deduct cost of nine unpassed Assistants and two Probationers now on duty not included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	11	3,915 0 0	46,980
Deduct cost of sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G O., No 105, dated 12th January 1887, now on duty not included in the foregoing calculations.							..	..	..	16	4,600 0 0	55,200
Deduct cost of temporary establishments for Assistant, &c., Collectors now existing not included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	44	1,143 0 0	13,716
Total deductions ..							..	..	..	180	12,095 0 0	1,45,140
Net increase after the additions and reductions ..							..	40,000 0 0	4,80,000	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Area, Population and Land Revenue of the Present and Proposed Districts with the Number of Taluks and Zamindaris in each.

Districts.	Present Districts. Number of Taluks and Zamindaris. Number of Taluks.	Number of Zamindaris.	Total.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
Affected Districts.						Rs.
1. Kistna	8	2	10	6,036	1,226,913	34,10,336
2. Nellore	9	1	10	6,762	907,887	20,04,985
3. Kurnool	6	..	6	6,379	484,652	10,79,626
4. Ongole (new) ..	6	2	8	6,566	827,815	13,56,280
5. Cuddapah	8	..	8	6,073	817,820	13,76,374
6. Chittoor (North Arcot)	6	2	8	6,971	800,256	10,41,833
7. Vellore (new) ..	7	3	10	4,939	1,490,753	19,71,095
8. Salem	7	..	7	6,273	1,175,041	15,01,391
9. Trichinopoly ..	6	..	6	4,356	1,469,610	18,69,683
10. Coimbatore ..	7	..	7	6,814	1,172,731	17,75,025
11. Madura	2	5	7	6,370	1,774,753	19,85,790
12. Tinnevelly ..	7	..	7	4,262	1,385,253	22,55,474
13. Dindigul (new) ..	6	..	6	6,140	1,193,380	16,55,055
Unaffected Districts.	The same as at present.					

Districts.	Present Districts. Number of Taluks and Zamindaris. Number of Taluks.	Number of Zamindaris.	Total.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
Affected Districts.						Rs.
1. Kistna	11	2	13	8,471	1,548,480	42,04,281
2. Nellore	10	3	13	8,739	1,220,256	23,53,209
3. Kurnool	8	..	8	7,338	678,551	12,93,660
4. Cuddapah	11	..	11	8,738	1,121,038	18,09,692
5. North Arcot	9	5	14	7,503	1,817,814	24,16,826
6. Salem	9	..	9	7,729	1,599,595	20,08,080
7. Trichinopoly	5	..	5	3,647	1,215,033	15,25,678
8. Coimbatore	10	..	10	7,804	1,657,690	25,91,861
9. Madura	6	2	8	8,101	2,168,680	22,78,267
10. Tinnevelly	9	..	9	5,381	1,699,747	27,98,216
Districts Unaffected.						
11. Chingleput	6	..	6	2,840	981,381	17,23,681
12. Ganjam	3	70	73	8,313	1,749,604	12,50,843
13. Vizagapatam	2	22	24	17,380	2,481,284	14,35,341
14. Godavari	10	3	13	7,345	1,795,369	44,44,285
15. Bellary	8	..	8	5,740	726,275	12,78,218
16. Anantapur	7	..	7	5,103	599,889	8,94,177
17. Tanjore	9	..	9	3,654	2,130,393	43,42,118
18. Madras	1	..	1	29	405,848	76,801
19. Nilgiris	1	..	1	957	91,034	65,205
20. South Arcot	8	..	8	4,873	1,814,738	32,59,511
21. South Canara	5	..	5	3,902	959,514	12,74,500
22. Malabar	9	..	9	5,765	2,354,234	18,23,351

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of Divisional Charges in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			..	..	Rs. ..	
Ganjam.	Collector (Chatrapur) ..					
		Zamindaris.				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Chatrapur).	1. Palur	24	5,605	..	
		2. Humma	9	3,787	..	
		3. Kallikot	231	55,211	..	
		4. Birdi	47	13,928	..	
		Total ..	311	78,531	..	
		Maliah Tract.				
		1. Pandakhalla	70	5,670	..	
		Government Taluk.				
	Principal Assistant Collector (Chicacole).	1. Chicacole	412	164,609	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Sri Kurmam of Vizianagrum Zamindari ..	Not given.	18,283	..	
		3. Karakavalsa	49	8,054	..	
		4. Munagavalasa		4,125	..	
		5. Gottipalli and Yembaram.		5,348	..	
		6. Pata Tekkali	178	14,617	..	
		7. Raghunadhapur ..		15,419	..	
		8. Tembur		3,786	..	
		9. Nowgam		2,032	..	
		10. Nandigam		10,702	..	
		11. Talagam		12,388	..	
		12. Bharinigam		36	..	
		13. Penta		634	..	
		14. Chinnarigokarnapalli		35	..	
		15. Khallada		1,807	..	
		16. Bejjipalle		185	..	
		17. Potuluru		44	..	
		18. Tarla	52	27,035	..	
		19. Chakipalli	Not given.	851	..	
		20. Konsulakotturu ..	Do.	606	..	
		21. Tarlipeta	..	394	..	
		22. Chinnatungam	..	416	..	
		23. Peddatungam	..	433	..	
		24. Tollavalsa *alias* Tallabhadra	..	295	..	
		25. Jarjangi	..	1,627	..	
		26. Yellamanchili	..	508	..	
		27. Boddam	..	217	..	
		28. Balamarapalavalsa ..	..	705	..	
		29. Gopalpur	..	5,430	..	
		30. Chittivalsa	..	5,094	..	
		31. Urlam	..	11,536	..	
		32. Danta	..	3,120	..	
		33. Tilar	..	6,832	..	
		34. Savadam	..	1,164	..	
		35. Akkayavalsa	..	931	..	
		36. Santa Lakshmipuram ..	..	589	..	
		37. Talasamudram	..	862	..	
		38. Susaram	..	321	..	
		39. Rajapuram	..	198	..	
		40. Seddibehar Kottur ..	..	119	..	
		41. Jonnapadu	..	79	..	
		42. Malagam	..	737	..	
		43. Parlakimedi	639	210,980	..	
		44. *Do. Maliah Tracts.	354	39,152	..	
		Total ..	1,684	612,635	..	
	Senior Assistant Collector (Berhampur).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Berhampur	521	271,447	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Atagada (Kolladi and Boridakhandi Mittahs) ..	265	58,372	..	
		3. Pedda Kimedi	195	48,275	..	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fash 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Zamindaris—cont.			Rs.	
Ganjam—*cont.*	Senior Assistant Collector (Berhampur)—*cont.*	4. Chikati	109	45,636	..	
		5. Surangi	75	15,212	..	
		6. Jarada	38	6,884	..	
		7. Jalantra	101	22,784	..	
		8. Baruva	8	4,653	..	
		9. Peta		4,171	..	
		10. Mandasa	132	35,532	..	
		11. Budarasingi	22	4,031	..	
		Maliah Tracts.				
		12. Pedakimedi, Surangi, Budarasingi, Jarada, Jalantra and Mandasa ..	457	35,460	..	
		Total ..	1,923	552,487	..	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Russellkonda).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Goomsur	1,121	174,013	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Atagadá (Atagadá Mittah).	..	42,531	..	
		3. Dharakot	125	24,347	..	
		4. Sergadá	24	11,562	..	
		5. Chinnakimedi or Pratápagiri	189	35,054	..	
		6. Aska	21	7,928	..	
		7. Kurla		6,037	..	
		8. Devabhumi		4,189	..	
		9. Bodagada	141	14,870	..	
		Total ..	1,621	321,231	..	
	Special Assistant Agent (Russellkonda, in the low country, and Balliguda in the Maliahs).	*Maliah Tracts.*				
		1. Chokkapad	98	7,377	..	
		2. Bodagada Maliahs ..	309	15,341	..	
		3. Goomsur Maliahs ..	322	55,154	..	
		4. Chinnakimedi Maliahs inclusive of Kattingia, Parinjbidi, Chendragiri, Damagiri, Birakota, Chandiput and Raipur ..	1,975	101,178	..	
		Total ..	2,704	179,050	..	
		Grand Total ..	8,313	1,749,604	12,50,843	
Vizagapatam.	Collector (Vizagapatam) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Vizagapatam).	*Zamindaris.*				
		1. Vizagapatam	142	85,437	..	
		2. Srangavarapukota ..	102	126,610	..	
		3. Do. Hill Tracts.	216	3,182	..	
		Total ..	460	215,229	..	
	Principal Assistant Collector (Narsapatam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Golgonda	161	97,748	89,770	
		2. Sarvasiddhi	347	131,754	1,36 208	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Viravilli	504	176,052	..	
		4. Anakapalli	313	131,637	..	
		5. Hill Tracts of Golgonda and Viravilli	1,452	26,059	..	
		Total ..	2,777	563,250	2,25,978	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fash 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Zamindaris.			Rs.	
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Senior Assistant Collector (Parvatipur).	1. Bobbili	227	139,974	..	
		2. Sálúr	64	80,831	..	
		3. Agency Tracts of Sálúr ..	158	3,069	..	
		4. Párvatipur	91	111,049	..	
		5. Agency Tracts of Párvatipur.	311	37,552	..	
		6. Do. of Gunupur ..	3,000	153,649	..	
		7. Do. of Rayaghadda ..		68,859	..	
		8. Do. of Bissemcuttack ..		..	..	
		Total ..	3,851	594,983	..	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Vizianagram).	*Rented.*				
		1. Palkonda	165	200,232	..	
		2. Do. Agency Tracts ..	266	9,098	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Chipurupalli	535	138,896	..	
		4. Bimlipatam	211	106,267	..	
		5. Agency Tracts of Vizianagram	267	147,210	..	
		6. Do. of Gajapatinagram ..	348	116,771	..	
		Total ..	1,792	718,474	..	
	Special Assistant Agent (Koraput).	*Agency Tracts of*				
		1. Jeypore	8,500	116,117	..	
		2. Navarangapur		93,502	..	
		3. Malkangiri		22,558	..	
		4. Koraput		157,171	..	
		5. Pottanghi		..	..	
		Total ..	8,500	389,348	..	
			..	..	12,09,363	Zamindari revenue for which taluk-war particulars are not known.
		Grand Total ..	17,380	2,481,284	14,35,341	
Godávari.	Collector (Cocanada) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cocanada).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Peddápuram	552	124,314	2,33,003	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Pithapuram	200	68,161	2,78,689	
		3. Cocanada	190	101,075	42,084	
		4. Tuni	320	66,544	43,753	
		Total ..	1,262	360,094	5,97,529	
	Sub-Collector (Rajahmundry).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Rajahmundry	1,301	145,952	1,53,765	
		2. Amalápuram	506	227,157	5,94,336	
		3. Rámachandrapuram ..	400	220,780	8,65,814	
		Total ..	2,207	593,889	16,13,915	
	Head Assistant Collector (Ellore).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Ellore	729	149,308	2,48,659	
		2. Yernagúdem	1,107	159,364	2,01,914	
		3. Tanuku	371	188,306	7,03,744	
		Total ..	2,207	496,978	11,54,317	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Narsápur).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Narsápur	437	200,153	6,16,630	
		2. Bhímavaram	321	108,599	4,41,266	
		Total ..	758	308,752	10,57,896	
	Special Assistant Agent (Kunaveram).	*Zamindari Taluk.*				
		Bhadrachalam	911	35,656	20,628	
		Grand Total ..	7,345	1,795,369	44,44,285	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			..	..	RS. ..	
Kistna.	Collector (Masulipatam) ..	....				
		Government Taluks.				
	Passed Assistant Collector, or General Duties Deputy Collector (Masulipatam).	1. Gudiváda	596	99,233	4,86,997	
		2. Bandar..	778	175,482	2,69,854	
		Total ..	1,374	274,715	7,56,851	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector (Guntúr) ..	1. Bápatla	679	151,736	5,91,131	
		2. Guntúr..	500	136,083	4,13,340	
		3. Repalle..	644	184,340	7,35,830	
		Total ..	1,823	472,159	17,40,301	
		Government Taluk.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Bezváda).	1. Bezváda	428	82,895	1,56,494	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Nuzvid..	694	125,165	1,76,424	
		2. Vissannapet	324	54,401	20,916	
		Total ..	1,446	262,461	3,53,834	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Sattenapalle).	1. Sattenapalle	714	110,290	3,71,586	
		2. Nandigama	679	107,288	1,87,764	
		Total ..	1,393	217,578	5,59,350	
		Grand Total ..	6,036	1,226,913	34,10,336	
	Collector (Nellore) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector (Rámapatam).	1. Kandukúr	787	126,757	2,73,094	
		2. Kanigiri	1,014	108,761	49,589	
		3. Kávali	548	72,913	1,65,811	
		Total ..	2,349	308,431	4,88,494	
		Government Taluk.				
Nellore.	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Nellore).	1. Nellore..	638	163,740	5,23,988	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Atmakúr).	1. Udayagiri	850	86,326	65,243	
		2. Atmakur	638	87,752	2,20,622	
		Total ..	1,488	174,078	2,85,865	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector (Gúdúr).	1. Rápúr	596	49,774	11,935	
		2. Gúdúr	910	125,453	3,20,356	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Venkatagiri	426	41,915	3,74,347	
		4 Pólúr	355	44,496		
		Total ..	2,287	261,638	7,06,638	
		Grand Total ..	6,762	907,887	20,04,985	
	Collector (Kurnool) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
Kurnool.	Head Assistant Collector (Nandyál).	1. Nandyál	894	78,282	1,87,411	
		2. Sirvel	623	57,197	1,51,163	
		3. Koilkuntla	571	76,296	2,31,840	
		Total ..	2,088	211,775	5,70,414	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
		Government Taluk.				
	Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Kurnool).	1. Nandikótkur	1,323	72,741	1,83,295	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Kurnool).	1. Pattikonda	1,134	105,438	1,80,600	
		2. Rámallakót	834	94,698	1,45,217	
		Total ..	1,968	200,136	3,25,817	
Kurnool—*cont.*		Grand Total ..	5,379	484,652	10,79,526	
		....	..	..	..	
	Collector (Ongole) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Kumbum).	1. Kumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313	
		2. Markapur	1,110	84,048	76,798	
		Total ..	2,154	193,899	2,14,111	
		Government Taluk.				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Ongole).	1. Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Podili	564	55,592	..	* The Revenue is included under Venkatagiri estate.
		Total ..	1,361	244,185	3,48,224	
Ongole (New).		*Government Taluks.*				
	Head Assistant Collector (Vinukonda).	1. Narasaraopet	712	128,791	3,36,424	
		2. Palnad	1,057	125,799	3,27,814	
		3. Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707	
		Zamindari.				
		4. Darsi	616	68,164	† ..	† Do. do.
		Total ..	3,051	389,731	7,93,945	
		Grand Total ..	6,566	827,815	13,56,280	
	Collector (Bellary) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
	Passed Assistant Collector, or General Duties Deputy Collector (Bellary).	1. Bellary	925	148,747	2,44,341	
		2. Rayadrug	898	83,799	1,33,998	
		Total ..	1,823	232,546	3,78,339	
Bellary.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Head Assistant Collector (Hospet).	1. Hospet..	480	85,500	1,45,590	
		2. Harpanahalli	631	70,620	1,04,158	
		3. Havinahadgalli	534	75,572	1,27,965	
		4. Kudligi	839	74,366	95,640	
		Total ..	2,484	306,058	4,73,353	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Adóni).	1. Alúr	646	65,586	2,31,064	
		2. Adóni	787	122,085	1,95,462	
		Total ..	1,433	187,671	4,26,526	
		Grand Total ..	5,740	726,275	12,78,218	
	Collector (Anantapur) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluk.				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Anantapur).	1. Anantapur	868	91,816	1,16,610	
Anantapur.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Head Assistant Collector (Penukonda).	1. Pénukonda	655	73,023	1,00,239	
		2. Hindupur	425	73,270	1,14,938	
		3. Madaksira	362	55,113	85,081	
		4. Dharmavaram	1,192	97,106	1,19,903	
		Total ..	2,634	298,512	4,20,161	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Government Taluks.			RS.	
Anantapur—*cont.*	General Duties Deputy Collector (Gooty).	1. Gooty	1,010	110,597	1,91,350	
		2. Tadpatri	591	98,964	1,66,056	
		Total ..	1,601	209,561	3,57,406	
		Grand Total ..	5,103	599,889	8,94,177	
	Collector (Cuddapah) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector (Proddutur).	1. Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,577	
		2. Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806	
		3. Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638	
		4. Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440	
		Total ..	2,969	394,480	7,02,461	
Cuddapah.		*Government Taluk.*				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cuddapah).	1. Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Sidhout).	1. Badvel	755	82,415	1,25,861	
		2. Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805	
		3. Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595	
		Total ..	2,344	275,887	4,27,261	
		Grand Total ..	6,073	817,820	13,76,374	
	Collector (Chittoor) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector (Madanapalle).	1. Rayachoti	998	92,541	1,19,462	
		2. Vayalpad	831	104,462	1,49,928	
		3. Madanapalle	836	106,215	1,63,928	
		Total ..	2,665	303,218	4,33,318	
Chittoor (late North Arcot).		*Government Taluks.*				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Chittoor).	1. Palmanér	439	41,815	66,154	
		2. Chittoor including the polliams of—				
		Naragunti	771	171,907	1,92,882	
		Bangaru			6,591	
		Tumba			11,643	
		Gudipati			1,783	
					2,852	
		Total ..	1,210	213,722	2,81,905	
		Government Taluk.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tirupati).	1. Chandragiri, including the polliams of—				
		Kullur	548	93,151	75,071	
		Pulicherla			4,094	
					5,583	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Kálahasti	874	118,022	1,75,003	
		3. Punganur	674	72,143	66,859	
		Total ..	2,096	283,316	3,26,610	
		Grand Total ..	5,971	800,256	10,41,833	
	Collector (Saidápet) ..	....	..	..	..	
Chingleput.		*Government Taluks.*				
	Sub-Collector (Chingleput).	1. Chingleput	436	117,218	1,90,183	
		2. Madurantakam	696	223,067	4,06,478	
		3. Conjeeveram	514	185,649	3,85,954	
		Total ..	1,646	525,934	9,82,615	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Government Taluk.			RS.	
Chingleput—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tiruvallúr).	1. Tiruvallúr	507	143,324	2,74,820	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Saidápet).	1. Saidápet	340	204,580	2,59,935	
		2. Ponnéri	347	107,543	2,06,311	
		Total ..	687	312,123	4,66,246	
		Grand Total ..	2,840	981,381	17,23,681	
	Collector (Vellore) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Government Taluks.				
	Sub-Collector (Ranipet) ..	1. Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863	
		2. Walajapet including the Mittah of Aregalavadi	434	199,177	3,71,216	
					2,015	
		Zamindari.				
		3. Karvetnagar	943	275,830	1,79,862	
		Total ..	1,859	622,395	8,65,956	
Vellore (new).		*Government Taluk.*				
	Head Assistant Collector (Tripatur).	1. Tripatur	742	169,977	1,62,784	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Kangundi	346	45,184	22,959	
		Total ..	1,088	215,161	1,85,743	
		Government Taluks.				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Vellore).	1. Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,081	
		2. Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,26,125	
		Total ..	900	324,862	4,11,206	
		Government Taluks.				
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Arni).	1. Wandivash	466	148,100	3,19,830	
		2. Pólúr	443	106,818	1,83,274	
		Jaghire.				
		3. Arni	183	73,417	5,086	
		Total ..	1,092	328,335	5,08,190	
		Grand Total ..	4,939	1,490,753	19,71,095	
	Collector (Cuddalore) ..	....	..	..	..	
South Arcot.		*Government Taluk.*				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cuddalore).	1. Cuddalore including the Mittahs of Alakianattam, and Chinnappanaickanpoliam.	459	298,523	3,94,548	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector (Tindivanam).	1. Tindivanam	816	264,261	4,92,603	
		2. Villupuram	508	243,896	4,52,288	
		Total ..	1,324	508,157	9,44,891	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fash 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
South Arcot—*cont.*	Sub-Collector (Vriddhachalam):	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Vriddhachalam	566	187,068	3,56,255	
		2. Chidambaram	393	265,250	6,70,996	
		3. Kallakurchi	607	196,029	3,03,071	
		Total ..	1,566	648,347	13,30,322	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tirukoilúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Tirukoilúr	580	206,489	3,62,732	
		2. Tiruvannamalai	944	153,222	2,27,018	
		Total ..	1,524	359,711	5,89,750	
		Grand Total ..	4,873	1,814,738	32,59,511	
	Collector (Salem) ..	....	..	..	..	
Salem.	Head Assistant Collector (Hosúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Hosúr	1,221	131,770	1,59,518	
		2. Dharmapuri	938	135,826	1,57,915	
		Total ..	2,159	267,596	3,17,433	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Salem).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Atúr	839	158,554	2,06,107	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Krishnagiri).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Krishnagiri	657	120,929	1,49,578	
		2. Uttankarai	910	109,456	1,05,788	
		Total ..	1,567	230,385	2,55,366	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Salem).	1. Salem	1,071	327,178	4,04,414	
		2. Tiruchengód	637	191,328	3,18,071	
		Total ..	1,708	518,506	7,22,485	
		Grand Total ..	6,273	1,175,041	15,01,391	
	Collector (Trichinopoly) ..	....	..	..	..	
Trichinopoly.	Head Assistant Collector (Musiri).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Námakal	714	254,577	3,43,905	
		2. Musiri	763	257,668	3,46,713	
		Total ..	1,477	512,245	6,90,618	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Trichinopoly).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Trichinopoly	536	335,918	4,37,546	
		2. Kulitalai	909	201,990	2,26,452	
		Total ..	1,445	537,908	6,63,998	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Ariyalur).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Perambalúr	673	172,281	2,64,837	
		2. Udáyarpálayam ..	761	247,176	2,50,130	
		Total ..	1,434	419,457	5,14,967	
		Grand Total ..	4,356	1,469,610	18,69,583	
	Collector (Coimbatore) ..	....	..	..	..	
Coimbatore.	Sub-Collector (Erode) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Erode	598	195,669	3,61,797	
		2. Palladam	742	213,391	3,59,220	
		3. Bhávani	721	94,123	1,07,979	
		Total ..	2,061	503,183	8,28,996	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fash 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Coimbatore.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Coimbatore	804	267,804	3,21,759	
		2. Pollachi	693	172,909	2,24,272	
		Total ..	1,497	440,713	5,46,031	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Satyamangalam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Satyamangalam ..	1,180	151,313	3,13,424	
		2. Kollegál	1,076	77,522	86,574	
		Total ..	2,256	228,835	3,99,998	
		Grand Total ..	5,814	1,172,731	17,75,025	
	Collector (Dindigul) ..	....	..	..	..	
Dindigul (new).	Head Assistant Collector (Karur.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Karúr	612	177,155	2,80,859	
		2. Udamalpet	542	112,572	2,04,043	
		3. Dharapuram	836	195,232	3,34,934	
		Total ..	1,990	484,959	8,19,836	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Dindigul).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Dindigul	1,071	304,783	3,51,951	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Periyakulam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Palni	910	171,515	2,32,734	
		2. Periyakulam	1,169	232,123	2,50,534	
		Total ..	2,079	403,638	4,83,268	
		Grand Total ..	5,140	1,193,380	16,55,055	
	Collector (Madura) ..	....	..	..	..	
Madura.	Sub-Collector (Virudupatti).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Sátúr	548	150,886	2,20,069	
		2. Tirumangalam	625	203,693	3,37,000	
		3. Srivilliputur	571	163,608	3,22,673	
		Total ..	1,744	518,187	8,79,742	
	Head Assistant Collector (Ramnad).	*Zamindaris.*				
		1. Ramnad	2,112	476,268	3,40,279	
		2. Sivaganga	1,551	432,428	2,89,248	
		Total ..	3,663	908,696	6,29,527	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Madura).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Madura	335	215,333	2,51,401	
		2. Melúr	628	132,537	2,25,120	
		Total ..	963	347,870	4,76,521	
		Grand Total ..	6,370	1,774,753	19,85,790	
	Collector (Tinnevelly) ..	....	..	..	..	
Tinnevelly.	Sub Collector (Tuticorin) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Otapidáram	1,075	269,797	2,94,806	
		2. Tenkarai	553	283,110	5,05,245	
		Total ..	1,628	552,907	8,00,051	
	Head Assistant Collector (Shermádevi.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Nángunéri	665	174,347	2,94,511	
		2. Ambásamudram	569	165,152	3,97,495	
		Total ..	1,234	339,499	6,92,006	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tinnevelly).	*Government Taluk.* 1. Tinnevelly	327	171,378	2,94,105	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tenkasi).	1. Tenkasi .. .. .. 2. Sankaranainarkoil ..	361 712	140,405 181,064	2,25,097 2,44,215	
		Total ..	1,073	321,469	469,312	
		Grand Total ..	4,262	1,385,253	2,255,474	
Tanjore.	Collector (Tanjore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Kumbakónam).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Kumbakónam .. .. 2. Máyavaram .. .. 3. Shiyáli	314 332 159	370,723 238,994 114,041	7,96,783 5,82,476 2,76,235	
		Total ..	805	723,758	16,55,494	
	Head Assistant Collector (Negapatam).	1. Negapatam .. .. .. 2. Nannilam	239 279	216,867 220,202	4,04,301 7,48,689	
		Total ..	518	437,069	1[illegible]52,990	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Mannárgudi.)	1. Mannárgudi .. .. 2. Tiruturaipándi	284 466	181,650 168,103	4,09,210 3,29,404	
		Total ..	750	319,753	7,38,614	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tanjore).	Tanjore	672	375,086	6,11,853	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tanjore).	Pattukóta	909	244,717	1,83,167	
		Grand Total ..	3,654	2,130,383	43,42,118	
Madras.	Collector (Madras) ..	*Government Taluk.* 1. Madras	29	405,848	76,801	
	Collector (Ootacamund) ..	....	..	..	..	
Nilgiris.	Head Assistant Collector (Devala).	*Government Tracts.* 1. South-East Wynaad ..	240	25,440	24,829	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Ootacamund) ..	1. Todanád .. .. .. 2. Kundahs .. .. .. 3. Merkunad .. .. .. 4. Paranginad	386 101 93 137	26,824 1,411 12,740 21,619	40,376	
		Total ..	717	65,594	40,376	
		Grand Total ..	957	91,034	65,205	
South Canara.	Collector, (Mangalore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector, (Kundapur).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Udi[illegible] .. .. .. 2. Kundapur	787 512	237,432 115,113	3,27,448 2,09,688	
		Total ..	1,299	352,545	5,37,136	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Duputy Collector (Mangalore).	1. Mangalore	620	252,721	3,47,633	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Puttur).	1. Kárkragód .. .. .. 2. Uppinangadi	1,032 951	243,881 110,367	2,45,451 1,44,280	
		Total ..	1,983	354,248	3,89,731	
		Grand Total ..	3,902	959,514	12,74,500	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
Malabar.	Collector (Calicut) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Tellicherry).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Chirakal .. .. .. 2. Kóttayam .. .. .. 3. Kurumbranád	648 462 538	272,669 165,775 261,024	2,18,382 1,03,722 2,12,597	
		Total ..	1,648	699,468	5,34,701	
	Head Assistant Collector (Pálghat).	1. Pálghat	613	342,454	2,82,061	
	Special Assistant Collector, (Malapuram).	1. Ernad .. .. .. 2. Walawanád	811 963	296,143 308,102	1,99,726 2,42,592	
		Total ..	1,774	604,245	4,42,318	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Calicut).	1. Calicut	339	205,962	1,31,635	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Cochin).	1. Cochin	2	21,360	17,147	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Ponáni).	1. Ponáni	390	392,654	3,12,464	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Wynaad).	1. Wynaad	999	88,091	1,03,025	
		Grand Total ..	5,765	2,354,234	18,23,351	

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of Gazetted Officers (Covenanted and Uncovenanted).

Districts.	Collectors.	Sub-Collectors.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors.	Assistant Collectors. Passed Assistants.	Assistant Collectors. Unpassed Assistants and Probationers.	Assistant Collectors. Temporary Deputy Collectors	General Duties Deputy Collectors.	Treasury Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Remarks.
PRESENT DISTRICTS.										
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	7	The entries under Assistant Collectors have been taken from the Civil List for August 1885.
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	7	
3. Godávari	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	7	
4. Kistna	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	6	
5. Nellore	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	6	
6. Kurnool	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	6	
7. Bellary	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	5	
8. Anantapur	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	5	
9. Cuddapah	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
10. North Arcot	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
11. Chingleput	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	
12. South Arcot	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
13. Salem	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
14. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	P. 1	1	..	1	1	5	
15. Coimbatore	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
16. Madura	1	1	1	P. 1	1	..	1	1	6	
17. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	
18. Tanjore	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	7	
19. Madras	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	
20. Nilgiris	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4	
21. South Canara	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	5	
22. Malabar	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	9	
Total ..	22	15	24	..	11	16	25*	21*	134	

Districts.	Collectors.	Sub-Collectors.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors.	Passed Assistant Collectors or General Duties Deputy Collectors.	Treasury Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Remarks.
PROPOSED DISTRICTS.							
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	2	1	7	
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	2	1	7	
3. Godávari	1	1	2	2	1	7	
4. Kistna	1	1	..	3	1	6	
5. Nellore	1	1	1	2	1	6	
6. Kurnool	1	..	1	2	1	5	
7. *Ongole*	1	..	1	2	1	5	
8. Bellary	1	..	1	2	1	5	
9. Anantapur	1	..	1	2	1	5	
10. Cuddapah	1	1	..	2	1	5	
11. Chittoor (late North Arcot).	1	1	..	2	1	5	
12. Chingleput	1	1	..	2	1	5	
13. *Vellore*	1	1	1	2	1	6	
14. South Arcot	1	1	1	2	1	6	
15. Salem	1	..	1	3	1	6	
16. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	2	1	5	
17. Coimbatore	1	1	..	2	1	5	
18. *Dindigul*	1	..	1	2	1	5	
19. Madura	1	1	1	2	1	6	
20. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	2	1	6	
21. Tanjore	1	1	1	3	1	7	
22. Madras	1	..	..	1	..	2	
23. Nilgiris	1	..	1	1	1	4	
24. South Canara	1	..	1	2	1	5	
25. Malabar	1	1	2	4	1	9	
Total ..	25	15	23	52	24	139	

* Exclusive of the four appointments not yet filled up.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements.

Districts.	Collectors. Present. No.	Collectors. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Collectors. Proposed. No.	Collectors. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Sub-Collectors. Present. No.	Sub-Collectors. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Sub-Collectors. Proposed. No.	Sub-Collectors. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors. Present. No.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors. Proposed. No.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Passed Assistant Collectors. Present. No.	Passed Assistant Collectors. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Passed Assistant Collectors. Proposed. No.	Passed Assistant Collectors. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Affected Districts.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.
1. Kistna	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nellore	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
3. Kurnool	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
9. Madura	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
10. Tinnevelly	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Coimbatore	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Salem	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts	10	23,333 5 4	13	29,900	8	9,333 5 4	8	9,333 5 4	10	7,683 5 4	9	6,915 0 0	..	..	1	560
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ganjam	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	..	..
3. Vizagapatam	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	..	..
4. Godávari	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	1	560
5. Bellary	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
6. Anantapur	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
7. Madras	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. South Arcot	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
9. Tanjore	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
10. Nilgiris	1	2,000 0 0	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Malabar	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	1	560
12. South Canara Reserve	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	12	28,166 10 8	12	28,300	7	8,166 10 8	7	8,166 10 8	14	10,756 10 8	14	10,756 10 8	..	..	4	2,240
Grand Total	22	51,500 0 0	25	58,200	15	17,500 0 0	15	17,500 0 0	24	18,440 0 0	23	17,671 10 8	..	..	5	2,800

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	General Duties Deputy Collectors.				Treasury Deputy Collectors.				Total of Revenue Officers.				District and Sessions Judges.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.
1. Kistna	1	300	3	1,300	1	300	1	300	5	4,868 5 4	6	5,066 10 8	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300
2. Nellore	1	500	2	800	1	400	1	400	5	5,168 5 4	6	5,435 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
3. Kurnool	2	800	2	800	1	250	1	250	5	4,151 10 8	6	4,118 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	2	650	..	..	1	250	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	1	400	2	700	1	400	1	400	5	5,068 5 4	5	4,566 10 8	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	1	400	2	700	1	600	1	600	5	5,268 5 4	5	4,766 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	2	800	..	..	1	250	..	..	6	5,285 0 0	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	1	250	2	650	1	400	1	400	4	3,751 10 8	5	4,118 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
9. Madura	1	250	..	..	1	600	1	600	5	5,118 5 4	5	5,395 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
10. Tinnevelly	1	400	2	700	1	700	1	700	5	5,368 5 4	6	5,635 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
11. Coimbatore	1	400	2	650	1	500	1	500	5	5,168 5 4	5	4,616 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
12. Salem	1	500	3	1,200	1	400	1	400	5	5,168 5 4	6	4,668 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	2	650	..	..	1	250	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts ..	11	4,200	26	9,600	10	4,550	13	5,300	49	49,100 0 0	70	61,608 5 4	10	22,266 10 8	10	23,450
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	1	500	2	800	1	400	1	400	4	4,400 0 0	5	4,666 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
2. Ganjam	1	250	2	750	1	300	1	300	6	5,753 5 4	7	6,253 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
3. Vizagapatam	1	400	2	900	1	400	1	400	6	6,003 5 4	7	6,503 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
4. Godavari	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	6	5,630 10 8	7	6,363 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
5. Bellary	1	300	2	700	1	400	1	400	4	3,801 10 8	5	4,168 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
6. Anantapur	1	300	2	700	1	300	1	300	4	3,701 10 8	5	4,068 5 4				
7. Madras	1	600	1	600	..	..	..	..	2	2,933 5 4	2	2,900 0 0	..	..	..	..
8. South Arcot	1	400	1	400	1	500	1	500	5	5,168 5 4	6	5,695 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
9. Tanjore	2	500	2	850	1	400	1	400	6	5,335 0 0	7	6,245 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
10. Nilgiris	..	..	1	400	1	500	1	500	3	3,268 5 4	4	3,668 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Malabar	3	1,250	3	1,250	1	500	1	500	8	6,786 10 8	9	7,513 5 4	2	4,666 10 8	1	2,750
12. South Canara	1	250	2	650	1	300	1	300	4	3,651 10 8	5	4,018 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
Reserve	4	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	18	6,450	21	8,300	11	4,300	11	4,300	62	57,840 0 0	69	62,063 5 4	10	23,333 5 4	10	24,350
Grand Total ..	* 29	* 10,650	47	17,900	* 21	* 8,850	24	9,600	† 111	† 1,06,940 0 0	139	1,23,671 10 8	20	45,600 0 0	20	47,800

* The full sanctioned scale including the four appointments not yet filled up, but exclusive of the sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G.O., 12th January 1877, No. 105, Financial Department, costing Rs. 4,600.

† Exclusive of sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G.O, dated 12th January 1877, No. 105, Financial Department, and of nine Unpassed Assistant Collectors and two Native Probationers costing in all Rs. 8,515.

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Assistant Judges.				Total of Judicial Officers.				Total of Revenue and Judicial Officers.				Collectors' Office and Treasury Establishments.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No	Cost per Mensem.
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300	6	6,668 5 4	7	7,366 10 8	98	2,332	102	2,422
2. Nellore	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	7,735 0 0	98	2,332	100	2,312
3. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	6,485 0 0	6	6,418 5 4	95	2,282	98	2,307
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	95	2,252
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300	6	6,868 5 4	6	6,866 10 8	95	2,282	96	2,272
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,601 10 8	6	7,066 10 8	95	2,282	101	2,427
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5,285 0 0	..	..	95	2,252
8. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	6,085 0 0	6	6,418 5 4	93	2,252	93	2,247
9. Madura	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 5 4	2	4,250	6	7,451 10 8	7	9,645 0 0	96	2,310	99	2,320
10. Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,701 10 8	7	7,935 0 0	98	2,332	99	2,342
11. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	6	6,916 10 8	95	2,282	97	2,297
12. Salem	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	6,968 5 4	95	2,282	98	2,332
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	95	2,252
Total of affected districts ..	..	..	1	1,500	10	22,266 10 8	11	24,950	59	71,366 10 8	81	86,558 5 4	958	22,968	1,268	30,064
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	6,733 5 4	6	6,966 10 8	97	2,317	97	2,287
2. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	7	8,086 10 8	8	8,553 5 4	88	2,111	90	2,126
3. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	7	8,336 10 8	8	8,803 5 4	87	2,142	87	2,112
4. Godavari	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 4 5	2	4,250	7	7,970 0 0	9	10,613 5 4	91	2,141	90	2,101
5. Bellary	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	9	9,836 10 8	11	10,536 10 8	89	2,106	89	2,076
6. Anantapur	..	..	..	..									95	2,282	95	2,252
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,933 5 4	2	2,900 0 0	11	437	14	463
8. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	7,995 0 0	98	2,332	99	2,347
9. Tanjore	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 5 4	2	4,250	7	7,668 5 4	9	10,495 0 0	102	2,417	108	2,486
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,268 5 4	4	3,668 5 4	32	928	38	1,145
11. Malabar	..	..	1	1,500	2	4,666 10 8	3	6,550	10	11,453 5 4	12	14,063 5 4	94	2,219	98	2,289
12. South Canara	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	5,985 0 0	6	6,318 5 4	87	2,076	89	2,086
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	..	..	3	4,500	10	23,333 5 4	13	28,850	72	81,173 5 4	82	90,913 5 4	971	23,508	994	23,770
Grand Total ..	..	..	4	6,000	20	45,600 0 0	24	53,800	131	1,52,540 0 0	163	1,77,471 10 8	1,929	46,476	2,262	53,834

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Sub-Collectors' Office Establishments.				Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors' Office Establishments.				Passed Assistant Collectors' Establishments.				General Duties Deputy Collectors' Establishments.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	21	428	19	352	12	192	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	33	600
2. Nellore	21	433	19	352	12	183	13	251	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
3. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	18	260	22	400
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
5. Cuddapah	21	433	19	352	11	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	21	433	19	352	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	19	352	..	..	13	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
8. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
9. Madura	20	418	18	337	12	192	13	245	..	..	11	200	9	130	..	..
10. Tinnevelly	21	433	18	337	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
11. Coimbatore	21	433	19	352	11	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
12. Salem	21	433	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	33	600
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
Total of affected districts	167	3,444	150	2,786	113	1,806	118	2,211	..	..	11	200	99	1,430	286	5,200
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	21	433	19	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
2. Ganjam	16	357	18	337	19	368	21	436	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
3. Vizagapatam	16	362	17	317	21	356	23	424	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
4. Godávari	21	433	19	352	20	340	23	428	..	..	11	200	9	130	11	200
5. Bellary	..	..	..	..	11	177	14	265	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
6. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	11	177	14	265	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	470	30	550
8. South Arcot	21	433	19	352	11	177	14	265	..	..	11	200	9	130	11	200
9. Tanjore	23	463	19	362	11	177	14	265	..	..	11	200	18	260	22	400
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	9	141	9	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	200
11. Malabar	23	463	19	352	22	321	27	510	..	..	11	200	32	470	37	605
12. South Canara	..	..	..	..	11	177	12	230	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	141	2,944	130	2,414	146	2,41[illegible]	171	3,249	..	..	44	800	150	2,210	254	4,655
Grand Total	308	6,388	280	5,200	259	4,217	289	5,460	..	..	55	1,000	249	3,670	540	9,755

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—*continued.*

Districts.	District Press Establishments.				Establishment in Collectors' Office for Registering Births and Deaths.				Total of Revenue Establishments.				Deduct increase due to Revision of Revenue Establishments approved by Government.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	12	188	14	204	2	45	2	45	154	3,315	170	3,623	..	..	— 6	— 100
2. Nellore	3	203	13	203	2	45	2	45	155	3,326	170	3,593	..	..	— 4	— 67
3. Kurnool	12	183	13	193	2	45	2	45	138	2,947	148	3,190	..	..	— 10	— 243
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	13	195	13	195	2	45	2	45	151	3,262	152	3,264	..	..	— 1	+ 21
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	14	218	14	218	2	45	2	45	152	3,285	158	3,442	..	..	— 6	— 134
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	152	3,482	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	127	2,792	142	3,125	..	..	— 4	— 133
9. Madura	..	..	..	..	2	45	2	45	139	3,095	143	3,147	..	..	— 4	— 52
10. Tinnevelly	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	153	3,305	166	3,557	..	..	— 2	— 52
11. Coimbatore	12	183	12	183	2	45	2	45	150	3,250	152	3,277	..	..	— 2	— 4
12. Salem	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	150	3,255	158	3,410	..	..	— 6	— 188
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts	112	1,734	151	2,324	20	450	26	585	1,469	31,832	2,010	43,370	..	..	— 45	— 952
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	141	3,113	152	3,272	..	..	..	+ 41
2. Ganjam	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	146	3,199	165	3,532	..	..	— 8	— 133
3. Vizagapatam	11	173	11	173	2	45	2	45	146	3,208	162	3,471	..	..	— 5	— 63
4. Godávari	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	155	3,277	168	3,514	..	..	— 2	— 37
5. Bellary	15	218	15	218	2	45	2	45	126	2,676	142	3,004	..	..	— 5	— 128
6. Anantapur	13	198	13	198	2	45	2	45	130	2,832	146	3,160	..	..	— 5	— 128
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	907	44	1,013	..	..	— 5	— 106
8. South Arcot	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	153	3,305	168	3,597	..	..	— 4	— 92
9. Tanjore	20	259	20	259	2	45	2	45	176	3,621	196	4,007	..	..	— 9	— 186
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1,069	58	1,506	..	..	— 6	— 237
11. Malabar	15	206	15	206	2	45	2	45	188	3,724	209	4,207	..	..	— 10	— 283
12. South Canara	14	203	14	203	2	45	2	45	123	2,631	139	2,964	..	..	— 5	— 133
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	136	2,009	136	2,009	20	450	20	450	1,564	33,562	1,749	37,247	..	..	— 61	— 1,485
Grand Total	248	3,743	287	4,333	40	900	46	1,035	*3,033	*65,394	3,759	80,617	..	..	—109	— 2,437

* Exclusive of the establishment for Assistant Collectors and Temporary Deputy Collectors (44 hands) costing Rs. 1,143 per mensem.

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—*continued.*

Districts.	Establishment for Assistant Judge's. Proposed. No.	Establishment for Assistant Judge's. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Present. No.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Proposed. No.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Present. No.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Proposed. No.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.
	83	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Affected Districts.										
1. Kistna	..	300	1,469	31,832	..	42,718	1,528	1,03,198 10 8	..	1,29,276 5 4
2. Nellore	..	..	154	3,315	164	3,623	160	9,983 5 4	171	10,889 10 8
3. Kurnool	..	..	165	3,326	166	3,626	161	10,827 10 8	173	11,261 0 0
4. Ongole (New) ..	..	..	138	2,947	138	2,947	144	9,432 0 0	144	9,365 5 4
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	149	7,008 5 4
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	..	..	151	3,262	151	3,285	157	10,130 5 4	157	10,151 10 8
7. Vellore (New) ..	..	..	152	3,285	152	3,303	158	10,866 1 8	158	10,374 10 8
8. Tiehinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	163	3,482	..	..	153	8,767 0 0
9. Madura	..	..	127	2,792	138	2,992	132	8,814 0 0	169	9,410 5 4
10. Tinnevelly ..	..	300	139	3,095	..	3,095	144	10,546 10 8	144	13,010 0 0
11. Coimbatore ..	..	..	153	3,305	164	3,505	159	11,006 10 8	171	11,440 0 0
12. Salem	..	..	150	3,250	150	3,273	156	10,751 10 8	156	10,189 10 8
13. Dindigul (Now) ..	..	..	150	3,255	162	3,222	156	10,756 10 8	159	10,190 5 4
	..	..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	149	7,008 5 4
Total of affected districts ..	..	300	1,469	31,832	..	42,718	1,528	1,03,198 10 8	..	1,29,276 5 4
Unaffected Districts.										
1. Chingleput	..	..	141	3,113	152	3,313	146	9,846 5 4	158	10,279 10 8
2. Ganjam	..	..	146	3,199	157	3,399	153	11,295 10 8	165	11,952 5 4
3. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	146	3,208	157	3,408	153	11,511 10 8	165	12,211 5 4
4. Godavari	..	..	155	3,277	166	3,477	162	11,247 0 0	..	14,390 5 4
5. Bellary	..	..	126	2,676	137	2,876	..	..	56	4,937 5 4
6. Anantapur	..	..	130	2,832	141	3,032	265	15,344 10 8	289	16,444 10 8
7. Madras	..	..	39	907	39	907	41	3,840 5 4	41	3,807 0 0
8. South Arcot ..	..	..	153	3,305	164	3,505	159	10,806 10 8	171	11,500 0 0
9. Tanjore	..	..	176	3,621	187	3,821	183	11,289 5 4	..	14,616 0 0
10. Nilgiris	..	..	41	1,069	62	1,269	41	4,337 5 4	56	4,937 5 4
11. Malabar	..	300	188	3,724	..	3,924	198	15,177 5 4	..	18,287 5 4
12. South Canara ..	..	..	123	2,631	134	2,831	128	8,616 0 0	140	9,119 5 4
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	..	900	1,564	33,562	..	36,662	1,636	1,14,735 5 4	..	1,27,575 5 4
Grand Total ..	..	1,200	3,033	65,394	..	79,380	3,164	2,17,931 0 0	..	2,56,851 10 8

Districts.	Remainder. Present. No.	Remainder. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Remainder. Proposed. No.	Remainder. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Present. Cost per Mensem.	Proposed. Cost per Mensem.
	82	83	84	85	86	87
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Affected Districts.						
1. Kistna	154	3,315	164	3,523	..	..
2. Nellore	165	3,326	166	3,626	..	..
3. Kurnool	138	2,947	138	2,947	..	..
4. Ongole (New) ..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..
5. Cuddapah	151	3,262	151	3,285	..	..
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	152	3,285	152	3,303	..	..
7. Vellore (New) ..	..	..	163	3,482	..	..
8. Tiehinopoly ..	127	2,792	138	2,992	..	..
9. Madura	139	3,095	139	3,095	..	..
10. Tinnevelly ..	153	3,305	164	3,505	..	..
11. Coimbatore ..	150	3,250	150	3,273	..	..
12. Salem	150	3,255	152	3,222	..	..
13. Dindigul (Now) ..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..
Total of affected districts ..	1,469	31,832	1,965	42,418	..	..
Unaffected Districts.						
1. Chingleput	141	3,113	152	3,313	..	..
2. Ganjam	146	3,199	157	3,399	..	..
3. Vizagapatam ..	146	3,208	157	3,408	..	..
4. Godavari	155	3,277	166	3,477	..	..
5. Bellary	126	2,676	137	2,876	..	..
6. Anantapur	130	2,832	141	3,032	..	..
7. Madras	39	907	39	907	..	..
8. South Arcot ..	153	3,305	164	3,505	..	..
9. Tanjore	176	3,621	187	3,821	..	..
10. Nilgiris	41	1,069	62	1,269	..	..
11. Malabar	188	3,724	199	3,924	..	..
12. South Canara ..	123	2,631	134	2,831	..	..
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	1,564	33,562	1,685	35,762	..	..
Grand Total ..	3,033	65,394	3,650	78,180	..	..

APPENDIX E.

OFFICIAL NOTE, No. 5141.

The accompanying statement of the Police Force required for the new districts of Ongole, Dindigul and Vellore, showing also the reductions made in others consequent on the deduction of certain taluks, is forwarded as requested.

(Signed) H. D. CLOETE, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
4th September 1885.

To J. H. Garstin, Esq.

Districts.	Present Strength. Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.	Proposed Strength. Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kistna	1	1	21	..	133	962	30	91	1	1	17	..	104	762	4	68
Nellore	1	1	21	..	128	896	100	123	1	..	17	..	100	675	76	93
Kurnool	1	1	21	..	117	803	..	90	1	..	17	..	86	597	..	65
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	88	627	50	77
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	1	..	17	..	96	630	..	64
North Arcot or Chittoor.	1	1	22	..	131	877	..	94	1	..	17	..	96	630	..	64
Chingleput	1	1	23	..	151	1,034	23	103	1	..	15	..	86	604	23	62
Salem	1	..	15	..	79	520	..	50	1	..	17	..	92	606	..	62
Vellore	1	1	20	..	135	907	..	93	1	1	17	..	111	743	..	76
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	99	680	..	65
Coimbatore ..	..	..	13	..	87	568	..	57	1	..	15	..	99	643	..	67
Madura	1	..	22	1	139	877	15	77	1	2	19	1	117	727	15	63
Tinnevelly	1	1	25	..	138	927	..	111	1	1	22	..	119	796	..	92
Dindigul	1	1	19	..	115	757	..	84	1	1	16	..	96	633	..	69
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	69	435	..	49
Total ..	11	9	222	1	1,353	9,128	168	973	14	6	228	1	1,362	9,158	168	972

Districts.	Decrease. Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.	Increase. Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Kistna	..	..	4	..	29	200	26	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	1	4	..	28	221	24	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	1	4	..	31	206	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	88	627	50	77
Cuddapah	1	..	5	..	35	247	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot or Chittoor.	1	..	8	..	65	430	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	86	12	..
Salem	..	..	3	..	24	164	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	99	680	65	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	75	10	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	3	..	22	150	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	3	..	19	131	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	3	..	19	124	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	69	435	..	49
Total ..	..	4	37	..	272	1,873	50	214	3	1	43	..	281	1,903	50	213

* Out of the four Assistant Superintendents saved, one is proposed to be given to the Nilgiri district.

	Per Annum. Rs.	Rs.
1. Increase on account of the pay of three Superintendents after deducting the pay of three Assistant Superintendents	7,200	
2. Increase on account of the pay of three Inspectors and twenty-eight Constables for the three reserve parties of the three new districts after deducting eighteen Heads and 134 Constables from the reserves of the districts affected by the changes	5,580	
3. Increase on account of the pay of three Inspectors, nine Heads and two Constables for the office establishment of the three new districts after deducting the office establishments of the three Heads and one Constable each	7,992	
4. Approximate estimate of the cost of arms, accoutrements, clothing, travelling allowance and other contingencies	9,000	29,772
Deduct the pay of one Sixth-class Inspector that may be saved by the amalgamation of the Maderpauk and Satiavedu Divisions		564
Total net increase of cost		29,208

APPENDIX F.

From M. C. FURNELL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Second Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 7th September 1885, No. 405-O.

With reference to your confidential Office Note, dated 1st September, I have the honor to inform you that, in the event of three new districts being created at Dindigul, Vellore and Ongole, the following increase will be required to the Medical Staff:—

Ongole District ..	District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
Dindigul District.	District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
Vellore ..	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Hospital Assistant for Deputy Collector at Arni ..	1

2. Vellore is at present provided with a Civil Surgeon, and the other Revenue officers named in your Office Note have medical subordinates attached to their establishments.

ORDER—dated 26th November 1886, No. 1048, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

In these Proceedings the Board furnish the scheme called for in G.O., 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public Department, for the formation of new districts, and the grading of Collectorates and Judgeships, and also propose the appointment of four Assistant Judges. The papers referred to the Board dealt with the grading of the whole service and the strength and recruitment of it; but in the Proceedings read above, the Board have not touched on these subjects, and the grading proposed by them for the higher district offices is purely territorial.

2. The Government of India will be separately addressed on the subject of strength and grading. In the present order, His Excellency the Governor in Council will only point out how far the Board's scheme deviates from the conditions laid down, and deal with their proposals for the formation of the new districts and for the modifications thereby rendered necessary or which appear advisable, in other districts. One object is to make out a *cadre* or scheme of district appointments which have to be filled, this being the first condition determining the strength and recruitment of the service.

3. The new districts proposed by the Board are Ongole, Vellore and Dindigul; the first formed of portions of Kurnool, Kistna and Nellore; the second with Chittoor, of the present district of North Arcot, and parts of Cuddapah and Salem; and the third of parts of Madura and Coimbatore. These arrangements are approved with a slight exception in regard to the Chittoor and Vellore districts as will appear below. The arrangements involve transfers of one taluk from Salem to Trichinopoly, and of two taluks from Tinnevelly to Madura.

4. As pointed out by the Board, it is a necessary condition of the formation of new districts that section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be modified, so as to enable the local Government to group portions of districts to form a Sessions division. Under the Board's proposals for judicial arrangements, which appear to have been made in communication with the Honorable Mr. Justice Hutchins, the Ongole and Dindigul districts will each be under three Sessions Judges; and the Chittoor and Vellore districts, comprising portions of three existing Sessions divisions, will be under the Chittoor Sessions Court. The taluks to be transferred from Salem to Vellore and Trichinopoly could, even under the present law, be made part of the North Arcot and Trichinopoly Sessions divisions. From the Board's remarks about Sub-Judges and Munsifs, it is clear that they intend that civil jurisdictions also shall

be affected. With reference to their suggestion that an additional Sub-Judge should be appointed to Vellore, it appears to Government that, considering relief to the Cuddapah Court by the transfer of some taluks to Chittoor, it should be possible to assign to that Court some taluks of Anantapur, and thus to free the Tadpatri Sub-Judge for employment at Vellore. Also the Government do not see why the Board propose to relieve the Tinnevelly Court and add to the work, already heavy, of that of Madura, by transferring to the latter the jurisdiction in two taluks to be taken from the Tinnevelly district. The Government see no reason to touch the Tinnevelly Court at all; the two taluks can (if the law is modified) remain in the Tinnevelly Sessions division; and by a slight alteration of the revenue charges these two can be made into a sub-division by themselves. The proposed arrangements for jurisdiction of Courts will be referred, in the Judicial Department, for the opinion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court; but as it seems clear that no increase of cost will be involved (beyond that of the two additional Munsifs' Courts), the submission of the scheme for forming new revenue districts to the Government of India need not be delayed.

5. The Board's proposals for the creation of Assistant Judgeships must be negatived. This suggestion has been frequently discussed. In 1882, it was disallowed by the Government of India, and abandoned by this Government. The Government of India then proposed linked districts, when the whole matter was referred to a committee, who reported on the 28th September 1883 against both proposals, and the High Court agreed with the committee in deprecating the appointment of Assistant Judges. The Government on this considered it inexpedient and unnecessary to provide for this class of officers; * and no new arguments in support of the plan having now been put forward, the Government see no reason to depart from this decision.

Letter to the Government of India, 11th November 1882, No. 1799.

Sections 3, 15, 16, and 17 of the Report.

Letter, dated 23rd November 1883, No. 3668, paragraph 4.

* Letter to the Government of India, dated 4th December 1883, No. 3199.

6. The scheme of grading of Collectorates and Judgeships proposed by the Board, besides being too restricted in its scope, involves an entirely prohibitive increase in the cost of the Civil Service.† The orders of the Government of India are, however, clear to this effect, that although no financial saving is contemplated, the cost and strength of the Civil Service are not to be increased beyond what is necessary to provide for the additional appointments in the new districts. The gross cost of the Board's scheme as set out in Statement No. 1 is Rs. 6,25,140 per annum; but from this they deduct the increase of cost of certain offices entered on Mr. Garstin's scale, as due to his scheme and not to the new districts; the cost of nine unpassed Assistants and two Probationers, Rs. 46,980; and the cost of temporary establishments for Assistant, &c., Collectors, Rs. 13,716. The last two items are described as not included *in the foregoing calculations*, and it is difficult to see why the Board considered the deductions legitimate. Adding them in, the net cost of the Board's scheme becomes Rs. 5,40,696.

	Per mensem. Rs.
† Collectors	6,700
Judges	2,200
Assistant Judges	6,000
	14,900
Deduct decrease in Hd. Assistants	768
	14,132
Per annum ..	1,69,584

7. The Government now proceed to notice the Board's proposals for the arrangement and officering of revenue sub-divisions in the districts affected by the creation of three new ones:—

Kistna.—The arrangement is approved, but the Government consider that there ought to be a second European officer, of the Head Assistant class, to be stationed at Bezváda.

Nellore.—Approved.

Kurnool.—The Government observe that the Board's proposals * provide for the Collector and two of the divisional officers being stationed at Kurnool itself. The Government are of opinion that sooner or later it will be necessary to place the Collector's head-quarters at Nandyál, and to build residences and offices there; and in that event the Head Assistant Collector should be at Kurnool. At any rate, the following arrangement will be, in the opinion of Government, better than the Board's :—

* Collector	Kurnool.	
Head Asst. Collr. (Nandyál)	Nandyál.	
	Sirvel.	
	Koilkuntla.	
General Deputy Collector (Kurnool).	Pattikonda.	
	Rámallakót.	
General Deputy Collector (Kurnool)	Nandikótkur.	

—	Station.	Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Nandyál	....	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Kurnool	Rámallakót ..	834	91,698	1,45,217
		Nandikótkur ..	1,323	72,741	1,83,295
			2,157	167,439	3,28,512
* General Deputy Collector..	Pyápali	Pattikonda	1,134	105,438	1,80,600
		Koilkuntla	571	76,296	2,31,840
			1,705	181,734	4,12,440
General Deputy Collector ..	Nandyál	Nandyál	894	78,282	1,87,411
		Sirvel	623	57,197	1,51,163
			1,517	135,479	3,38,574
			5,379	484,652	10,79,526

* This is the existing division for the General Deputy Collector.

Ongole.—The Board's arrangement is not good. It puts the Head Assistant under two Sessions Judges. The location of the Collector at Ongole, in a corner of the district, off the railway, and in about the most inaccessible place in the Presidency, seems inexpedient. The Government consider that the Collector ought to be on the railway at Vinukonda, which is much the most central position; and as a cutcherry if not a house must be built for him either at Ongole or Vinukonda, he may as well be stationed at the latter place. The existing buildings at Ongole would suit the General Deputy Collector, who may be put there. The proposed divisions are shown below —

Collector ..	Ongole.	
General Deputy Collector.	Cumbum.	Cumbum.
		Márkápur.
Head Assistant Collector.	Vinukonda.	Narsaraopet.
		Palnád.
		Vinukonda.
		Darsi.
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Ongole.	Ongole.
		Podili.

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Vinukonda	....	..	..	..
General Deputy Collector ..	Ongole	Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224
		Podili	564	55,592	..
		Darsi	616	68,164	..
			1,977	312,349	3,48,224
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vinukonda	Narsaraopet ..	712	128,791	3,36,424
		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707
		Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,27,814
			2,435	321,567	7,93,945
General Deputy Collector ..	Cumbum	Cumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313
		Márkapur	1,110	84,048	76,798
			2,154	193,899	2,14,111
			6,566	827,815	13,56,280

Cuddapah.—The Board's arrangement makes the eight taluks into three divisions —one of four, one of three, and one of one taluk—and are awkward, as the Badvél people have to go to Pullampet and the Kadiri people to Proddutur. It appears to Government that the arrangements for the district ought to be considered in connection with those for Chittoor. The transfer of the Ráyachóti taluk to the latter seems unadvisable. It comes within 12 miles of Cuddapah and is easily accessible from that town. Its retention in Cuddapah would justify the formation of four sub-divisions in that district, and with three only, the district would, in the opinion of Government, be undermanned. The objection is that the district would then contain 7,071 square miles; but it would be mainly a dry district with less than 15 lakhs of revenue, and it has the railway right through it. The divisions might be arranged as follows or, retaining Badvél with Pullampet and Sidhout, Kadiri and Ráyachóti might go together, The Board should call on the Collector to report on this suggestion :—

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Cuddapah	....	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Proddutur	Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806
		Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,577
		Badvél	755	82,445	1,25,861
			1,858	265,056	5,29,244
General Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440
			1,866	211,869	2,99,078
General Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595
		Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805
			1,589	193,442	3,01,400
General Deputy Collector or Passed Assistant.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah*	760	147,453	2,46,652
		Ráyachóti	998	92,541	1,19,462
			1,758	239,994	3,66,114
			7,071	910,361	14,95,836

Chittoor and Vellore.—The Board's proposals are not satisfactory. The division proposed for the Deputy Collector in Chittoor, a long narrow strip of country extending from Arkónam to Punganúr, and having its length at right angles to the natural direction of the communications, cannot be accepted. Both Madanapalle and Palmanér are retained in Chittoor. The Government consider that Palmanér should go to Vellore, and Kárvetnagar to Chittoor, both districts thus becoming more compact. The areas of the three districts would not be so equal as in the Board's scheme,* but they would, the Government think, be better arranged for administration, and the smallest of them, Vellore, will be the very rich in revenue and population. With two taluks only, there will be no need for a Sub-Collector at Madanapalle. The Board's scheme gives a Head Assistant Collector in Vellore for one taluk and one Zemindari division, Tirupatúr and Kangundi. Such a charge is insufficient for an officer of that class. Under the revised arrangements, shown below, an adequate charge is provided for the Head Assistant Collector, Vellore :—

	Board's Scheme. SQ. MILES	Government Order. SQ. MILES.
* Cuddapah ..	6,073	7,071
Chittoor ..	5,971	5,477
Vellore	4,939	4,435

[*Statement*

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Chittoor.			SQ. MILES		RS.
Collector	Chittoor	.....	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Madanapalle	Madanapalle ..	831	104,462	1,49,928
		Váyalpád	836	106,125	1,63,928
			1,667	210,587	3,13,856
General Deputy Collector ..	Chandragiri	Chandragiri ..	548	93,151	84,748
		Kalahasti	874	118,022	1,75,003
		Kárvetnagar ..	943	275,830	1,79,862
			2,365	487,003	4,39,613
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Chittoor	Chittoor	771	171,907	2,15,751
		Punganúr	674	72,143	66,859
			1,445	244,050	2,82,610
			5,477	941,640	10,36,079
Vellore.					
Collector	Vellore	.....	..	..	..
Sub-Collector	Ranipet	Wálajá	484	199,177	3,73,231
		Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863
		Arni	183	73,417	5,086
		Wandiwash ..	466	148,100	3,19,830
			1,565	568,082	10,11,010
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vellore	Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,081
		Polúr	443	106,818	1,83,274
		Palmanér ..	439	41,815	66,154
		Gudiyatam ..	446	154,646	2,26,125
			1,782	473,495	6,60,634
General Deputy Collector ..	Tirupatúr	Tirupatúr	742	169,977	1,62,784
		Kangundi ..	346	45,184	22,959
			1,088	215,161	1,85,743
			4,435	1,256,738	18,57,387

Salem.—Two taluks are taken from this district, one Tirupatúr, on the north, and one, Námakal, on the south. Hosúr and Krishnagiri under a Head Assistant, and Dharmapuri and Uttankarai under a Deputy Collector, will be better than the Board's proposals which are otherwise approved. A passed Assistant should always, if possible, be posted to this district.

Trichinopoly.—Námakal must be transferred to the Trichinopoly Sessions division ; otherwise the Head Assistant will be under two Sessions Judges.

Coimbatore.—The divisional officer for the Coimbatore-Polláchi division should be stationed at Polláchi. The sub-divisional arrangements for the district are not good, but no better can be suggested.

Dindigul.—The junction of Palni and Periyakulam taluks under one officer is inconvenient, as the Periyakulam Deputy Collector would have to go right round the Palni hills to get to the Palni taluk. It will be better to put Palni and Dindigul together and Periyakulam by itself. For the division, consisting of the three taluks from Coimbatore, the headquarters should be Dhárápuram.

Madura.—The Board propose a Sub-Collector at Virudupati with charge of two taluks, Sátúr and Srívilliputur, transferred from Tinnevelly and Tirumangalam. It would be better to put this officer at Madura, and give him the three Madura taluks, putting the General Deputy Collector at Srívilliputur as at present. This would save buildings, and facilitate the judicial arrangements. The district must have two European officers, besides the General Deputy Collector.

Tinnevelly.—The divisions and officers in this district remain as at present, the only change being transfer of the General Deputy Collector's division to Madura.

8. Besides the revision of sub-divisions in the new districts there are others which are, in the opinion of Government, necessary, and which ought to be included in

settling the future *cadre*. They are (1) the addition of a sub-division in Bellary where the Head Assistant has a very large (2,484 square miles) and inconvenient charge ; an additional sub-division in Godávari (already proposed to the Government of India in 1884) ; and the amalgamation of the Malabar-Wynaad with the Nílgiris, the whole Wynaad being placed under a Sub-Collector, instead of, as at present, under a Head Assistant and a Deputy Collector. Those changes are, in the opinion of Government, very necessary.

Letter dated 13th September 1884, No. 1033.

9. The existing sub-divisional charges in the districts, those proposed by the Board, and those now adopted by Government, are shown in the annexed statement :—

Districts.	Existing.					Board.					This order.				
	Collectors, Temporary Deputy Collectors, or Assistants.	Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Passed Assistants.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant, Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Assistants.	Total.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	6
3. Godávari	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
4. Kistna	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
5. Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	3
6. Kurnool	1	..	1	2	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	3
7. Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
8. Bellary	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
9. Anantapur	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
10. Nellore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
11. Chingleput	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3
12. Madras	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
13. Chittoor	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
14. Vellore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	3
15. South Arcot	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
16. Tanjore	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
17. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
18. Madura	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	3
19. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
20. Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
21. Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3
22. Salem	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	2	1	4	..	1	2	1	4
23. Nílgiris	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	2
24. Malabar	1	1	2	3†	7	1	2	3‡	1	7	1	2	2§	1	6
25. South Canara	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
	21*	15	24	25	85	15	23	28	24	90	14	25	32	20	91
Add Treasuries	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	..	24
	..	..	..	46	106	..	..	52	..	114	..	..	56	..	115

* Madras excluded. † Cochin included. ‡ Wynaad included. § Wynaad excluded.

10. Owing to the formation of new districts the number of charges is thus increased by 9, including treasuries. The number of sub-divisional charges held by Europeans, however, remains the same, and is, in the opinion of Government, as small as is consistent with good administration. It is to be remembered also that some of these appointments will be held by Statutory Civilians. The charges entered under Deputy Collectors or Assistants will be filled almost entirely by the former, as passed Assistants are, in the present state of the service, hardly ever available. The result must be considerably larger employment of uncovenanted agency, in other words, a permanent increase to the staff of Deputy Collectors. This measure was a part of the scheme for improving the district administration already put before the Secretary of State, and has been approved for immediate adoption in paragraph 6 of his despatch, dated 18th June 1885, No. 68 (Public). The present financial position, however, precludes the Government from giving effect to this sanction, and with reference to the

increased number of charges now decided on, the scale of permanent establishment of Deputy Collectors has to be revised. If the strength of the Civil Service, which the Government consider necessary, and for which it is intended to ask, is conceded, there will ordinarily be about six fully passed Assistants available for some of the 20 charges entered in the above statement as tenable by Assistants or Deputy Collectors. Accordingly the number of Deputy Collectors wanted will be 70; and the grading and cost are shown in the margin. The cost in excess of present establishment will be Rs. 5,150 per mensem. To provide for absence, &c., of permanent Deputy Collectors, and also for cases when Assistant Collectors are not to be had, the power of appointing Temporary Deputy Collectors must be retained.

	No.	Pay. Rs.
First grade at Rs. 700 ..	1	700
Second do. „ „ 600 ..	6	3,600
Third do. „ „ 500 ..	11	5,500
Fourth do. „ „ 400 ..	24	9,600
Fifth do. „ „ 300 ..	17	5,100
Sixth do. „ „ 250 ..	11	2,750
	70	27,250
Forty-six Deputy Collectors existing.		18,100
Sixteen do. do. temporary (average of last three years) ..		4,000
		22,100
Excess ..		5,150

11. Under the Board's scheme, sub-divisional office establishments are provided on Mr. Garstin's scheme; but this is for the present disallowed by the Secretary of State. The offices of Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants will, under the alterations proposed in separate orders, cost the same as at present. For Deputy Collectors there are now existing 23 General Deputy Collectors' offices * costing Rs. 2,753 and an average number of 16 Temporary Deputy Collectors' offices at Rs. 74 each, Rs. 1,184—total Rs. 3,937. Fifty-two offices will be wanted costing, at the present rate, Rs. 130 each, or Rs. 6,760; excess Rs. 2,823 per mensem or Rs. 33,876 per annum.

* Madras excluded.

12. Three Collectors' offices at Rs. 2,332 each, and three District Press establishments at Rs. 173—total Rs. 2,505 each, or Rs. 7,515 per mensem will be wanted.

13. The Board's figures on account of additional District Munsifs' Courts, which are apparently based on information obtained from Mr. Hutchins, may, probably, be accepted; and also their figures under Police, Medical Subordinates, and Travelling Allowances. The Board have included nothing for medical officers, of whom two Surgeons and three Assistant Surgeons will be wanted. The Government put them down as for second-class stations. It is unnecessary to provide Hospital Assistants for the revenue officers. There will be no increase of charge under *Jails*.

14. The annual increased cost resulting from the formation of three new districts may then be stated as follows:—

	Rs.
Increased cost of the Civil Service may be put down as not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a month, or per annum	72,000
Additional Deputy Collectors, Rs. 5,150 × 12 = ...	61,800
Collectors' Offices, Rs. 2,505 × 12 = ...	30,060
Sub-divisional offices, Rs. 2,823 × 12 = ...	33,876
Travelling allowances in new districts, Rs. 917 × 3 = ...	2,751
Miscellaneous charges in new districts, Rs. 700 × 3 = ...	2,100
Two additional District Munsifs, Rs. 760 a month with miscellaneous charges, Rs. 320 = total Rs. 1,080 × 12 = ...	12,960
Police Treasury Guards, Rs. 3,432, General, Rs. 29,208	32,640
Medical Services *—	
Two Surgeons, at Rs. 10,600 = ... 21,200	
Three Assistant Surgeons, at Rs. 2,071 = ... 6,213	
Three clerks and three servants, at Rs. 628 = ... 1,884	
	29,297
Total ..	~~2,77,181~~

* The charges under this head are averaged from the budget.

15. Besides this annual charge the scheme will entail an outlay on necessary buildings, &c., which the Board put as four lakhs of rupees, but which is likely to considerably exceed that sum. Probably between five and six lakhs will be wanted.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Public Department.
„ Financial „
„ Judicial „

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

REVENUE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th November 1886, No. 1048.

NOVEMBER.

Formation of New Districts.

Passing orders on Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, submitting a scheme for the —

CONFIDENTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following G.O., dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public:—

Read—the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London. 18th June 1885, No. 10.

With reference to your letters No. 12 (Public), dated the 11th of July, and No. 20 (Revenue), dated the 13th of September 1884, I forwarded, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Governor-General in Council on the subject of the re-organisation of the Madras Civil Service, the grading of appointments in the executive and judicial branches, and other matters bearing on these questions.

No. 68.

2. From that despatch Your Excellency will learn the decision at which I have arrived in Council; and I trust that Your Excellency's Government will now be able to proceed with the preparation of a suitable scheme for the formation of new districts and for the gradation of appointments on the principles indicated.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 18th June 1885, No. 68, (Public).

I have now considered in Council your letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 27, dated the 20th of January last, on the subject of the improvement of the internal administration of the Madras Presidency and of the modifications in the organisation of the Civil Service which the contemplated administrative changes would involve.

Madras Civil Service Re-organisation.

2. The chief object in view is the reduction of the size of some of the larger districts, and the creation of new districts to effect this. One such district has already been formed, and I gather from the letter of the Government of Madras to Your Excellency in Council, dated the 13th of September last, that their decision to abandon the proposal to form the other three districts (which proposal was strongly advocated by that Gov ment in 1878, and was sanctioned by Lord Cranbrook's despatch, dated the 5th of Decembe .878, No. 140,) was based chiefly upon the belief that no corresponding addition to the strength of their Covenanted Civil Service would be allowed. Your Excellency in Council, however, now explains that this is a misconception of the intentions of the Government of India, and that you would be ready to agree to a reasonable increase of the Covenanted Civil Service, in view of the creation of new districts; and you recognise that some such increase would undoubtedly be necessary.

3. In these circumstances, it appears to me that no sufficient reason exists for postponing the settlement of this question. The grounds on which the proposed measure has been advocated are of such a nature as to satisfy me that no further discussion of its propriety is called for, and that it only remains to prepare a plan for carrying it out at the least cost consistent with efficient administration.

4. The suggestion that the salaries of the Collectors and Judges in Madras should be graded was made with a view to prevent unnecessary expense; and, after careful consideration of the representations of the Madras Government, I see no reason for not adopting in Madras a system which has long been in force in other provinces without producing any of the evils or inconveniences of which the Madras Government is apprehensive.

5. I desire, therefore, that the Government of Madras may be requested to prepare a definite scheme for effecting the proposed changes, namely, the creation of the additional districts, and the regradation of offices. The gradation of salaries should not be of such a nature as to cause any general reduction of salaries in the Presidency of Madras, but only a re-arrangement of them on a graded scale, approximating to those in other provinces, due allowance being made for differences of organisation, such as the absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department and the like.

6. The proposals referred to in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of your letter, and summarised in the 22nd paragraph of the letter from the Government of Madras to Your Excellency in Council of the 13th of September last, for strengthening the district administration meet with my approval, and may at once be carried into effect.

7. I have forwarded to the Government of Madras, for their information and guidance, a copy of this despatch.

Read—also the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 25th July 1885, No. 1323.

I am directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council to paragraph 5 of the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 68, dated 18th June last, on the subject of the measures which should be taken for improving the internal administration of the Madras Presidency. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the definite scheme for effecting the proposed changes, namely, the creation of three additional districts and the regradation of offices will be prepared and submitted to the Government of India with as little delay as is consistent with the due consideration of the questions involved.

Enclosed in despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Madras Government, No. 10, of the same date.

Order—dated 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public.

The above papers will be transferred to the Board of Revenue, with the request that they will draw up a definite scheme for effecting the changes in the administration of the Presidency, which have been ordered by the Government of India. The marginally-noted papers * will also be communicated to the Board for their information in connection with the question.

* Note on organisation of the Civil Service, and grading by Mr. Stokes.
File connected with—
G.O., 24th March 1882, No. 185-A, Public.
„ 9th Feb. 1883, „ 251, Financial.
„ 17th Nov. 1882, „ 1396-97, Pub.
„ 16th Feb. 1883, „ 369, Financial.

2. The Government of India have been requested to state what increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service they would be prepared to sanction in view of the creation of three new districts, and their reply will be communicated to the Board.

Letter to India, No. 1033, dated 13th September 1884, Revenue.

3. It is requested that the Board will take the whole question into consideration at a very early date, and submit their proposals with as little delay as possible.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with papers.

READ—also the following G.O., dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 2113, Public.

Read—the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 20th August 1885, No. 1448.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1793, Miscellaneous, dated the 30th ultimo, making certain inquiries in connection with the proposed administrative changes in the Madras Presidency; and asking for a copy of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State to which His Lordship's despatch, No. 68, Public, dated 18th June 1885, was a reply.

2. In reply, I am to forward, as requested, a copy of the despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 27, dated the 20th January 1885. As regards the first inquiry in your letter under acknowledgment, I am to refer you to Home Department letter, No. 1323, dated the 25th July 1885, and to say that it is the desire of the Government of India that the Madras Government should at once proceed to frame definite proposals for giving effect to the orders of the Secretary of State. Pending the receipt of these proposals, the Governor-General in Council does not consider it necessary to give further instructions regarding the matter.

3. With reference to the inquiry as to the increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, which the Government of India would be prepared to sanction in view of the creation of three new districts, I am to invite attention to paragraph 4 of the despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 20th January 1885, and to say that it is not possible for the Governor-General in Council to give any definite promise or undertaking as to the increase which will be allowed, as this must depend on the addition to the number of covenanted charges involved in the creation of the three new districts. It should, however, be understood that the increase to the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service must be restricted within the narrowest limits consistent with the proper administration of the new districts and the general administrative requirements of the Madras Presidency, full use being made of suitable uncovenanted agency.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Despatch from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, (Salaries, &c.,—Administration), to the Right Honorable the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Calcutta, 20th January 1885, No. 27.

With our despatches marginally noted, we transmitted, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of correspondence which had taken place with the Government of Madras on the subject of various questions affecting the improvement of the general internal administration of that Presidency. The more important of these questions had reference to the opening out of new districts, the introduction of a scheme of graded pay for Collectors and Judges, the substitution of Executive and Revenue Commissioners for the Board of Revenue, and the creation of a small staff of Assistant Judges. In our despatch of the 25th July 1884, we explained the circumstances under which we had accepted the opinion of the Madras Government that the Board of Revenue should be maintained in view of the fact that an Act had been passed by the local Legislature effecting certain changes in its constitution and in the distribution of business between its members. With the same despatch we forwarded a copy of our final instructions * to the Madras Government regarding the other questions involved, and we expressed our hope that, if our proceedings were approved, Your Lordship would indicate to the Government of Madras the propriety of bringing these long-pending reforms to an early settlement. Your Lordship will observe that in our letter to the Madras Government of the 10th June 1884, we laid stress upon the fact that Her Majesty's Secretary of State had, as long ago as 1878, expressed † approval of the proposal that district officers in the Madras Presidency should be graded in the same way as in other parts of India, and we reiterated our view that both Collectors and Judges should be so graded: that the pay of the senior grade

No. 237, (Financial), dated 25th July 1884.
„ 33, (Judicial), „ 29th Sept. „

* Home Department letter to Madras Government, No. 783, dated 10th June 1884.

† Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 140 (Public), dated 5th December 1878.

should be fixed at Rs. 2,250 per mensem, and that of the junior grade at Rs. 1,800 per mensem: and that the number of appointments in the first grade should be to the number in the second in the proportion of two to one. We further pointed out that if, as appeared to be the case, His Excellency the Governor in Council and the Madras High Court were agreed that the establishment of a staff of Assistant Judges was unnecessary, and if such appointments were not created, it might be desirable to establish a grade of Sub-Collectors on a rate of pay intermediate between that of the present Sub-Collectors (Rs. 1,166-10-8) and the new second grade Judges and Collectors on Rs. 1,800 a-month. Lastly, we requested to be informed what steps were being taken to give effect to the orders regarding the further opening out of new districts and on the other matters discussed in our letter* of 30th January 1883.

* Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 237, dated 25th July 1884.

2. We have now the honor to transmit a further communication† from the Madras Government, a copy of which has, we understand, been forwarded direct to Your Lordship, setting forth the matured opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the various subjects under discussion. This letter deals not only with the particular improvements and reforms which we have advocated in the internal administration of the Madras Presidency, but also with the general question of the strength and recruitment of the Covenanted Civil Service throughout India. As to this latter question, and also as regards the proposals made in paragraph 19 of the letter from the Madras Government on the subject of the rate of recruitment which should be fixed for the Madras Civil Service during the next few years, we would invite attention to our separate despatches marginally noted.‡

† No. 1033, dated 13th September 1884.

‡ No. 18 (Financial), dated 13th January 1885
No. 2 (Public), dated 20th January 1885.

3. So far as the administrative questions are concerned, Your Lordship will observe that the Madras Government has now decided to abandon the proposal to form new districts, on the ground that it would be impossible to provide a proper staff for such districts from the Covenanted Civil Service, unless the strength of that Service is increased; while any attempt to constitute new districts with an inadequate staff must necessarily fail to secure the objects in view. It is added that the present division of the districts suits the geographical features of the country better than any which has been proposed, that the expense involved in the formation of new districts is greater than the Madras Government can meet, that small districts such as those which it is proposed to open out are altogether foreign to the Madras system, and that the effect of the proposal generally would be to disorganise the administration without effecting improvement of any kind.

4. As regards the arguments summarised in the foregoing paragraph, we may observe that we have never doubted that the rate fixed for the normal recruitment of the Madras Civil Service would require to be adjusted with reference to the number of covenanted charges ultimately settled, and that an addition to the number of districts which involves an addition to the number of covenanted charges, may entail a moderate increase to the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service. In paragraph 9 of our letter§ to the Madras Government, dated 30th January 1883, it was certainly stated that it was not possible to increase the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, but this was said, not in view of any addition which might be made to the number of covenanted charges by the opening out of new districts, but with reference to the extension of subdivisions which we were anxious to show could be placed in charge of uncovenanted officers. With regard to the statement that the present division of districts in the Madras Presidency is better suited to the geographical features of the country than any which has been proposed, and that the formation of small districts is to be deprecated as being opposed to the system in force in Madras, we would observe that the disadvantages to good administration resulting from the inconveniently large size of several of the districts in the Madras Presidency were set forth in the letter from the Madras Government, No. 682,‖ dated 18th April 1878, which originated the present correspondence and advocated the immediate creation of four, and the ultimate formation of eight, new districts. In that letter, so far from opposing the creation of smaller districts as being foreign to the Madras organisation, the Madras Government referred to the smaller area of districts in other Presidencies as affording an argument in favour of increasing the number of districts in the Madras Presidency. In addressing Your Lordship on the subject in that year,¶ the Madras Government referred to the proposal to create additional districts as "necessary to the due and efficient administration of the Government," and as "an urgent executive need." It was also said that early relief was "absolutely essential to the present over-tasked Collectors of Bellary, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevelly." In fact, the view now put forward by the present Government of Madras is entirely inconsistent with all previous conclusions on the subject. We ourselves see no sufficient ground for doubting the correctness of the decision already arrived at regarding the propriety of increasing the number of districts by at least four. But it is difficult

§ Enclosure No. 6 in despatch to Secretary of State, No. 237, dated 25th July 1884.

‖ Forwarded with despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 77, dated 26th September 1878.

¶ From Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 46, dated 14th October 1878.

to force a reform of this kind upon the Local Government, and if the Madras Government can see its way to a thorough subdivision of the existing districts (a matter to be further referred to below), it may be possible to postpone for the present the creation of new districts. We do not, however, accept the plea put forward that the Madras Government is unable to bear the expense which would be involved in buildings and establishments, and in services other than land-revenue, with due regard to calls upon provincial funds for objects which are of greater importance.

5. In connection with the question of grading district officers in the Madras Presidency on the same principle as is adopted in other Provinces, the Madras Government urges that the constitution of second-class collectorates will introduce grave inequality: that the smallest of the Madras districts is a heavier charge than a first-grade district in other Provinces: that the proposal to assimilate the salaries in Madras and the Northern Provinces is wrong: that there is no ground for any reduction of Madras salaries, which reduction, if carried out, must tend to produce inefficiency, and, lastly, that the system of grading proposed by us, in so far as it is purely personal, and has no relation to offices, infringes the conditions on which that system has received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

6. With regard to the last but most important of the objections summarised in the foregoing paragraph, we would observe that in our despatch No. 77, dated 26th September 1878, we informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State that we had suggested to the Madras Government the desirability of revising and grading, as has been done in other Provinces, the scales of salary for Collectors and Judges so as to reduce to a minimum the cost of the new districts. In reply to that despatch Lord Cranbrook informed* us that he entertained no doubt as to the propriety of this suggestion, which we need hardly explain was based upon the system of grading in force in every other Province, and which we considered it desirable to introduce in Madras. The statement now made by the Madras Government that the system proposed by us infringes the conditions on which a system of grading has received the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State appears to be based on Lord Hartington's despatch No. 81 (Public), dated 13th July 1882. We need hardly remark that this despatch was written with reference to the general question of the re-organisation of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Services in India, which is still under our consideration, and not with reference to the particular proposals for the improvement of the administration in the Madras Presidency. Moreover, we do not understand that the particular proposals which we have made for grading offices in the Madras Presidency are open to the objections raised in Lord Hartington's despatch of the 13th July 1882, inasmuch as our proposals do not involve the establishment of gradations of persons. Nor do we understand Lord Hartington's remarks to mean that he would require the pay of the proposed new grades to be attached to particular districts, which is the interpretation the Madras Government has apparently adopted.

* Despatch from Secretary of State, to Government of India, No. 140, dated 5th December 1878.

7. Of the benefits to be anticipated from the introduction into the Madras Presidency of a system of gradation of the salaries of district officers, we continue to be firmly convinced, and we can see nothing in the present letter from the Madras Government to justify us in altering this view, which is confirmed by the experience gained of the working of the gradation system in other Provinces. Your Lordship will observe that in our letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1214,† dated 15th September last, we were careful to explain that it was quite open to the Local Government, in submitting a scheme, to propose such scales of pay for, and proportions between, the grades of district officers as might seem to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council to be most suited to the circumstances of the Presidency and most fitted to ensure equable promotion.

† Enclosed in despatch to Secretary of State, No. 33, dated 29th September 1884.

8. With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Madras Government, we consider it desirable to explain that one of our objects in suggesting the introduction of the grading system was certainly to effect savings which might partially meet the extra expense involved in creating new districts, but it formed no part of our plan to effect such savings, except in so far as they might facilitate the carrying out of necessary administrative improvements.

9. As regards the argument in favour of the maintenance of the present rates of pay, based upon the large size of the districts in the Madras Presidency, we cannot, for one moment, admit that any considerations as to the size of the Madras districts would warrant us in treating the Collectors of those districts as Commissioners in other Provinces, and in giving them more pay than is allowed to officers of the same class and standing elsewhere. The difference in the size of the districts does not imply any difference in the character of the Collector's work, and does not, in our opinion, afford any sufficient reason for allowing a higher rate of pay than is attached to similar appointments in other Provinces. The size of the district and the amount of its revenue merely determine the scale of subordinate establishments necessary to carry on the work under the Collector's supervision.

10. Your Lordship will gather from what we have said above that we do not consider that the conclusions of the Madras Government on this important question should be accepted. We

continue to think that the advantages to be gained from the introduction of the system of grading district officers are such as to render the immediate introduction of that system highly desirable in the public interests. We regret very much that we should have failed to convince the Madras Government of the propriety of effecting these reforms; and as we do not believe that it would serve any useful purpose to prolong the present correspondence with the Local Government, we have no alternative but to lay all the facts before Your Lordship, in view to the issue of such orders as may seem expedient. In our opinion, the Madras Government should be required to introduce with as little delay as possible a system of grading the salaries of district officers similar to that in force in other Provinces, but with any modifications which may be shown to be necessary in order to meet the particular circumstances of the Madras Presidency.

11. We turn, in conclusion, to paragraphs 20 to 22 of the letter from the Madras Government relating to the measures which His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council proposes to take with a view to strengthen the district administration. These measures which consist in the formation of five new subdivisions in the districts of Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, and in a substantial addition* to the permanent staff of Deputy Collectors, so as to ensure that the Collectors shall always be free from the direct charge of taluks, meet with our cordial approval. We are satisfied that the extension of the subdivisional system must be regarded as an important feature in any reforms which may be introduced in the administration of the Madras Presidency, and we think that the proposed extension of that system is to be viewed with much satisfaction. It is essential even if there is to be no present creation of new districts.

Class.	Salary.	Sanctioned Number.	Proposed Number.
	Rs.		
1	700	1	1
2	600	4	5
3	500	8	11
4	400	17	22
5	300	12	16
6	250	8	10
		50	65

12. It is also proposed to place on a permanent footing the present staff of temporary Deputy Collectors, power being reserved to the Local Government to make occasional appointments of temporary Deputy Collectors when such appointments may be necessary. To these proposals we have no objection, and we would accordingly ask Your Lordship to sanction the scheme recommended by the Madras Government. The net increased cost is estimated at Rs. 8,534 per mensem, or Rs. 1,02,408 per annum, and this sum will be provided by the Madras Government from Provincial funds.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

DUFFERIN.
D. M. STEWART.
J. GIBBS.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

No.

Copy of the correspondence* forwarded to the Home Department for information and for any necessary communication to the Government of Madras.

* With notes.

J. F. FINLAY,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 30th July 1885, Mis. No. 1793.

With reference to copy of despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 68, Public, dated 18th June 1885, noted in the margin, which His Lordship has forwarded to this Government for information and guidance, I am directed to inquire whether it is the wish of the Government of India that

he Government of Madras should at once proceed to give effect to the orders which have been received, or should wait for further instructions from the Government of India. I am also directed to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, this Government may be furnished with a copy of the despatch sent from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, to which the Secretary of State replies in the despatch above referred to.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council would further be glad to be informed as to what increase to the present numerical strength of the Covenanted Civil Service the Government of India would be prepared to sanction, in view of the creation of three new districts in this Presidency.

Order—dated 10th September 1885, Mis. No. 2113, Public.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, in continuation of G.O., No. 1916, Mis., dated 13th August 1885.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with enclosure to be returned, and with copy of letter, No. 1793, dated 30th July 1885.

RESOLUTION—dated 13th October 1885, No. 2855.

The Board are directed to draw up a definite scheme for carrying out the two following measures, intended to improve the internal administration of the Presidency, viz.:—

(1) the creation of three additional districts;
(2) the re-gradation of the offices of Collector and of Judge.

2. The Board accordingly submit the following:—

Firstly, as regards the three new districts, they propose that they shall be called—

(1) the Ongole district;
(2) the Vellore district;
(3) the Dindigul district.

The Ongole district might comprise the present Palnád, Vinukonda and Narsaraopet taluks of the Kistna district; the Cumbum and Márkápur taluks of the Kurnool district; and the Ongole taluk and Podili and Darsi zemindari divisions of the Nellore district.

The Vellore district might comprise the Pólúr, Wandiwash, Wálajá, Arcot, Gudiyátam and Vellore taluks and the Kangundi and Kárvetnagar zemindaris and Arni jaghír of the present North Arcot district, as well as the Tirupatúr taluk of Salem. The remainder of the North Arcot district, consisting of the Chittoor, Palmanér, and Chandragiri taluks with the zemindaris of Punganúr and Kálahasti might then be added to the taluks of Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and Voyalpad in Cuddapah to form a district, which might be called the Chittoor district instead of North Arcot. With reference to the transfer of the Kálahasti zemindari to Chingleput, which was once contemplated, the Board invite perusal of G.O. of 17th June 1871, No. 1084, Revenue Department, and the connected papers.

The Dindigul district might be composed of the taluks of Periyakulam, Palni and Dindigul in Madura, and the taluks of Karúr, Udamalpet and Dhárápuram in the Coimbatore district.

The two taluks of Srívilliputur and Sátúr might then be transferred from Tinnevelly to Madura; the taluk of Námakal to Trichinopoly from Salem.

The result of these changes on the areas, populations, and revenues of the existing districts is shown in the appended Statement A, and a suggested redistribution of divisional charges in the appended Statement B.

3. The Board have refrained from suggesting the formation of a Maliah Commissionership in the Northern Circars, to include the whole of the Agency

tracts in the Godávari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts, because they gather from the Government of India's letter of November 8th, 1881, No. 1807, (printed at page 47 of the confidential packet circulated with the Madras Government's letter to the Government of India of March 24th, 1882), that, for some special reasons, (which have not been communicated to the Board) they did not wish those districts touched in any general re-arrangement of charges.

4. *Secondly*, as regards the gradation of the offices of Collector and Judge, the Board observe that the Secretary of State, in his despatch of July 13th, 1882, No. 81 (Public), to the Government of India, accepted the principle of the proposal of the Government to regrade the emoluments of both the executive and judicial branches of the service in such a manner as to ensure regular promotion and the *approximate* equalisation of the rates of pay attached, in different provinces, to the performance of similar duties, subject to the remarks made in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch, and on the understanding that it is intended to establish gradations of *offices* and not gradations of *persons*. The remarks in paragraph 5 of the despatch were to the effect that it would doubtless be found that in different provinces similar names of offices by no means imply identical duties and responsibilities; and, therefore, in arranging and distributing salaries among different offices serious errors might occur, unless these and other analogous distinctions were well ascertained and carefully observed. Again, in his last despatch of June 18th, 1885, No. 68 (Public), after reconsideration of the matured views of the Government of Madras as set out in their letter of September 13th, 1884, No. 1033, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State directs that "the gradation of salaries should not be of such a nature as to cause any general reduction of salaries in the Presidency of Madras, but only a re-arrangement of them on a graded scale *approximating* to those in other provinces, due allowance being made for difference of organisations, such as the absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department and the like." It is thus clear to the Board that the Secretary of State does not wish the salaries in Madras to be reduced to the same rates as in Bengal, but only that the principle of graded salaries should be accepted and acted on, he having justly appreciated the greater responsibilities and heavier duties attaching to a Madras collectorate than to a collectorate in Bengal or the North-West Provinces, and having also given due weight to the fact that, while in Bengal and the North-West Provinces the districts are about half the size of the smallest Madras districts (except the Nílgiris and the Town of Madras), there are both Revenue Commissioners and a Board of Revenue in each province, but no Commissioners in Madras. The Board, therefore, consider that the graded salaries in Madras are intended to be higher than in other provinces in India, and should be fixed according to the importance of the various district charges. On this principle, they therefore submit the following scale for consideration and orders:—

	Rs.
Five 1st-class collectorates, viz.:—	
Malabar, Tanjore, Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam at	2,500
Nineteen 2nd-class collectorates, viz.:—	
Kistna, Ongole, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vellore, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madura, Tinnevelly, and South Canara at	2,300
One 3rd-class collectorate, viz.:—	
The Nílgiris at	2,000

	Rs.
5 × 2,500 =	12,500
19 × 2,300 =	43,700
1 × 2,000 =	2,000
	58,200
25)	
	2,328

These salaries give an average of Rs. 2,328 per mensem, which is somewhat less than the uniform rate now drawn, namely, Rs. 2,333-5-4, as shown in the margin.

5. The salaries above stated are irrespective of fixed tentage, and in the case of Madras of the allowance as Protector of Emigrants.

6. Having regard to the reduced areas of the old collectorates from which the three new districts have been made up, and to the relatively small area of these latter districts, and also to the proposal which the Government have approved, namely, that Collectors should themselves be relieved of all divisional charge, the Board have drawn up a list (Statement C) showing what divisional officers will be required under their scheme in all the districts affected by the proposed changes. Under the heading of "Passed Assistants and General Duties Deputy Collectors," they have shown figures which represent these two classes of officers combined, that is, in those districts against which the number 2 or 3 is entered, if there is a passed Assistant, there will be only one or two General Duties Deputy Collectors as the case may be; but otherwise there will be two or three of the latter class. With a full staff of Assistant Collectors in the Presidency, it will rarely happen that more than five or six passed Assistants are available for divisional charges in the whole Presidency, as they are, as a rule, promoted to act as Head Assistants very shortly after they have passed their examinations by the Second Standard. Consequently, in calculating the number of such Assistants likely to be holding divisional charges, the Board do not think it would be safe to reckon on more than five.

7. The nett results of the above proposals is an increase of three Collectors, and twenty-six Deputy Collectors and passed Assistants, and, allowing for five of the latter class, there would be twenty-one* Deputy Collectors in excess of the number (50) already sanctioned; but as there are sixteen temporary Deputy Collectors, who might, perhaps, all be confirmed in the grade, there would only be five really additional Deputy Collectors needed. On the other hand, there would be a decrease of one in the number of Head Assistant Collectors.

	Present Number.	Proposed Number.	Increase.
1st Grade on Rs. 700 ..	1	1	..
2nd do. on ,, 600 ..	4	6	2
3rd do. on ,, 500 ..	8	11	3
4th do. on ,, 400 ..	17	24	7
5th do. on ,, 300 ..	12	17	5
6th do. on ,, 250 ..	8	12	4
Total ..	50	71	21

The total cost of the proposed new district establishments would then be Rs. 204,288-10-8.

8. As regards the regrading of judicial appointments in connection with the proposed three new collectorates and the consequent alterations in ten of the present districts, the Board are of opinion, after consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hutchins, that, provided section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the grouping of one or more districts into sessions divisions, is modified (a course which they understand has been recommended by the High Court), there will be no necessity for appointing any additional District Judges, as the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the new districts of Ongole, Vellore, and Dindigul may remain vested very much as at present, viz.:

(1) In the case of Ongole, in the three District Courts of Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool, which now exercise that jurisdiction over those taluks of each of those districts which are proposed to be combined to form the new Ongole district.

(2) In the case of the Vellore district the jurisdiction over the whole of the new district would vest in the Chittoor District Court, which will thus have four more taluks brought under its jurisdiction than are so at present. An additional Sub-Judge will, therefore, be necessary, who might be advantageously stationed at Vellore.

(3) In the case of the Dindigul district, the jurisdiction over the three Coimbatore taluks would remain, as at present, with the Coimbatore District Court, that of the three transferred Madura taluks with the Madura District Court, while that over the Sátúr and Srívilliputur taluks of Tinnevelly would be transferred to Madura, where, to enable the additional criminal work to be disposed of, an Assistant

Judge would require to be appointed. One of the Madura Sub-Judges could then be transferred to Dindigul. In addition to these arrangements an Assistant Judge should, the Board consider, be appointed to Tanjore in place of one of the Tanjore Sub-Judges, who may be transferred to Vellore. A second Assistant Judge should be appointed to Calicut, and a third to Rajahmundry. At last two additional District Munsifs would also be required,—one in the Salem and one in the Ongole district.

The Board would then grade the Judgeships as follows:—

	Per Mensem. Rs.
Four 1st-class—	
South Malabar, Tanjore, Madura and Godávari ...	2,750
Sixteen 2nd-class—	
Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, North Malabar, South Canara	2,300
Four Assistant Judgeships at—	
Calicut, Tanjore, Rajahmundry and Madura	1,500

9. The Board strongly urge the constitution of Assistant Judgeships as training schools for judicial officers, and have suggested the pay of the 1st-class Judges being put at a higher figure than that of 1st-class Collectors, because there are fewer prizes open to Judges than to Collectors. As regards the other Judges, they consider it absolutely necessary that they should be all of one class, as otherwise it would follow that the lightest courts, to which the lowest salaries would be attached, would always be presided over by the least efficient Judges to the manifest injustice of the people living within their respective jurisdictions.

10. The Board presume that the new scale of reduced salaries for Collectors and Judges will not affect existing incumbents, this principle having been already accepted by Government in paragraph 17 of G.O., dated March 18th, 1884, No. 396, in respect of subordinate officers likely to be affected by the proposed new scheme for the revision of the Subordinate Revenue establishments.

11. The Board append a financial statement showing the result of all their proposals in one view. From this it will be seen that the nett increase of cost amounts to Rs. 40,000 per mensem or Rs. 4,80,000 per annum. Of this sum, Rs. 80,400 represents the annual increase due to the grading of Collectors; Rs. 1,33,200, the increase due to the grading of Judges and the creation of certain new judicial appointments; and Rs. 2,66,400, the increase due to the creation of the three new districts.

12. Nothing has been taken into account in the above for the cost of erecting new buildings. The rough estimate made by Government in paragraph 21 of their letter of March 24th, 1882, No. 185-A, to the Government of India, viz., Rs. 4,00,000, will probably suffice.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Secretary.

[*Statement*

No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements including grading of Collectors and Judges.

Items.	Present. No.	Present. Cost per Mensem.	Present. Cost per Annum.	Proposed. No.	Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Proposed. Cost per Annum.	Increase of. No.	Increase of. Cost per Mensem.	Increase of. Cost per Annum.	Decrease of. No.	Decrease of. Cost per Mensem.	Decrease of. Cost per Annum.
	NO.	RS.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Officers.												
Collectors	22	51,500	6,18,000	25	58,200 0 0	6,98,400	3	6,700 0 0	80,400	..	..	..
Sub-Collectors	15	17,500	2,10,000	15	17,500 0 0	2,10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Assistant and Special Asst. Collectors ..	24	18,440	2,21,280	23	17,671 10 8	2,12,060	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	9,220
Passed Asst. Collectors ..	..	..	..	5	2,800 0 0	33,600	5	2,800 0 0	33,600	..	..	..
General Duties Deputy Collectors	29	10,650	1,27,800	47	17,900 0 0	2,14,800	18	7,250 0 0	87,000	..	..	..
Treasury Deputy Collectors	21	8,850	1,06,200	24	9,600 0 0	1,15,200	3	750 0 0	9,000	..	..	..
Total of Revenue Officers	111	1,06,940	12,83,280	139	1,23,671 10 8	14,84,060	29	17,500 0 0	2,10,000	1	768 5 4	9,220
Judges	20	45,600	5,47,200	20	47,800 0 0	5,73,600	..	2,200 0 0	26,400	..	..	..
Assistant Judges ..	..	..	..	4	6,000 0 0	72,000	4	6,000 0 0	72,000	..	..	..
Total Judicial Officers	20	45,600	5,47,200	24	53,800 0 0	6,45,600	4	8,200 0 0	98,400	..	..	..
Total of Revenue and Judicial Officers ..	131	1,52,540	18,30,480	163	1,77,471 10 8	21,29,660	33	25,700 0 0	3,08,400	1	768 5 4	9,220
Establishments of—												
Collectors including treasury	1,929	46,476	5,57,712	2,262	53,834 0 0	6,46,008	333	7,358 0 0	88,296	..	..	..
Sub-Collectors	308	6,388	76,656	280	5,200 0 0	62,400	..	..	..	28	1,188 0 0	14,256
Head Assistant and Special Asst. Collectors ..	259	4,217	50,604	280	5,460 0 0	65,520	30	1,243 0 0	14,916	..	..	..
Passed Asst. Collectors ..	..	..	..	55	1,000 0 0	12,000	55	1,000 0 0	12,000	..	..	..
General Duties Deputy Collectors	249	3,670	44,040	540	9,755 0 0	1,17,060	291	6,085 0 0	73,020	..	..	..
District Press	248	3,743	44,916	287	4,333 0 0	51,996	39	590 0 0	7,080	..	..	..
Births and Deaths Registration	40	900	10,800	46	1,035 0 0	12,420	6	135 0 0	1,620	..	..	..
Total Revenue Establishments ..	3,033	65,394	7,84,728	3,759	80,617 0 0	9,6,7404	754	16,411 0 0	1,96,932	28	1,188 0 0	14,256
Assistant Judges' Establishments	..	..	..	..	1,200 0 0	14,400	..	1,200 0 0	14,400	..	..	..
Total Revenue and Judicial Establishments	..	65,394	7,84,728	..	81,817 0 0	9,81,804	..	17,611 0 0	2,11,332	..	1,188 0 0	14,256
Grand Total of Officers and Establishments ..	..	2,17,934	26,15,208	..	2,59,288 10 8	31,11,464	..	41,354 10 8	4,96,256	..	..	..
Add cost of two additional District Munsifs and their establishments							..	760 0 0	9,120	..	..	..
Add cost of District Treasury Guards for the three new treasuries at Rs. 95-5-4 for each							..	286 0 0	3,432	..	..	..
Add cost of increase in the Police Department as reported by the Inspector-General of Police							..	2,434 0 0	29,208	..	..	..
Add cost of Medical Subordinates for the new districts							..	1,450 0 0	17,400	..	..	..
Add travelling allowance for officers and establishments in the three new districts, at Rs. 917 for each district, being the rate reported to the Government of India in letter of 8th September 1881, No. 1212							..	2,751 0 0	33,012	..	..	..
Add Miscellaneous charges in the three new districts, at Rs. 700 for each district, being the rate reported to the Government of India in letter, dated 8th September 1881, No. 1212							..	2,100 0 0	25,200	..	..	..
Add Miscellaneous charges for the office of the four Assistant Judges and two District Munsifs							..	959 5 4	11,512	..	..	..
Total additions ..							..	10,740 5 4	1,28,884	..	..	..
Total increase ..							..	52,095 0 0	6,25,140	..	..	..
Deduct increase due to revision of Revenue establishments included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	109	2,437 0 0	29,244
Deduct cost of nine unpassed Assistants and two Probationers now on duty not included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	11	3,915 0 0	46,980
Deduct cost of sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G.O., No 105, dated 12th January 1887, now on duty not included in the foregoing calculations.							..	..	..	16	4,600 0 0	55,200
Deduct cost of temporary establishments for Assistant, &c., Collectors now existing not included in the foregoing calculations							..	..	..	44	1,143 0 0	13,716
Total deductions ..							..	..	..	180	12,095 0 0	1,45,140
Net increase after the additions and reductions ..							..	40,000 0 0	4,80,000	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Area, Population and Land Revenue of the Present and Proposed Districts with the Number of Taluks and Zamindaris in each.

Districts.	Present Districts. Number of Taluks and Zamindaris. Number of Taluks.	Number of Zamindaris.	Total.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
						Rs.
Affected Districts.						
1. Kistna	8	2	10	6,036	1,226,913	34,10,336
2. Nellore	9	1	10	6,762	907,887	20,01,985
3. Kurnool	6	..	6	6,379	484,652	10,79,526
4. Ongole (new) ..	6	2	8	6,666	827,815	13,56,280
5. Cuddapah	8	..	8	6,073	817,820	13,76,374
6. Chittoor (North Arcot)	6	2	8	6,971	800,256	10,41,833
7. Vellore (new) ..	7	3	10	4,939	1,490,753	19,71,095
8. Salem	7	..	7	6,273	1,175,041	15,01,391
9. Trichinopoly ..	6	..	6	4,356	1,469,610	18,69,583
10. Coimbatore ..	7	..	7	5,814	1,172,731	17,75,025
11. Madura	2	5	7	6,370	1,774,753	19,85,790
12. Tinnevelly ..	7	..	7	4,262	1,385,253	22,65,474
13. Dindigul (new) ..	6	..	6	5,140	1,193,380	16,55,055
Unaffected Districts.	The same as at present.					

Districts.	Present Districts. Number of Taluks and Zamindaris. Number of Taluks.	Number of Zamindaris.	Total.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
						Rs.
Districts Unaffected.						
11. Chingleput	6	..	6	2,840	981,381	17,23,681
12. Ganjam	3	70	73	8,313	1,749,604	12,50,843
13. Vizagapatam ..	2	22	24	17,380	2,481,284	14,35,341
14. Godávari	10	3	13	7,345	1,795,369	44,44,285
15. Bellary	8	..	8	6,740	726,275	12,78,218
16. Anantapur	7	..	7	5,103	599,889	8,94,177
17. Tanjore	9	..	9	3,654	2,130,393	43,42,118
18. Madras	1	..	1	29	405,848	76,801
19. Nilgiris	1	..	1	967	91,034	65,205
20. South Arcot ..	8	..	8	4,873	1,314,738	32,59,611
21. South Canara ..	5	..	5	3,902	959,514	12,74,500
22. Malabar	9	..	9	5,765	2,354,234	18,23,351

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of Divisional Charges in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fash 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Ganjam.	Collector (Chatrapur) ..	....	..	..	..	
		Zamindaris.				
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Chatrapur).	1. Palur	24	5,605	..	
		2. Humma	9	3,787	..	
		3. Kallikot	231	55,211	..	
		4. Biridi	47	13,928	..	
		Total ..	311	78,531	..	
		Maliah Tract.				
		1. Pandakhalla	70	5,670	..	
		Government Taluk.				
	Principal Assistant Collector (Chicacole).	1. Chicacole	412	164,609	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Sri Kurmam of Vizianagrum Zamindari ..	Not given.	18,283	..	
		3. Karakavalsa	49	8,054	..	
		4. Munagavalasa		4,125	..	
		5. Gottipalli and Yembaram.		5,348	..	
		6. Pata Tekkali	178	14,617	..	
		7. Raghunadhapur ..		15,419	..	
		8. Tembur		3,786	..	
		9. Nowgam		2,032	..	
		10. Nandigam		10,702	..	
		11. Talagam		12,388	..	
		12. Bharingam		36	..	
		13. Penta		634	..	
		14. Chinnarigokarnapalli ..		35	..	
		15. Khallada		1,807	..	
		16. Bojjipalle		185	..	
		17. Potuluru		44	..	
		18. Tarla	52	27,035	..	
		19. Chakipalli	Not given.	851	..	
		20. Konsulakotturu ..	Do.	606	..	
		21. Turlipeta	..	394	..	
		22. Chinnatungam	..	416	..	
		23. Peddatungam	..	433	..	
		24. Tollavalsa *alias* Tallabhadra	..	295	..	
		25. Jarjangi	..	1,627	..	
		26. Yellamanchili	..	508	..	
		27. Boddam	..	217	..	
		28. Balamarapalavalsa ..	..	705	..	
		29. Gopulpur	..	5,430	..	
		30. Chittivalsa	..	5,094	..	
		31. Urlam	..	11,536	..	
		32. Danta	..	3,420	..	
		33. Tilar	..	6,832	..	
		34. Savadam	..	1,164	..	
		35. Akkayavalsa	..	931	..	
		36. Santa Lakshmipuram	..	589	..	
		37. Talasamudram	..	862	..	
		38. Susaram	..	321	..	
		39. Rajapuram	..	198	..	
		40. Seddibehar Kottur ..	..	119	..	
		41. Jonnapadu	..	79	..	
		42. Malagam	..	737	..	
		43. Parlakimedi	639	240,980	..	
		44. Do. Maliah Tracts.	354	39,152	..	
		Total ..	1,684	612,635	..	
		Government Taluk.				
	Senior Assistant Collector (Berhampur).	1. Berhampur	521	271,447	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Atagadá (Kolladi and Boridakhandi Mittahs) ..	265	58,372	..	
		3. Pedda Kimedi	195	45,275	..	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Ganjam—*cont.*	Senior Assistant Collector (Berhampur)—*cont.*	*Zamindaris*—cont.				
		4. Chikati	109	45,636	..	
		5. Surangi	75	15,242	..	
		6. Jarada	38	6,884	..	
		7. Jalantra	101	22,784	..	
		8. Baruva	8	4,653	..	
		9. Peta		4,171	..	
		10. Mandasa	132	35,532	..	
		11. Budarasingi	22	4,031	..	
		Maliah Tracts.				
		12. Peddakimedi, Surangi, Budarasingi, Jarada, Jalantra and Mandasa..	457	35,460	..	
		Total ..	1,923	552,487	..	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Russellkonda).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Goomsur	1,121	174,013	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Atagadá (Atagadá Mittah).	..	42,531	..	
		3. Dharakot	125	24,347	..	
		4. Sergadá	24	11,562	..	
		5. Chinnakimedi or Pratápagiri	189	35,954	..	
		6. Aska	21	7,928	..	
		7. Kurla		6,037	..	
		8. Devabhumi		4,189	..	
		9. Bodagada	141	14,670	..	
		Total ..	1,621	321,231	..	
		Maliah Tracts.				
	Special Assistant Agent (Russellkonda, in the low country, and Balliguda in the Maliahs).	1. Chokkapad	98	7,377	..	
		2. Bodagada Maliahs ..	309	15,341	..	
		3. Goomsur Maliahs ..	322	55,154	..	
		4. Chinnakimedi Maliahs inclusive of Kattingia, Darinjibidi, Chendragiri, Ramagiri, Birakota, Chandiput and Raipur ..	1,975	101,178	..	
		Total ..	2,704	179,050	..	
		Grand Total ..	8,313	1,749,604	12,50,843	
Vizagapatam.	Collector (Vizagapatam) ..	.....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Vizagapatam).	*Zamindaris.*				
		1. Vizagapatam	142	85,437	..	
		2. Sranguvarupukota ..	102	126,610	..	
		3. Do. Hill Tracts.	216	3,182	..	
		Total ..	460	215,229	..	
	Principal Assistant Collector (Narsapatam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Golgonda	161	97,748	89,770	
		2. Sarvasiddhi	347	131,754	1,36,208	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Viravilli	504	176,052	..	
		4. Anakapalli	313	131,637	..	
		5. Hill Tracts of Golgonda and Viravilli	1,452	26,059	..	
		Total ..	2,777	563,250	2,25,978	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years, ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Senior Assistant Collector (Parvatipur).	*Zamindaris.*				
		1. Bobbili	227	139,974	..	
		2. Sálúr	64	80,831	..	
		3. Agency Tracts of Sálúr ..	158	3,069	..	
		4. Párvatipur	91	111,049	..	
		5. Agency Tracts of Párvatipur.	311	37,552	..	
		6. Do. of Gunupur ..	3,000	153,649	..	
		7. Do. of Rayaghadda ..		68,859	..	
		8. Do. of Bissemcuttack ..		..	..	
		Total ..	3,851	594,983	..	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Vizianagram).	*Rented.*				
		1. Palkonda	165	200,232	..	
		2. Do. Agency Tracts ..	266	9,098	..	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Chipurupalli	535	138,896	..	
		4. Bimlipatam	211	106,267	..	
		5. Agency Tracts of Vizianagram	267	147,210	..	
		6. Do. of Gajapatinagram ..	348	116,771	..	
		Total ..	1,792	718,474	..	
	Special Assistant Agent (Koraput).	*Agency Tracts of*				
		1. Jeypore	8,500	116,117	..	
		2. Navarangapur		93,502	..	
		3. Malkangiri		22,558	..	
		4. Koraput		157,171	..	
		5. Pottanghi		..	..	
		Total ..	8,500	389,348	..	
		..	..	..	12,09,363	Zamindari revenue for which talukwar particulars are not known.
		Grand Total ..	17,380	2,481,284	14,35,341	
	Collector (Cocanada) ..	.....	..	..	..	
Godávari.	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cocanada).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Peddápuram	552	124,314	2,33,003	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Pithapuram	200	68,161	2,78,089	
		3. Cocanada	190	101,075	42,084	
		4. Tuni	320	66,544	43,753	
		Total ..	1,262	360,094	5,97,529	
	Sub-Collector (Rajahmundry).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Rajahmundry	1,301	145,952	1,53,765	
		2. Amalápuram	506	227,157	5,94,336	
		3. Rámachandrapuram ..	400	220,780	8,65,814	
		Total ..	2,207	593,889	16,13,915	
	Head Assistant Collector (Ellore).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Ellore	729	149,308	2,48,659	
		2. Yernagúdem	1,107	159,364	2,01,914	
		3. Tanuku	371	188,306	7,03,744	
		Total ..	2,207	496,978	11,54,317	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Narsápur).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Narsápur	437	200,153	6,16,630	
		2. Bhimavaram	321	108,599	4,41,266	
		Total ..	758	308,752	10,57,896	
	Special Assistant Agent (Kunaveram).	*Zamindari Taluk.*				
		Bhadrachalam	911	35,656	20,628	
		Grand Total ..	7,345	1,795,369	44,44,285	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Kistna.	Collector (Masulipatam) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector, or General Duties Deputy Collector (Masulipatam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Gudiváda	596	99,233	4,86,997	
		2. Bandar	778	175,482	2,69,854	
		Total ..	1,374	274,715	7,56,851	
	Sub-Collector (Guntúr) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Bápatla	679	151,736	5,91,131	
		2. Guntúr	500	136,083	4,13,310	
		3. Repalle	644	184,340	7,35,830	
		Total ..	1,823	472,159	17,40,301	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Bezváda).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Bezváda	428	82,895	1,56,494	
		Zamindaris.				
		2. Nuzvid	694	125,165	1,76,424	
		2. Vissannapet	324	54,401	20,916	
		Total ..	1,446	262,461	3,53,834	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Sattenapalle).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Sattenapalle	714	110,290	3,71,586	
		2. Nandigama	679	107,288	1,87,764	
		Total ..	1,393	217,578	5,59,350	
		Grand Total ..	6,036	1,226,913	34,10,336	
Nellore.	Collector (Nellore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Rámapatam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Kandukúr	787	126,757	2,73,094	
		2. Kanigiri	1,014	108,761	49,589	
		3. Kávali	548	72,913	1,65,811	
		Total ..	2,349	308,431	4,88,494	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Nellore).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Nellore	638	163,740	5,23,988	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Atmakúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Udayagiri	850	86,326	65,243	
		2. Atmakur	638	87,752	2,20,622	
		Total ..	1,488	174,078	2,85,865	
	Head Assistant Collector (Gúdúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Rápúr	596	49,774	11,935	
		2. Gúdúr	910	125,453	3,20,356	
		Zamindaris.				
		3. Venkatagiri	426	41,915	3,74,347	
		4. Polúr	355	44,496		
		Total ..	2,287	261,638	7,06,638	
		Grand Total ..	6,762	907,887	20,04,985	
Kurnool.	Collector (Kurnool) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector (Nandyál).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Nandyál	894	78,282	1,87,411	
		2. Sirvel	623	57,197	1,51,163	
		3. Koilkuntla	571	76,296	2,31,840	
		Total ..	2,088	211,775	5,70,414	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Kurnool—*cont.*	Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Kurnool). General Duties Deputy Collector (Kurnool).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Nandikótkur	1,323	72,741	1,83,295	
		Government Taluks.				
		1. Pattikonda	1,134	105,438	1,80,600	
		2. Rámallakót	834	94,698	1,45,217	
		Total ..	1,968	200,136	3,25,817	
		Grand Total ..	5,379	484,652	10,79,526	
Ongole (New).	Collector (Ongole) ..	....	..	..	..	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Kumbum).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Kumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313	
		2. Markapur	1,110	84,048	76,798	
		Total ..	2,154	193,899	2,14,111	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Ongole).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Podili	564	55,592	* ..	* The Revenue is included under Venkatagiri estate.
		Total ..	1,361	244,185	3,48,224	
	Head Assistant Collector (Vinukonda).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Narasaraopet	712	128,791	3,36,424	
		2. Palnad	1,057	125,799	3,27,814	
		3. Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707	
		Zamindari.				
		4. Darsi	616	68,164	† ..	† Do. do.
		Total ..	3,051	389,731	7,93,945	
		Grand Total ..	6,566	827,815	13,56,280	
Bellary.	Collector (Bellary) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector, or General Duties Deputy Collector (Bellary).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Bellary	925	148,747	2,44,341	
		2. Rayadrug	898	83,799	1,33,998	
		Total ..	1,823	232,546	3,78,339	
	Head Assistant Collector (Hospet).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Hospet	480	85,500	1,45,590	
		2. Harpanahalli	631	70,620	1,04,158	
		3. Havinahadgalli	534	75,572	1,27,965	
		4. Kudligi	639	74,366	95,640	
		Total ..	2,484	306,058	4,73,353	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Adóni).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Alúr	646	65,586	2,31,064	
		2. Adóni	787	122,085	1,95,462	
		Total ..	1,433	187,671	4,26,526	
		Grand Total ..	5,740	726,275	12,78,218	
Anantapur.	Collector (Anantapur) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Anantapur).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Anantapur	868	91,816	1,16,610	
		Government Taluks.				
	Head Assistant Collector (Penukonda).	1. Penukonda	655	73,023	1,00,239	
		2. Hindupur	425	73,270	1,14,938	
		3. Madaksira	362	55,143	85,081	
		4. Dharmavaram	1,192	97,106	1,19,903	
		Total ..	2,634	298,512	4,20,161	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
Anantapur—*cont.*	General Duties Deputy Collector (Gooty).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Gooty	1,010	110,597	1,91,350	
		2. Tadpatri	591	98,964	1,66,056	
		Total ..	1,601	209,561	3,57,406	
		Grand Total ..	5,103	599,889	8,94,177	
	Collector (Cuddapah) ..	....	..	..	..	
Cuddapah.	Sub-Collector (Proddutur).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,577	
		2. Proddutur	487	90,653	1,03,806	
		3. Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638	
		4. Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440	
		Total ..	2,969	394,480	7,02,461	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cuddapah).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Sidhout).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Badvel	755	82,445	1,25,861	
		2. Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805	
		3. Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595	
		Total ..	2,344	275,887	4,27,261	
		Grand Total ..	6,073	817,820	13,76,374	
	Collector (Chittoor) ..	....	..	..	..	
Chittoor (late North Arcot).	Sub-Collector (Madanapalle).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Ravachoti	998	92,541	1,19,462	
		2. Váyalpad	831	104,462	1,49,928	
		3. Madanapalle	836	106,215	1,63,928	
		Total ..	2,665	303,218	4,33,318	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Chittoor).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Palmanér	439	41,815	66,154	
		2. Chittoor including the poliams of—				
		Naragunti	771	171,907	1,92,882	
		Bangaru			6,591	
		Tumba			11,643	
		Gudipati			1,783	
					2,852	
		Total ..	1,210	213,722	2,81,905	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tirupati).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Chandragiri, including the poliams of—				
		Kullur	548	93,151	75,071	
		Pulicherla			4,094	
					5,553	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Kálahasti	874	118,022	1,75,003	
		3. Punganur	674	72,143	66,859	
		Total ..	2,096	283,316	3,26,610	
		Grand Total ..	5,971	800,253	10,41,833	
	Collector (Saidápet) ..	....	..	..	..	
Chingleput.	Sub-Collector (Chingleput).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Chingleput	436	117,218	1,90,183	
		2. Madurantakam	696	223,067	4,06,478	
		3. Conjeeveram	514	185,649	3,85,954	
		Total ..	1,646	525,934	9,82,616	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					RS.	
Chingleput—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tiruvallúr).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Tiruvallúr	507	143,324	2,74,820	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Saidápet).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Saidápet	340	204,580	2,59,935	
		2. Ponnéri	347	107,543	2,06,311	
		Total ..	687	312,123	4,66,246	
		Grand Total ..	2,810	981,381	17,23,681	
	Collector (Vellore) ..	....	..	..	..	
Vellore (new).	Sub-Collector (Ranipet) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863	
		2. Walajapet including the Mittah of Aregalavadi	484	199,177	3,71,216	
					2,015	
		Zamindari.				
		3. Karvetnagar	943	275,830	1,79,862	
		Total ..	1,859	622,395	8,65,956	
	Head Assistant Collector (Tripatur).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Tripatur	742	169,977	1,62,784	
		Zamindari.				
		2. Kangundi	346	45,184	22,959	
		Total ..	1,088	215,161	1,85,743	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Vellore).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,081	
		2. Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,26,125	
		Total ..	900	324,862	4,11,206	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Arni).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Wandivash	466	148,100	3,19,830	
		2. Pólúr	443	106,818	1,83,274	
		Jaghire.				
		3. Arni	183	73,417	5,086	
		Total ..	1,092	328,335	5,08,190	
		Grand Total ..	4,939	1,490,753	19,71,095	
	Collector (Cuddalore) ..	....	..	..	..	
South Arcot.	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Cuddalore).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Cuddalore including the Mittahs of Alakianattam, and Chinnappanaickanpoliam.	459	298,523	3,94,548	
	Head Assistant Collector (Tindivanam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Tindivanam	816	264,261	4,92,603	
		2. Villupuram	508	243,896	4,52,288	
		Total ..	1,324	508,157	9,44,891	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
South Arcot—*cont.*	Sub-Collector (Vriddhachalam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Vriddhachalam	566	197,068	3,56,255	
		2. Chidambaram	393	265,250	6,70,996	
		3. Kallakurchi	607	196,029	3,03,071	
		Total ..	1,566	648,347	13,30,322	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tirukoilúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Tirukoilúr	580	206,489	3,62,732	
		2. Tiruvannamalai	944	153,222	2,27,018	
		Total ..	1,524	359,711	5,89,750	
		Grand Total ..	4,873	1,814,738	32,59,511	
Salem.	Collector (Salem) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector (Hosúr).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Hosúr	1,221	131,770	1,59,518	
		2. Dharmapuri	938	135,826	1,57,915	
		Total ..	2,159	267,596	3,17,433	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Salem).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Atúr	839	158,554	2,06,107	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Krishnagiri).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Krishnagiri	657	120,929	1,49,578	
		2. Uttankarai	910	109,456	1,05,788	
		Total ..	1,567	230,385	2,55,366	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Salem).	1. Salem	1,071	327,178	4,04,414	
		2. Tiruchengód	637	191,328	3,18,071	
		Total ..	1,708	518,506	7,22,485	
		Grand Total ..	6,273	1,175,041	15,01,391	
Trichinopoly.	Collector (Trichinopoly) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector (Musiri).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Námakal	714	254,577	3,43,905	
		2. Musiri	763	257,668	3,46,713	
		Total ..	1,477	512,245	6,90,618	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Trichinopoly).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Trichinopoly	536	335,918	4,37,546	
		2. Kulitalai	909	201,990	2,26,452	
		Total ..	1,445	537,908	6,63,998	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Ariyalur).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Perambalúr	673	172,291	2,64,837	
		2. Udayarpálaiyam ..	761	247,176	2,50,130	
		Total ..	1,434	419,467	5,14,967	
		Grand Total ..	4,356	1,469,610	18,69,583	
Coimbatore.	Collector (Coimbatore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Erode) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Erode	598	195,669	3,61,797	
		2. Palladam	742	213,391	3,59,220	
		3. Bhávani	721	94,123	1,07,979	
		Total ..	2,061	503,183	8,28,996	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Coimbatore.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Coimbatore	804	267,804	3,21,759	
		2. Pollachi	693	172,909	2,24,272	
		Total ..	1,497	440,713	5,46,031	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Satyamangalam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Satyamangalam ..	1,180	151,313	3,13,424	
		2. Kollegál	1,076	77,522	86,574	
		Total ..	2,256	228,835	3,99,998	
		Grand Total ..	5,814	1,172,731	17,75,025	
Dindigul (new)	Collector (Dindigul) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector (Karur.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Karúr	612	177,155	2,80,859	
		2. Udamalpet	542	112,572	2,04,043	
		3. Dharapuram	836	195,232	3,34,934	
		Total ..	1,990	484,959	8,19,836	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Dindigul).	*Government Taluk.*				
		1. Dindigul	1,071	304,783	3,51,951	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Periyakulam).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Palni	910	171,515	2,32,734	
		2. Periyakulam	1,169	232,123	2,50 534	
		Total ..	2,079	403,638	4,83,268	
		Grand Total ..	5,140	1,193,380	16,55,055	
Madura.	Collector (Madura) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Virudupatti).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Sátúr	548	150,886	2,20,069	
		2. Tirumangalam	625	203,693	3,37,000	
		3. Srivilliputur	571	163,608	3,22,673	
		Total ..	1,744	518,187	8,79,742	
	Head Assistant Collector (Ramnad).	*Zamindaris.*				
		1. Ramnad	2,112	476,268	3,40,279	
		2. Sivaganga	1,551	432,428	2,89,248	
		Total ..	3,663	908,696	6,29,527	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Madura).	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Madura	335	215,333	2,51,401	
		2. Melúr	628	132,537	2,25,120	
		Total ..	963	347,870	4,76,521	
		Grand Total ..	6,370	1,774,753	19,85,790	
Tinnevelly.	Collector (Tinnevelly) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Tuticorin) ..	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Otapidáram	1,075	269,797	2,94,806	
		2. Tenkarai	553	283,110	5,05,245	
		Total ..	1,628	552,907	8,00,051	
	Head Assistant Collector (Shermádevi.)	*Government Taluks.*				
		1. Nangunéri	665	174,347	2,94,511	
		2. Ambásamudram	569	165,152	3,97,495	
		Total ..	1,234	339,499	6,92,006	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tinnevelly).	*Government Taluk.* 1. Tinnevelly	327	171,378	2,94,105	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tenkasi).	1. Tenkasi .. .. .. 2. Sankaranainarkoil ..	361 712	140,405 181,064	2,25,097 2,44,215	
		Total ..	1,073	321,469	469,312	
		Grand Total ..	4,262	1,385,253	2,255,474	
Tanjore.	Collector (Tanjore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Kumbakónam).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Kumbakónam .. .. 2. Máyavaram .. .. 3. Shiyáli	314 332 159	370,723 238,994 114,041	7,96,783 5,82,476 2,76,235	
		Total ..	805	723,758	16,55,494	
	Head Assistant Collector (Negapatam).	1. Negapatam .. .. .. 2. Nannilam	239 279	216,867 220,202	4,04,301 7,48,689	
		Total ..	518	437,069	11,52,990	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Mannárgudi.)	1. Mannárgudi .. .. 2. Tiruturaipúndi	284 466	181,650 168,103	4,09,210 3,29,404	
		Total ..	750	349,753	7,38,614	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Tanjore).	Tanjore	672	375,086	6,11,853	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Tanjore).	Pattukóta	909	244,717	1,83,167	
		Grand Total ..	3,654	2,130,383	43,42,118	
Madras.	Collector (Madras) ..	*Government Taluk.* 1. Madras	29	405,848	76,801	
Nilgiris.	Collector (Ootacamund) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector (Devala).	*Government Tracts.* 1. South-East Wynaad ..	240	25,440	24,829	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Ootacamund) ..	1. Todanad .. .. .. 2. Kundahs .. .. 3. Merkunad .. .. 4. Paranginad	386 101 93 137	26,824 1,411 12,740 24,619	40,376	
		Total ..	717	65,594	40,376	
		Grand Total ..	957	91,034	65,205	
South Canara.	Collector, (Mangalore) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Head Assistant Collector, (Kundapur).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Udipi .. .. .. 2. Kundapur	787 512	237,432 115,113	3,27,448 2,09,688	
		Total ..	1,299	352,545	5,37,136	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Duputy Collector (Mangalore).	1. Mangalore	630	252,721	3,47,633	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Puttur).	1. Kásaragód .. .. .. 2. Uppinangadi	1,032 951	243,881 110,367	2,[illegible]5,451 1,[illegible]3,280	
		Total ..	1,983	354,248	3,[illegible]9,731	
		Grand Total ..	3,902	959,514	12,[illegible]4,500	

Statement showing the distribution of Divisional Charges, &c.—*cont.*

Districts.	Designation of Officer, and Head-quarter Station.	Taluks, Zamindaris and other separate tracts forming the charge.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Land Revenue Demand, being the average of five years ending with Fasli 1292.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
Malabar.	Collector (Calicut) ..	....	..	..	..	
	Sub-Collector (Tellicherry).	*Government Taluks.* 1. Chirakal .. .. .. 2. Kóttayam .. .. .. 3. Kurumbranád	648 462 538	272,669 165,775 261,024	2,18,382 1,03,722 2,12,597	
		Total ..	1,648	699,468	5,34,701	
	Head Assistant Collector (Pálghat).	1. Pálghat	613	342,454	2,82,061	
	Special Assistant Collector, (Malapuram).	1. Ernad .. .. .. 2. Walawunád	811 963	296,143 308,102	1,99,726 2,42,592	
		Total ..	1,774	604,245	4,42,318	
	Passed Assistant Collector or General Duties Deputy Collector (Calicut).	1. Calicut	339	205,962	1,31,635	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Cochin).	1. Cochin	2	21,360	17,147	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Ponáni).	1. Ponáni	390	392,654	3,12,464	
	General Duties Deputy Collector (Wynaad).	1. Wynaad	999	88,091	1,03,025	
		Grand Total ..	5,765	2,354,234	18,23,351	

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the distribution of Gazetted Officers (Covenanted and Uncovenanted).

Districts.	Present Districts.										Proposed Districts.						
	Collectors.	Sub-Collectors.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors.	Assistant Collectors. Passed Assistants.	Assistant Collectors. Unpassed Assistants and Probationers.	Assistant Collectors. Temporary Deputy Collectors.	General Duties Deputy Collectors.	Treasury Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Remarks.	Districts.	Collectors.	Sub-Collectors.	Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors.	Passed Assistant Collectors or General Duties Deputy Collectors.	Treasury Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2			1	1	1	7	The entries under Assistant Collectors have been taken from the Civil List for August 1885.	1. Ganjam	1	1	2	2	1	7	
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2		1		1	1	7		2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	2	1	7	
3. Godavari	1	1	2			1	1	1	6		3. Godávari	1	1	2	2	1	7	
4. Kistna	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		4. Kistna	1	1	1	2	1	6	
5. Nellore	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		5. Nellore	1	1	1	2	1	6	
6. Kurnool	1	1	1			1	1	1	5		6. Kurnool	1	1	1	2	1	6	
7. Bellary	1	1	1			1	2	1	7		7. *Ongole*	1	1	1	2	1	6	
8. Anantapur	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		8. Bellary	1	1	1	2	1	6	
9. Cuddapah	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7		9. Anantapur	1	1	1	2	1	6	
10. North Arcot	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7		10. Cuddapah	1	1	1	2	1	6	
11. Chingleput	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7		11. Chittoor (late North Arcot).	1	1	1	2	1	6	
12. South Arcot	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		12. Chingleput	1	1	1	2	1	6	
13. Salem	1	1	1		P. 1	1	1	1	7		13. *Vellore*	1	1	1	2	1	6	
14. Trichinopoly	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		14. South Arcot	1	1	1	2	1	6	
15. Coimbatore	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		15. Salem	1	1	1	2	1	6	
16. Madura	1	1	1		P. 1	1	2	1	7		16. Trichinopoly	1	1	1	2	1	6	
17. Tinnevelly	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		17. Coimbatore	1	1	1	2	1	6	
18. Tanjore	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		18. *Dindigul*	1	1	1	2	1	6	
19. Madras	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	7		19. Madura	1	1	1	2	1	6	
20. Nilgiris	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		20. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	2	1	6	
21. South Canara	1	1	1			1	1	1	6		21. Tanjore	1	1	1	2	1	6	
22. Malabar	1	1	2			1	3	1	9		22. Madras	1	1	1	2	1	6	
											23. Nilgiris	1	1	1	2	1	6	
											24. South Canara	1	1	1	2	1	6	
											25. Malabar	1	1	2	4	1	9	
Total ..	22	15	24	..	11	16	25*	21*	134		Total ..	25	15	23	52	24	139	

* Exclusive of the four appointments not yet filled up.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements.

Districts.	Collectors.				Sub-Collectors.				Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors.				Passed Assistant Collectors.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Affected Districts.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.
1. Kistna	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nellore	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
3. Kurnool	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
9. Madura	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
10. Tinnevelly	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Coimbatore	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Salem	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts	10	23,333 5 4	13	29,900	8	9,333 5 4	8	9,333 5 4	10	7,683 5 4	9	6,915 0 0	..	..	1	560
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ganjam	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	..	..
3. Vizagapatam	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	..	..
4. Godávari	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	1	560
5. Bellary	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
6. Anantapur	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
7. Madras	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. South Arcot	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
9. Tanjore	1	2,500 0 0	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	1	560
10. Nilgiris	1	2,000 0 0	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Malabar	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,500	1	1,166 10 8	1	1,166 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	2	1,536 10 8	..	..	1	560
12. South Canara Reserve	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	..	..	..	..	1	768 5 4	1	768 5 4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	12	28,166 10 8	12	28,300	7	8,166 10 8	7	8,166 10 8	14	10,756 10 8	14	10,756 10 8	..	..	4	2,240
Grand Total	22	51,500 0 0	25	58,200	15	17,500 0 0	15	17,500 0 0	24	18,440 0 0	23	17,671 10 8	..	..	5	2,800

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	General Duties Deputy Collectors.				Treasury Deputy Collectors.				Total of Revenue Officers.				District and Sessions Judges.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Monsem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.
1. Kistna	1	300	3	1,300	1	300	1	300	5	4,868 5 4	6	5,066 10 8	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300
2. Nellore	1	500	2	800	1	400	1	400	5	5,168 5 4	6	5,435 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
3. Kurnool	2	800	2	800	1	250	1	250	5	4,151 10 8	5	4,118 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	2	650	..	..	1	250	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	1	400	2	700	1	400	1	400	5	5,068 5 4	5	4,566 10 8	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	1	400	2	700	1	600	1	600	5	5,268 5 4	5	4,766 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	2	800	..	..	1	250	..	..	6	5,285 0 0	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	1	250	2	650	1	400	1	400	4	3,751 10 8	5	4,118 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
9. Madura	1	250	..	..	1	600	1	600	5	5,118 5 4	5	5,395 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
10. Tinnevelly	1	400	2	700	1	700	1	700	5	5,368 5 4	6	5,635 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
11. Coimbatore	1	400	2	650	1	500	1	500	5	5,168 5 4	5	4,616 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
12. Salem	1	500	3	1,200	1	400	1	400	5	5,168 5 4	6	4,668 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	2	650	..	..	1	250	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts	11	4,200	26	9,600	10	4,550	13	5,300	49	49,100 0 0	70	61,608 5 4	10	22,266 10 8	10	23,450
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	1	500	2	800	1	400	1	400	4	4,400 0 0	5	4,666 10 8	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
2. Ganjam	1	250	2	750	1	300	1	300	6	5,753 5 4	7	6,253 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
3. Vizagapatam	1	400	2	900	1	400	1	400	6	6,003 5 4	7	6,503 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
4. Godavari	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	6	5,636 10 8	7	6,363 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
5. Bellary	1	300	2	700	1	400	1	400	4	3,801 10 8	5	4,168 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
6. Anantapur	1	300	2	700	1	300	1	300	4	3,701 10 8	5	4,068 5 4				
7. Madras	1	600	1	600	..	..	..	..	2	2,933 5 4	2	2,900 0 0	..	..	..	..
8. South Arcot	1	400	1	400	1	500	1	500	5	5,168 5 4	6	5,695 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
9. Tanjore	2	500	2	850	1	400	1	400	6	5,335 0 0	7	6,245 0 0	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,750
10. Nilgiris	..	..	1	400	1	500	1	500	3	3,268 5 4	4	3,668 5 4	..	..	..	..
11. Malabar	3	1,250	3	1,250	1	500	1	500	8	6,786 10 8	9	7,513 5 4	2	4,666 10 8	1	2,750
12. South Canara	1	250	2	650	1	300	1	300	4	3,651 10 8	5	4,018 5 4	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300
Reserve	4	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	18	6,450	21	8,300	11	4,300	11	4,300	62	57,840 0 0	69	62,063 5 4	10	23,333 5 4	10	21,350
Grand Total	* 29	* 10,650	47	17,900	* 21	* 8,850	24	9,600	† 111	† 1,06,940 0 0	139	1,23,671 10 8	20	45,600 0 0	20	47,800

* The full sanctioned scale including the four appointments not yet filled up, but exclusive of the sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G.O., 12th January 1877, No. 105, Financial Department, costing Rs. 4,600.

† Exclusive of sixteen Temporary Deputy Collectors under G.O, dated 12th January 1877, No. 105, Financial Department, and of nine Unpassed Assistant Collectors and two Native Probationers costing in all Rs. 9,515.

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Assistant Judges.				Total of Judicial Officers.				Total of Revenue and Judicial Officers.				Collectors' Office and Treasury Establishments.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	..	..	..	..	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300	6	6,668 5 4	7	7,366 10 8	98	2,332	102	2,422
2. Nellore	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	7,735 0 0	93	2,332	100	2,342
3. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	6,485 0 0	6	6,418 5 4	95	2,282	98	2,307
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	95	2,252
5. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1	1,800 0 0	1	2,300	6	6,868 5 4	6	6,866 10 8	95	2,282	96	2,272
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,601 10 8	6	7,066 10 8	95	2,282	101	2,427
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5,285 0 0	..	..	95	2,252
8. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	6,085 0 0	6	6,418 5 4	93	2,252	93	2,247
9. Madura	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 5 4	2	4,250	6	7,451 10 8	7	9,645 0 0	96	2,310	99	2,320
10. Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,701 10 8	7	7,935 0 0	98	2,332	99	2,342
11. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	6	6,916 10 8	95	2,282	97	2,297
12. Salem	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	6,968 5 4	95	2,282	98	2,332
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3,968 5 4	..	..	95	2,252
Total of affected districts	..	..	1	1,500	10	22,266 10 8	11	24,950	69	71,366 10 8	81	86,558 5 4	958	22,968	1,268	30,064
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	6,733 5 4	6	6,966 10 8	97	2,317	97	2,287
2. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	7	8,086 10 8	8	8,553 5 4	88	2,111	90	2,126
3. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	7	8,336 10 8	8	8,803 5 4	87	2,142	87	2,112
4. Godávari	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 4 5	2	4,250	7	7,970 0 0	9	10,613 5 4	91	2,141	90	2,101
5. Bellary	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	9	9,836 10 8	11	10,536 10 8	89	2,106	89	2,076
6. Anantapur	..	..	..	..									95	2,282	95	2,252
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,933 5 4	2	2,900 0 0	11	437	14	463
8. South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	6	7,501 10 8	7	7,995 0 0	98	2,332	99	2,347
9. Tanjore	..	..	1	1,500	1	2,333 5 4	2	4,250	7	7,668 5 4	9	10,495 0 0	102	2,417	108	2,486
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3,268 5 4	4	3,668 5 4	32	928	38	1,145
11. Malabar	..	..	1	1,500	2	4,666 10 8	3	6,550	10	11,453 5 4	12	14,063 5 4	94	2,219	98	2,289
12. South Canara	..	..	..	..	1	2,333 5 4	1	2,300	5	5,985 0 0	6	6,318 5 4	87	2,076	89	2,086
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts	..	..	3	4,500	10	23,333 5 4	13	28,850	72	81,173 5 4	82	90,913 5 4	971	23,508	994	23,770
Grand Total	..	..	4	6,000	20	45,600 0 0	24	53,800	131	1,52,540 0 0	163	1,77,471 10 8	1,929	46,476	2,262	53,834

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Sub-Collectors' Office Establishments.				Head Assistant and Special Assistant Collectors' Office Establishments.				Passed Assistant Collectors' Establishments.				General Duties Deputy Collectors' Establishments.			
	Present.		Proposed		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	21	428	19	352	12	192	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	33	600
2. Nellore	21	433	19	352	12	183	13	251	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
3. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	18	260	22	400
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
5. Cuddapah	21	433	19	352	11	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	21	433	19	352	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	19	352	..	..	13	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
8. Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
9. Madura	20	418	18	337	12	193	13	245	..	..	11	200	9	130	..	..
10. Tinnevelly	21	433	18	337	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
11. Coimbatore	21	433	19	352	11	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
12. Salem	21	433	..	..	11	177	13	245	..	..	..	..	9	130	33	600
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	400
Total of affected districts ..	167	3,444	150	2,786	113	1,806	118	2,211	..	..	11	200	99	1,430	286	5,200
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	21	433	19	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
2. Ganjam	16	357	18	337	19	368	21	436	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
3. Vizagapatam	16	362	17	317	21	356	23	424	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
4. Godâvari	21	433	19	352	29	340	23	428	..	..	11	200	9	130	11	200
5. Bellary	..	..	..	..	11	177	14	265	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
6. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	11	177	14	265	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	470	30	550
8. South Arcot	21	433	19	352	11	177	14	265	..	..	11	200	9	130	11	200
9. Tanjore	23	463	19	352	11	177	14	265	..	..	11	200	18	260	22	400
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	9	141	9	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	200
11. Malabar	23	463	19	352	22	321	27	510	..	..	11	200	32	470	37	605
12. South Canara	..	..	..	..	11	177	12	230	..	..	..	..	9	130	22	400
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	141	2,944	130	2,414	146	2,411	171	3,249	..	..	44	800	150	2,240	254	4,555
Grand Total ..	308	6,388	280	5,200	259	4,217	289	5,460	..	..	55	1,000	249	3,670	540	9,755

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	District Press Establishments.				Establishment in Collectors' Office for Registering Births and Deaths.				Total of Revenue Establishments.				Deduct increase due to Revision of Revenue Establishments approved by Government.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.	No.	Cost per Mensem.
	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Affected Districts.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Kistna	12	188	14	204	2	45	2	45	154	3,315	170	3,623	..	..	— 6	— 100
2. Nellore	3	203	13	203	2	45	2	45	155	3,326	170	3,593	..	..	— 4	— 67
3. Kurnool	12	183	13	193	2	45	2	45	138	2,947	148	3,190	..	..	— 10	— 243
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..
5. Cuddapah	13	195	13	195	2	45	2	45	151	3,262	152	3,264	..	..	— 1	+ 21
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	14	218	14	218	2	45	2	45	152	3,285	158	3,442	..	..	— 6	— 134
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	152	3,482	..	..	..	..
8. Trichinopoly	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	127	2,792	142	3,125	..	..	— 4	— 133
9. Madura	..	..	..	..	2	45	2	45	139	3,095	143	3,147	..	..	— 4	— 52
10. Tinnevelly	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	153	3,305	166	3,557	..	..	— 2	— 52
11. Coimbatore	12	183	12	183	2	45	2	45	150	3,250	152	3,277	..	..	— 2	— 4
12. Salem	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	150	3,255	158	3,410	..	..	— 6	— 188
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	12	188	..	..	2	45	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..
Total of affected districts ..	112	1,734	151	2,324	20	450	26	585	1,469	31,832	2,010	43,370	..	..	— 45	— 952
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	141	3,113	152	3,272	..	..	..	+ 41
2. Ganjam	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	146	3,199	165	3,532	..	..	— 8	+ 133
3. Vizagapatam	11	173	11	173	2	45	2	45	146	3,208	162	3,471	..	..	— 5	— 63
4. Godâvari	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	155	3,277	168	3,514	..	..	— 2	— 37
5. Bellary	15	218	15	218	2	45	2	45	126	2,676	142	3,004	..	..	— 5	— 128
6. Anantapur	13	198	13	198	2	45	2	45	130	2,832	146	3,160	..	..	— 5	— 128
7. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	907	44	1,013	..	..	— 5	— 106
8. South Arcot	12	188	12	188	2	45	2	45	153	3,305	168	3,597	..	..	— 4	— 92
9. Tanjore	20	259	20	259	2	45	2	45	176	3,621	196	4,007	..	..	— 9	— 186
10. Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1,069	58	1,506	..	..	— 6	— 237
11. Malabar	15	206	15	206	2	45	2	45	188	3,724	209	4,207	..	..	— 10	— 283
12. South Canara	14	203	14	203	2	45	2	45	123	2,631	139	2,964	..	..	— 5	— 133
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	136	2,009	136	2,009	20	450	20	450	1,564	33,562	1,749	37,247	..	..	— 64	— 1,485
Grand Total ..	248	3,743	287	4,333	40	900	46	1,035	*3,033	*65,394	3,759	80,617	..	..	—109	— 2,437

* Exclusive of the establishment for Assistant Collectors and Temporary Deputy Collectors (44 hands) costing Rs. 1,143 per mensem.

Statement showing the financial results as per present and proposed arrangements—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Remainder. Present. No.	Remainder. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Remainder. Proposed. No.	Remainder. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Establishment for Assistant Judges. Present. No.	Establishment for Assistant Judges. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Establishment for Assistant Judges. Proposed. No.	Establishment for Assistant Judges. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Present. No.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Proposed. No.	Total of Revenue and Judicial Establishments. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Present. No.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Present. Cost per Mensem.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Proposed. No.	Grand Total of Officers and Establishments. Proposed. Cost per Mensem.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Affected Districts.																
1. Kistna	154	3,315	164	3,623	..	..	..	..	154	3,315	164	3,623	160	9,983 5 4	171	10,889 10 8
2. Nellore	155	3,326	166	3,626	..	..	..	..	155	3,326	166	3,626	161	10,827 10 8	173	11,261 0 0
3. Kurnool	138	2,947	138	2,947	..	..	..	..	138	2,947	138	2,947	144	9,432 0 0	144	9,365 5 4
4. Ongole (New)	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	149	7,098 5 4
5. Cuddapah	151	3,262	151	3,285	..	..	..	..	151	3,262	151	3,285	157	10,130 5 4	157	10,151 10 8
6. Chittoor (present North Arcot)	152	3,285	152	3,308	..	..	..	..	152	3,285	152	3,308	158	10,686 10 8	158	10,374 10 8
7. Vellore (New)	..	..	163	3,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	3,482	..	..	169	8,767 0 0
8. Trichinopoly	127	2,792	138	2,992	..	..	..	..	127	2,792	138	2,992	132	8,877 0 0	144	9,410 5 4
9. Madura	139	3,095	139	3,095	..	..	..	..	139	3,095	139	3,095	145	10,546 10 8	..	13,040 0 0
10. Tinnevelly	153	3,305	164	3,505	..	..	..	..	153	3,305	164	3,505	159	11,006 10 8	171	11,440 0 0
11. Coimbatore	150	3,250	150	3,273	..	..	..	..	150	3,250	150	3,273	166	10,751 10 8	156	10,189 10 8
12. Salem	150	3,255	152	3,222	..	..	..	..	150	3,255	152	3,222	158	10,756 10 8	159	10,190 5 4
13. Dindigul (New)	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	3,130	..	..	149	7,098 5 4
Total of affected districts ..	1,469	31,832	..	42,718	300	900	1,200	1,200	1,564	33,562	..	36,662	1,628	1,03,198 10 8	..	1,29,276 5 4
Unaffected Districts.																
1. Chingleput	141	3,113	152	3,313	..	..	..	..	141	3,113	152	3,313	146	9,846 5 4	158	10,279 10 8
2. Ganjam	146	3,199	157	3,399	..	..	..	..	146	3,199	157	3,399	153	11,285 10 8	165	11,952 5 4
3. Vizagapatam	146	3,208	157	3,408	..	..	..	..	146	3,208	157	3,408	153	11,511 10 8	165	12,211 5 4
4. Godavari	155	3,277	166	3,477	..	..	..	..	155	3,277	166	3,477	162	11,217 0 0	..	14,390 5 4
5. Bellary	126	2,676	137	2,876	300	900	1,200	1,200	126	2,676	137	2,876	265	15,344 10 8	289	16,444 10 8
6. Anantapur	130	2,832	141	3,032	..	..	..	..	130	2,832	141	3,032				
7. Madras	39	907	39	907	..	..	..	..	39	907	39	907	41	3,840 5 4	41	3,807 0 0
8. South Arcot	153	3,305	164	3,505	..	..	..	..	153	3,305	164	3,505	159	10,806 10 8	171	11,500 0 0
9. Tanjore	176	3,621	187	3,821	300	900	1,200	1,200	176	3,621	187	3,821	183	11,289 5 4	..	14,616 0 0
10. Nilgiris	41	1,069	62	1,269	..	..	..	..	41	1,069	62	1,269	44	4,337 5 4	66	4,937 5 4
11. Malabar	198	3,724	199	3,924	300	900	1,200	1,200	198	3,724	199	3,924	198	15,177 5 4	..	18,287 5 4
12. South Canara	123	2,631	134	2,831	..	..	..	..	123	2,631	134	2,831	128	8,616 0 0	140	9,149 5 4
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,400 0 0	..	..
Total of unaffected districts ..	1,564	33,562	1,635	35,762	..	..	..	..	1,564	33,562	1,635	35,762	1,636	1,14,735 5 4	..	1,27,575 5 4
Grand Total ..	3,033	65,394	3,650	78,180	..	..	..	..	3,033	65,394	3,650	78,180	3,164	2,17,934 0 0	..	2,56,851 10 8

APPENDIX E.

OFFICIAL NOTE, No. 5141.

The accompanying statement of the Police Force required for the new districts of Ongole, Dindigul and Vellore, showing also the reductions made in others consequent on the deduction of certain taluks, is forwarded as requested.

(Signed) H. D. CLOETE, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

MADRAS,
4th September 1885.

To J. H. Garstin, Esq.

Districts.	Present Strength. Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.	Proposed Strength. Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kistna	1	1	21	..	133	962	30	91	1	1	17	..	104	762	4	68
Nellore	1	1	21	..	128	896	100	123	1	..	17	..	100	675	76	93
Kurnool	1	1	21	..	117	803	..	90	1	..	17	..	86	597	..	65
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	88	627	50	77
Cuddapah	1	1	22	..	131	877	..	94	1	..	17	..	96	630	..	64
North Arcot or Chittoor.	1	1	23	..	151	1,034	23	103	1	..	15	..	86	604	23	62
Chingleput	1	..	15	..	79	520	..	50	1	..	17	..	92	606	..	62
Salem	1	1	20	..	135	907	..	93	1	1	17	..	111	743	..	76
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	99	680	..	65
Trichinopoly	1	..	13	..	87	568	..	57	1	..	15	..	99	643	..	67
Coimbatore	1	1	22	1	139	877	15	77	1	2	19	1	117	727	15	63
Madura	1	1	25	..	138	927	..	111	1	1	22	..	119	796	..	92
Tinnevelly	1	1	19	..	115	757	..	84	1	1	16	..	96	633	..	69
Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	69	435	..	49
Total ..	11	9	222	1	1,353	9,128	168	973	14	6	228	1	1,362	9,158	168	972

Districts.	Decrease. Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.	Increase. Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Village Watchers.	Sweepers.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Kistna	..	..	4	..	29	200	26	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	1	4	..	28	221	24	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	1	4	..	31	206	..	25	..	1	..	..	88	627	50	77
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	1	5	..	35	247	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot or Chittoor.	..	1	8	..	65	430	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	86	12	..
Salem	..	..	3	..	24	164	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	99	680	65	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	12	75	10	..
Coimbatore	..	..	3	..	22	150	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	3	..	19	131	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	3	..	19	124	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	69	435	..	49
Total ..	..	4	37	..	272	1,873	50	214	3	1	43	..	281	1,903	50	213

* Out of the four Assistant Superintendents saved, one is proposed to be given to the Nílgiri district.

	Per Annum. Rs.	Rs.
1. Increase on account of the pay of three Superintendents after deducting the pay of three Assistant Superintendents	7,200	
2. Increase on account of the pay of three Inspectors and twenty-eight Constables for the three reserve parties of the three new districts after deducting eighteen Heads and 134 Constables from the reserves of the districts affected by the changes	5,580	
3. Increase on account of the pay of three Inspectors, nine Heads and two Constables for the office establishment of the three new districts after deducting the office establishments of the four Assistant Superintendents of Police at three Heads and one Constable each	7,992	
4. Approximate estimate of the cost of arms, accoutrements, clothing, travelling allowance and other contingencies	9,000	
		29,772
Deduct the pay of one Sixth-class Inspector that may be saved by the amalgamation of the Maderpauk and Satiavedu Divisions		564
Total net increase of cost		29,208

APPENDIX F.

From M. C. FURNELL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Second Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Coonoor, 7th September 1885, No. 462-O.

With reference to your confidential Office Note, dated 1st September, I have the honor to inform you that, in the event of three new districts being created at Dindigul, Vellore and Ongole, the following increase will be required to the Medical Staff :—

Ongole District ..	District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
Dindigul District.	District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
Vellore ..	Assistant Surgeon, Assistant to District and Sanitary Medical Officer	1
	Hospital Assistant for Deputy Collector at Arni ..	1

2. Vellore is at present provided with a Civil Surgeon, and the other Revenue officers named in your Office Note have medical subordinates attached to their establishments.

Conf: to A.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1885.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

7982 A.

Printed

Proceedings, dated 13*th October* 1885,
No. 2855.

Submitting to Government remarks regarding the creation of new districts, and grading of Collectors and Judges.

Note on formation of New districts
Civil Courts grading &c.

1. Board's Proc. 13 Oct 1885 No 2855. submitting remarks regarding the creation of new districts and grading of Collectors & Judges.
2. Board's Proc. 30 June 1886 No 792 submitting suggestions for Separation of the Staff of Deputy Collectors into of the Revenue & Administration Branch Treasury &
3. Letter from the Govt of India, dated 13 July 1886 No 444/333 R forwarding copies of despatches relating to the proposed division of Revenue Establishments

4. G.O. 11 March 1886 No. 522 Public, regarding reduction of the Govt of India, fixing the number of Civil Servants for Madras for the next five years.

The subjects above cited are brought together in this note, as the question of the organization of the new districts, in officers of Establishments, cannot be settled until orders are passed upon them

2. In the first instance the Board submit proposals for the creation of three new

Districts, Circuits, Villages, and
their distinctions for grading Collectors
& Judges & for the appointment
of Assistant Surgeons. The last
financial results of this system
stated to be
possible, an increase of cost
of Rs 780000 per annum; while
the cost of new buildings necessary
is set down at Rs 700000. The
Board do not deal with the
question of the strength and dis-
tribution of the services; and
the grading which they sanction
extends only to the appointments
of Collectors & Judges, leaving
those of Sub Collectors and Head
Assistants in the present footing.
But the orders received from
the Secretary of State for
India & the Viceroy in Council
require that the whole service
shall be graded, and also that
the strength & recruitment shall
be settled. The Board's scheme

which must be admitted to be
the only one possible

is therefore imperfect.

3. On going into the details of
it, I am quite convinced that
it cannot be accepted, or even
acted on, as it stands. They propose three
grades of Collectorates, 6 first class
class on Rs 2500, 19 second class
at Rs 2300, and 1 third class at
Rs 2000, 4 first class Judges at
Rs 2750, 16 second class at Rs 2300,
& four Assistant Judgeships at
Rs 1500. The increased cost

	Remuneration
Collectors	6700
Judges	2200
Assistant Judges	6000
	14900
Deduct decrease in Head Assistant	768
	14132
Per annum	16958

of these offices is Rs 16958 per
annum; but the orders are
clear that there is no financial
scheme is contemplated, the cost
of the civil service is not to be
increased beyond what is necessary
to provide for the additional
ments created in the new distric
In sanctioning the increase the
Board refer to the latter part
of the para of the despatch

of the Secretary of State in which
the Speaker of a graded scale
of proportionate pay to those in other
Provinces; due allowance being
made for differences of organ-
ization such as a Board of
Commissioners in the Revenue
Department and the Cities. This
is somewhat vague; and the
Board offer no proof either that
the present scale of pay fails
to fulfil, or that the proposed scale
will fulfil, the conditions laid down.
Even if such proof were possible,
which I much doubt, it is not
at all likely that the Govern-
ment of India who are im-
portunate to economy, would
accept. The rule that the Secretary
of State by the Secretary of State with
cover is that our Collectors should
receive pay in the new Provinces
somewhat higher than the rates

Rs 2250 & Rs 1800, in force in other
Provinces and proposed for them
by the Government of India. I
submit therefore that any re-
grading which may be proposed
must keep the cost of the Civil
Service practically within the
present limits.

4. Next it appears that the
Board have proposed for the creation
of Assistant Judgeships not
hitherto
be negatived. The matter
has been frequently discussed.
In 1882, it was disallowed by the
Govt of India, and abandoned by
them first. The Govt of India then
proposed limited districts, and
the whole matter was referred to
a Committee, whose report is
dated 28 Sept. 1883. They were
both Provinces, and the Govt
Court agreed with them in de-
precating the appointment of
Assistant Judges. The Govt also
thus considered it inexpedient

Letter to India 11 Nov 1882 No 1799

§ 3, 15, 16 & 17 of the Report

Letter dated 23 Nov 1883 No 3668
para 4.

Letter to India 4 Dec 1868 No 3199.

and unnecessary proposals for this class of Officers. Many arguments (in fact no arguments at all) are unnoticed; and the proposal must, at present at any rate, be put aside.

5. The Board in St. No 1, in which the exhibit financial results of the present & proposed arrangements, arrive at a gross increase of Rs 625140, which includes provision on Mr Saxton's new scale for the Marine officers affected. On this account they deduct Rs 29244, as due to this scale. They also deduct the cost of nine additional Assistants and two probationers, — Rs 46980, and cost of temporary establishment for Assistant Collectors Rs 13716 both items being not included

in the foregoing calculations. It is difficult to see, then, how the deductions are considered justifiable. Five passed Assistants are included in the proposed scale, and deduction on account of Temporary Establishments & their offices employed might also be allowed; but the cost of the Board's proposed Assistants as permanent Dy Colrs can be appointed instead of passed Assistants when establishments have been settled & the Board's scheme dealt with. The Board's figures can also hardly be regarded upon the state of things found at a single date; but an average plane could be accepted in the case of items of fluctuating character.

5. The Board's figures are also based upon the state of things found at a single date; but an average plane could be accepted in the case of items of fluctuating character. The deductions must therefore be rejected; & the net cost of the Board's scheme therefore becomes (Rs 480000 + 46980 + 13716 =) Rs 540696. From this deduct the cost of Collectors & Judges & Establishments for the Cutter Rs 1200, the cost of the

...ent with the Board's scheme, con-
...ited for Revenue in increasing
...alaries of Uncovenanted Officers
...Resolved Rs 356/12.

6. The number of Revenue Courts remaining the same, while the Revenue districts are divided it follows that Section 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be modified before the new scheme can be carried out. This is an essential condition, but the modification has already been pressed on the Govt of India and will probably present no difficulty. What is wanted is a provision to enable the Local Govt to frame Sections of districts so as to form a Revenue division. At present such a division must consist of a whole district or districts. Under the Board's proposals for judicial arrangements, the Cuyola

1. Kistna
2. Nellore
3. Kurnool
4. N Arcot (Chittoor)
5. Cuddapah
6. Salem
7. Trichinopoly
8. Coimbatore
9. Madura
10. Tinnevelly
11. Cuyola
12. Vellore
13. Bindigul.

distinct will be under Revenue
different Sessions Judges than
Chittoor &c and Vellore distinct
comprising portions of three
existing Revenue Divisions will
be under Chittoor Sessions Court
and the ~~Madras~~ Bindigul distinct
which is similarly composed of
portions of three ~~distinct~~ Revenue Divisions is to
be under the Coimbatore Revenue
Revenue Courts. The The judicial
arrangement of the new distincts
will be more fully noticed below.

7. Before discussing Standing
and future Strength, I beg to
submit the following Remarks
on the distinct arrangement &
grouping of Revenue divisions
proposed by the Board. Guntur
Bellary & Anantapur are already
settled, the number of Existing
distincts affected by the change
is ~~eleven~~ ten; & with the new
distincts, the arrangement of
for no less than 18* Districts to be
considered. These maps are

here with circulated. The first shows old and new districts together, the second shows the new districts alone according to the Board's proposal & the third, their remarks thereon & the Superintendent's notes on the last two, the stations & the talukas & divisional officers are marked. Each Officer is requested to send to each individual person, as soon as the ultimate arrangement of charges of the Cadre is decided, every thing he may think proper to be changed.

1. Kistna
2. Nellore
3. Kurnool
4. N. Arcot (Chittoor)
5. Cuddapah
6. S. Arcot
7. Salem
8. Trichinopoly
9. Coimbatore
10. Madura
11. Tinnevelly
12. Cuicole
13. Cottore
14. Vizagapatam

distinct arrangements proposed by the Board. The three additional districts which they propose to form are respectively already existing Bellary and Kurnool just as already settled, the number of districts affected by the change is eleven; and with the new districts, Cuicole Vellore & Vizagapatam the arrangement for no less than 14 have to be considered.

The two maps showing the proposed districts, one districts & the ways in which the existing ones are affected are circulated. In the first there I have attempted from pencil the limits of the proposed divisions & the proposed stations of the divisional officers.

It will be remembered that in my note upon the original draft of the Service Grading and the letter to the Govt. of India it was proposed to slightly increase the number of Subdivisional charges, in view to greater efficiency. The proposals have the result of increasing the number of such charges to a greater extent than proposed, and are to that extent. The figures are given in the margin: The Board's proposals have the effect of retaining 4 more European Officers; & 3 less Offrs. than nine; but this is only what is to be expected, on the rule that there should be at least two European Covenanted Officers in each district to be maintained. Both schemes provide a considerable Exten-

	Existing charges.	Appointments in 1854.	Board's proposals.
1. Kistna	4	5	4
2. Nellore	4	5	4
3. Kurnool	4	4	3
4. Cuddapah			3
5. Cuddapah	4	5	3
6. h. Asst (Cuttack)	4	4	3
7. Nellore			4
8. Salem	4	4	4
9. Salem	4	4	3
10. Trichinopoly	3	3	3
11 Coimbatore	4	5	3
12 Madura	-	-	3
13 Madura	4	4	3
14. Tinnevelly	4	4	4
	43	47	48
Held by Collectors.	10 10	-	-
Sub Collectors	9	87	9
H.A. Collectors	11 6	76	109
Dy. Colrs. or Dys.	12 11	32 30	29 7
	43.	47 3	48

Sub. Coll.	Guntoor.	Bapatla Gountur Repalli	
Dy. Coll.	Sattenapalli	Sattenapalli Nandigama	
G. Dy. Coll.	Bezwada	Bezwada Nuzvid Vissanapett	
G. Dy. Coll. or Asst.	Masulipatam	Gudivada Bandar	

Sub. Collects.	Ramnapatam.	Kandukur Kanigiri Karali	Nellore
G. Dy.	Atmakur	Bhuakur Udayagiri	
H.A.C.	Cuddur.	Cuddur Rapur Venkatagiri Polur	
G. Dy. Coll. or Asst.	Nellore	Nellore.	

Opinion of non-covenanted agency.

9. Kistna. The distribution of talukas is perhaps the best possible, but the Bezwada division is a shuffling &c. The question is whether there ought not to be a H.A.C. at Bezwada. At present there are only two Europeans, the Collector & Sub Collector, & the latter probably will form a sufficient check upon the native subordinates. Should however a second assistant be thought necessary, he might be stationed at Bezwada, to which a road is now being constructed from Masulipatam. Boats, if available, may be hired. No new buildings will be wanted.

Nellore The Board's distribution is very good. It probably is necessary to keep a H.A.C. at Cuddur, but the district might get a large reduction of Cov.d offices. The old Sub Coll.s house at Ramnapatam has been sold, and provision for a house & cutcherry for him & probably for an Asst. Supt. of Police will be wanted there. At Cuddur buildings for a H.A.C. and

in peoples.

11. Kurnool. The arrangement Board's
seems bad. The Collector & two
Gol divisional Officers are
to be in Kurnool itself. Cases
or Cists the Coll.rs will have
to be heard at Nandial and I
would probably be best to arrange
for this change at once. I
would propose the following.

Collectr – Station		Taluks	Area Sq. m.	Pop.n	Rev. Rs.
H.A.C.	Kurnool.	Ramalakot	884	94698	145217
		Nandikotkur	1823	72741	183295
			2157	167439	328512
G.D.C.×	Penukulla.	Pattikonda	1134	105738	160800
		Koilkuntla	571	76296	231870
			1705	181734	412440
G.D.C.	Nandial.	Nandial	894.	78282	187411
		Sirvel.	623	57197	151163.
			1517	135479	338574.
			5379	484652	1079526.

This would involve heavy Cost.
Charges for the Coll.rs & Mag.
officers at Nandial. But even
if the Coll.r is left at Kurnool
I submit that this arrangement
of divisions
Sub-taluks for the H.A.C for the G.D.C
at Nandial, is better than the
Board's.

× This is the existing division
for the G.D.C.

8 41

12. Cuddapah. The Board arrange
is unsound. The location of the
Collectr at Cuddapah, in a corner
of the district. Off the railway,
& in about the most inaccessible
situation in the Province, seems
to me absurd. The Board suggest also that
Magistrates under two Coming Judges
in Cuddapah should
the Collectr except when
Vinukonda which must
the most central position
as a house & cutcherry must
be built for him at Cuddapah
(under the Board's scheme)
place, he may as well be
head at Vinukonda. The
buildings at Cuddapah would do
with
the first time. The purchase
Fund can thereafter
The Agency division with Cuddapah
charge [illegible]
The division proposed by the
Board for the H.A.C is a bad
charge for a Sub-Collector.

Collectr – Station		Taluks	Area Sq. m.	Pop.n	Rev. Rs.
H.A.C.	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	1111	111412	289278
		Rajampet	894	89615	248179
		Rayachoti	1244	111574	289278
			3249	312601	826735
G.D.C.	Vinukonda.	Vinukonda	1058	111412	289278
		Gurramkonda	712	89615	248179
		Dharmavaram	1244	111574	289278
			3014	312601	826735
H.A.C.	Gooty.	Gooty	1027	89615	248179
		Penukonda	1244	111574	289278
		Hindupur	1111	111412	289278
			3382	312601	826735
G.D.C.	Cumbum	Cumbum	1044	89615	248179
		Giddalur	1111	111412	289278
		Markapur	1244	111574	289278
			3399	312601	826735
H.A.C.	Kurnool.	Kurnool	1027	89615	248179
		Markapur	1244	111574	289278
		Nanrasapet	1111	111412	289278
			3382	312601	826735
G.D.C.	Vinukonda.	Palnad	1058	111412	289278
		Vinukonda	712	89615	248179
		Dachi	1244	111574	289278
			3014	312601	826735
H.A.C.	Gooty.	Gooty	1027	89615	248179
		Pedakota	1244	111574	289278
		Kundurpi	1111	111412	289278
			3382	312601	826735

13. Cuddapah. The Board's arrangement makes the 8 taluks into 3 divisions, one of 4, one of 3, and one of one, taluks. A glance at the map will show how awkwardly the district is divided. The Budvel taluk is here [illegible] to Pullampet, and the Kadiri taluk to Proddatur. If four charges were allowed for the district it might be well effected thus (1) Jammalamadugu Proddatur & Budvel (2) Pulivendla & Kadiri (3) Cuddapah (4) Sidhout & Pullampet. Even if there were three only, it would be better to retain the first two, & lump the last three, which are traversed from end to end by the railway. Figures are given in the margin. As to buildings only a Dy. Collr.'s Cutchery at Pulivendla would be wanted. The substitution of a H.A.C. for Sub Collr. would bring forth add.l G.D.C.

Collr. Cuddapah.

Sub Collr. Proddatur { Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla, Kadiri

G.D.C. Pullampet { Budvel, Sidhout, Pullampet

G.D.C. Cuddapah. Cuddapah.

Collector. Cuddapah.				
H.A.C. Proddatur	Proddatur	487	90658	193568
	Jammalamadugu	616	41958	209577
	Budvel	755	32445	125561
		1858	265056	528144
G.D.C. Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95617	173638
	Kadiri	1165	116252	125440
		1866	211869	299078
G.D.C. or H.A.C. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147453	246652
G.D.C. Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134366	203596
	Sidhout	610	59076	97805
		1589	193442	301400
		6073	817820	1375374

Collector	Cuddapah				
H.A. Collr.	Proddatur	Proddatur	457	90058	193506
		Jammalamadugu	616	41958	207577
		Budvel	755	32445	125561
			1555	265056	529244
G.D.C.	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	70[?]	95617	173638
		Kadiri	1195	11?252	125440
			1866	211869	299078
G.D.C.	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134366	203596
		Sidhout	610	59076	97805
			1589	193442	301400
G.D.C. or Deputy Collr.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147453	246652
		Rayachoti	998	92571	114462
			1758	239494	361114
			7071	910361	1495536

But I think the arrangement for Cuddapah ought to be further considered in connection with the Board's proposals for the division of N. Arcot to form the new Chittoor & Vellore districts. The transfer of the Rayachoti taluk seems questionable. It comes within 12 miles of Cuddapah, & is easily accessible from that town. If left in Cuddapah it might with the Cuddapah taluk form a good subdivision, and would fully justify the formation of 4 subdivisions in the district. Its retention would also allow of some sort of a division being left to Cuddapah. The objection is that the district would then contain 7071 square miles. It would however be [illegible] compact if it has the railway right through it. Details of divisions are as follows:

14. Chittoor & Vellore. The Board's proposed arrangements seem

very unsatisfactory. The only thing to be done for them is that the distant annexing of the same sizes, than in the present which I am about to submit look at the division proposed for the G.D.C. Chittoor, viz. Punganoor Chandragiri & Kalastri, with head quarters at Tripatore. It is a long narrow strip, extending from Punganoor to Chandragiri & having its length in a right angle direction of that to the natural communications. Again both Palmaner & Madanapalli are retained in it. I would transfer Palmaner to Vellore & Kalastri to Chittoor, which would make both districts much more compact. The remaining areas would be as follows respectively. ~~The Board assign~~ The Board assign to Vellore a 1st Collector, H.A.C, & two G.D.Cs which appears an equitable proportion of Officers, as compared at any rate with their Colleagues

Cuddapah.	6073.
Chittoor	4971
Vellore	4939.

Cuddapah (with Rayachoty)	7071.
Chittoor	5477.
Vellore	4435.

for Cuddapah. The H.A.C. on the scheme is thereby one taluk Tripatter & one Zamindari, Kanyambadi a change much to light for an officer of that class, or indeed for a G.D.C, but it is difficult to add to it. The Chittoor & Vellore districts would then be arranged as follows: —

7607 2,0587 31,3852

Chittoor.

Collector.	Chittoor				
H.A.C.	Madanapalli	Madanapalli	831	104462	149928
		Vayalpad	836	106125	163928
		Punganoor	674	72143	66839
			2341	282730	380715
G.D.C	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	578	78152	89745
		Kalastri	874	118022	175003
		Kanetrapuri	943	275830	179862
			2365	487003	439613
G.D.C or Asst.	Chittoor	Chittoor	771	171907	219751
			5477	991640	1036079

445 29405D 2825 72

Vellore

Collector.	Vellore.				
Sub Collector	Ranipet	Wallaja	484	199177	373231
		Arcot	432	147388	312863
		Arni	183	22417	6086.
		Vandiash	466	148100	319830
			1565	568082	10,11,010
H.A.C.	Vellore	Vellore	454c	120216	185081
		Polur	443	106818	158274
		Palmaner	439	41815	66157
		Coriattam	446	154646	226125
			1782	473495	660634
G.D.C.	Tripatore	Tripatore	942	169977	162754
		Kanyandi	346	45784	22950.
			1088	215761	185743
			4435	1256738	1857387

No new buildings would be wanted. The G.D.C at Chandragiri could have his Office in the old palace, I believe. Or he might be lodged at Tirupati and a new office built for him as the Board pleased. The G.D.C at Tirupati will be under two Judges, but this is also [illegible] unavoidable.

Salem. Two talukes taken from this district, Tirupatur with its talukdar Ranipettai on the South. The Board's division of the remainder is not good, the Huzur and the district will be under officered, with only a H.A.C. & three G.D.C's. It is a district in which there ought to be always two European divisional officers. Hosur & Krishnagiri together would better make a Sub-Collectorship, of the Cuddapah would be better with Utangarai than Krishnagiri. And would suppose a H.A.C at Salem. Tirupatur or Trichengode. The charge is too large for a G.D.C. Much better arrangements would be possible if the unwieldy taluk of Salem could be divided; but this is hardly possible.

Trichinopoly. The Board's division seems good; but the H.A.C at Musiri would be under two Judges, the Collector & Joint Judge; but there is nothing to be done.

Coimbatore. The Collectorate

for the judicial arrangements the Board suppose that the whole of the two districts should be under the [illegible] Court in [illegible] Tirupatur, Krishnagiri & Salem, with an additional Sub Judge at Salem for the civil business of the Officers & suitors there, who might [illegible] the Cuddapah Court will be amply sufficient for the civil business of the four talukes from the Salem district Court, and the Tirupatur Sub Judge might then be available for the Criminal business.

(The three talukes, are to remain under the Coimbatore District Court

is an inconvenient one, and the location of the divisional Office for the Coimbatore Collectorate will inconvenience the abandonment of the new house built at Pollachi recently for the H.A.C. [illegible] Judge [illegible] be suspended.

18. Dindigal. The Board suppose Dindigal standing a Tirumalpatnam two Tennis Judges, but the Sub-division consisting of taluks transferred from Madura, Dharapuram & Udumalpet. Latter is highly unhealthy. The Collector should at any rate reside at Dharapuram as more central. There Cannot but be objection to the buildings at the latter place which might be utilized [illegible] a Sub-Collector might be provided. The Madura Judge of Palni. Periyakulam is inconvenient. The Periyakulam D.C. would have to go right round the Palni Hills to Palni. It would be better to have Periyakulam Palni together at Periyakulam.

by itself.

Madura. The Board suggests a Sub Coll.r at Virdupatti with charge of two taluks, Sattur & Srivilliputtur transferred from Tinnevelly, & Tirumangalam. This may be with advantage made the Sessions judge's station to save this officer at Madura and give him the 3 Madura taluks, leaving the A.S.C. at Srivilliputtur. The District would then have two Sub-Magistrates besides the A.S.C.

This would save building, and facilitate the judicial arrangement (vide para 21 infra).

Tinnevelly. The divisions and offices in this district remain as at present, the only change being transfer of the A.S.C's division to Madura. It is a question whether the district want two Sub-Division offices, or whether it is advised in lieu of the H.A.C. is suggested for the Shenmadevi division with two taluks

22. So far for the new districts, and whatever can be done to adjust them they can only be abortions. Then

21. As to the judicial management in these three districts, the Board suggest that the Madura Court should have the three talukas of Dindigul, the 1st of the present Madura district, and two taluks from Tinnevelly — with a Sub Judge & the headquarters from Tanjore where they please an Assistant Judge. The last arrangement is ousted the question if the Sub Judge cannot be shared from Tanjore. The Madura Court is heavy enough already, & there is no reason to relieve Tinnevelly by burthening it further. I would leave the two Tinnevelly talukas under the Tinnevelly Court. If this & the changes in divisions suggested in para 19 were made, then there would be a Sub Divisional Magistrate under two Sessions Judges.

(2) The addition of a change in Bellary, when the four talukas under the H.A.C. are found too heavy

(1) They are, the figures are subjected to end 1884 & subtracted by first and thirteen in that division in Godavary Malabar, & (3) the transfer of the Malabar will enable to the Nilgiris. This measure did not by generally adopted, and as not in the subject by the H.A.C. stewart written & certainly for the Court with circulated. It shows that so far as economy and efficiency of administration the measure is undoubtedly but in Estimating the financial consequences this Court has overlooked the fact that the Wynaad taluk

found it in a state of insolvency & that the charges in the Wynaad be met only by allotments from the assets of the Court tahsils. If these are cut off, the local fund deficiency in the Wynaad would have to be made good by provincial funds. The Govt will therefore demand that by re-settlement & it would be fair to confine the Court tahsils to contribute for the upkeep of the Court Courts; but allowing for this, Govt would probably have to pay at least Rs. 15000. This matter can be more fully investigated hereafter; but at present, I submit that the arrangement should be included in the scheme.

A 3rd Munsiff for Wynaad instead of a 4th for

Nilgiri Wynaad, and a Resident Collector at Manantoddy should be provided.

23. The existing subdivisional charges in the districts, shown separately in the Board & those proposed in this note, are shown below.

District	Existing: Munsiffs & Collectors	Existing: Sub Magistrates & Collectors	Existing: H.A.G. Cl.s	Existing: Gn. St. Cl.s	Existing: Total.	Board: Sub A Cl.s	Board: H.A. G. Cl.s	Board: Gn. St. Cl.s	Board: P.C. Cl.s (Pensioners)	Board: Total.	This note: Sub A Cl.s	This note: H.A. Cl.s	This note: G. St. Cl.s	This note: Stn. Magistrates.	This note: Total.
1 Ganjam.	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
2 Vizagapatam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
3 Godavery	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	6
4 Kistna.	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	2	1	4	1	-	2	1	4
5 Guntoor	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	1	4
6 Nellore.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	-	3
7 Cuddapah.	1	-	1	2	4	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	2	1	4
8 Bellary	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	2	1	4
9 Anantapur	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3
10 Kurnool	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3
11 Chingleput	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	3
12 Madras.	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	3
13 Chittoor	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
14 Vellore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
15 S. Arcot	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
16 Tanjore	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	-	3
17 Trichinopoly	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	3
18 Madura	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	2
19 Tinnevelly.	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
20 Dindigul	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
21 Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
22 Salem	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
23 Nilgiris	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	2
24 Malabar	1	1	2	2	6	1	2	3*	1	7*	1	2	2@	1	6
25 S. Canara.	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
	21§	15	29	25	89	15	23	28	24	90	14	25	32	20	91
				21	21			28		24			24		24
Add Transmin.				46	106			52		114			56		115
			2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3

§ Munsiffs excluded.
+ Cochin included

* Wynad included

@ Wynad included.

14

Thus the Board provide 114
changes (including Transmire)
and 1 provide 116. In Sub
Collectors, I add one (Wynaad)
& reduce two, Cuddapah
& Chittoor, in the former I
I add a Subdivision in the Dis-
trict, reducing the number Sub
Collector divisions; & in the
Cuttack, because I take Rogachol
from Chittoor Hence if in Cuddapah
Under H.A. Colvin, I add three
in Cuddapah, Chittoor Hale
& I take away one, Nilgiris
the number of changes the follow
by Mr. Colvin Spaniel himself
in the same
24. If there proposals an accepta
the cadre (to use a convenient
Expression of Mr. Stokes) with the
settled by the district adminis-
tration, and we can now proceed
to consider the question of grading
coincidentes
the district officers and judges.
such grading in the Presidency

	1879		1880		1881		1882		1883.		1884		1885		1886		Average	
	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July	Jan.y	July
Government of Bengal including Secs.s Dep.ts Financial Com.rs &c. and other Presidencies.	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	5	7	5	5	7	6	6	4	4.2	4.
High Court.	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3.1	3.
Extra Appointments (Insurance, Public Instruction Police, Municipal, Salt Trusts, Settlement, Court of Wards & Special duty).	11	7	8	9	9	8	14	9	13	9	13	11	12	10	12	9	11.5	9.
Government Board of Revenue	13	11	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11.9	11.
Collectors & Judges.	26	22	27	23	32	24	29	27	31	30	28	28	37	34	30	22	30.1	21.
Acting do.	15	20	15	19	9	18	14	16	12	13	15	15	5	7	12	19	12.1	15.
Sub Collectors	-	-	1	-	4	"	1	-	2	1	"	3	4	2	-	-	1.5	
Asst. do.	16	15	15	14	12	15	14	15	13	14	15	12	11	13	14	13	13.8	13.
Head, Senior, & Special Asst.	-	1	-	4	5	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	1.4	1.
Asst. do.	22	21	22	19	19	22	24	23	21	23	24	23	21	19	23	22	22.0	21.
Assistants passed 2.d St.d	2	1	11	2	12	-	4	-	3	3	2	1	4	1	-	-	4.7	1.
" 1.st St.d	5	5	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	2	4	4	7	2	1	-	4.5	3.
" unpassed.	12	9	10	9	14	9	13	7	13	8	10	9	11	10	15	11	12.3	9.
Total on duty.	127	117	131	119	138	118	138	119	136	126	130	125	137	122	128	125	133.1	120
On Furlough &c.	29	30	29	29	21	37	25	28	18	22	27	25	12	22	28	31	23.6	28
Under Suspension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
On Private Leave.	3	8	1	11	5	4	3	13	5	10	15	8	4	7	1	6	3.4	8.
Total Strength.	159	155	161	159	164	159	166	160	159	159	162	159	153	152	157	153	160.1	157
Temporary do. Appts.	4	9	5	6	5	13	8	17	9	10	13	16	15	15	17	17	9.6	12.
Absentees per cent of Strength	20.12	24.57	18.63	25.15	15.85	25.78	16.86	25.62	14.46	20.75	19.13	21.32	10.46	19.73	18.72	24.83	16.86	
Uncovenanted Assistants																		

1885 & 1886.

The ~~cadre~~ contemplated distinct cadre must provide for the following appointments:—

Judges.	28
Collectors	28
Sub Collectors	14
Head Assistants	25
	84.

As compared with the old cadre

Judges	20
Collectors	22
Sub Colrs	15
Head Assistants	24
	81

or an increase of 3 officers. The delay, the only addition to the covenanted cadre required in consequence of the formation of the new districts will be the three additional collectors. The first work has the new cadre is to be graded.

On the most vital point in this connection viz. whether the grading is to be by offices or by persons, we are still left in uncertainty. We objected to the system of grading instituted by the Govt of India on the ground that it was purely personal and contended that it was opposed to the Home Government despatch.

of the 13 July 1882, ~~and~~ in which (para 8) he assented to the proposal to grade the Service on the understanding that it was intended to establish gradations of offices, and not gradations of persons." The Govt of India in para 6 of their dispatch (20 Jan 1885 No 27) affirm over proposals now, in a very shifty manner, attempt to escape from this very clear declaration. They say that Lord Cranbrook in 1878, assumed their assertion to grade the Service, which was of course based on the triple system in every other province; they assert that this does not infringe Lord Stantingtons dispatch, as this was not written with reference to the particular proposals for the improvement of the administration in Madras; they affirm that their proposals do not involve gradations of persons, & they say that they do not understand Lord Stantingtons remarks to mean

* Indistinctly was so. The G. I. proposals extend to all provinces, Madras included.

* not apparently, but must positively; and I submit justly.

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India 18 June 1885 No 68.

that I would require the pay of the proposed new grades to be attached to particular districts which is the interpretation the Madras Government has apparently adopted. The assertion that the grading in other provinces, and that suggested by the Govt of India, are not personal is truly amazing; and the gradations of offices demanded by Lord Stantington cannot, in the case of Collectors & Judges offices be strictly understood to mean anything but gradations of particular districts with changes. However we are now concerned with the final orders of the Secy of State as contained in the last two dispatches the contentions of the Govt of India are not repudiated, but in them any definite explanation of Lord Stantingtons meaning is but in the first dispatch of this Govt a gradation of appointment is ordered, and in that India a gradation of offices

and of Salaries. We are therefore
still left in doubt as to the rate
of the gradation expected of us &
but it is pretty clear that no
further argument or discussion
will be considered or listened to,
and that the Secretary of State
is not prepared to take our
side of the dispute as against
the Government of India. I submit
therefore that what ought to
be done is to devise a scheme
which will satisfy the Government
of India, and to endeavour at
the same time to secure the
sufficient recognition of
the principle for which this Govt
has contended, viz. the adjust-
ment of salaries to work and
the relative importance of
the charges. I think this is
possible. The formation of three
new districts introduces much
more uniformity in the bulk
of the district charges, and

* This already a double District
It is only one Collector

reduces the importance of all
but one (Trichinopoly) out
of the eleven old districts which are
affected. This renders it possible
to secure a considerable
ment of an inferior grade of officers
who will, ordinarily, be appointed
to the lighter charges; and
the recognised differences between
the work of the several districts are
thereby less than will hereafter
exist between the revenue charges
of the Board proper, besides
involving a large increase of cost
is one of gradation of charges that
simple, I must therefore be
rejected as beyond possibility of
acceptance by the Government
of India.

The scheme which I beg to
suggest is to grade Collectors and
Judges in two classes, in the
proportion of two fifths to one
third class, the fifths in the manner
devised by the Govt of India; but

to stipulate for certain local allowances to be attached to the heaviest districts and Courts. These local allowances will always be drawn by the men who are actually in charge & who do the work; and as they will be able generally to secure that the heavy charges shall be held by first grade officers, the encouragement of the heavier charge can be kept up to an amount proportionate to their difficulty, & in fact nearly to the figure proposed by the Board of Revenue. On the ground that the judges have fewer prizes to look forward to than Collectors, the Board purpose to make their pay of the first grade higher by Rs 250 per mensem. It is true that there are fewer prizes in the Judicial Line; but on the other hand the judges have great advantages. They have dignity & independence; they are free from worry; they have only one master (the High Court,

The chief prizes of the Executive branch are spent before they can be obtained by men who have spent most of their service in the Judicial Line; but the reverse is not the case

& that not an exacting or tyrannous one) & they get ample recreation every year. These are no good grounds for absolutely favouring the judges in the grading.

28. The condition laid down in that financial saving is not desired but at the same time it is quite certain that no heavy increase of cost will be acceptable. The last part of para 5 of the despatch & the fact of India calling which the Board rely on justify their case for such increase) may however be taken as forming an index to the necessity of accepting the fact of India ratio (Rs 2250 & Rs 1800) which obtains in provinces where there are Commissioners & which, applied to our cases, would bring about considerable reduction of Executive costs.

The scale of pay in the 1st grade of the Executive Service is Rs 2250

& denominations

The scale I institute are

	Rs
1st grade Asst & Juges	2400
2nd grade Do	1900
1st grade Assistants	1300
2d "	900
3d " (full pay and) Ass	600

Unpaid assistants would not be graded down below Rs 350 as at present.

Local allowance of Rs 200 per mensem should be attached to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Tanjore & Malabar; and to the coast of S. Malabar, Tanjore Salem & Madura.

Local allowance of Rs 100 per mensem should be attached to the charge of the Squad, and to the Special assistant agencies of Ganjam & Vizagapatam, on the ground that their climates are specially unhealthy.

In the Collectorate of Sea Customs Pallendus there is now a local allowance of Rs 200 for the off duties of Protector of Emigrants & it is proposed besides to allow

1819

the Collectors of Sea Customs to the Chairmanship of the Port Trust with a similar allowance of Rs 600 from Port Funds. Provided provide that in no case shall the incumbent of ante there office draw more than Rs 2500, which is ample. Thus if a first grade Collector were now in addition to his pay he would not draw Rs 2400 + 100 + 600 = 3100 but only Rs 2500 of which only Rs 1900 would be chargeable to the State. In other words, the Collectorate of Sea Customs & Madras would be tenable by a 2nd grade Collector only. Rs 1900 per mensem would be ample pay for the appointment.

To compare the cost of the service graded as proposed with the present cost, it will not do to take full salaries only. The manner of cost must be worked out with reference to the distribution of the cadres of the present of acting men in each grade & the numbers of men allowed

in the class of qualified assistants must be so settled that in acting allowances they will not lead to increased actual payment in salaries. The grade of 1st Assistant will correspond appropriately to the present 1st class of 2nd Assistant to the present Head Assistant, & that of 3rd Assistant to the present Junior Assistants. Then there are the designations in use in Bombay. I would have 14 1st Asts & 18 2nd Assistants, against 15 1st class Collectors & 24 Head Assistants at present: with 45 Junior Collectors, there will then be wanted 7 3rd Assistants for Sub divisions; to make up the covenanted Cadres of 84. Then may be those of their Officers, but if so they will be available for officers of Sub divisions; and it will be seen below that there will be great difficulty in finding always the 7 Third Assistants required.

30. I would assume the present confirmed pay of the Cadre officers with the present pay, a sum of Rs 5200 must be added on account of the new Collectorships as they are as follows.

Present.		Rs		Rs
3 Colrs on	Rs 2500. =	7500	30 Colrs & Juges 1st grade on Rs 2400 =	72000
1 do	Rs 2000 =	2000		
1 do	Rs 1800 =	1800	15 do 2nd grade on Rs 1900 =	28500
17 do	Rs 2333⅓ =	39666⅔		
19 Juges	Rs 2333⅓ =	44333⅓	local allowance, 9 at Rs 200 =	1800
1 do	1800. =	1800		102300
42		97100		
3	Add 2 new Colrs =	5200		
45		102300		
15 1st Colrs	@ 1166⅔ =	17495	14 1st assistants @ 1300 =	18200
24 Head ass.	@ 810⅓ =	19448	18 2nd assistants @ 900 =	16200
			7 Third assistants @ 600 =	4200
			Local allowance 3 @ Rs 400 =	300
		139743		141200
84				

The Extra only Rs 1457 per annum
The confirmed salaries are never
but it is necessary to show that
drawn, and the material point is to show
that the scale will not increase
Expenditure in acting allowances.

For this purpose it is necessary to analyse the average composition of the cadres of men actually on duty, so as to see what acting allowances will be drawn. The following statement shows the composition of the existing cadres

On the average of the last three years
from the date, and estimated
from it, the last table compari-
tion of the new cadres. The difference
in numbers in the several grades is
slight & the percentages derived from
the existing cadres may safely be
applied to the new.

1	2	3.							
		Average number on duty	Acting appts & how filled	Whence entertained	Prospects of Promotion	Remarks	Estimated Composition of the new Cadres
Collectors & Judges	42	Confirmed 29.8	Ag. 12-1	H.A.Cs 1.3	Judges 29.8	70.9	Collectors & Judges	45	31.9	Collectors & Judges	32
		Ag. 12-1		Others 1.5						Confirmed after 2 yrs	10
		41.9		13.1	Sub Colls 10.8	72.0	First Class	14	10.5	Ag. after 2 yrs	2
				Others 1.5			Second Class	18	10.4	Others	45
Sub Colls	15	Confirmed 1.5	H.A.Cs 1.4	H.A.Cs 13.9	17.3	Third Class	7	First Class Ag.	
		Ag. 13.0	Pass Mrs 1.6	Mrs pass 2.3				2 yrs Brt	9
		14.5	13.0	5th pass for St. 2.8				3rd Mrs	5
H.A. Cls	24	Confirmed 1.0	Pass Mrs 18.7	Others employed .5						14
		Ag. 22.0	Mrs pass for St. 2.8					Second Brt acting 3rd Mrs	15
			23.0 Mrs employed .5					Mrs pass St.	3
			22.0					Third Class Pass St. or Mrs pass Mrs	18 / 7
	81		79.9		79.4			84			84

1 Res. Supt. Unit. 1 Sub Lieut. Board of Revenue.

The last column shows the
Estimated composition of the
new Cadres on duty. It will
be seen that ~~in the proposed~~
~~Cadres~~ all the men
occupying the first & second
Assistants' posts will be acting
and that in the present State
of the Services, many
cannot be found for the
third assistants' divisions,
nor for all those in the second
Assistants' rank. We must
have some in charge of Sub
divisions but we must hope to reduce at least
the number who have passed the 10th
Standard for their charge.
It will be seen that much depends
on the promotion of Collectors'
Judges who are absent from duty
for three years & upwards but
32 confirmed after 2 years' service.
The average for 3 years (1st para. 4 supra)
only 26. With this pro-
portion the cost of the new Cadre
would be less than that shown
below, but the cadre cannot
not be efficiently organized
on it. The following shows

The cost of the cadre as it is—

			Rs
Collectors & Judges			
First grade (30×·71=)	21	@ Rs 2400	= 50400·
Second grade, acting 1st grade	9	2183·3	= 20099·7
Second grade	2	1900·	= 3800·
Regr. High Court acting 2nd grade	1	1800	= 1800·
Sub Jud. Bd. of Rev. do	1	1766·7	= 1766·7
First Asts. acting 2nd grade	10	1700	= 17000·
Second Asts do	1	1566·7	= 1566·7
	45		96432·1
		Local allowance	1800·
			98,232 1
First Assistants			
Second Asts acting	9	@ 1166·7	Rs 500·3
Third Asts	5	@ 1066·7	5883·5
	14		15832·8
Second Assistants			
Third Assts acting	15	@ 800	12000
Mrs passed 1st St.	3	@ 716·7	2150·1
	18		14150·1
		Local allowance	300
Third Assistants			
Mrs passed 1st St, or unpaid	7	@ 350	2450·
	84		130967·

22. With margin and given the sums shown in the finance Acts as drawn during the last five years by Judges, Colrs (including Local Commissioners) Sub & Principal Asts Colrs, Head, Senior & Special Asts Colrs, & Assistant Agents to Surgeon & Vice Agents. The average monthly amount is Rs 130405, but the figures include sums drawn on private Legr leave &c; which must be deducted for comparison with

	Rs
1880-1	1566253
1881-2	1541271
1882-3	1602291
1883-4	1557065
1884-5	1563445
	7824325
Average	1564863
Per mensem	130405

Some five thousand rupees at least must be added to account for the new Collectorates.

The deduction for leave may be taken at 5·72 per cent or Rs 7472, so that the proposed cadre will not exceed in cost the sum now drawn by more than about Rs 2500— against which is to be set the fact that the substitution of 26 for 32 confirmed posts (vide table paragraph) & cadre on duty, would decrease the cost of the proposed scheme by more than Rs 5000. The estimate is in fact a highest of the cost of the proposed scheme, but it may be accepted as a proof that, except so far as necessitated by the increase of the cadre there will be no material increase on outlay. If however Govt think that the cost should be reduced, I beg to say that with Rs 2300 & Rs 1800 for the two grades of Judges &

but other things remaining the same, the Collectors, the last would be Rs 12.6. 966.6. or about 1500 Rs less than I recommend the rates above detailed Rs 2400, & Rs 900. be asked for.

33. The effect of the above scheme is to reduce considerably the emoluments of the junior Judge & Collectors, to increase those of the Sub Collectors, & to diminish slightly the pay of the Head Assistants, while there is a considerable decrease in the number of appointments coming of that class. The Junior Judge & Collectors must suffer in any scheme of retrenchment, merely a second class Grade, but the increase in the Sub Collectors rank is good as it tends to lessen the present jump of Rs 800 between Sub Collectors & Aj. Collectors; and the diminution of the emolument of the Extreme Juniors will correct a fault in the present scheme of Salaries which has often been remarked on. There is a slight increase in the pay of Passed Assistants, but they will all be in charge of divisions equal to them hitherto assigned to Head Assistants, & it is a good thing to encourage them to persevere in the course as pointed out by the Rules requiring an examination, which have been reduced & will hereafter be confined to confirmed appointments. The Collectors & about a dozen acting Judges will receive Rs 2 per mensem, which they are fairly paid with less only Rs 2 per mensem, which they are not paid with Salaries. The subdivisions will no longer be classed as Sub Collectorates or Head Assistantships, but may not be.

the promotion to the Grade will be somewhat accelerated, probably by nearly a year.

B

held by Assistant of any grade. This will in my opinion be an advantage on the whole; now that sub divisional charges will be more equal than before. Even in the districts where sub Collectors have been suggested in the Statement of ~~cadres~~ charges in Para 23 supra, ~~literally~~ one of a ~~four~~ taluk divisions will be Vellore. There is one sub division in Vellore, but it is small & compact & is classed (with reference to Revenue) as a Head Assistant's charge. The grading of the junior offices will make a great deal of moving of Divisional Offices* to be avoided. I would however make a difference in the office establishments to be assigned. In the division classed in the Statement as Sub divisions I would give establishments as designed by Mr. Saunders for Sub. Collectors; and in the others those intended for Head Assistants

*See para 29 of my note of the Dep. 1883.

35 Regt, as to the strength and recruitment of the Civil Service. The Government of India were to say that they will not object to such an increase of the strength as may be necessary to provide for the organization of the new districts. It will be seen that the addition required is only ~~three~~ in number. But the existing strength of the approved method of recruitment is not such as to meet existing requirements; and in dealing with the increase necessary for the new districts the Government of India must make very strong representations in this respect. For the last two years the strength of the Service has been allowed to fall dangerously low; and notwithstanding that in the next few years the cessation of reduction of strength will cause

into operation; and that the attention of the Government of India has been specially called to them, the scale of recruitment adopted is barely sufficient, if sufficient, to meet ordinary wants. In the letter received in Govt. of Madras 1886 Public No. 522, the Govt. of India announced that the numbers supplied from England in the next five years will be five in the first & six in each of the following years; or a total of 30. Add one fifth for statutory civilians we shall get 36 men. In 1884 we got, including statutory civilians, 7 men; in 1885 7; in 1886, we shall get 11 from Engd & 2(?) statutory, total 13; & in the five following years, as above states 36 — total up to 1891, 63. But to maintain a strength of 154 (in Jan.) after receipt of

the annual draft (which is shown to be the present strength) 6 years regulations, we ought to get between 1884 & 1891 in all 70 men. For the new districts we must have strength in Jan. 1887 of 167. We shall be 7 men short, without this increase, in 1891; and to keep up this strength we ought to get 37 men in every 5 years, whereas we are to get since 1887 - 1891 only 36. Further we must get and immediately to raise the ~~this~~ after strength in excess of 3, and the supply in 1884-1886 is short by three more. We ought therefore to get 14 more men before 1891, or say 12 more from England. ~~Therefore recommend that the Govt of India be asked to sanction~~ ~~Set~~

But the number for 1886, (to admit in 1888) is already settled at 5. In 1889, 1890, & 1891, ten men yearly selected ought to arrive from England; & the S. of S. should

be asked to get them deleted in
1887, 1888, & 1889.

36. It is to be remembered that in the
calculations on which these estimates are based the rate of retirement assumed is that of 20 years ending 1883; but the rate is well known to be increasing & will increase still more with the declining strength. Men won't stay in the County to lose ten & twelve years, but will prefer to retire & enjoy their sterling pensions. For these reasons the estimates of requirements must be regarded as minimum ones. For the last two years the average strength has been only 1574; and it will be observed from the statement in para 24. supra that there has been great difficulty in filling appointments. Besides the reduced strength, there are two causes tending to prolong the training

of junior civilians, which aggravate the difficulty. One is the practice of allowing men to remain in England after appointment, & the other is the lengthened training in Survey & Settlement which young civilians have now to undergo & which takes four months. They certainly ought to know something of these matters but theoretical knowledge, to be tested at examinations, would suit sufficiently. Nothing is gained by their taking light & loam soil. The settle-

training, in which the Civil
named indefinitely remain before
acquiring duties, these months,
but it must be remembered
that, after the first settlement of all districts
is completed, the best men
of the existing ones are likely
to have anything to do with the
work, there will be no more
classification of districts, the work
of settlements will be made on
the old classification. I recom-
mend therefore that the prac-
tice of attaching Young men
to Survey & Settlement parties
be discontinued, and that
their knowledge of the theory
of Survey & Settlement be tested
at the Standard Examination
only.

in Jan.y (if we succeed in getting it)
37. with a strength of 167, we might
count upon having
as a rule five vac. Sep

^in Excess of the number required
to fill the covenanted Cadres

Asst Superintendents qualified for Sub-
divisional charges are
more than 12 months standing
& having passed at least one
Standard. There are 76 Chiefs
(excluding treasuries) outside
of the covenanted Cadre, and
we should therefore ask for 76
permanent Deputy Collectors.
But, even if we got them, we
should not be safe in
the present & probably coming
state of starvation of
the Civil Service, to part with
the power of absorbing Tem-
porary deputy Collectors for
Sub divisional charge. Re-
gards for the employment
of officers not covenanted in fact the
to be attached in
the first instance to main
Establishments of Deputy
Collectors. But

India to Sec.y of State
No. 287 Jan 1885 W 27 para 11.
Sec.y of State to the Govt of India
15 June 1885 W 68. para 6.

in view of present financial
pressure, and of the impending
revision of the provincial con-
tract, this cannot now be done.
Application in connection with
the revised district proposals
should be made for 70 deputy
collrs graded as shown in the
margin. The actual increase
is only Rs 5300 - per annum.

38. Before this proposal goes up
there is another question con-
nected with the Bo. Collector's staff
which must be settled; viz.
whether the Treasury deputies
are to be abolished, and graded
by themselves on lower pay. The
suggestion was referred to the Board
of Revenue (Oct 1885 No 48
finally
36 of) and is reported on by them
after reference to the Accountant
General in their Proc. 30 June
1886 No 1492. Both are in favour

			Rs
First grade [illegible] @700		1	700
Second grade.	- 600	6	3600
Third grade	- 500	11	5500
Fourth grade	- 400	24	9600
Fifth grade	- 300	19	5700
Sixth grade.	- 250	11	2750
		70	27250
46 by Collrs salary			17850
16 Temporary deputies (average of last 3 years)			4100
			21950
			5800

Bo. 1st March 1886 No 158
21 May 1886 No 368

The first scheme of separating the staff & giving deputies lower pay

principle of the proposal, but the Board
point out that it is directly
contrary to the principle laid
down by the Govt of India, viz.
that they Treasury deputies were
to rise in the general list
to the grade of district as any
way inferior as regards position
or prospect of promotion to them
on executive duty. The Board
(para 4)
also suggest certain increases
in attaching to the scheme,
but in obedience to orders, submit
proposals for grading the Taluk Trea-
surers as they do not exceed
Rs 400, introducing a new grade
on Rs 350 for general as well
as Treasury duty. The result
is stated to be a saving of
Rs 28200; but the calculation
is clearly wrong. The present
cost of 46 Bo. Collrs is Rs 17850,
& that of the Board's scale Rs 15750,
difference Rs 2100, or Rs 25200
per annum. The deputies now
holding Treasury appts, here-
after during cost respec-

	Collrs	Rs	Deputies	Rs	Board
1st C.	1	700	1	700	
2nd C.	2	1200	2	1200	
3rd C	2	1000	3	1500	
4th C	5	2000	6	2400	2@400 800
5th C	6	1800	7	2100	4@350 1400
C	6	1800			6@300 1800
6th C	5	1250	2	500	9@250 2250
	21	7950	21	8400	6250

tively Rs 8400 & Rs 7950, while the Board's proposal will Rs 6250 only for Treasury charge. 30. I submit that the proposed changes ought not on any account to be made. This directly opposes the views of the Government of India. This puts the Treasury duties against a different sort of qualities from those wanted for general duty, and of selection. The two branches are made with reference to their qualities — which is known in practice — when recruited the same thing to the said for the separating. But the qualities of the men are learnt only after they are employed, and the present system enables the first to put the men in their proper places. Moreover there is one branch of much more importance than

uptitude for or inaptitude for want of figures, accounts, or active & sedentary habits, which cannot possibly be tested beforehand. I refer to honesty & incorruptibility which is of vital importance in the general duty lines. At present Hon, if a man is found to want these qualities, & the making use of his services, as a general duty officer, for obtaining which is unfortunately extremely easy, he can at once be put where he can do no harm, or may be turned, viz. into a Treasury. Under the proposed separation, such a man could not be got rid of, unless actually caught tripping, which is supremely difficult. Above I think far too much is made of the argument that Treasury Officers must be skilled in accounts & figures of the life. Every thing in

× I may observe that according to my experience the men of active habits & who want to escape from Treasury work are men who have always been "tiger tahsildars" in their Early days, or have gained bad reputation as general duty. What they really want is to return to the more profitable line of service.

Treasury work is now cut and
dried & defined in Codes and
Orders, & the T.B.C. has only
to see that these are carried out
ch by his subordinates. It is of more
consequence that they should have
the special qualities, than that
he should: Again, a Treasury Off
has to settle talukh head quarters
& inspect talukh revenue accounts.
How can he gain acquaintance
with the system & administration
needs which these have, unless
on general duty? All deputies
have now to qualify in the financial
Acct. Code; and any deputy
could in a few months obtain
practical familiarity with Trea
sury work. I submit that the
argument in favour of the Sepa
rating of the two branches are
weak, and these against it very
strong; and it is in addition
opposed to the orders of the Govt. of

India. The plan should therefore
be dropped. If the saving to be gain
is considered essential it could
be got by slightly reducing the graded
pay, simultaneously with the
increase in number, without any
any discontent.

4th Next as to sub divisional es-
tablishments, i.e. Sub Collectors
Head Assistants & General
duty Deputy Collectors' Offices.
The Board provide for them on
the Assistant scheme, but in
stating the cost of the new distric
deduct so much of the increase
as is due to this cause. Finally
in order of the Secretary of State
on the Assistant proposals are
now to hand. Though strongly
supported by the Government of
India, they have been summa-
rily disallowed by the India Offic
on the ground of financial
pressure; but it is stated
that the Secretary of State will

Letter from the Govt. of India
2 July 1886 No. 414
73-3 R.

not object to the working of the scheme being adopted as to effect the savings contemplated under certain heads, the sums so saved being devoted to the strengthening of the establishment which are most in need of assistance. This enables the Govt. to do very little. The establishments most in need of assistance are undoubtedly the Taluk establishments, but the amount of savings are altogether too small to make it worth while to attempt anything towards strengthening them. Refering to the abstract at p. 47 of Mr. Sartin's report it will be seen that there are some savings (Rs 1530 per mensem) from the charges regarding Taluk Sheristadars, but these cannot be utilized unless the post of Assistant Taluk Deputy Tahsildars are

carried into effect, & for this extra 60000 Rs. are wanted. The only other head under which there are savings is that of Offices, amounting to Rs 1203 per mensem. These might be used for strengthening Head Assistant offices, under which Mr. Sartin provides an additional of Rs 1507 per mensem. By reducing the 6th clerk allowed to certain Head assistants in Mr. Sartin's abolished Journals, & the 8th clerk allowed to Sub Collectors, Rs 160 on the one hand & Rs 156 on the other, the increase will be Rs 1347 & the decrease Rs 1353, leaving a surplus of Rs 6 which could be utilized in the strengthening of the Head Assistant offices. The cost of the new scheme, covering the abolition of the Sub Collectorates & the creation of the new offices will compare with that of the present ones as follows:

	Present	Rs.	Proposed	
15 Sub Collr's offices			14 offices	5698
24 Head Assistants			10 offices	6000
				11898

13 @ Rs 337. 5381
Vizagapatam 317
5698

24 @ Rs 245 5880
1 Canara 230
6110

* The salary of the 5th clerk in these offices is Rs 15;

The cost for present districts &

for new districts will then compare

As per table below. None of the figures include Special Assistant Agents, whose establishments will remain as at present.

Present districts. Existing	Rs.	Proposed.	Rs.	New districts.	
15 Sub Collr.s Offices.	6388.	15 Offices	6035	14 Offices	= 4698.
23 H.Q.rs Offices	3692.	21 Offices.	5039	23 Offices.	= 5375
	10080		10074		10,073

@ 3 Offices not Assts Agents excluded	* 14 @ 337 = 4718	* 13 @ 337 = 4381
	Vizag.m 47 = 317	Vizag.m = 317
	5035	4698
	† 19 @ 245 = 4655	@ 21 @ 245 = 5145
	Nilgiris 154	Canara 230
	S.Canara 230	5375
	5039	

The Board have included nothing for medical officers, of whom two Surgeons & 3 Assistant Surgeons will be wanted. I put them down as for second class Stations. There will be no increase of charge under Lait

43. The Board's figures on account of additional district numbers for Coasts, which are apparently based on information obtained from Mr. Strutchins, may perhaps be accepted; and also their figures under Police, Medical Establishments & travelling allowances. Annual increased cost would be

43. The cost of the formation of the new districts may thus be stated as follows.

	Rs.
Increased cost of the Civil Service. Cannot be accurately estimated but may be put down as not exceeding Rs 6000 a month, or per annum	72000
Additional Deputy Collectors. 5300 × 12 =	63600.
Collectors Offices 3019 × 12 =	36228
Sub divisional Offices 2557 × 12 = in new districts	30684
Police charges Travelling allowances 919 × 3 =	2757
Miscellaneous charges in new districts 700 × 3 =	2100.
Two additional District Numbers for Rs 760 a month with miscellaneous charges Rs 320 = total 1080 × 12 =	12960
Police Treasury Guards Rs 3432, General Rs 29208	32640
Medical Services @ as stated by the Board. Three Surgeons @ Rs 10600 = 21200	
Three Asst Surgeons @ Rs 2071 = 6213	
3 Clerks Establishments @ 628 = 1884	
Hospital Assistants 3 for Districts 07 for Agencies 10 @ Rs 675 = 1750	36047
	259,002

@ The charges under this head are averaged from the budgets of 68

Thus it is shown that there will be no increase in the cost of Sub-divisional Offices, under the new districts scheme.

Then will be an increase of three Collectors Offices at Rs 2332 each = 6996 per measure. (Excluding Madras) The district have establishment at Rs 173 = Rs 519 bring the total to Rs 7515

We have now got 23 Sub divl Offrs, costing Rs 3019, & an average of (with Cuttack three years) of 16 Temporary Deputy Collrs Offices @ Rs 74 each = 1184: Total Rs 4203. We shall want 52 Offices, costing on the present scale Rs 130 each, or Rs 6760; increase 2557 per measure.

	Rs.
22 @ Rs 130 =	2860
Wynad	157
	3019

NOTE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AND GRADING.

It appears to be decided for reasons which need not be recapitulated here that no new districts in addition to Anantapur are to be formed; and accepting this as settled, and also that the necessary relief to Collectors is to be given by freeing them from the direct charge of taluks, the problem is to investigate what number of divisions will be required and how far they shall be filled by Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers respectively. In other words, what must be the strength of the Civil Service, and what number of recruits must be appointed yearly. Having gone into this matter, I shall offer some remarks on the question of the grading of the Service, a measure which has been strongly pressed on this Government by the Government of India, and on which the matured opinion of this Government is awaited by the Secretary of State.

2. The course of investigation above sketched is in accordance with Mr. Hope's principles as set forth in his note on "the strength, organization, pay and recruitment of the Civil Services," printed at page 21 of the file which has been furnished to the Committee. He there states, with truth, that the only safe foundation on which to build the various calculations and organizations required is a knowledge of the exact strength of Superior Officers engaged in or necessary for the current administration; and furnishes statements (paragraphs 10 and 14) showing the existing state of things in each province, and the proportion in which existing charges are distributed between Covenanted and Uncovenanted men. He finally arrives at the conclusion that the strength of the Madras Service ought to be 160 on the 1st January, corresponding to 156 on the 1st July when the Service is at its minimum. In this he allows for six more Collectors to fill the six additional districts which he assumes will be formed.

3. Mr. Hope does not explain clearly how his result that the strength of the Civil Service should be 160 for 1st January and 156 for 1st July is arrived at.

He first gives the existing distribution of Covenanted charges (based on figures prior to the constitution of the Anantapur District) as follows:—

Government of India	3	(Clogstoun, Holmes, and Martindale.)
Administration, Board and Government...	11	(Assistant Secretary to Government not included, entered under General.)
Headships of Districts	21	(Including Madras and Nilgiris.)
Sub-divisional Officers	42	(Covenanted Civilians over 2 years' standing and on duty.)
High Court Judges	2	
District Judges	21	
General	14	(1 Settlement, 2 Salt, 2 High Court, 2 Political, 1 Municipal, 1 Public Instruction, 1 Assistant Secretary, 4 Temporary.)
	114	

He then says that there are three principles on which the normal strength may be fixed:—

(*a*) that an officer should reach the position of Head of a District in a certain number of years.

(*b*) that the strength should be what the Local Government say is indispensable.

(*c*) that Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers should be in such proportion that the former will leaven and give tone to the whole body.

He unequivocally accepts the first principle, but goes on to say that while attaching considerable, though not exclusive, weight to the first two, he adopts the third which gives results practically satisfying the other two. This result, as stated by him, is that for Madras two-fifths of Sub-divisional charges are to be held by Covenanted men. His figures are not clear; but it appears that (*c*) reduces the proportion between Sub-divisional and other charges from 72·41 (the actual) to 59·4 per cent. He then redistributes the figures, increasing the headships of districts (Covenanted) by six to provide for the new districts and reducing the Sub-divisional charges (Covenanted) by four which he adds to the Uncovenanted. The result is a *cadre*, to use his expression, of 116 for the Madras Civil Service. He then says that Mr. Barbour has calculated that 10·58 per cent. on the *cadre* is to be added to provide for men in training, and 19·85 per cent. *of the whole service* for men on leave and absence of various kinds,* and finds the resulting strength to be 160 on 1st January and 156 on 1st July. It is to be noted that the 160 so calculated is mean strength, but Mr. Hope takes it as the maximum (see also paragraph 18 *infra*).

* Taking *cadre* 100, we have $\frac{110{\cdot}58}{4{\cdot}132} = 26{\cdot}76$

and $\frac{137{\cdot}34 \times 116}{100} = 159{\cdot}91$.

4. These results are not very far off the actual state of things; but before they are accepted it appears to me to be necessary to examine from the statistics of our service how far Mr. Barbour's rates and tables are applicable, and afterwards to see whether Mr. Hope's rearrangement of charges is such as can be adopted without a radical change in the organization of the service. Mr. Hope advocates such a radical change, viz., a grading independent of particular posts; and the increase which he makes in district charges, and decrease in covenanted sub-divisional charges, is calculated by reducing the period of service at which the "permanent officiating" charge of a district is attained, to fit in with his proposals.

5. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to construct for our service tables similar to Mr. Barbour's, and for this purpose I have collected the necessary statistics of leave and casualties. I give below, side by side with Mr. Barbour's table, tables based on the casualty rates of different periods. The tables show the numbers living at each year of service out of the number entering:—

Years of Service.	1848-72 (25 Years).	1st July 1853 to 1st July 1863 (10 Years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1873 (10 Years).	1st July 1873 to 1st July 1883 (10 Years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1883 (20 Years).	Mr. Barbour's Table.
0 ...	(*a*) 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000
1 ...	9,868	9,877	9,968	9,886	9,938	986
2 ...	9,720	9,638	9,903	9,661	9,815	972
3 ...	9,558	9,394	9,809	9,482	9,687	959
4 ...	9,386	9,146	9,687	9,332	9,555	945
5 ...	9,201	8,894	9,537	9,224	9,420	927
6 ...	8,999	8,640	9,361	9,151	9,281	909
7 ...	8,792	8,383	9,161	9,112	9,139	891
8 ...	8,581	8,153	8,940	9,041	8,979	873
9 ...	8,366	7,946	8,700	8,939	8,802	856
10 ..	8,144	7,762	8,442	8,806	8,609	840
11 ...	7,917	7,599	8,169	8,644	8,402	825
12 ...	7,685	7,457	7,884	8,455	8,182	810
13 ...	7,446	7,309	7,638	8,272	7,980	794
14 ...	7,201	7,158	7,431	8,095	7,795	780
15 ...	6,951	7,003	7,258	7,926	7,627	765
16 ...	6,694	6,845	7,118	7,761	7,474	750
17 ...	6,455	6,684	7,008	7,603	7,335	736
18 ...	6,232	6,526	6,878	7,429	7,179	722
19 ..	6,022	6,366	6,719	7,241	7,007	708
20 ...	5,823	6,209	6,560	7,040	6,820	680
21 ...	5,631	6,054	6,376	6,827	6,621	653
22 ...	5,445	5,900	6,176	6,605	6,409	627
23 ...	5,266	5,637	5,830	6,206	6,038	602
24 ...	5,020	5,281	5,361	5,665	5,538	587

(*a*) This is a table which I made for Civil Fund purposes in 1873. It is framed for ages and not years of service, age of entry being taken as 20 years.

Years of Service.	1848–72 (25 Years).	1st July 1853 to 1st July 1863 (10 Years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1873 (10 Years).	1st July 1873 to 1st July 1883 (10 Years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1883 (20 Years).	Mr. Barbour's Table.
25 ...	4,918	4,849	4,803	5,022	4,940	507
26 ...	4,706	4,366	4,193	4,325	4,289	444
27 ...	4,421	3,853	3,566	3,618	3,625	389
28 ...	3,992	3,322	3,004	2,938	3,009	341
29 ...	3,305	2,798	2,505	2,317	2,453	299
30 ...	2,686	2,301	2,069	1,774	1,965	254
31 ...	2,137	1,849	1,693	1,319	1,546	216
32 ...	1,660	1,451	1,372	952	1,195	184
33 ...	1,255	1,079	854	618	781	156
34 ...	919	760	409	416	431	133
35 ...	639	507	151	251	201	40
36 ...	415	320	53	144	79	12
37 ...	249	192	12	77	26	4
38 ...	134	87	3	30	9	...
39 ...	63	30	1	9	3	...
40 ...	17	8	...	...	...	...
41 ...	5	2	...	...	...	...
42 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	222,055	217,635	224,602	230,239	228,184	23,176

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase of late years in the rate of retirement after twenty-five years' service; and there is another curious fact which has an important influence on the tables, viz., the abnormally low rate of casualties amongst the men of 1862, 1863 and 1864, who were sixty-seven in number and constitute the block in the service. Looking at the figures in the table for 1863 to 1873, it will be observed that they are much higher for the first ten years of service than in the preceding or subsequent decade; and again in that for 1873 to 1883, the numbers in the second ten years of service are also very high. For the purposes of this paper, I adopt the table for the 20 years 1863 to 1883.

6. The above tables show men on service, and to obtain a table showing men on duty, deduction must be made for absence of all kinds. The statistics of periods spent on duty and on the several kinds of leave and absence for all officers, collected by Mr. Barbour, are of the most suitable kind for this purpose; and I have obtained from the Accountant-General a statement giving like particulars for our service for the three years 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83. I give an abstract of it below, and at foot the rates arrived at by Mr. Barbour for the Bengal service:—

Years of Service.	1880-81 to 1882-83. Days absence on Furlough, Medical and Special leave.	Days absence on Subsidiary leave.	Days absence on Privilege and Examination leave.	Days absence on Extraordinary leave and Suspension.	Days absence on Joining time.	Days on Duty.	Proportion of Furlough, &c.	Subsidiary leave.	Privilege and Examination leave.	Extraordinary leave and Suspension.	Joining time.	Duty.
0 ...	976	36	977	27	467	28,906	·0311	·0011	·0311	·0009	·0149	·9209
5 ...	2,697	138	1,247	12	415	21,122	·1052	·0054	·0486	·0005	·0162	·8241
10 ...	4,271	140	731	6	290	15,469	·2043	·0067	·0350	·0002	·0139	·7399
15 ...	12,222	565	2,078	294	1,089	44,347	·2017	·0093	·0342	·0048	·0180	·7319
20 ...	3,596	100	530	3	111	9,753	·2552	·0071	·0376	·0003	·0079	·6920
25 ...	2,899	89	575	2	106	10,945	·1983	·0061	·0393	·0003	·0073	·7488
30 ...	817	18	254	2	35	3,993	·1596	·0035	·0496	·0005	·0068	·7800
35 ...	236	3	30	..	..	2,358	·0898	·0012	·0114	..	..	·8976
	27,714	1,089	6,422	346	2,513	136,893	·1584	·0062	·0367	·0019	·0144	·7824
	Bengal Civil Service 1879-80-1880-81 ..						·1363	·0075	·0398	·0026	·0116	·8022

	On Duty. Bengal.	Madras.
0 ...	·8949	·9092
8 ...	·6860	·6819
12 ...	·7713	·7457
17 ...	·7559	·7108
27 ...	·8048	·8086
	·8022	·7824

Mr. Barbour, in constructing his Bengal table, distributes the period of service as noted in the margin, where similar grouping for our service is also shown; and he applies his proportions without graduation. Mr. Barbour's first two periods agree well with our service, but the others do not; and I see no reason to depart from the ordinary quinquennial grouping, which gives well-graduated rates. Also, Mr. Barbour groups with reference to furlough alone, which though the principal, is by no means the sole, cause of absence. Applying the quinquennial rates to the table for men on service, we get the following for men present on duty:—

Years of Service.	Number Living.	Years of Service.	Number Living.
0 ...	10,000	21 ...	4,633
1 ...	9,357	22 ...	4,435
2 ...	9,038	23 ...	4,245
3 ...	8,725	24 ...	3,954
4 ...	8,417	25 ...	3,584
5 ...	8,115	26 ...	3,162
6 ...	7,820	27 ...	2,714
7 ...	7,531	28 ...	2,271
8 ...	7,242	29 ...	1,825
9 ...	6,948	30 ...	1,508
10 ...	6,651	31 ...	1,193
11 ...	6,352	32 ...	932
12 ...	6,054	33 ...	623
13 ...	5,892	34 ...	352
14 ...	5,743	35 ...	168
15 ...	5,607	36 ...	68
16 ...	5,482	37 ...	24
17 ...	5,363	38 ...	8
18 ...	5,196	39 ...	3
19 ...	5,015		
20 ...	4,827		181,082

7. These tables show that in our service at present the rate of absence is higher than in Bengal, being 21·76 per cent. against 19·78; but in a regularly recruited service we should show $(\frac{228,184 - 181,082}{228,184} =)$ 20·64 per cent. against Bengal 19·85. The decrement in our service is also greater, a yearly draft of 1,000 men giving 22,818 as the strength, while in Bengal the strength would be 23,176, according to Mr. Barbour. The differences, however, are less than I expected to find.

8. To apply the tables above framed to calculate the proper strength of the service, it appears to me to be proper to make a careful scheme of the appointments necessary to be filled under the future arrangements—so far going on Mr. Hope's principles,—and while reserving headships of districts and District Judgeships for the Covenanted Service, so to regulate the distribution of the minor district charges as to provide what may be called reasonable promotion in the junior ranks. For this purpose, and to examine within what time the several grades have in the past been attained on the average, I have analysed the lists for 1st January and 1st July of the last five years with the following results (Bombay Civilians employed under the Government of Madras are included):—

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		Average.	
	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.
Government of India (including Account Department and Famine Commission) and other Presidencies ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	5	7	3·2	3 4
High Court	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3·2	3·0
Extra appointments, Revenue Settlement, Public Instruction, Police, Municipal, Salt, Court of Wards, Special Duty	11	7	8	9	9	8	14	9	13	9	11·	8·4
Government and Board of Revenue	13	11	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12·	11·4
Collectors and Judges ..	26	22	27	23	33	24	29	27	31	30	29·8	25·2
Acting do. ..	15	20	15	19	9	18	14	16	12	13	12 1	17·2
Sub-Collectors	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	1·6	0·2
Acting do.	16	15	15	14	12	15	14	15	13	14	14·	14·6
Head Assistants	..	1	..	4	5	2	..	..	3	1	1·8	1·6
Acting Head Assistants ..	22	21	22	19	19	22	24	23	21	23	21·6	21 6
Assistants Passed 2nd Standard.	2	1	11	2	12	..	4	..	3	3	6 4	1·2
Do. do. 1st do.	5	5	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	2	4 8	3·6
Unpassed Assistants	12	9	10	9	14	9	13	7*	13	8	12·4	8·4
Total on duty ..	127	117	131	119	138	118	138	119	136	126	134·	119·8
On Furlough, &c.	29	30	29	29	21	37	25	28	18	22	24·6	29·2
Under Suspension	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	·2
On Privilege Leave	3	8	1	11	5	4	3	13	5	10	3·3	9·2
	159	155	161	159	164	159	166	160	159	159	161 8	158·4

* One not arrived.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		Average.	
	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.
Temporary Deputy Collectors.	4	9	5	6	5	13	8	17	9	10	6·2	11·
Absentees per cent. of Strength	20·12	24·51	18·63	25·15	15·85	25 78	16·86	25 62	14·46	20·75	17·18	24·36
Unpassed Assistants per cent. of Strength	10·69	9·09	9·94	10·06	10·97	8·62	10·24	6·25	11·32	6·28	10·00	7·57

9. I propose to call High Court Judgeships, Memberships of Council and Board of Revenue, Chief and Revenue Secretaryships, and Residency in Travancore, Class I appointments; Collectors, Judges, Directors of Settlement and Public Instruction, Salt Commissioner, Municipal President, Secretary Board of Revenue, Collector of the Nilgiris, and Accountant-General, Class II; Sub-Collectors, Registrar High Court, Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, Under Secretaries, Deputy Directors of Settlement, and Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue, Class III; Head and Special Assistants and Assistant Secretary to Government, Class IV. Arranging accordingly, we have, on the average of the last five years, Class I, 10 appointments; Class II, 49; Class III, 26;* and Class IV, 24. The lowest man in Class I would therefore be, in a seniority service, No. 10; the lowest in Class II, No. 59; the lowest in Class III, No. 85; and in Class IV, No. 109. On strength of 160 (the mean between 162 and 158), these positions would, according to the tables, be attained in a regularly-recruited service as follows:—

* Including special duty, &c.

	Permanent.	Acting.
No. 10 ...	26 years' service.	25 years' service.
„ 59 ...	14 „ „	11 „ „
„ 85 ...	11 „ „	5 „ „
„ 109 ...	6 „ „	2 „ nearly.

That is, a man will be an Acting Collector almost as soon as a pucka Sub-Collector, and an Acting Sub-Collector before he will be a pucka Head Assistant. Even in our blocked service it will be seen that in the last five years this state of things has been nearly attained. There have been scarcely any Sub-Collectors or Head Assistants doing duty in their own grade, and there would have been less but that some men have been kept back from promotion in their turns. Considering the difference in importance and character between our district charges and those in Bengal, I think the period within which charge of a district will be attained is too short with us.

But the number of districts cannot be diminished and the only other way of retarding the period is to increase strength; which I cannot recommend for the purpose.

10. There is one matter of immense importance in connection with the future recruitment of the service, which, as it bears on what follows, may be brought forward here. I allude to the great reduction in the numbers which will take place about five years hence, in view of which, and in order to avoid excessive recruiting and the creation of another block in future years, extra men must be got for some years to come. The special retirement of 6 men from those who entered in 1863 and 1864 will intensify the difficulty. Taking the service as actually distributed in years of service in 1883, and the annual draft at 7 men as proposed by Mr. Hope, the strength of the service will fall in 1888 to 156, in 1891 to 152, and in 1894 to 149. If 8 men are added yearly, the strength will be in 1888, 161; in 1891, 160; and in 1894, 160. These figures represent strength after the receipt of the annual draft, or say strength on 1st January. But, as the men who will come out in November 1883 and in 1884 are already selected, 9 men should be supplied in 1885 and in 1886. I strongly recommend that the Government of India be asked to arrange the drafts accordingly, allowing of course for the proportion to be appointed in India, and assuming that the strength on 1st January is to be 160. If the six men of 1863 and 1864 are not retired, the strength in 1883, 1891, and 1894 will be 161, 154, and 151; and a change in the rate of recruiting will still be necessary to meet the exodus of the blocked men when they become entitled to retire on full pensions.

11. Excluding Madras, the present district executive staff consists of 21 Collectors, 15 Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors, 18 Head, 2 Senior, and 4 Special Assistants, and 24 Deputy Collectors for general duty (including those recently sanctioned for Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Malabar and South Canara); total 84. Each district contains a division styled the Principal or Collector's division, which remains under his direct charge unless he has a qualified Assistant or a Temporary Deputy Collector appointed under G.O., 12th January 1877, No. 105, Financial Department. This order allows the appointment of a Temporary Deputy Collector whenever a district is left without an Assistant of more than six months' standing. The system goes a good way towards relieving Collectors of direct charge of taluks; but it rarely happens that an Assistant of six months' standing has passed his first standard and is qualified for the charge of a taluk*; and there is a rule in the Judicial Department that Assistants are not to have second-class Magisterial powers till they are of six months' standing, nor first-class powers before a year. Without powers and incapable of a taluk charge, Assistants of six months' standing are of no use to Collectors, who sometimes still find themselves burthened with direct charge of taluks. If the rule regarding the appointment of Temporary Deputy Collectors were relaxed, so as to permit of their appointment in cases where there is no Assistant who has passed the first standard or who has not first-class powers, the difficulty would, so far as numbers of officers go, be fully met.

* An Assistant cannot have more than one taluk without special sanction until he has passed his second standard.

12. But the system of temporary appointments to Deputy Collectors' posts is a bad one, as under it men in the district proposed by the Collector and whether qualified by tests or not are usually chosen, so as to avoid much moving of men; and the men thus temporarily appointed, though not selected as the most capable and deserving men in the whole of the Uncovenanted Service, acquire claims to permanent appointments in the grade through having acted for some time. The result is to make the selection of Deputy Collectors to a great extent fortuitous, and thus to deteriorate that service. It would obviously be better to make such addition as may be necessary to the permanent staff; and, if the addition is calculated on a liberal scale, the power of appointing Temporary Deputy Collectors might even be given up. From the figures given in paragraph 8 *supra*, it will be seen that the average number of Temporary Deputies employed during the last five years was 6 in January and 11 in July; while the average number of Assistants passed one or both standards has been 11 and 5 respectively. It thus appears that on an average for 16 or 17 out of 20 Collectors' divisions (Nílgiris excluded) qualified officers have been available during the last five years. It will require therefore only a small addition, say four or five, to the total strength of officers hitherto employed to provide for relieving Collectors entirely of divisional charges.

13. This addition should be made in the Uncovenanted branch; but it seems that something should be done to retard the promotion of Covenanted officers, which is now too rapid in the lower grades. A man on passing his standards gets Rs. 671 per mensem including travelling allowance, and is appointed Acting Head Assistant before he is of three years' standing,* when he draws Rs. 885. The retardation of promotion must be made by reduction of the number of Head Assistants' divisions, and in districts which have Sub-Collectors this might be done to the extent of five or six. The number of charges will, of course, not be reduced, but the old Head Assistants' divisions will be filled, as may be convenient, either by Passed Assistants or by Deputy Collectors; but as a rule, by the former.

* Sometimes before he is two years service.

14. I think the following Head Assistants' divisions might be so treated: the Special Assistant's in Godávari, and the Head Assistants' in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, and Malabar. Further, I think that the number of divisions in some of the heavier districts should be increased. The recent arrangements in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Malabar and South Canara leave portions of the districts in charge of the Collector, or Assistant if one is available; and they amount to increasing the Sub-divisional charges in those districts by one each. But this measure appears to be quite unnecessary in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the divisions retained by the Collectors are very small, being only small zamindari tracts, insufficient to form separate charges. I consider that the recent arrangements in those districts should be revised, so that the new Deputy Collectors shall relieve the Collectors from all direct charge. In Malabar the Collector retains Calicut, and in South Canara, Mangalore taluk; and these may perhaps be allowed as additional charges, as Malabar is a very heavy district and South Canara has only three divisions in all. Godávari has five charges at present, including the Special Assistant's, Bhadráchalam. That might be reduced to an Assistant's charge. It ought doubtless to be held by an European officer, and if by an Assistant, it would not be held in the natural course of things by one officer for more than two years at the outside, an advantage considering the unhealthy character of the place. The remainder of the district

Decided in Committee that the Special Assistantships in Godavery shall be retained but the Head Assistantships abolished. The Effect financial is the same.

is divided into four charges, but I think five are wanted. So in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore. The redistribution which I would suggest in these districts is given in a statement appended.

15. The cost of the additional divisions would be to a great extent met by the reduction of the Head Assistantships. I am not sure that Madura ought not also to be treated in the same way.

The Board have proposed, and the suggestion has met with approval, that Kálahastri shall be transferred to Chingleput, which I think might be done. That district could still be worked with three charges. The Board have also proposed that, in lieu of a Head Assistant, there should be Sub-Collectors in Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly; but the necessity for this is not so clear. The chief reason—the weakness of Head Assistants' establishments—will be remedied by Mr. Garstin's proposals.

16. The following statement shows the number of the existing and proposed charges:—

Districts.	Existing.					Proposed.					
	Collector.	Sub-Collector.	Head, Special, or Senior Assistant.	General Deputy Collector.	Total.	Collector.	Sub-Collector.	Head, Special, or Senior Assistant.	Assistant.	Assistant or General Deputy.	Total.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	1	5	..	1	2*	..	2	5
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	1	5	..	1	2*	1	2	6
3. Godávari	1	1	2	1	5	..	1	1	1	3	6
4. Kistna	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	3	5
5. Nellore	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	3	5
6. Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	3	5
7. Anantapur	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	3
8. Bellary	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	3
9. Kurnool	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	3	4
10. Chingleput	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	3
11. North Arcot	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	2	4
12. South Arcot	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	2	4
13. Madras	..	..	..	1	1†	..	..	..	..	1†	1
14. Tanjore	1	1	1	2	5‡	..	1	1	..	3	5
15. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	3
16. Madura	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	2	4
17. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	2	4
18. Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	3	5
19. Salem	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	4
20. Nilgiris	1	..	2	2	6	..	1	1	1	3	6
21. Malabar	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	4
22. South Canara											
Total ..	21§	15	24	21	84	1	15	18	6	49	89

* 1 Special. † Deputy Collector. ‡ 1 Assistant. § Madras excluded.

17. Thus there will be 88 Sub-divisional charges of which 33 will be Sub-Collectorates and Head Assistantships. Of the remaining 55, 6 (in those districts

where the Head Assistants are abolished) should always be filled by Passed Assistants; 5 more might be so filled, and 44 Deputy Collectors will be wanted. There are at present sanctioned 24 for general duty, and on the average, as has been seen, eleven Temporary Deputies have been employed. The real increase in the number is therefore 9. If the five charges in Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore are not added, the Additional Deputies required to secure that Collectors shall be entirely relieved of charge of taluks will be 4.

18. There is one point brought out conspicuously by the statement in paragraph 8 *supra* which is not at all noticed by Mr. Hope, viz., the much larger percentage of absence in July than in January. In July the men available for duty is at, or near, a minimum (I think September is probably the month of lowest strength); and it is clear that, in deciding on future strength, the time when the strength is at a minimum must be considered, and not the mean for the year. The mean percentage of absence in our service is shown above to have been on actuals 21·76 per cent. and to be in a regularly-recruited service 20·64, against Mr. Hope's 19·78 and 19·85 for the Bengal service. The mean of the average actual extremes for January and July in the last five years is 20·77, which nearly agrees with the calculated figures. The maximum average extreme, 24·36 per cent., may therefore be taken in calculating the minimum strength required. In the report of the Committee on Judicial Establishments it is proposed that two Judgeships shall be abolished, and that the Deputy Registrarship of the High Court, Appellate Side, shall be held by a Covenanted Officer on Rs. 1,000. Allowing for this, I should put down the following as the distribution of the service in July, when the strength for duty is at a minimum :—

Government of India	3
High Court	4
Government and Board of Revenue ...	12
Collectors	22
Judges	19
Extra Appointments and Special Duty .	8
Sub-Collectors	15
Head Assistants	18
Assistants in charge of Sub-divisions ...	11
Unpassed Assistants	9
Absent	39
Total ...	160

This strength may be taken to correspond to 164 on 1st January. There will be 101 classed appointments, and a man will attain to the lowest of them, viz., an Acting Head Assistantship, at not less than three years' service. The *cadre* will be 112. With regard to recruiting, we shall get 7 men in 1883 and 1884, and, if 10 men are appointed in 1885 to 1887 and 8 men each year afterwards, the strength after the fresh appointments in 1888 will be 165; in 1891, 164; and in 1894, 163. Nine men might be appointed in 1886 and 1892; and the required strength will then probably be maintained.*

* These figures assume that the six special retirements will take place.

19. I have shown above that about 20 Deputy Collectors will be wanted; but I think that, if 18 are added at present and the power of appointing Temporary Deputies be retained, it will probably suffice, as the proportion of absence in the last five years (since the famine) has probably been above the normal. The sanctioned strength of Deputy Collectors is 50, graded as shown in the margin; but only 45 have been entertained, the remaining 5 being intended for new districts. The new establishment of Deputy Collectors will therefore be 63, and they will be graded as marginally noted. The increased cost will be in salaries Rs. 5,650 per mensem. For the offices of the new divisions including the reduced Head Assistantship, Mr. Garstin's revised scale for Deputy Collectors' offices, which costs Rs. 200 per mensem, may be entered, and the amount will be Rs. 6,200 per mensem for 31 offices. But against this are to be set the salaries of ~~eleven~~ *eight* Temporary Deputy Collectors on the average entertained, Rs. ~~2,750~~ *2000* per mensem; the cost of their establishments at the rates allowed for Passed Assistants, viz., Rs. 74 per mensem, or Rs. 1,184 (for 11 Deputies and 5 passed Assistants);† the savings on the salaries of six Head Assistants, or Rs. 1,250; and the difference between Mr. Garstin's revised scale of Head Assistant's and Deputy Collector's establishment for six officers, or Rs. 372; total Rs. ~~5,556~~. The increased cost is therefore Rs. ~~6,294~~ *4806* per mensem, or Rs. ~~75,528~~ *7044 84,528.* per annum. No expense (or very little) is likely to be required for office buildings, as the head-quarters of divisions will for the most part be the same as at present.

Class.	Salary.	Number. Sanctioned.	Number. Proposed
	Rs.		
1	700	1	1
2	600	4	5
3	500	8	10
4	400	17	22
5	300	12	15
6	250	8	10
Total ...	...	50	63

† If hereafter Assistants or Deputies are employed in excess in any district, they will be engaged in miscellaneous work, and the Collector must provide them with clerks, &c., from their own establishments.

× or 6 Deputies & 10 passed assistants. in table para 8.

20. There is but little to be said in regard to grading apart from the question of the formation of minor districts. In fact, without such districts, a complete

grading of the service is impossible. It is expressly laid down by the Secretary of State that grading is to be of offices not of persons; an expression which is still ambiguous, as it is not clearly stated whether by gradation of offices is meant gradation of posts or particular charges, or gradation of individuals employed in offices of a particular kind. It seems to me that the Government of India proposals contemplate a grading of the latter sort; but it is scarcely distinguishable from a grading of persons pure and simple. It may be called a grading of officers and not of offices. The grading of persons employed as Collectors will evidently be out of the question, if minor districts are not formed; as charges of assumed, and approximately actual, equality would then carry salaries unequal and disproportionate. In fact the only sound grading is grading of posts or particular charges; and the principle is recognized by implication when the proposals of grading and of minor districts are combined. As against the combined proposals the arguments of the Board of Revenue are conclusive, and show that they would cause a serious deterioration in the pay and prospects of the Service.

Proceedings, 1st March 1879, No. 555, paragraphs 13—17.
12th January 1882, No. 70, paragraphs 15—20.

21. The arguments in favor of grading in the abstract which are to be gathered from the papers furnished by the Government of India are (1) that it will secure equable promotion, (2) that it will secure reasonable promotion, (3) that it will enable the emoluments of the Service in the different provinces to be assimilated, (4) that it will enable us to abolish acting allowances, and (5) to do away with the deduction for annuity. I shall take these in order.

22. It may be admitted at once that grading of officers can be made to ensure equable and regular promotion. But before this system, with its obvious evils,—viz., tendency to introduce dead seniority promotion and consequent lack of interest in work, perfunctory performance of it, and disproportion of emoluments to charges—is introduced, it will be well to examine whether regular promotion is secured under the present system, and to compare the salaries drawn with the Government of India standard. The annexed table shows salaries, according to years of service, drawn by men on duty. I have selected the month of July, as at that period the emoluments of the junior men are at a

maximum, and it is this which is considered objectionable in our Service. It will be observed that up to 15 years' standing the salaries increase with sufficient regularity; after that period regularity of increase is considered less important. The Government of India standard is, under 2 years, Rs. 400 or less; 2 to 4 years, Rs. 500; 4 to 8 years, Rs. 700; 8 to 12 years, Rs. 900; and at 12 years, Rs. 1,200. The corresponding averages in our Service are Rs. 400, Rs. 519, Rs. 806, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 1,206. The emoluments are higher by about Rs. 100 in the third and fourth periods; but these as well as the rates in the second, will be reduced by the proposed abolition of six Head Assistantships. It may be confidently asserted that the present organization of the Service does not call for much amendment, to say nothing of radical change, in order to secure regularity of promotion.

Years Service.	July 1882.			July 1883.			Both.		
	No.	Salaries.	Average.	No.	Salaries.	Average.	No.	Salaries.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
0	7	2,510	359	4	1,513	378	11	4,023	366
1	7	3,485	498	8	2,895	362	15	6,380	425
2	7	3,410	487	8	4,795	599	15	8,205	547
3	4	3,040	760	7	4,343	620	11	7,383	671
4	7	5,335	762	4	3,180	795	11	8,515	774
5	5	4,027	805	7	5,596	799	12	9,623	802
6	6	4,677	779	5	4,285	857	11	8,962	815
7	3	2,736	912	6	4,810	802	9	7,546	839
8	3	2,766	922	2	1,985	992	5	4,751	950
9	1	979	979	2	1,825	913	3	2,804	935
10	3	3,284	1,095	1	1,058	1,058	4	4,342	1,086
11	2	2,116	1,058	1	1,058	1,058	3	3,174	1,058
12	4	5,120	1,280	1	1,058	1,058	5	6,178	1,236
13	5	5,985	1,197	5	6,101	1,220	10	12,086	1,209
14	4	6,328	1,582	4	4,841	1,203	8	11,169	1,396
15	...	...	...	4	5,772	1,443	4	5,772	1,443
16	3	5,541	1,847	...	...	...	3	5,541	1,847
17	10	19,633	1,963	3	5,690	1,897	13	25,323	1,948
18	16	35,809	2,238	14	26,268	1,875	30	62,077	2,069
19	12	27,666	2,333	18	43,630	2,424	30	71,296	2,376
20	1	2,333	2,333	11	26,131	2,375	12	28,464	2,372
21	1	2,937	2,937	1	2,333	2,333	2	5,270	2,635
22	...	...	...	1	2,750	2,750	1	2,750	2,750
24	4	10,591	2,723	...	...	...	4	10,591	2,723
25	1	2,333	2,333	4	11,199	2,800	5	13,532	2,706
26	3	6,833	2,278	...	...	...	3	6,833	2,278
27	2	5,742	2,871	2	5,350	2,675	4	11,092	2,773
28	2	6,083	3,042	1	4,000	4,000	3	10,083	3,361
29	...	...	...	2	6,083	3,042	2	6,083	3,042
30	1	4,000	4,000	...	...	...	1	4,000	4,000
31	1	5,120	5,120	...	...	...	1	5,120	5,120
32	1	5,120	5,120	1	5,120	5,120	2	10,240	5,120
33	...	...	...	1	5,120	5,120	1	5,120	5,120
35	1	3,750	3,750	...	...	...	1	3,750	3,750
36	...	...	...	1	3,750	3,750	1	3,750	3,750
38	1	3,750	3,750	...	...	...	1	3,750	3,750
39	...	...	...	1	3,750	3,750	1	3,750	3,750

23. Supposing Mr. Hope's rates of Rs. 900 and Rs. 700 adopted, without acting allowances, for Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants, we should have 16 Sub-Collectors drawing Rs. 1,72,800 against Rs. 1,86,712 on the average (see Statement in paragraph 25 *infra*), and 23 Head Assistants drawing Rs. 700 or Rs. 1,93,200 against an average of Rs. 1,75,599. This proposal would therefore mulct heavily men of from 6 to 11 years' standing; and increase the emoluments of men of from 2 to 4 years' service, where as it appears promotion is now too rapid. Also it is quite impossible for us to make districts on Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,400, as this would involve an increase of at least 16 districts; and with second-class districts on Rs. 1,800, and still more so without them, there would be an immense jump from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,333 at 12 years. The effect of Mr. Hope's proposed salaries would therefore be to introduce irregularity where it does not exist now; and whatever grading is possible, it is at least evident that his scheme will not do. There is with us even now, a jump from about 1,100 rupees to Rs. 1,800 in the ordinary line of the Service; but this is mitigated by the existence of appointments such as the Under-Secretaryships, Sub-Secretaryship and Secretaryship to the Board, Registrarship, High Court, Deputy Commissionerships of Salt, &c., which operate to provide intermediate rates of emolument. I shall make proposals hereafter which will somewhat further reduce the jump in the ordinary line.

24. It appears from several passages of Mr. Hope's note, notably paragraph 31, that he thinks that grading as proposed by him will ensure not only equable but reasonable promotion; that is, the charge of a district in from ten to twelve years. But the fallacy of this notion is obvious. The rate of promotion can only be accelerated by operating on the casualty rate, and retarded in the same manner or by reducing the number of appointments in the several ranks. It has been shown above that the grades of confirmed Sub-Collector and Head-Assistant practically exist in our Service only on paper; and the charge of a district (acting) will in the future with a regularly recruited service be attained between eleven and twelve years' standing, and in the past has been attained much later. Considering that our districts are charges

of much greater importance than in the North of India, the slightly later period at which they are reached is proper. As regards rate of promotion, except in the earlier years (where it will be to some extent remedied if my proposals are adopted), the organization of our Service requires no change.

25. Next, as to assimilation of emoluments in the several Services for similar work. First the precise similarity of the work of our Sub-divisional Officers with that of such officers in other provinces has to be established, which I do not think it can be. In regard to our Collectorates there is admitted difference, and the same probably holds in regard to our Sub-divisions. But the object of assimilation is to prevent men choosing more favoured provinces; and it is clear that in the past our Service has not attracted men in preference to Bengal, the North-West and the Punjab. A statement has recently been sent out from the India Office which shows this beyond question. The following abstract of it gives the average place in the list during ten years 1873 to 1882, of men appointed to the several provinces.

—	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Bengal Lower Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.
In open competition	10·10	20·92	18·20	20·97
In final competition	14·58	14·99	15·30	14·99
Both	12·34	17·95	16·75	17·98

From this it appears that Madras is the least popular of the Presidencies. If then the higher emoluments of our juniors have not given us our fair share of the good men selected, there is surely no reason, but the reverse, for a change.

26. The abolition of acting allowances has no necessary connection with grading, and the inconveniences which the system has occasioned in the North are due entirely to its application to a service of graded officers, and to nothing else. This will be apparent on reference to the Bengal letter appended to Mr. Hope's note. The difficulty is to find out, as men come and go, in what grade a given man is serving; and the larger the service, the greater of course this difficulty. No inconvenience or uncertainty whatever was ever found here, until a partial

grading was introduced by the constitution of two second-class Collectorates, or Collectorate and Judgeship—a measure which I think was very unfair to the Service, and which was adopted only under strong pressure from the Government of India. The injustice done should in my opinion be remedied at once. When salaries are attached to offices, and not to officers, no uncertainty as to emoluments can arise. The grading of offices, *i.e.*, of posts, is, as I have already said, the only sound principle. The Government of India grading is one of persons by official designations, and not a grading of offices. A point in Mr. Hope's proposals to abolish acting allowances which requires clearing up is how the incumbents of the appointments out of the ordinary line which are generally more highly paid are to be dealt with when appointed to the graded classes. Under the system of acting allowances these appointments mitigate, as has been pointed out, the irregularity of the present scale of salaries and influence a man's pay even after he has left them. But under the abolition of acting allowances this effect would be lost.

27. In the proposals recently made for a grading of Judges, nothing is said about acting allowances and it is not clear whether they are to be abolished or not. Apparently not. If so, the rates must be revised; otherwise there will be, owing to the higher salaries, an increase of actual charge. Also, all the inconveniences felt in Bengal in adjusting the salaries of the acting officers will be imported, though as the Judges will be only 19 in number, they will be less acutely felt. If acting allowances are to be abolished and the new salaries are to be drawn by acting as well as by confirmed men, there will also obviously be increased charge. The total of the new salaries is adjusted so as to equal the old ones; but the old ones were never drawn in full. I give in the margin figures obtained from the Accountant-General showing gross sums drawn in salaries by officers of the several classes, confirmed and acting, for three years, men on privilege leave being excluded. The Judges, it will be seen, drew 91 per cent. approximately of the full pay. If, therefore, acting allowances are not to be drawn, the Committee's grading of the Judges must be revised; unless Government are prepared for increased outlay. At any rate, I would strongly recommend that if the principle of

Years.	Judges.	Collectors.	Sub-Collectors.	Head Assistants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ..	5,29,673	5,63,147	1,89,208	1,74,150
1879-80 ..	5,32,367	5,50,927	1,80,408	1,77,566
1880-81 ..	5,39,095	5,59,544	1,90,519	1,75,081
Total ..	16,01,135	16,73,618	5,60,135	5,26,797
Average ..	5,33,712	5,57,873	1,86,712	1,75,599
Sanctioned Maximum.	5,88,000	5,90,000	2,24,000	2,12,060
Number ..	21	21	16	23
Per cent. drawn ..	90·76	95·44	83·35	82·81

grading is adopted for Judgeships, it should be applied to Courts and not to officers. It would not be difficult to select the most important of the Courts for the higher salaries. Also if Rs. 1,800 is retained as the salary of the lowest grade, some of the Judges now acting will lose instead of gain even at the full rate. If they draw acting allowance on Rs. 1,800, those who are confirmed Sub-Collectors will fall from Rs. 1,944 to Rs. 1,589 (see Board's Proceedings, 12th January 1882, No. 70).

28. The argument that grading will enable Annuity Fund deductions to be abolished, scarcely needs notice. It will be as easy to abolish them without grading as with it. The question of the expediency of the change is one to be decided on independent considerations.

29. So far, Mr. Hope's arguments; but some others have been advanced which may be noticed. In his report on Taluk and District Establishments, Mr. Garstin calls attention to the evils of constant changes amongst Divisional Officers, and, to lessen this evil, suggests grading of Sub-Collectors, Head Assistants and Assistants, so that it may be possible to give a man his promotion when his turn comes without moving him. The argument appears to me to be the strongest which can be adduced in favor of personal grading; but if it be sound, there is no reason to stop at Sub-divisional Officers, but personal grading should be extended to Collectorships and even to higher appointments. But I think the argument is unsound. If all sub-divisional charges were of equal importance and equal work, the system might be applied; but ours vary from one taluk under an Assistant to four or five under a Sub-Collector. That the heavier charges, needing more experienced and more capable men, should carry the higher salaries, is a principle which every one accepts as applied to the superior offices; and I cannot see why it should be given up when we come to consider the lower ones, especially where as with us they are made, designedly, unequal.

30. The great evil of a system of personal grading, which that proposed by Mr. Hope and the Government of India essentially is, is that under it promotion by seniority will become the rule. Nothing would be more deadening to a service than this. With our present

system, if a young fellow works hard and shows he has brains, he gets selected for one of the special appointments which carry higher pay than his position in the service would give him in the ordinary line, and he retains the benefit of this even though he returns to the ordinary line, until he is confirmed in a higher post. Under Mr. Hope's system he would lose it. The hope of getting one of these appointments is a great stimulus to the junior men, and the increased pay afterwards drawn in the ordinary appointments is a legitimate reward for the harder work which the special appointments entail. I have already called attention to the beneficial action which these appointments have in regulating the increase of salaries.

31. I think that the principle of adjusting emolument to importance of charge might, with advantage, be carried further than it is with us, and the dead level of Collectors' and Judges' salaries broken more than it is. Some of the districts, for example Bellary (as reconstituted), Anantapur and Trichinopoly —and above all Madras, which is higher paid by Rs. 100 than the ordinary ones, —are notoriously light. I think the expediency of reducing the salaries of these Collectorates to, say, Rs. 2,200, and utilizing the saving in increasing those of the heavier districts, say Godávari, Kistna, Malabar and Madura * to Rs. 2,500, should be considered. We should then have one (Tanjore) on Rs. 2,750;† six (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Malabar and Madura) on Rs. 2,500; ten (Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and South Canara) on Rs. 2,333; four (Bellary, Anantapur, Madras and Trichinopoly) on Rs. 2,200;‡ and one (Nílgiris) on Rs. 2,000. I think this arrangement would be an improvement; and the saving would, even allowing for acting allowances, cover the cost. The Board of Revenue have pointed out, I think with truth, that the grading of Collectorates (not Collectors), as was proposed when minor districts were to be formed, would lead to frequent changes; but this would evidently be the case to a much greater extent where the minor districts carried, as proposed, salaries of Rs. 1,800 only, so that a man confirmed in them would draw less than if not confirmed and acting elsewhere. The differences in the scale above suggested are so small that men, being saved a move, would not complain much if passed over; while the differences would enable Government to distinguish and reward the more hard-working and capable men.

* South Arcot has been proposed for increase on the ground of the French agency. But I believe that in fact this does not bring much work, and that Madura is a heavier district.

† Including the Receiver's allowance.

‡ The Rs. 100 for the Protectorship of Emigrants included in Madras.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Secy. to Govt.

3rd September 1883.

DISTRICTS.	PRESENT.					PROPOSED.				
	Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue average of five Faslis ending 1285.	Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue.
		Government Taluk.			RS.		*Government Taluk.*			RS.
	Collector	Peddápuram	552	124,314	2,30,017	Deputy Collector ..	Peddápuram	552	124,314	2,30,017
		Zemindaries.					*Zemindaries.*			
		Pithápuram	200	68,161	2,79,743		Pithápuram	200	68,161	2,79,743
		Cocanada	190	101,075	36,413		Cocanada	190	101,075	36,413
		Tuni	320	66,544	33,495		Tuni	320	66,544	33,495
		Total ..	1,262	360,094	5,79,668		Total ..	1,262	360,094	5,79,668
	Special Assistant ..	Bhadráchalam and Réka-palle.	911	35,656	22,213	Special Assistant ..	Bhadráchalam and Réka-palle.	911	35,656	22,213
		Government Taluks.					*Government Taluks.*			
Godávari	Sub-Collector ..	Rajahmundry	481	131,196	1,52,799	Sub-Collector ..	Rajahmundry	481	131,196	1,52,799
		Amalápuram	506	227,157	5,69,272		Rámachandrapuram ..	400	220,780	8,35,252
		Rámachandrapuram ..	400	220,780	8,35,252		Total ..	881	351,976	9,88,051
		Total ..	1,387	579,133	16,57,323	Deputy Collector ..	Amalápuram	506	227,157	5,69,272
		Government Taluks.					Narsápur	437	200,153	5,76,358
	Head Assistant Collector	Ellore	729	149,308	2,10,558		Total ..	943	427,310	11,45,630
		Yernagúdem	1,107	159,364	1,92,772					
		Tanuku	371	188,306	6,14,843	Do.	Bhímavaram	321	108,599	4,02,168
		Total ..	2,207	496,978	10,18,173		Tanuku	371	188,306	6,14,843
		Government Taluks.					Total ..	692	296,905	10,17,011
	General Duty Deputy Collector	Narsápur	437	200,153	5,76,358	Head Assistant Collector	Ellore	729	149,308	2,10,558
		Bhímavaram	321	108,599	4,02,168		Yernagúdem	1,107	159,364	1,92,772
		Total ..	758	308,752	9,78,526		Total ..	1,836	308,672	4,03,330
		Government Taluks.								
	Collector	Gudiváda	596	99,233	4,30,722	Sub-Collector ..	Bápatla	679	151,736	5,59,601
		Bandar	702	175,482	2,57,120		Répalle	644	184,340	6,12,519
		Total ..	1,298	274,715	6,87,842		Guntúr	500	136,083	4,05,933
							Total ..	1,823	472,159	15,78,053

		Government Taluks.				Assistant	Gudiváda	596	99,233	4,30,722
	Sub-Collector ..	Bápatla	679	151,736	5,59,601		Bandar	702	175,482	2,57,120
		Guntúr	500	136,083	4,05,933		Total ..	1,298	274,715	6,87,842
		Sattenapalle	714	110,290	3,70,961					
		Répalle	644	184,340	6,12,519	Deputy Collector ..	Nandigáma	649	107,288	2,04,185
		Total ..	2,537	582,449	19,49,014		Bezvada	534	82,895	1,52,902
		Government Taluks.					*Zemindaries.*			
Kistna	Head Assistant Collector	Nandigáma	649	107,288	2,04,185		Núzvíd	694	125,165	1,24,332
		Bezvada	534	82,895	1,52,902		Vissanapetta	324	54,401	20,840
		Zemindaries.					Total ..	2,201	369,749	5,02,259
		Núzvíd	694	125,165	1,24,332					
		Vissanapetta	324	54,401	20,840		*Government Taluks.*			
		Total ..	2,201	369,719	5,02,259	Do. ..	Sattenapalle	714	110,290	3,70,961
		Government Taluks.					Narsaraopet	712	127,891	3,33,610
	General Duty Deputy Collector	Narsaraopet	712	128,791	3,33,610		Total ..	1,426	239,081	7,04,571
		Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,29,738	Do. ..	Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,29,738
		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,40,713		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,40,713
		Total ..	2,435	321,567	8,04,061		Total ..	1,723	192,776	4,70,451
		Government Taluk.								
	Collector	Nellore	638	163,740	4,08,905	Sub-Collector ..	Ongole	797	188,593	3,23,601
							Kandukúr	787	126,757	2,81,987
		Government Taluks.					Kanigiri	1,014	108,761	48,074
		Ongole	797	188,593	3,23,601		*Zemindaries.*			
		Kandukúr	787	126,757	2,81,987		Dársi	616	68,164	..
	Sub-Collector ..	Kanigiri	1,014	108,761	48,074		Podili	564	55,592	..
		Zemindaries.					Total ..	3,778	547,867	6,53,662
		Dársi	616	68,164	..					
		Podili	564	55,592	..	Deputy Collector ..	Kávali	548	72,913	1,58,481
		Total ..	3,778	547,867	6,53,662		Udayagiri	850	86,326	65,361
							Total ..	1,398	159,239	2,23,842
		Government Taluks.				Assistant Collector ..	Nellore	638	163,740	4,08,905
Nellore	Head Assistant Collector	Kávali	548	72,913	1,58,481		Atmakúr	638	87,752	2,02,522
		Udayagiri	850	86,326	65,361		Total ..	1,276	251,492	6,11,427
		Atmakúr	638	87,752	2,02,522					
		Total ..	2,036	246,991	4,26,364	Deputy Collector ..	Gúdúr	910	125,453	3,09,699
							Zemindari.			
							Póla	355	44,496	..
							Total ..	1,265	169,949	3,09,699

DISTRICTS.	Present.					Proposed.				
	Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue average of five Faslis ending 1295.	Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue.
		Government Taluk.			Rs.		*Government Taluk.*			Rs.
Nellore—(*Continued*).	Assistant Collector ..	Gúdúr	910	125,453	3,09,699					
		Government Taluk.				Deputy Collector ..	Rápúr	596	49,774	1,17,416
	General Duty Deputy Collector	Rápúr	596	49,774	1,17,416		*Zemindari.*			
		Zemindaries.					Venkatagiri	426	41,915	3,83,047
		Venkatagiri	426	41,915	3,83,047					
		Pólúr	355	44,496						
		Total ..	1,377	136,185	5,00,463		Total ..	1,022	91,689	5,00,463
		Government Taluks.					*Government Taluks.*			
	Collector	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,48,729					
						Sub-Collector	Rávachóti	998	92,541	1,43,235
							Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,42,528
	Sub-Collector	Rávachóti	998	92,541	1,43,235		Váyalpád	831	104,462	1,75,714
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,42,528		Madanapalle	843	106,215	1,74,573
		Váyalpád	831	104,462	1,75,714		Total ..	3,837	419,470	6,36,050
		Madanapallo	843	106,215	1,74,573					
		Total ..	3,837	419,470	6,36,050	Deputy Collector ..	Jammalamadagu ..	616	91,958	2,07,434
Cuddapah	Head-Assistant Collector	Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,07,434		Puhvendla	701	95,617	1,70,612
		Proddutur	487	90,653	1,94,793		Total ..	1,317	187,575	3,78,046
		Puhvendla	701	95,617	1,70,612	Assistant Collector ..	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,48,729
		Total ..	1,804	278,228	5,72,839	Deputy Collector ..	Badvél	755	82,445	1,37,140
		Government Taluks.					Proddutur	487	90,653	1,94,793
	General Duty Deputy Collector	Badvél	755	82,445	1,37,140		Total ..	1,242	173,098	3,31,933
		Sidhout	610	59,076	1,16,829	Do. ..	Sidhout	610	59,076	1,16,829
		Pullampet	979	134,366	1,98,317		Pullampet	979	134,366	1,98,317
		Total ..	2,344	275,887	4,52,286		Total ..	1,589	193,442	3,15,146

		Government Taluks.								
	Collector	Chittoor, including the Polliems of Naragunti, Bangaru, Tamba and Gudipalli.	671	171,907	2,08,340 6,554 11,644 1,783 2,849	Deputy Collector ..	Chittoor	671	171,907	2,08,340 Do. .. .. 6,554 Do. .. .. 11,644 Do. .. .. 1,783 Do. 2,849
		Chandragiri including the Polliems of Pulicherla, and Kullur.	548	93,151	79,912 5,580 4,097		Chandragiri	548	93,151	79,912 5,580 4,097
		Palmanér	447	41,815	73,683		Total ..	1,219	265,058	3,20,759
		Zemindari.								
		Punganúr	523	72,143	66,859					
		Total ..	2,189	379,016	4,61,301		Palmanér	447	41,815	73,683
							Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,35,868
		Government Taluks.				Head Assistant Collector.	*Zemindaries.*			
	Sub-Collector ..	Arcot	432	147,388	2,87,835		Punganúr	523	72,143	66,859
		Vellore	454	170,216	1,86,972		Kangundi	342	45,184	22,959
		Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,35,868		Total ..	1,758	313,788	3,99,369
		Zemindari.								
		Kangundi	342	45,184	22,959					
North Arcot ..		Total ..	1,674	517,434	7,33,634					
							Arcot	432	147,388	2,87,835
		Government Taluks.					Vellore	454	170,216	1,86,972
	Head Assistant Collector.	Wálajápet, including the Mitta of Aregelavadi..	484	199,177	3,44,217 2,016		Wálajápet, &c.	484	199,177	3,44,217 2,016
		Zemindari.				Sub-Collector ..	*Zemindari.*			
		Kálahasti	874	113,022	1,76,790		Kárvetnagar	943	275,830	1,80,494
		Kárvetnagar	943	275,830	1,80,494		*Jaghire.*			
		Total ..	2,301	593,029	7,03,517		Arni	183	73,417	5,099
		Government Taluks.					Total ..	2,496	866,028	10,06,633
	General Duty Deputy Collector.	Wandiwash	466	148,100	3,27,647					
		Pólúr	443	106,818	1,89,937		*Government Taluks.*			
		Jaghire.				Deputy Collector ..	Pólúr	443	106,818	1,89,937
		Arni	183	73,417	5,099		Wandiwash	466	148,100	3,27,647
		Total ..	1,092	328,335	5,22,683		Total ..	909	254,918	5,17,584

DISTRICTS.	PRESENT. Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue average of five Fasles ending 1285.
					Rs.
Chingleput	Collector	*Government Taluks.*			
		Tiruvallúr	607	143,924	2,56,692
	Sub-Collector	Chingleput	496	117,218	1,92,719
		Madundrakam	696	222,067	3,57,264
		Conjeveram	614	185,644	3,48,908
		Total ..	1,816	727,851	8,57,582
	General Duty Deputy Collector.	Saidapet ..	312	[illegible]	2,29,538
		Poonamallee ..	347	167,514	1,97,583
		Total ..	659	312,121	4,09,421
					22,93,313
Coimbatore	Collector	*Government Taluks.*			
		Coimbatore ..	804	267,804	2,93,780
	Sub-Collector	Karur ..	612	177,135	3,31,150
		Dharapuram ..	836	195,252	1,09,686
		Dharapuram ..	722	94,123	8,92,822
		Erode ..	696	195,668	71,93,018
		Total ..	2,767	662,179	
	Head-Assistant Collector.	Udumalpet. ..	683	112,572	1,98,426
		Pollachi ..	742	213,391	8,71,697
		Tolkhi ..	710	172,909	11,403
		Total ..	2,035	498,872	7,84,526
	General Duty Deputy Collector.	Kollegal ..	1,062	77,522	85,625
		Satyamangalam ..	1,174	151,313	3,22,380
		Total ..	2,236	228,835	4,08,009
	Assistant Collector	Coimbatore ..	804	267,804	2,99,313

DISTRICTS.	PRESENT. Divisions.	Names of Taluks, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Revenue.
					Rs.
Chingleput ..	Deputy Collector ..	Saidapet	343	204,580	2,12,513
		Tamberi	347	107,543	1,97,383
		Total ..	689	312,123	4,09,901
	Do. do. ..	*Zemindari.*			
		Tiruvallúr	607	143,924	2,56,692
		Zemindari.			
		Kilabasti	874	118,022	1,76,790
		Total ..	1,481	261,946	4,33,482
	Sub-Collector ..	*Government Taluks.*			
		Chingleput	496	117,218	1,92,719
		Conjeveram	614	185,644	3,48,908
		Madurantakam	696	22,067	3,57,264
		Total ..	1,816	324,929	8,98,891
Coimbatore ..	Sub-Collector ..	*Government Taluks.*			
		Bhavani	722	61,123	1,09,663
		Erode	698	196,869	3,92,822
		Karur	612	177,155	2,66,390
		Total ..	1,932	435,147	7,68,875
	Deputy Collector ..	Palladi	710	172,909	2,11,403
		Udumalpet	583	112,672	1,08,426
		Total ..	1,293	285,491	4,12,829
	Do. do. ..	Pollachi	742	213,391	3,71,617
		Dharapuram	835	195,232	3,34,150
		Total ..	1,577	408,623	7,05,847
	Do. do. ..	Kollegal	1,062	77,522	85,619
		Satyamangalam	1,174	151,313	3,22,380
		Total ..	2,236	228,835	4,08,009
	Assistant Collector	Coimbatore	804	267,804	2,99,313

CONFIDENTIAL.

Revenue Department.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In your letter dated 27th October 1882, No. 4544, you informed this Government that certain proposals regarding the strength and recruitment of the Civil Service, and for regrading the emoluments of the executive and judicial branches thereof had been assented to by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and referred to the figures which it was in contemplation to adopt in the calculation of strength and recruitment as given in Confidential Resolution, Home Department, No. 68—2021-35, dated 15th December 1881, and as to regrading, you explained, referring to your letter, dated 29th December 1881, No. 2226, that amongst other things no financial saving is contemplated and that gradation of offices and not of persons is intended.

2. This Government thereupon asked* to be favored with copies of the correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and in reply copies of the despatches noted in the margin,† with voluminous enclosures, were furnished with Mr. Hamilton's letter, dated 29th December 1882, No. 3257. In his despatch to the Government of India, the Marquis of Hartington directed that the proposed measures should not be determined upon without obtaining the matured opinions of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and that the strength of the several services should be settled after full communication with the local Governments. He assented to the principle that emoluments of both the executive and judicial branches should be

* Letter, dated 17th November 1882, No. 1397, Public.

† To Secretary of State, 19th December 1881, No. 71, with Mr. Hope's note and other papers.
From Secretary of State, 13th July 1882, No. 81 (Public).

graded so as to secure regular promotion and equalization of the pay attached in different provinces to the performance of similar duties; but his assent was given subject to proof of the real and not apparent similarity of the duties and to the opinion of local Governments and also on the understanding that it was intended to establish gradations of persons and not of offices.

3. Again, in clause (3), paragraph 8 of your letter, dated 9th February 1883; No. 251, in accepting the view of this Government that four new districts (including Anantapur) will suffice for the present, the Governor-General in Council presses strongly on this Government the grading of Collectors and Judges in two grades on pay of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800 in the proportion of two appointments in the higher to one in the lower grade, the pay being made personal and not being attached to any particular district.

4. From the foregoing summary it will be seen that the latest instructions of the Government of India are at variance with the earlier ones and with the conditions imposed by the Secretary of State. The latest orders show reduction of emoluments of Judges and Collectors by Rs. 2,600 per mensem,* though it was stated that no financial saving was in contemplation, and the direction that the pay shall be personal, and not attached to particular districts, appears to this Government opposed to the views of the Secretary of State in favor of gradation of offices. The schemes for constituting new districts and for grading the Covenanted Civil Service are, in the view of His Excellency the Governor in Council, inseparably connected; and, in complying with the wish of the Secretary of State for an expression of the matured opinion of His Excellency in Council on the latter subject, this Government desire to place before His Lordship and the Government of India their views on the former also.

5. In submitting the proposal to form four new districts, the Government proposed to increase the number of charges to be held by covenanted servants by seven—four Collectors' and three subdivisional charges; but in paragraph 9 of your letter of the 9th February 1883 it is stated that increase in the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service is impossible. Under such conditions, and seeing

Present.		*Proposed.*	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
* 3 at 2,500	= 7,500	30 at 2,250	= 67,500
36 at 2,333⅓	= 84,000	15 at 1,800	= 2,700
1 at 2,000	= 2,000		
2 at 1,800	= 3,600		
42	97,100		94,500

that with the present strength of the service it is extremely difficult to meet existing demands upon it, His Excellency in Council cannot see his way to providing a proper staff for the proposed new districts. The requirements were most carefully considered and the proportion of European officers was fixed as low as in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council is safe or proper. The smallest of ryotwary districts requires for good administration two European officers, and the larger districts cannot be properly worked with less than three, and these numbers include the Collectors themselves.

6. The attempt to constitute new districts with an inadequate staff—as that must be which involves no increase on the numbers employed in the old—must necessarily fail to secure the objects in view. It is desired to make the district administration more effective; but the arrangements contemplated would have the opposite effect, and leave the Collectors more burdened with detail and less free to devote themselves to general administrative questions and to supervision of the work of their subordinates than is now the case. At the same time the work in the central offices will be largely increased.

7. These reasons alone would suffice to induce the Governor in Council to abandon the proposal to form new districts, which in its ultimate form was made with great reluctance and in obedience to strong pressure from the Government of India. The Government admit that the case of the Bellary District needed special consideration, and that the constitution of the district of Anantapur was a wise measure. But, as regards the other districts which were affected by the new proposals, the Government consider that even with a staff constituted in this Government desire, no improvement worth the expense and inconvenience which subdivision will induce can be expected. The present division of the districts suits the geographical features of the country better than any which can be proposed, and the expense of new districts in buildings and establishments and services other than land revenue, is greater than this Government can meet, even allowing for the special grants made by the Government of India, with due regard to calls upon provincial funds for objects which in their view are of

greater consequence. At the close of this letter will be stated what the Government propose to do to improve the district staff.

~~8. The formation of minor districts will introduce a change which is entirely foreign to the scheme of Madras administration.~~ I am to request reference to paragraph 9 of Mr. Master's letter of the 24th March 1882, No. 185-A, Public Department. It is there shown that under the system of major Collectorates which has always obtained in this presidency the Madras Collectors are to be compared rather with the Commissioners of Northern India than with the Collectors of minor districts which are there the rule. The average Madras district is as large as two in Bengal, as three in the North-Western Provinces, and as a Commissionership in the Punjab; while the comparison of average revenue and population gives mainly similar results. The circumstances and needs of the presidencies are entirely different, and the case is eminently one which proves the justice of the Secretary of State's warning that similar names of officers imply by no means identical duties or responsibilities. There is therefore no ground for the equalization of salaries proposed by the Government of India; or rather the constitution of second-class Collectorates as desired by them will introduce grave inequality. The smallest of Madras districts is a heavier charge than a grade district in other provinces.

9. ~~Unless~~, therefore, the number of districts ~~could~~ be increased so as to reduce the charges to Northern India level, the proposal to assimilate the salaries in Madras and the Northern Provinces seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be wrong; and, apart from such assimilation, there is no ground for reduction of Madras salaries. The constitution of second-grade districts and consequent reduction of the emoluments of the senior ranks of the service must tend to deteriorate efficiency. If the number of charges are not increased, the general reduction of pay is unjustifiable; if they are increased, though the average emoluments may remain unchanged, those which men will have to look forward as the ultimate prizes of their service will be seriously reduced. The grading proposed by the Government of India is purely personal

and has no relation to offices, thus infringing the condition on which the approval of the Secretary of State rests. It divides the Collectors and Judges, and not the Collectorates and Judgeships, into two grades; and, though much may be said in favor of grading of the latter sort as resting on the sound principle of suiting emoluments to importance of charge, His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it desirable to extend it further than has been already done in Madras. Besides the ordinary districts with salaries attached at Rs. 2,333-5-4, there are three which carry pay at Rs. 2,500 and one at Rs. 2,000. The evil of a grading of posts is that it tends to ~~constant~~ changes and transfers of men whose claims to promotion cannot be denied from district to district; while that of a personal grading such as proposed by the Government of India is that it tends to seniority promotion, pure and simple. The last evil is, in the opinion of this Government, the greater of the two. The present system of generally equal pay for Collectorates, with a few posts carrying higher rate of salary, enables Government to reward deserving officers without producing discontent among the majority of the service. The argument used by the Government of India in favor of their system, viz., that junior officers are often found to be the best administrators of the heaviest charges proves nothing, but shows that ~~they~~ repudiate the principle of suiting pay to work. This, however, is insisted on by the Secretary of State, and seems to His Excellency in Council ~~that~~ which ought to be followed.

10. I am now to offer the following remarks as to the advantages which the Government of India urge will be secured by the system of grading proposed. These are—(1) that it will secure equable promotion, (2) that it will secure reasonable promotion, (3) that it will render it possible to assimilate the emoluments of the service in different provinces, (4) to abolish acting allowances, and (5) to do away with the deduction for annuity. Of these advantages ~~some~~ appear to His Excellency in Council to be already attained in sufficient degree, ~~some~~ to rest on unproved assumption, and ~~some~~ to have no necessary connection with the proposal under discussion.

11. It may be admitted at once that grading of officers may be made to secure equable promotion, by which is meant a gradual advance in pay according to seniority. But this is unquestionably secured at present ~~often~~ to a greater extent than would be the case with the rates proposed by the Government of India. In the margin is given a table showing for the month of July in 1882 and 1883 (selected as the period of the year at which the emoluments of the junior men are at or near the maximum) the average pay drawn by men on duty in each year of service. It presents a singularly equable rate of increase up to fifteen years' service; after that period regularity of increase is considered of less importance. The regularity is secured by the present system of acting allowances and by the existence outside the ordinary line of appointments such as Under-Secretaryships, Sub-Secretaryship and Secretaryship to the Board, Registrarship High Court, Deputy Commissionership of Salt Revenue, &c., the holders of which carry their pay with them when acting elsewhere, and which thus operate to produce intermediate rates of emolument. This advantage will be lost under the proposed system of grading, which will introduce a system of jumps for an evenly graduated advance.

Year of Service.	Average Salary.	Year of Service.	Average Salary.
	Rs.		Rs.
0	366	19	2,376
1	425	20	2,372
2	547	21	2,635
3	671	22	2,750
4	774	23	2,723
5	802	24	2,706
6	815	25	2,278
7	839	26	2,773
8	950	27	3,361
9	935	28	3,042
10	1,086	29	4,000
11	1,058	30	5,120
12	1,236	31	5,120
13	1,209	32	5,120
14	1,396	33	5,120
15	1,443	35	3,750
16	1,847	36	3,750
17	1,948	38	3,750
18	2,069	39	3,750

12. The assertion that the personal grading system will produce reasonable promotion, that is, promotion to the charge of a district in ten or twelve years, seems to rest on a ~~fallacious~~ notion. Such result has nothing to do with grading. The rate of promotion can only be accelerated or retarded by operating on the casualty or admission rates, or altering the number of charges ~~of~~ offices held by the members of the service. As long as the average strength and the number of charges are unaltered, promotion to charges of particular kinds will not be affected by arranging ~~them~~ in classes. As to the criterion of "reasonableness" laid down, namely, attaining charge of a district in ten to twelve years, it ~~will be shown presently~~ that such charge will be attained in future in a regularly recruited service between the eleventh and twelfth year—a sufficient approximation, considering the character of Madras districts to the desired rate.

13. As to assimilation of the emoluments in the several services for similar

work, the similarity of the work must first be proved. Statistics clearly show that there is no similarity as regards Collectorates; and His Excellency the Governor in Council does not doubt that, if materials for a comparison of sub divisional charges were available, the same result would appear. Taking the emoluments of the services in the gross, it will be found that the average pay of Madras and Bengal Civil Servants is ~~almost~~ the same. The pay of Madras juniors is higher, but that of the seniors lower, than in Bengal, the number of highly-paid appointments attainable as the reward of good service being much lower in Madras. It has already been shown that the proposals of the Government of India will lead to reduction of the pay of the higher grades (paragraph 4) if the number of districts is increased; and of course, if none are added, the reduction will be still greater. As to the juniors, it is found from a statement furnished by the Accountant-General that the sum actually drawn by sixteen Sub-Collectors on the average of the three years 1878-79 to 1880-81 was Rs. 1,86,712; while on the Government of India they would have drawn, at 900 rupees per mensem, Rs. ~~1,98,200~~. Thus the emoluments of nearly all Madras men of more than six years' service will be ~~reduced~~, and their average emoluments thus reduced, while they are still without their share of the prizes of Indian service. This appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council equalization of questionable justice. As regards the Head Assistants, the Government of India scheme would increase their pay and thus intensify one of the evils, namely, too rapid promotion of the extreme juniors which must be admitted to exist in the Madras service and which ~~they~~ desire to remove.* The actual sum drawn in Head Assistants' posts, according to the statement just cited, was Rs. 1,75,599, while at Rs. 700, the rate proposed, Rs. 1,93,200 would be given.

Further the object of assimilation of salaries is to prevent men choosing the more favored provinces; and it is clear that in the past the Madras service has not attracted men in preference to that of other provinces. The following statement shows the average place in the list

		Per Annum. Rs.
Present—		
42 drawing	.. .. ..	97,100
Proposed—		
28 @ 2,250	.. = 63,000	
14 @ 1,800	.. = 25,200	
		88,200
	Decrease ..	8,900

* The Government of India standard is, under two years' service, Rs. 400 or less; two to four years, Rs. 500; four to eight years, Rs. 700; eight to twelve years, Rs. 900; and at twelve years, Rs. 1,200. In the Madras service the corresponding rates are Rs. 400, Rs. 599, Rs. 805, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 1,236.

during ten years—1873 to 1882—of men appointed to the several provinces:—

	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bengal Lower Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.
In open competion.	10·10	20·92	18·20	20 97
In final competition.	14·58	14·99	15·30	14 99
Both ..	12 34	17·95	16·75	17·98

From this it appears that Madras is the least popular of the Presidencies, and that the higher emoluments of the juniors, or of Madras officers generally, if disproportion in this respect exists, have not given Madras its fair share of the good men selected. There is thus no reason for exchange of the sort proposed.

14. The abolition of acting allowances has no necessary connection with grading, and might be attained without it. But it will be apparent, on reference to the letter from the Government of Bengal (Appendix D to Mr. Hope's note), that the inconveniences which the system has occasioned in the North are due to its application to a graded service and to nothing else. The difficulty obviously is to find out, as men come and go, in what grade a given man is acting; and the larger the service the greater of course is this difficulty. Where salaries are attached to offices or posts, and not to officers, the difficulty is not felt. No inconvenience or uncertainty as to emoluments was ever felt in this Presidency until the partial introduction, under the orders of the Government of India, of the grading system by the constitution of two junior appointments of Collector or Judge on Rs. 1,800 per mensem. Since then, in working the rule which forbids deputation allowance during the first thirty days of privilege leave, some confusion has come in similar to that found in Bengal. If personal gradation is applied to the whole service, the confusion will become as serious as there.

15. The abolition of the annuity deduction, if thought desirable, can be effected without grading, and has no connection with the proposals of the Government of India. On this subject His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and fails to see any advantage

in the abolition, while there are patent objections to it.

16. For the reasons above stated the matured opinion of this Government is decidedly adverse to the proposals of the Government of India for grading the Civil Service. They appear to be impracticable without the introduction of a scheme of minor districts, which involves an increase in their number impossible owing to expense, and which is entirely foreign to the system of administration proved by experience to be well adapted to the conditions of the country and people. The evils which the proposals are intended to correct are imaginary. They aim at a delusive uniformity; and finally they are unjust to the Madras Service. I am therefore to ask that the orders under which they have been partially applied may be reversed, and the two posts with Rs. 1,800 salary which have been created in the Collector and Judge grade may be abolished.

17. With regard to the future strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, which, in Mr. Hope's calculations, is fixed at 157 for 1st July and 160 for 1st January, I am directed to state that Mr. Hope's method commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council as sound, but that the data adopted by him and also his estimate of the circumstances in which the method is applied, and consequently his results seem to be such as cannot be fully accepted. Mr. Hope's method is to estimate the number of offices which have to be filled by Covenanted officers and add to this number certain percentages for officers in training and for absentees. Calling the number of offices to be filled the *cadre*, which is for Madras 116, and taking the percentages referred to as 10·58 on the *cadre* and 20 per cent. on the whole service respectively, he finds the strength to be 160, which he takes as the maximum. It is not understood how the 10·58 per cent. is obtained,* but it is clear that the rate of absenteeism is for average strength; and Mr. Hope's figure of 160, which he treats as maximum strength, should really be considered the average. The percentage of absentees is greatest in July or August and least in January; and, unless charges are to be left unfilled at the former period, it is clear that the maximum percentage, and not the average percentage, must be applied to the *cadre*; in other words, that it is the

* In this Presidency Assistants who have passed the first standard are considered qualified for ~~sub-divisional~~ charge, and the number of unpassed assistants is on the average less than 10 per cent. of strength.

minimum strength for duty which has to be fixed and provided. Inquiry also shows that the percentages adopted from the experience of the Bengal Service, though not far out, are not exactly suitable to that of Madras. As enclosures to this letter will be found tables similar to Mr. Barbour's, but based on the experience of the Madras Service; and for the table of decrements, the Government would adopt that based on the experience of twenty years 1863—1883. This shows that an annual draft of 1,000 men will maintain a strength of 22,818 against 23,176 in Mr. Barbour's table, involving a somewhat higher rate of recruitment, while enclosure No. 2 gives the percentage of absenteeism in Madras as 21·76 against 19·78 in Bengal. Applied to a regularly recruited service, the percentage absent would be 20·64. Further, Mr. Hope's *cadre* provides Collectors for six new districts, but reduces the number of sub-divisional charges to be held by covenanted officers by four; and a *cadre* more suited to future circumstances should be framed.

18. In enclosure 4 the actual distribution of the service in January and July in and on the average of the last five years. The average percentage absent in January is 17·18 and in July 24·36, and the mean of these ratio is 20·77. The actual mean percentage in 1880-81 to 1882-83 was 21·76 and the calculated rate for a regularly recruited service is 20·64; and all the figures agree sufficiently nearly to warrant the maximum average number of absentees in July being assumed. Accordingly, and allowing for the abolition of the North Tanjore Judgeship, the distribution of the service in July would be as follows:—

Government of India		3
High Court		3
Government and Board of Revenue		12
Collectors		22
Judges		20
Extra appointments and special duty		8
Sub-Collectors		15
Head Assistants		24
Passed Assistants in charge of Sub-divisions		5
		112
Unpassed Assistants		9
Absent		39
		160

This calculation gives a *cadre* of 112 appointments and a minimum (instead

New house.
10 Sep. 1884.

To the Supt. Survey Peon.

Sir

I sent down yesterday corrected proof of a confidential letter to the Govt of India in the Financial Dept about new districts &c. At the end of para 18, there is a passage beginning "But as the men to come out in 1884 are already selected &c" which is scored out & another substituted in MS. at the foot of the page. In lieu of this latter, please substitute the following:—

"But as the men to arrive in December 1884 & 1885 are already selected, and nine men are to be supplied in 1886, recruitment in subsequent years must be increased. Assuming that the normal number, 7 men, is supplied in 1884 & 1885, & 9 in 1886 the additions should be in 1887, 11; in 1888, 10; in 1889 & 1890, 9; in 1891, 1892 & 1893, 8; and in 1894, 7. The strength in January 1889 will then be 162, & in January 1892 & 1895, 164. Recruitment in accordance with this scheme is recommended."

Yours truly
H Elliot

Should be 162, in Jan: 1892, 164, & in Jan 1895, 164.

of a maximum) strength of 160 men. This may be assumed to correspond to a maximum strength in January of 164; and this Government will be prepared to accept these figures and a recruitment based on a strength of 164 after recruits have joined. According to the tables an annual draft of 7·19 men will be needed, and not 7·03 as proposed by Mr. Hope; *i.e.*, 8 men must be added instead of 7 in every fifth year.

19. In connection with the rate of recruitment, it is of great importance to point out that, owing to the irregular recruitment in past years, a large number of men will become eligible to retire four or five years hence, and, assuming them to retire at the ordinary rates, there will be a specially large reduction in numbers which must be provided against by extra recruiting for some years to come. Taking the service as actually distributed in years of service in 1883, and the annual draft at seven men as proposed by Mr. Hope, and making allowance for the special retirements among the men of 1863 and 1864 under the recent sanction, the strength in January will be in 1885, 154; in 1891, 151; and in 1894, 148. If eight men are added yearly, the figures will be 160, 159, and 158. But, as the men to come out in 1884 are already selected, nine men should be added in 1885 and 1886 to keep the strength at 160; and to raise it to 164 ten men should be appointed annually for four years.

20. I am now to explain the measures which His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to propose, admitting, as he does, the necessity of strengthening the district staffs, but not accepting the formation of new districts (except Anantapur) as the best means of securing the end in view. The plan which commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council is to provide, by an adequate and permanent addition to the staff of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, for entirely relieving Collectors from direct charge of sub-divisions; and also to slightly increase the number of such charges, to be similarly officered, in several of the larger and heavier districts.

This is an extension of the policy which has already been adopted in this presidency since 1877. By the letter from the Government of India, dated 30th December 1876, No. 3516, this

Government was authorized to appoint a temporary Deputy Collector to every district which might be left without an Assistant Collector of six months' standing. Under this Order the Government has been enabled to do a great deal towards relieving Collectors of direct charge of taluks. The statement which forms enclosure 4 shows that on the average there have been employed 6·2 Temporary Deputy Collectors on the 1st January and 11 on 1st July during the last five years, which gives an average strength of eight or nine temporary Deputy Collectors for the year. The average number of Assistants who have passed one or both of the departmental examinations has been on the same dates 11 and 5; so that officers have on the average been available for relieving Collectors in 16 or 17 districts out of 20 (Nilgiris and Madras excluded). But it rarely happens that an Assistant of six months' standing has passed his first standard; and there is a standing order that an Assistant is not to be placed in charge of more than one taluk unless he has passed both standards, nor can he be invested with first-class magisterial powers until he is of a year's standing. Under these rules an Assistant is of ~~no~~ little use in relieving a Collector of direct charge until he has passed both standard examinations; and for these reasons, and because a Temporary Deputy Collector must be dispensed with when an Assistant attains six months' standing, at least half the Collectors are obliged from time to time to take charge of taluks in whole or part.

21. The system of Temporary Deputy Collectors works badly in another way. The appointments being usually for short periods, men in the district where Temporary Deputy Collectors are wanted, who are recommended by the Collector are put in, so as to avoid much moving of men; and the men thus appointed, though not selected as the most capable and deserving men in the whole of the Uncovenanted Service, and though they are frequently not even passed men, acquire claims to permanent appointments in the grade through having acted for some time. The result is to make the selection of Deputy Collectors to a great extent fortuitous, and thus to deteriorate that service. The remedy is to ~~place~~ make the staff of Temporary Deputy Collectors permanent.

(Subdivisions usually consist of two)

12

Class.	Salary.	Sanctioned Number.	Proposed Number.
	RS.		
1 ..	700	1	1
2 ..	600	4	5
3 ..	500	8	11
4 ..	400	17	22
5 ..	300	12	16
6 ..	250	8	10
		50	65

22. For this purpose, and in order to provide completely for the relief of the Collectors by fully qualified officers and for the new sub-divisions which it is proposed to create in five districts (Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore), it is calculated that 20 additional permanent Deputy Collectors will be needed. There will be 88 subdivisional charges, which will be officered by 15 Sub-Collectors, 24 Head and Special Assistants, 5 ~~fully~~ passed Assistants, and 44 Deputy Collectors. As the existing staff of 45 Deputy Collectors gives 24 for general duty, 20 more Deputy Collectors will be wanted; but, as 9 are on the average now employed on a temporary footing, the real increase will be 11. The new strength of 65 Deputy Collectors, graded in the proportions sanctioned by the Government of India for 50 Deputy Collectors, will be as noted in the margin, and will cost in salaries Rs. 7,450 per mensem in excess of the cost of 45 Deputies now actually employed. The additional offices will cost, at Rs. 200 each, Rs. 4,000 per mensem; total increase Rs. 11,450. Against this, however, is to be set the salaries of nine Temporary Deputy Collectors on Rs. 250 on the average employed and of their offices at Rs. 74 per mensem, or Rs. 2,916. The net increase may, therefore, be estimated at Rs. 8,534 per mensem, or Rs. 1,02,408 per annum. This sum the Governor in Council will be able to provide from provincial funds.

Even with this addition the power of occasionally appointing a temporary deputy may have to be sometimes exercised. For on reference to Enclosure 3, it will be seen that of the 5 passed assistants, some will not have passed both standards & will not be qualified for full subdivisional charge.

23. Mr. Hope's calculation seems to take no account of the Temporary Deputy Collectors, who, however, have played an important part in the district administration during the last seven years. The proportion of Covenanted Officers which will remain in the ordinary district under the proposals now made will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be the lowest possible. Of the Head and Special Assistants, 5 are placed in exceptional localities * where a European officer must be employed. Deducting these, there will be in 83 subdivisional charges 39 covenanted men. The proportion of two-fifths assumed by the Government of India would give 33. Considering the circumstances of, and character of the revenue administration in, the presidency, the proportion of covenanted and uncovenanted officers proposed by this Government seems the least which, in the words of the Gove-

* Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari, Special Assistantship in Malabar, and Head Assistantship, Nilgiris.

ment of India, will suffice "to ensure that the former will leaven the whole very large body, and keep up a high tone of morality and efficiency in the whole public service."

21. To recapitulate. This Government are averse to the establishment of any more new districts, but propose to strengthen the district administration by forming 5 new subdivisions and by making an addition of 20 to the permanent staff of Deputy Collectors; so as to ensure that Collectors shall always be free from direct charge of taluks. They are entirely opposed to the system of personal grading proposed by the Government of India, which infringes the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State, and which will introduce more evils than it will remove. And they hope that they will be allowed to undo the partial introduction of that grading into the Madras service and to restore the two junior appointments of Judge and Collector which have been formed on Rs. 1,800 to the usual and full rate of Rs. 2,333-5-4 per mensem. In conclusion, I am to request that this letter may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State as containing the expression, desired by him, of the matured opinion of this Government on the questions stated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,
August 1884.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement showing the Numbers living at each Year of Service out of 10,000 entering according to the experience of the Madras Civil Service for certain Periods.

Years of Service.	1848-1872 (25 years).	1st July 1853 to 1st July 1863 (10 years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1873 (10 years).	1st July 1873 to 1st July 1883 (10 years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1883 (20 years).	Mr. Barbour's Table.
0	(a) 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000
1	9,868	9,877	9,968	9,886	9,938	986
2	9,720	9,638	9,903	9,661	9,815	972
3	9,558	9,394	9,809	9,482	9,687	959
4	9,386	9,146	9,687	9,332	9,555	945
5	9,201	8,894	9,537	9,224	9,420	927
6	8,999	8,640	9,361	9,151	9,281	909
7	8,792	8,383	9,161	9,112	9,139	891
8	8,581	8,153	8,940	9,041	8,979	873
9	8,366	7,946	8,700	8,939	8,802	856
10	8,144	7,762	8,442	8,806	8,609	840
11	7,917	7,599	8,169	8,644	8,402	825
12	7,685	7,457	7,884	8,455	8,182	810
13	7,446	7,309	7,638	8,272	7,980	794
14	7,201	7,158	7,431	8,095	7,795	780
15	6,951	7,003	7,258	7,926	7,627	765
16	6,694	6,845	7,118	7,761	7,474	750
17	6,455	6,684	7,008	7,603	7,335	736
18	6,232	6,526	6,878	7,429	7,179	722
19	6,022	6,366	6,719	7,241	7,007	708
20	5,823	6,209	6,560	7,040	6,820	680
21	5,631	6,054	6,376	6,827	6,621	653
22	5,445	5,900	6,176	6,605	6,409	627
23	5,266	5,637	5,830	6,208	6,038	602
24	5,020	5,281	5,361	5,665	5,538	587
25	4,918	4,849	4,803	5,022	4,940	507
26	4,706	4,366	4,193	4,325	4,289	444
27	4,421	3,853	3,566	3,618	3,625	389
28	3,992	3,322	3,004	2,938	3,009	341
29	3,305	2,798	2,505	2,317	2,453	299
30	2,686	2,301	2,069	1,774	1,965	254
31	2,137	1,849	1,693	1,319	1,546	216
32	1,660	1,451	1,372	952	1,195	184
33	1,255	1,079	854	648	781	156
34	919	760	409	416	431	133
35	639	507	151	251	201	40
36	415	320	53	144	79	12
37	249	192	12	77	26	4
38	134	87	3	30	9	..
39	63	30	1	9	3	..
40	17	8	..	..	..	..
41	5	2	..	..	..	..
42	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	222,055	217,635	224,602	230,239	228,184	23,176

(a) This is a table which was made for Civil Fund purposes in 1873. It is framed for ages and not years of service, age of entry being taken as 20 years.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Statement showing Period spent on Duty and in Absence by Members of the Madras Civil Service in 1880-81 to 1882-83 and ~~percent age~~ rates.

Years of Service.	1880-81 to 1882-83.						Proportion of					
	Days' absence on Furlough, Medical and Special Leave.	Days' absence on Subsidiary leave.	Days' absence on Privilege and Examination Leave.	Days' absence on Extraordinary Leave and Suspension.	Days' absence on joining time.	Days on Duty.	Furlough, &c.	Subsidiary Leave.	Privilege and Examination Leave.	Extraordinary Leave and Suspension.	Joining Time.	Duty.
0 ..	976	36	977	27	467	28,906	·0311	·0011	·0311	·0009	·0149	·9209
5 ..	2,697	138	1,247	12	415	21,122	·1052	·0054	·0486	·0005	·0162	·8241
10 ..	4,271	140	731	6	290	15,469	·2043	·0067	·0350	·0002	·0139	·7399
15 ..	12,222	565	2,078	294	1,089	44,347	·2017	·0093	·0342	·0048	·0180	·7319
20 ..	3,596	100	53	3	111	9,753	·2552	·0071	·0376	·0003	·0079	·6920
25 ..	2,899	89	75	2	106	10,945	·1983	·0061	·0393	·0003	·0073	·7488
30 ..	817	18	254	2	35	3,993	·1596	·0035	·0496	·0005	·0068	·7800
35 ..	236	2	30	..	..	2,358	·0898	·0012	·0114	..	..	·8976
	27,714	1,089	6,422	346	2,513	136,893	·1584	·0062	·0367	·0019	·0144	·7824
Bengal Civil Service 1879-80—1880-81 ..							·1363	·0075	·0398	·0026	·0110	·8022

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Table showing Numbers on Duty according to Madras Experience.

Years of Service.	Number living.	Years of Service.	Number living.	Years of Service.	Number living.	Years of Service.	Number living.
0	10,000	11	6,352	22	4,435	33	323
1	9,357	12	6,054	23	4,245	34	352
2	9,038	13	5,892	24	3,954	35	168
3	8,725.	14	5,743	25	3,584	36	68
4	8,417	15	5,607	26	3,162	37	24
5	8,115	16	5,482	27	2,714	38	8
6	7,820	17	5,368	28	2,271	39	3
7	7,531	18	5,196	29	1,825		
8	7,242	19	5,015	30	1,508		
9	6,948	20	4,827	31	1,193		181,082
10	6,651	21	4,633	32	932		

(1)
figures in the middle col. under 40 years service

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Statement showing Distribution of the Madras Civil Service, &c., for five years ending 1883.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		AVERAGE.	
	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.
Government of India (including Account Department and Famine Commission) and other Presidencies ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	5	7	3·2	3·4
High Court	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3·2	3 0
Extra appointments, Revenue Settlement, Public Instruction, Police, Municipal, Salt, Court of Wards, Special Duty	11	7	8	9	9	8	14	9	13	9	11·	8·4
Government and Board of Revenue	13	11	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12·	11·4
Collectors and Judges ..	26	22	27	23	33	24	29	27	31	30	29·4	25·2
Acting do.	15	20	15	19	9	18	14	16	12	13	13·4	17·2
Sub-Collectors	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	1·6	0·2
Acting do.	16	15	15	14	12	15	14	15	13	14	14·	14·6
Head Assistants	..	1	..	4	5	2	..	..	3	1	1	1 6
Acting Head Assistants ..	22	21	22	19	19	22	24	23	21	23	21·6	21·6
Assistants passed 2nd Standard	2	1	11	2	12	..	4	..	3	3	6·4	1·2
Do. do. 1st do.	5	5	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	2	4·8	3·6
Unpassed Assistants	12	9	10	9	14	9	13	7*	13	8	12·4	8 4
Total on duty ..	127	117	131	119	138	118	138	119	136	126	134·	119·8
On Furlough, &c.	29	30	29	29	21	37	25	28	18	22	24·5	29·2
Under Suspension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	·2
On Privilege Leave	3	8	1	11	5	4	3	13	5	10	3·3	9·2
	159	155	161	159	164	159	166	160	159	159	161·8	158·4
Temporary Deputy Collectors	4	9	5	6	5	13	8	17	9	10	6·2	11·
Absentees per cent. of Strength	20·12	24·51	18 63	25 15	15·85	25·78	16·86	25·62	14·16	20·75	17·18	24·36
Unpassed Assistants per cent. of Strength	10·69	9·09	9·94	10·06	10·97	8 62	10·24	6·25	11·32	6·28	10·00	7·67

* One not arrived

2
13
6

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India Financial Dept.

Sir

With Ref. to your letter dated 27 Oct. 1882 No 4544 you informed this Govt. that certain proposals regarding the strength & recruitment of the Civil Service, & for regrading the Emoluments of the Executive & Judicial branches of which had been submitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and that the figures adopted should be those which it was in contemplation to adopt as the calculations of strength & recruitment as given in Confidential Revenue Dept. No 68-20 24-35 dated 75 Dec. 1881 & on Regrading,

You explained, referring to your letter 29 Dec. 1882 No. 2226 that amongst other things no financial saving is contemplated other than the grading of offices drawn if persons are intended.

2. This Govt. thereupon asked to be favoured with a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of State's Despatches noted in the margin, with volumes enclosures. Which were furnished with Mr. Hamilton's letter dated 29 Dec. 1882 No. 3257.

In his despatch to the Govt. of India, the Marquis of Hartington directed that the suspended measures should be determined upon without obtaining the matured opinions of the Govts. of Madras

Letter Secy. of State 17 Nov 1882 No. 1397 Public.

* To Secy. of State 19 Dec. 1882 No. 71, with Mr. Stokes's note & other papers.
From Secy. of State 13 July 1882 No. 87 (Public)

Bombay, and that the strength of the several services should be settled after full communication with the local Govts.

3. Again, as in clause (3) para 8 of your letter dated 9 Feb 1883 No. 251, in accepting the views of this Government that 4 members (including Anantapur) will suffice for the present, the Govt. see in certain branches though one for the grading of salaries & pensions in two grades only of Rs. 2250 & Rs. 1800 in the proportion of two appointments in the higher to one in the lower grade, the foregoing being made personal and not being attached to any particular district.

4. From the foregoing Summary it will be seen that the Entire

1 It is essential to the principle that emoluments of both the Executive & Judicial branches should be graded so as to secure uniform promotion & equalization of the pay attached to different provinces to the performance of similar duties; but his actual remuneration should depend on proof of the real & not apparent discharge of the duties, & to the opinion of local Govts. I take with understanding that it was intended to establish gradations of persons & not of offices

instructions of the Secy. of
India are at variance with
the Rules and with the
conditions imposed by the
Secretary of State. With
[illegible] the latter orders show
[illegible] reduction of Emoluments
of Junior Officers by Rs 2600 per
annum. Though it was stated
that no financial saving was
in contemplation, and the dissa-
tion that the pay should be
personal, and not attached
to particular districts appears
to the first [illegible] to the
[illegible] views of the Secretary of State
in favour of gradation of Offices.
The schemes for the constitu-
ting new districts and for
grading the covenanted
Civil Services are intimately
of the Govt. the Govt is inseparably

	Present		Returned	
3 @	Rs 2500	= 7500	30 @ Rs 250	= 7500
36 @	" 2333⅓	= 84000	16 @ 1800	= 27000
1 @	" 2000	= 2000		94500
2 @	" 1500	= 3000		
42		97100		

connected; and [illegible]
in complying with the wish
of the Secretary of State for an
Expression of the matured views
of H.E. in C. on the Entire Subject
I am to state this Govt. desire
to place before his Lordship &
their views on the former also.
5. In submitting the proposal
to form new districts
the Government hesitated to
increase the number of Charges
to be held by covenanted Civil
by Europeans, from the uncertainty
of their subdivisional
charges: but in paragraph
9 of your letter of the 9th Feb
1883 it is stated that in cases
in the strength of the covenanted
Civil Service is impossible. In
the licenses under such cond

and seeing that with the
present strength of the service
it is extremely difficult to
meet the existing demands upon it.
H.E. in Council cannot see
his way to providing a push
staff for the proposed new districts.
The requirements must be carefully considered and the
proportion of Dispensary Officers
which were fixed as limits
in the opinion of H.E. the Go
in C. are safe in nothing
The smallest of
the other districts requires
for good administration
two Dispensary Officers & the
larger districts cannot be
properly worked with less
than three; and these
numbers include the Officers
themselves.

to b. The attempt to constitute new districts with an
inadequate staff — as that
must be which involves
no increase on the numbers
employed in the end — must
necessarily fail to secure the
object in view. It is desired
to make the districts administration more effective; but the
arrangements contemplated will
have the opposite effect, and
leave the Inspectors more burdened with detail and less
free to devote themselves to
general
administration, supervision of the
work of their subordinates
than is now the case. At the
same time the work in the
Central Offices will be greatly
increased.

7. These suggestions would
suffice to reduce the G. in C.

to abandon the proposal to
form a new district, which
in its ultimate form was the
to be made with great reluctance
& in obedience to strong pres-
sure from the Govt of India.
The Govt admit that the case
of the Bellary district needed
special consideration & that
the constitution of this district
of Gunturpore was a wise
measure. But as regards the
other districts which were affected by the proposals
the Govt consider that
permanent even with a staff
constituted as in this first division,
nor an improvement with the
expense & inconvenience which
further subdivision will undoubtedly
can be expected. The present
division of the district into

the topographical features of
the country better than any
which can be hereafter made;
& the Govt of India
the expense of providing in
buildings, establishments
& services other than Canals
revenue, is greater than this
Govt can meet, even allowing for
the Provincial funds hereafter
in their view are of greater
consequence. at the disposal of

This letter was instructed what
the Govt's pleasure to do to strengthen
the district staff.

7. The formation of minor
will introduce a change
districts, is entirely foreign
to the scheme of Madras
administration. I am to request
Q of W. Hunter's letter of the
24 March 1882 & 1854 Public
Dept. for their observations

that would the system of
major allowances which
has always obtained in the
Presidency. the Madras Collector
is ~~not~~ as much as the Com-
missioner of Northern Circle
than with the Collectors of
minor districts. Then the
rule. The average Madras
district is as large as two
in Bengal, as three in the
N.W.P., has a Commissioner
in the Punjab; while the com-
parison in point of average
population gives a similarly
similar result. The circum-
stances of the Presidency
an entirely different, and
eminently
the case is an

or rather that the constitution
of the subordinate collectorates
as ~~proportioned~~ them decidedly
them will introduce grave
inequality. The smallest of
Madras districts is a heavier
charge than a grade district
in any other province.

8. Under therefore the numbers
of districts could be increased
so as to bring the charges
not above India level. The
proposal to assimilate the
salaries to those in force in
Madras & the northern pro-
vinces seems to be the
C. to be wrong; and absent
from such any consideration
not found for reduction of Madras salaries

which proves the position of the
Secretary of State's warning,
that similar names of offices
imply
by no means identical duties
& responsibilities. Then is then
are no grounds for the equali-
sation of salaries proposed by
the Government of India; and
The constitution of Lieutenant
district ~~of~~ consequent
Salaries disturbance of the
Junior branches of the Service may
tend to deterioration of efficiency
If the number of charges are
sufficient, then the whole
of pay is unsatisfactory. If
they are increased, though
the average emoluments
may remain unchanged,
there which new will
look forward as the ultimate
prize of their service, will

be seriously reduced. The trading privileges by the Govt of India is strictly personal, and has no relation to office; thus infringing the condition on which the appointment of the Secretary of State rests. It divides the Collectors & judges, and the Collectorate Establishments into two spheres; and though much may be said in favour of grouping of the latter sort as existing with the present limited list of Establishment to in portions of charge H.E. the C in C. does not think it desirable to extend it further than has been already done in Madras & Bombay. Besides the ordinary district

with salaries attached of Rs 2333-5-4, there are three which carry pay at Rs 2500, & one at Rs 2000. The evil of a trading of posts is that it tends to constant changes. Transfers from when claims & promotion cannot be decided; from district to district; which that of a personal trading basis as proposed by the Govt of India is that it tends to seniority promotion, some of simplest evil evil is, in the opinion of this Govt, the greater of the two. The present system of generally equal pay for Collectorate, with a few posts carrying higher rate of salary, enables Govt to reward deserving officers, & without incurring discontent among the majority

of the service. The arguments used by the Govt. of India in favour of their system are viz. that junior officers can often found to be the best administrators of the heaviest, proves nothing, but shows that they repudiate the principle of waiting for any work. This however is insisted upon by the Secretary of State, & seems to be the principle which ought to be followed.

Q. I am now to offer the following remarks on the advantages which the Govt. of India may be deemed by the system proposed. There are (1) that it will seem Equable promotion, (2) that it will secure such promotion (3) that it will render it possible to assimilate the Emoluments of the Service in different Provinces (4) to abolish acting allowances and (5) to do away with the deduction from annuity. Of these advantages I am afraid to H.E. in C. to be already attained in sufficient degree; some to not an improved accomplishment, I deem to have no necessary connexion with the proposal under discussion.

10. It may be admitted at once that grading of offices may be made to seem Equable promotion; by which is meant a gradual advance in pay according to seniority. But this is an question of degree at present even to the extent that would be the case

with the rates bestowed by the Govt. of India. In the margin is given a table, shewing for the months of July in 1882 & 1883 (selected as the months of the year at which the latest enrolments of the junior men on at average the margin) the average pay drawn by men on duty at each year of service. It presents a singularly equable rate of increase up to 15 years service, after that period regularity of increase is considered of less importance. This regularity is secured by the present system of acting allowances & by the existence beside the ordinary line of appointments such as Undersecretaryships, Lieutenantships & Secretaryships of the Board, Registrarships, Ship hunt, Defence Commissionerships of Hall Revenue &c.

Years of service	Average salary.	Years of service	Average Salary
0	366	21	2635
1	425	22	2758
2	547	23	2723
3	671	24	2706
4	774	25	2278
5	802	26	2773
6	816	27	3361
7	839	28	3042
8	950	29	4000
9	935	30	5120
10	1086	31	5120
11	1058	32	5120
12	1236	33	5120
13	1209	~~34~~	
14	1396	35	3750
15	1443	36	3750
16	1847	~~37~~	
17	1948	38	3750
18	2069	39	3750.
19	2376		
20	2372		

their
the holders of which carry pay ~~of their~~ with them when acting Elsewhere, & which thus tend to produce intermediate rates of emolument. This ~~was~~ advantage will be lost under the proposed system of grading, which will introduce a system of jumps for ~~regular~~ are merely graduated advance.

personal

II. The assertion that the grading system will introduce reasonable promotion, ~~if by~~ that is ~~means~~ promotion ~~at the~~ to the charge of a district in 10 or 12 years seems to rest on a fallacious notion. Such result has nothing to do with grading. The rate of promotion can only be accelerated or retarded by operating on the casualty or admission rates, or altering the number of charges or offices held by the members of

the service. As long as the average strength & the number of changes are omitted, & promotion to changes of particular kinds will not be affected by ~~making~~ Civil in classes. As to the criterion of "Ras ambulans" ~~fixed~~ down hastily, attaining ~~change~~ of a district in ten to twelve years, it will be shown hereafter that such change will be attained in future in a regularly recurring Service between the eleventh & twelfth years, a sufficient approximation, considering the character of Madras District & the desired rate.

12. As to assimilation of the emoluments in the several Presidencies Services for similar work, the similarity of the work must first be proved.

Statistics already show that the
is no similarity as regards lot-
tery. The Civil does not divide
lectorates, and of materials for
a comparison of subdivisional
charges were available, ~~the~~
~~Civil Service similar~~
the same result would appear.
Taking the Emoluments of the
Services in the gross, it will be found
that the average pay of a Madras
& Bengal Civil Servant is almost
the same. The pay of a Madras
junior is higher but that of the
Seniors lower than in Bengal,
the number of highly paid ap-
pointments attainable as the
reward of good Service being much
~~lower in~~ lower in Madras. It has already been shown that the
professions of the Services of India
will lead to ~~the~~ reduction of the pay of
the higher grades (Chapter 4) if

the number of districts is increased
of course, if none are added;
by the reduction will be stated quarterly.
As to the juniors, it is found from
a statement furnished by the
Accountant General that the
sum actually drawn by 16 Sub-
Collectors on the average of the 3
years 1878-9 to 1880-1 was Rs 186712;
while on the Govt of India they
at 900 Rs per annum
would have drawn Rs 193200.
Thus, the emoluments of all Madras
Civilians of more than 6 years
service will be reduced; & the
their average emoluments when
reduced, which they are likely
will be within their claim of the prize
of Indian service. As regards
the Head Assistants, the Govt
of India scheme would increase
their pay, and this intensify
one of the evils, namely, the rapid

Rs
Present 42 Juniors Rs 97800
Proposed
28 @ 2250 = 63000
14 @ 1800 = 25200 88200
Decrease 89 00

This appears to H.E. the C. in C.
Equalization of questionable
justice.

The Govt of India standard is,
under 2 years service, Rs 400
rules; 2 to 4 years Rs 500; 4
to 8 years, Rs 700; 8 to 12 years
Rs 900; and 12 years, Rs 1200.
In the Madras service the corresponding rates are, Rs 400,
Rs 599, Rs 805, Rs 1005, & Rs 1236

promotion of the supreme juniors
which must be admitted to
exist in the Madras service &
which they desire to remove.
The actual case drawn in Head
Assistant posts, according to
the statement just cited, was
Rs 175599; which at Rs 700, the
the rate proposed, Rs 193200
would be given by
Further the object of assimilation of salaries is to prevent men
choosing the more favoured pro-
vinces: and it is claimed that in
the past the Madras service has
not attracted its fair proportion
to that of other provinces. The
following statement shows the
average pay in Rs list during
10 years 1873 to 1882 of men
appointed to the several pro-
vinces:

	N.W.P. & Oudh	Bengal Lower Provinces	Bombay	Madras
In open competition	10·10	20·92	18·20	20·97
In final competition	14·58	14·99	15·30	14·99
Both	12·34	17·95	16·75	17·98

From this it appears that Madras is the least hopeful of the Presidencies, & that in the higher Establishments of the juniors, or Collectors offices generally, of distinction in this respect Society has not given Madras its fair share of the good men selected. There is then no reason for a change by the Govt. proposed.

13. The abolition of acting allowances has no necessary connection with grading and might be attained without it. But it will be apparent in reference to the letter from the Govt. of Bengal (App. D — Mr. Stone's note) that

the inconveniences which the system has occasioned in the North are due both application to a graded service & to nothing else. The difficulty obviously is to find out, as men come up, in what grade a given man is acting; and the larger the service, the greater of course is this difficulty. Where salaries are attached to offices or ports the difficulty is not felt. No inconvenience or uncertainty as to Establishments was ever felt in the Presidency until the partial introduction, under the orders of the Govt. of India, of the grading system by the constitution of two junior ~~Lieutenancies~~ appointments of Collector or Judge on Rs 1800 per mensem. Since then in

working the rule which forbids deputation allowance during the first 30 days of furlough leave.

Some confusion has arisen in Sindh from the similar rule in Bengal. Of personal gradation is applied to the whole service, the confusion will become serious as there.

14. The Court in the abolition of the annuity deduction if thought desirable, can be effected without grading, and his communication with the Governments of the Govt of India. On this subject, H.E. the Co. & Co. concurs with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, & feels how any advantage in the abolition, which there an patent objection to it.

15. For the reasons above stated the mentioned opinion of this Govt is decidedly adverse to the suspension of the Statute for grading the Civil Service. They appear to the impracticable without the introduction of a scheme of minor districts, which would involve such an increase in their number inconsistent with efficiency, inconsistent with the condition of the country, and which is entirely foreign to the system of administration & improved by experience to be well adapted to the country & people. The Evils which the promoters are intended to prevent are imaginary. They aim at a delusive uniformity, and finally they are unjust to the Natives. I am therefore to

ask that the orders under
Key have been partially appli
may be rescinded, and tha
two ports with Rs 1800 salary
which have been created in
the Straits Settlements
be abolished.

16th. With regard to the
future strength of the Covenanted
Civil Service, which in the
Hon'ble Colonel Stokes's calculations
Rs 1800 is fixed at 157 for
1st July 1860 for 1st January
I am directed to state that
the Hon'ble Colonel Stokes's method of
ascertaining the commands
itself to H.E. the Gov. in Co. as
sound, but that the data
adopted by him during his
Estimate of the circumstances

in which the enlistment is appl
and consequently his results
seem to be such as cannot
be fully accepted. The Hon'ble
method is to estimate the
number of offices which can
to be filled by covenanted Offi
& to add to this number a
percentage for offices in
training, and for absentees.
Calling the number of Offic
to be filled the cadre, & taking
the percentages referred to
as 10.58 on the cadre & 20 p
cent on the latter deemed ne-
cessary, he finds the strength
to be 160, which he takes as
the minimum. This understood
how the 10.58 per cent is obtained
but it is clear that the rate
of absentee is one in four average

* In the Presidency Assistants
who have passed the first Standard
are considered qualified for
Sub divisional charge; & the number
of such passed assistants is on
the average less than 10 per cent
of strength.

strength; & Mr. Stopes figures of 160, which he treats as minimum strength, shd generally be considered the average. ~~In short~~ The percentage of absentees is greatest in July or August & least in January. Changes on the left unbilled and; unless at the former. Besides; it is clear that the maximum percentage, & not the average percentage, must be taken; in other words that is to be applied. Enquiry also shows that the percentage adopted from the Bengal service, which nearly coincides with that of Madras not far out, are not exactly similar to that of Madras. As enclosures to this letter, will be found tables similar to Mr. Barbour's but based on the experience of the Madras Service; and for the purposes of the minimum strength for duty which has to be fixed. I provide.

for the tables of decrements, the Govt. would adopt that based on the experience of 20 years 1863-1883. This shows that an annual draft of 1000 men will maintain a strength of 22.878 against 23.176 working in Mr. Barbour's table, a somewhat higher rate of recruitment, while enclosure No. 2 gives the percentage of absentees in Madras as 27.76 against 19.98 in Bengal. Applied to a regiment recruited annually, the percentage absent would be 20.64. Further Mr. Stopes cadre provides for three Collectors districts, but reduces the number of subdivisional charges to be held by commanders officers to four, and a cadre nine months to future circumstances should be framed.

In 17.1 Lecture 4 I took the actual distribution of the service in January & July ~~this~~ during the average of the last five years. The average percentage absent in January is 17.18 in July 29.36, and the mean of these ratios is 20.77. The actual mean percentage in 1880-1 & 1882-3 was 21.76 & the calculated ratio for a regularly recruited service is 20.64; and as the figures agree sufficiently nearly to warrant the maximum average number of absentees being in July being assumed. Accordingly following out the calculation for the North Indian Presidency the distribution of the service in July would be as follows:

Govt of India	3
High Court	3
Govt & Board of Revenue	12
Collectors	22
Judges	20
Extra Asst & Special Duty	8
Sub Collectors	15
Head Assistants	24
Paid assistant in charge of sub Division	5
	112
Unpaid assistants	9
Absent	39
	160

This calculation gives a cadre of 112 appointments & a minimum, (instead of a maximum) strength of 160 men. This may be assumed to correspond to a maximum strength in January of 164; and this force will be required to consist of the figures a Recruitment based on the cadre & a strength of 164 according to which recruits have joined. The tables give an annual draft of 7·19 men will be needed, but 7·03 as previously stated;

i.e. 8 men must be added in every fifth year

17. 18. In connection with the rate of recruitment, it is of great importance to bear in mind that owing to the irregular recruitment in past years, a large number of men will be eligible to retire from active five years hence, and assuming them to retire at the ordinary rate there will be a specially large reduction in numbers which must be provided against by extra recruiting for some years to come. Taking the demand as actually distributed in view of service in 1883, and the annual drafts at 7 men as proposed by Mr Stanley; and making allowance for the special retirements among the men of 1863 & 1864 under

the recent sanction, the strength on January will be in 1888 256; in 1891 154; and in 1894, 148. If 8 men are added yearly, the figures will be 160, 159, & 159. But as the men to commence in 1884, are already selected, 9 men should be added in 1885 & 1886, to keep the strength at 160; and to raise it to 164, 10 men should annually be appointed for the 4 years.

19. I am next to explain the measures which H.E. the G. in C. desires to propose, admitting as he does the necessity of strengthening the distant stations, but not accepting the formation of new districts (except Mauritius) as the best means of

securing Mr Smith's views.
The plan which commends itself to Mr. the Govt. C.P.
to provide by an adequate & permanent addition to the
staff of ~~[illegible]~~ Uncovenanted
Deputy Collectors, for entirely
relieving Collectors from direct
charge of Subdivisions; and
also to slightly increase
the number of such charges,
to the similarly officered, in
Several of the larger districts
~~This is an Extension~~ This is
an extension of the policy
which has already been adopted
in this Presidency since
1877. By the ~~Govt. of~~ Letter from
the Govt of India dated
30 Dec 1876 No 3576 the Govt

was authorized to appoint
a temporary, helping Collector
to every district which might
be left without an assistant
Collector if Juniors standing
under this order. The Govt has
been enabled to do a good deal
towards relieving Collectors of
direct ~~charge~~ charge of talukas.

The Statement which forms
Enclosure 4 shows that on the
average there have been sixty
6.2 Temporary Helping Collectors
on the 1st January during the
last 5 years; on which gives
an average of 8 or 9 Temporary
Deputy Collectors for the year.

The average number of Assistants
who have passed in or both
of the Departmental Examinations
has been on the same Dates

11 & 5; so that officers have
on the average been available
for relieving Collectors in 16 or
17 districts out of 20 (Belgaum
& Madras excluded). But it
rarely happens that an Assistant
of six months standing has
passed his first standard; and
when a standing order that
~~he shall not understand~~
an Assistant is not to be placed
in charge of more than one taluka
unless he has passed both
standards; ~~very~~ few can be invested
with first class magisterial
powers until he is of a year's
standing. Under these rules
an Assistant is ~~wholly~~ of use
in relieving a Collector of direct
charge until he has passed both
Standard Examinations; and
for these reasons became
~~a~~ a Temporary Deputy Collector
~~Comes~~ must be dispensed with
when an Assistant attains the

[illegible] standing, at least
half the Collectors are obliged
to take charge of talukas in
their absence.

System of Temporary

20. The ~~appointment~~
Deputy Collectors works badly
in another way. The appts
being usually for short periods
men in the district whose
temporary Deputy Collectors
are wanted, who are recom-
mended by the Collector are
put in, so as to avoid much
moving of men; and the
men then appointed, though
not selected as the most
capable and deserving men
in the whole of the Uncovenanted
service, and though
they are frequently not even
passed men, acquire claims
to permanent appointments
in the grade through having

acted for some time. The
result is to make the selection
of deputy Collectors beyond
extent for training, and the
to deleverate that service.
The remedy is to blend the
staff of
temporary deputy Collectors
permanent.

2. For this purpose, and in
order to provide completely
for the relief of the Collectors
by fully qualified officers,
and for the new subdivisions
which it is proposed to create
in five districts (Godavery
Cuddapah
Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly)
it is calculated that 2
additional permanent deputy
Collectors will be needed.
There will be 88 subdivisional
charges; which will be officered

by 15 Asst Collectors, 24 Head
5 fully qualified
Special Assistants, and 44
deputy Collectors. As the existing
staff of 45 deputy Collectors for
24 for General duty, 20 more
deputy Collectors will be wanted
and but as 9 are on the average
now employed on a temporary
footing, this will increase will
be 11. The 44 new sheriffs
65 deputy Collectors, graded
Sanctioned
in the two portions ~~proposed~~
by the Secty of State for 50.
deputy Collrs will be as noted
in the margin during next in

Class	Salary Rs	Sanctioned number	Present number
1	700	1	1
2	600	4	5
3	500	8	11
4	400	17	22
5	300	12	16
6.	250.	8	10
		50	65

Salaries Rs 450 per mensem
in excess of the cost of 45 deputy
now actually employed. The
additional offices will cost,
at Rs 200 each, Rs 4000 per mensem
total increase Rs 11450. Agreed

This increase is to be set
the salaries of 9 Temporary
Deputy Collectors at the average
Employed of their Officers at
Rs 74 per mensem; or Rs 2916.
The net increase may therefore
be estimated at Rs 8334 per
mensem, or Rs 102408 per annum.
This sum, the G in C. will
be able to provide from Provincial
Funds.

22 Mr Stokes Calculation
seems to take no account of
the temporary Deputy Collectors;
who however, have formed an
important part in the District
administration during the last
7 years. The proportion of
Covenanted Officers which will
remain in the ordinary districts

* Agency tracts in Ganjam
Vizagapatam & Godavery,
& Special assistantships in
Malabar, & Asst Collectorships
Nilgiris.

under the proposals now
in the Opinion of the G in C
will be the lowest possible.
Of the Head & Special Assis-
tants, 5 are placed in
Exceptional localities* where
an European Officer must
be employed. Deduct of these
5 there will be 83 sub-
divisional charges, & 39 Cove-
nanted men. The proportion
of two fifths assumed by
the Govt of India would give
23. Considering the
Schemata of Public Instruction in the
of the Presidency, the number
proportion of Covenanted to Uncovenanted
Offices sanctioned by this Govt seems
the least which, in the words
of the Govt of India, will
suffice "to ensure that the
former shall with reserved
the whole very large body,
and keep up a high tone

of promptitude & efficiency in
the whole public service.

22. To recapitulate — The
Govt. are averse to the Estab-
lishment of any more new
districts, but desirous to
strengthen the district admi-
nistration by forming 5 new
subdivisions & by making
an addition of 20 to the Ser-
vant staff of Deputy Col-
lectors; so as to ensure that
Collectors shall always be
free from direct charge of taluks.
They are entirely opposed
to the system of personal
grading involved by the Govt
of India, which infringes
the conditions prescribed
by the Secretary of State, and
which was introduced when
with them it will remove.
And they hope that they
will be allowed to embody the
practical introduction of that
grading into the Madras service
& to restore the two junior
of superintendents appointments which have
been suppressed Rs 1800 to
the annual & full rate of Rs
2333-5-4 per mensem. In
conclusion I am to request
that this letter may be
forwarded to the Secretary
Secretary of State as containing
the opinion, deserved by him,
of the matured opinion of
this Govt on the questions stated.

We

1. Statement showing the numbers living at each year of Service out of 10,000 Entering according to the Experience of the Madras Civil Service for certain Periods: —

(Here Enter tabular St. Marked A at p. 3. of the printed note herewith sent).

2. Statement showing Periods spent on duty & in absence by members of the Madras Civil Service in 1880-1 & 1862-3, & the calculated rates.

(Here enter Statement B at p. 5.

3. Tables showing numbers on duty annually & Madras Experience.

(Here enter Statement C. at p. 5.).

4. Statement showing distribution of the Madras Civil Service as to Furlough during 1883.

(Here enter Statement D. at p. 6.)

CONFIDENTIAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1033.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In your letter dated 27th October 1882, No. 4544, you informed this Government that certain proposals regarding the strength and recruitment of the Civil Service, and for regrading the emoluments of the executive and judicial branches thereof had been assented to by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; you referred to the figures which it was in contemplation to adopt in the calculation of strength and recruitment as given in Confidential Resolution, Home Department, No. 68—2024-35, dated 15th December 1881; and as to regrading, you explained, referring to your letter, dated 29th December 1881, No. 2226, that amongst other things no financial saving is contemplated and that gradation of offices and not of persons is intended.

2. This Government thereupon asked * to be favored with copies of the correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and in reply copies of the despatches noted in the margin,† with voluminous enclosures, were furnished with Mr. Hamilton's letter, dated 29th December 1882, No. 3257. In his despatch to the Government of India, the Marquis of Hartington directed that the proposed measures should not be determined upon without obtaining the matured opinions of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and that the strength of the several services should be settled after full communication with the local Governments. He assented to the principle that emoluments of both the executive and judicial branches should be graded so as to secure regular promotion and equalization of the pay attached in different provinces to the performance of similar duties; but his assent was given subject to proof of the real and not apparent similarity of the duties and to the opinion of local Governments, and also on the understanding that it was intended to establish gradations of offices and not of persons.

* Letter, dated 17th November 1882, No. 1397, Public.

† To Secretary of State, 19th December 1881, No. 71, with Mr. Hope's note and other papers.
From Secretary of State, 13th July 1882, No. 81 (Public).

3. Again, in clause (3), paragraph 8 of your letter, dated 9th February 1883, No. 251, in accepting the view expressed by this Government in 1882 that four new districts (including Anantapur) will suffice for the present, the Governor General in Council presses strongly on this Government the grading of Collectors and Judges

in two grades on pay of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800 in the proportion of two appointments in the higher to one in the lower grade, the pay being made personal and not being attached to any particular district.

4. From the foregoing summary it will be seen that the latest instructions of the Government of India would appear to be at variance with the earlier, and with the conditions imposed by the Secretary of State. The latest orders show a reduction of emoluments of Judges and Collectors by Rs. 2,600 per mensem, though it was stated that no financial saving was in contemplation; and the direction that the pay shall be personal, and not attached to particular districts, appears to this Government opposed to the views of the Secretary of State in favor of gradation of offices. The schemes for constituting new districts and for grading the Covenanted Civil Service are, in the view of His Excellency the Governor in Council, inseparably connected; and, in complying with the wish of the Secretary of State for an expression of the matured opinion of His Excellency in Council on the latter subject, this Government desire to place before His Lordship and the Government of India their views on the former also.

Present.			*Proposed.*		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
3 at 2,500	=	7,500	30 at 2,250	=	67,500
36 at 2,333⅓	=	84,000	15 at 1,800	=	2,700
1 at 2,000	=	2,000			
2 at 1,800	=	3,600			
42		97,100			94,500

5. In submitting the proposal to form four new districts, the Government proposed to increase the number of charges to be held by covenanted servants by seven—four Collectors' and three subdivisional charges; but in paragraph 9 of your letter of the 9th February 1883 it is stated that increase in the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service is impossible. Under such conditions, and seeing that with the present strength of the service it is extremely difficult to meet existing demands upon it, His Excellency in Council cannot see his way to providing a proper staff for the proposed new districts. The requirements were most carefully considered and the proportion of European officers was fixed as low as in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council is safe or proper. The smallest of ryotwary districts requires at least two European officers, while the larger districts cannot be properly worked with less than three, and these numbers include the Collectors themselves.

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

6. The attempt to constitute new districts with an inadequate staff—as that must be which involves no increase on the numbers employed in the old—must necessarily fail to secure the objects in view. It is desired to make the district administration more effective; but the arrangements contemplated will have the opposite effect, and leave the Collectors more burdened with detail and less free to devote themselves to general administrative questions and to supervision of the work of their subordinates than is now the case. At the same time the work in the central offices will be largely increased.

7. These reasons alone suffice to induce the Governor in Council to abandon the proposal to form new districts, which in its ultimate form was made with great reluctance in obedience to the views of the Government of India. The Government admit that the case of the Bellary District needed special consideration, and that the constitution of the district of Anantapur was a wise measure. But, as regards the other districts which were affected by the new proposals, the Government consider that even with a staff constituted as this Government desire, no improvement worth the expense and inconvenience which subdivision will induce can be expected. The present division of the districts suits the geographical features of the country better than any which has been proposed, and the expense of new districts in buildings and establishments, and in services other than land revenue, is greater than this Government can meet,—even allowing for the special grants made by the Government of India—with due regard to calls upon provincial funds for objects which in their view are of greater consequence. At the close of this letter will be stated what the Government propose to do to improve the district staff.

8. The formation of a very large number of small districts such as exist in Northern India might be a most wise measure, but it would involve a very large

addition to the Civil Service and a vast increase of expenditure. The formation of the few minor districts proposed would on the other hand disorganize the administration of Madras without, as it appears to this Government, effecting any improvement at all. Such districts are entirely foreign to the Madras organization. I am to request reference to paragraph 9 of Mr. Master's letter of the 24th March 1882, No. 185-A, Public Department. It is there shown that under the system of major Collectorates which has always obtained in this presidency the Madras Collectors are to be compared rather with the Commissioners of Northern India than with the Collectors of minor districts which are there the rule. The average Madras district is in area as large as two in Bengal, as three in the North-Western Provinces, and as a Commissionership in the Punjab; while the comparison of average revenue and population gives mainly similar results. The circumstances and needs of the presidencies are entirely different, and the case is eminently one which proves the justice of the Secretary of State's warning that similar names of officers by no means imply similar duties or responsibilities. There is therefore no ground for the equalization of salaries proposed by the Government of India; or rather the constitution of second-class Collectorates as desired by them will introduce grave inequality. The smallest of Madras districts is a heavier charge than a first-grade district in other provinces.

9. Since, therefore, the number of districts cannot be increased so as to reduce the charges to Northern India level, the proposal to assimilate the salaries in Madras and the Northern Provinces seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be wrong; and, apart from such assimilation, there is no ground for reduction of Madras salaries. The constitution of second-grade districts and consequent reduction of the emoluments of the senior ranks of the service must tend to deteriorate efficiency. If the number of charges are not increased, the general reduction of pay is unjustifiable; if they are increased, though the average emoluments may remain unchanged, those to which men will have to look forward as the ultimate prizes of their service will be seriously reduced. The grading proposed by the Government of India is purely personal and has no relation to offices, thus infringing the condition on which the approval of the Secretary of State rests. It divides the Collectors and Judges, and not the Collectorates and Judgeships, into two grades; and, though much may be said in favor of grading of the latter sort as resting on the sound principle of suiting emoluments to importance of charge, His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it desirable to extend it further than has been already done in Madras. Besides the ordinary districts with salaries attached at Rs. 2,500 and one at Rs. 2,000. Rs. 2,333-5-4, there are now three which carry pay at Rs. 2,500 and one at Rs. 2,000. The evil of a grading of posts is that it tends to frequent changes and transfers of men whose claims to promotion cannot be denied from district to district; while that of a personal grading such as proposed by the Government of India is that it tends to seniority promotion, pure and simple. The last evil is, in the opinion of this Government, the greater of the two. The present system of generally equal pay for Collectorates, with a few posts carrying higher rate of salary, enables Government to reward deserving officers without producing discontent among the majority of the service. The argument used by the Government of India in favor of their system of grading, viz., that junior officers are often found to be the best administrators of the heaviest charges seems to this Government to prove nothing unless it be that pay should not be suited to work, a principle, which is cannot be intended to put forward and which is clearly opposed to the views of the Secretary of State.

10. I am now to offer the following remarks as to the advantages which the Government of India urge will be secured by the system of grading proposed. These are—(1) that it will secure equable promotion, (2) that it will secure reasonable promotion, (3) that it will render it possible to assimilate the emoluments of the service in different provinces, (4) to abolish acting allowances, and (5) to do away with the deduction for annuity. Of these advantages the first two appear to His Excellency in Council to be already attained in sufficient degree, the third to rest on unproved assumption, and the last two to have no necessary connection with the proposal under discussion.

11. It may be admitted at once that grading of officers may be made to secure equable promotion, by which is meant a gradual advance in pay according to seniority. But this is unquestionably secured at present to a greater extent than would be the case with the rates proposed by the Government of India. In the margin is given a table showing for the month of July in 1882 and 1883 (selected as the period of the year at which the emoluments of the junior men are at or near the maximum) the average pay drawn by men on duty in each year of service. It presents a singularly equable rate of increase up to fifteen years' service; after that period regularity of increase is considered of less importance. The regularity is secured by the present system of acting allowances and by the existence, outside the ordinary line, of appointments such as Under-Secretaryships, Sub-Secretaryship and Secretaryship to the Board, Registrarship High Court, Deputy Commissionership of Salt Revenue, &c., the holders of which carry their pay with them when acting elsewhere, and which thus operate to produce intermediate rates of emolument. This advantage will be lost under the proposed system of gradng, which will introduce a system of jumps instead of an evenly graduated advance.

Year of Service.	Average Salary.	Year of Service.	Average Salary.
	Rs.		Rs.
0	366	19	2,376
1	425	20	2,372
2	547	21	2,635
3	671	22	2,750
4	774	23	2,723
5	802	24	2,700
6	815	25	2,278
7	839	26	2,773
8	950	27	3,361
9	935	28	3,042
10	1,086	29	4,000
11	1,058	30	5,120
12	1,236	31	5,120
13	1,209	32	5,120
14	1,396	33	5,120
15	1,443	35	3,750
16	1,847	36	3,750
17	1,918	38	3,750
18	2,069	39	3,750.

12. The assertion that the personal grading system will produce reasonable promotion, that is, promotion to the charge of a district in ten or twelve years, seems to rest on a mistaken notion. Such result has nothing to do with grading. The rate of promotion can only be accelerated or retarded by operating on the casualty or admission rates, or by altering the number of charges or offices held by the members of the service. As long as the average strength and the number of charges are unaltered, promotion to charges of particular kinds will not be affected by arranging the service in classes. As to the criterion of "reasonableness" laid down, namely, attaining charge of a district in ten to twelve years, it appears that such charge will be attained in future in a regularly recruited service between the eleventh and twelfth year—a sufficient approximation, considering the character of Madras districts to the desired rate.*

13. As to assimilation of the emoluments in the several services for similar work, the similarity of the work must first be proved. Statistics clearly show that there is no similarity as regards Collectorates; and His Excellency the Governor in Council does not doubt that, if materials for a comparison of subdivisional charges were available, the same result would appear. Taking the emoluments of the services in the gross, it will, it is believed, be found that the average pay of Madras and Bengal Civil Servants is nearly the same. The pay of Madras juniors is higher, but that of the seniors lower, than in the Bengal Civil Service, the number of highly-paid appointments attainable as the reward of good service being much lower in Madras. It has already been shown that the proposals of the Government of India

* According to the tables enclosed and with strength of 160, the following positions on the list will be attained in a regularly recruited service as follows:—

No.	Permanent.	Acting.
14	6 years' service completed.	25 years' service completed.
59	14 do.	11 do.
85	11 do.	5 do.
109	6 do.	2 do. nearly.

The first class includes appointments superior to a Collectorate and with pay above Rs. 2,500; the second, Collectorates and Judgeships and appointments from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500; the third, Sub-Collectorates and appointments from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,800; and the fourth, Head and Special Assistantships. "Acting" includes acting for men on privilege leave.

will lead to reduction of the pay of the higher grades (paragraph 4) if the number of districts is increased; and of course, if none are added, the reduction will be still greater.† As to the juniors, it is found from a statement furnished by the Accountant-General that the sum actually drawn by sixteen Sub-Collectors, acting and confirmed, on the average of the three years 1878-79 to 1880-81 was Rs. 1,86,712; while on the Government of India plan they would have drawn, at 900 rupees per mensem, Rs. 1,72,800.

	Per Annum. Rs.
† Present—	
42 drawing	97,100
Proposed—	
28 @ 2,250 .. = 63,000	
14 @ 1,800 .. = 25,200	
	88,200
Decrease ..	8,900

Thus the emoluments of nearly all Madras men of more than six years' service will be diminished, and their average emoluments thus reduced, while they are still without their share of the prizes of Indian service. This appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council equalization of questionable justice. As regards the Head Assistants, the Government of India scheme would increase their pay and thus intensify one of the evils, namely, too rapid promotion of the extreme juniors which must be admitted to exist in the Madras service and which the Government of India desire to remove.* The actual sum drawn in Head Assistants' posts, according to the statement just cited, was Rs. 1,75,599, while at Rs. 700, the rate proposed, Rs. 1,93,200 would be given.

* The Government of India standard is, under two years' service, Rs. 400 or less; two to four years, Rs. 500; four to eight years, Rs. 700; eight to twelve years, Rs. 900; and at twelve years, Rs. 1,200. In the Madras service the corresponding rates are Rs. 400, Rs. 599, Rs. 805, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 1,236.

Further the object of assimilation of salaries is to prevent men choosing the more favored provinces; and it is clear that in the past the Madras service has not attracted men in preference to that of other provinces. The following statement shows the average place in the list during ten years—1873 to 1882—of men appointed to the several provinces:—

—	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bengal Lower Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.
In open competion ..	10·10	20 92	18·20	20 97
In final competition ..	14·58	14 99	15·30	14 99
Both	12·34	17·95	16·75	17 98

From this it appears that Madras is the least popular of the Presidencies, and that the higher emoluments of the juniors, or of Madras officers generally, if disproportion in this respect exists, have not given Madras its fair share of the good men selected. There is thus no reason for change of the sort proposed.

14. The abolition of acting allowances has no necessary connection with grading, and might be attained without it. But it will be apparent, on reference to the letter from the Government of Bengal (Appendix D to Mr. Hope's note), that the inconveniences which the system has occasioned in the North-West are due to its application to a graded service and to nothing else. The difficulty obviously is to find out, as men come and go, in what grade a given man is acting; and the larger the service the greater of course is this difficulty. Where salaries are attached to offices or posts, and not to officers, the difficulty is not felt. No inconvenience or uncertainty as to emoluments was ever felt in this Presidency until the partial introduction, under the orders of the Government of India, of the grading system by the constitution of two junior appointments of Collector on the pay on Rs. 1,800 per mensem. Since then, in working the rule which forbids deputation allowance during the first thirty days of privilege leave, some confusion has come in similar to that found in Bengal. If personal gradation is applied to the whole service, the confusion will become as serious as there.

15. The abolition of the annuity deduction, if thought desirable, can be effected without grading, and has no connection with the proposals of the Government of India. On this subject His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and fails to see any advantage in the proposed abolition, while there are patent objections to it.

16. For the reasons above stated the matured opinion of this Government is decidedly adverse to the proposals of the Government of India for grading the Civil Service. They appear to be impracticable without the introduction of a scheme of minor districts, which involves an increase in their number impossible owing to expense, and which is entirely foreign to the system of administration proved by experience to be well adapted to the conditions of the country and people. The evils which the proposals are intended to correct are imaginary. They aim at a delusive uniformity; and finally they are unjust to the Madras Service. I am therefore to ask that the orders under which they have been partially applied may be reversed, and the two posts with Rs. 1,800 salary which have been created in the Collector and Judge grade may be abolished.

17. With regard to the future strength of the Covenanted Civil Service, which, in Mr. Hope's calculations, is fixed at 157 for 1st July and 160 for 1st January, I am directed to state that Mr. Hope's method commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council as sound, but that the data adopted by him and also his estimate of the circumstances in which the method is applied, and consequently his results, seem to be such as cannot be fully accepted. Mr. Hope's method is to estimate the number of offices which have to be filled by covenanted officers and to add to this number certain percentages for officers in training and for absentees. Calling the number of offices to be filled the *cadre*, which is, according to him, for Madras 116, and taking the percentages referred to as 10·58 on the *cadre* and 20 per cent. on the whole service respectively, he finds the strength to be 160, which he takes as the maximum. It is not understood how the 10·58 per cent. is obtained,* but it is clear that the rate of absenteeism is for average strength; and Mr. Hope's figure of 160, which he treats as maximum strength, should really be considered the average. The percentage of absentees is greatest in July or August and least in January; and, unless charges are to be left unfilled at the former period, it is clear that the maximum percentage, and not the average percentage, must be applied to the *cadre;* in other words, that it is the minimum strength at any time required for duty which has to be fixed and provided. Inquiry also shows that the percentages adopted from the experience of the Bengal Service, though not far out, are not exactly suitable to that of Madras. As enclosures to this letter will be found tables similar to Mr. Barbour's, but based on the experience of the Madras Service; and for the table of decrements, the Government would adopt that based on the experience of twenty years 1863—1883. This shows that an annual draft of 1,000 men will maintain a strength of 22,818 against 23,176 in Mr. Barbour's table, involving a somewhat higher rate of recruitment; while enclosure No. 2 gives the percentage of absenteeism in Madras as 21·76 against 19·78 in Bengal. Applied to a regularly recruited service, the percentage absent would be 20·64 (enclosure 3). Further, Mr. Hope's *cadre* provides Collectors for six new districts, but reduces the number of sub-divisional charges to be held by covenanted officers by four; and a *cadre* more suited to actual and future circumstances should be framed.

* In this Presidency Assistants who have passed the first standard are considered qualified for charge of a taluk, and the number of unpassed assistants is on the average less than 10 per cent. of strength.

18. In enclosure 4 will be found the actual distribution of the service in January and July in and on the average of the last five years. The average percentage absent in January is 17·18 and in July 24·36, and the mean of these ratios is 20·77. The actual mean percentage in 1880-81 to 1882-83 was 21·76 and the calculated rate for a regularly recruited service is 20·64; all the figures therefore agree sufficiently nearly to warrant the maximum average number of absentees in

July being assumed. Accordingly, and allowing for the abolition of the North Tanjore Judgeship, the distribution of the service in July would be as follows:—

Government of India	3
High Court	3
Government and Board of Revenue	12
Collectors	22
Judges	20
Extra appointments and special duty	8
Sub-Collectors	15
Head Assistants	24
Passed Assistants in charge of divisions	5
	112
Unpassed Assistants	9
Absent	39
	160

This calculation gives a *cadre* of 112 appointments and a minimum (instead of a maximum) strength of 160 men. This may be assumed to correspond to a maximum strength in January of 164; and this Government will be prepared to accept these figures and a recruitment based on a strength of 164 after recruits have joined. According to the tables an annual draft of 7·19 men will be needed, and not 7·03 as proposed by Mr. Hope; *i.e.*, 8 men must be added instead of 7 in every fifth year.

19. In connection with the rate of recruitment, it is of great importance to point out that, owing to the irregular recruitment in past years, a large number of men will become eligible to retire four or five years hence, and, assuming them to retire at the ordinary rates, there will be a specially large reduction in numbers which must be provided against by extra recruiting for some years to come. Taking the service as actually distributed in years of service in September 1884 and the annual draft at seven men as proposed by Mr. Hope, and making allowance for special retirements among the men of 1863 and 1864 under the recent sanction, the strength in January will be in 1889, 153; in 1892, 151; and in 1895, 149. If eight men are added yearly, the figures will be 157, 157, and 158. But, as the men to arrive in December 1884 and 1885 are already selected, and nine men are to be supplied in 1886, recruitment in subsequent years must be increased. Assuming that the normal number, 7 men, is supplied in 1884 and 1885 and 9 in 1886, the addition should be in 1887, 11; in 1888, 10; in 1889 and 1890, 9 in each year; in 1891, 1892, and 1893, 8 in each year; and in 1894, 7. The strength in January 1889 will then be 162, and in January 1892 and 1895, 164. Recruitment in accordance with this scheme is recommended.

20. I am now to explain the measures which His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to propose, admitting, as he does, the necessity of strengthening the district staffs, but not accepting the formation of new districts (except Anantapur) as the best means of securing the end in view. The plan which commends itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council is to provide, by an adequate and permanent addition to the staff of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, for entirely relieving Collectors from direct charge of sub-divisions; and also to slightly increase the number of such charges, to be similarly officered, in several of the larger and heavier districts.

This is an extension of the policy which has already been adopted in this presidency since 1877. By the letter from the Government of India, dated 30th December 1876, No. 3516, this Government was authorized to appoint a temporary Deputy Collector to every district which might be left without an Assistant Collector of six months' standing. Under this Order the Government has been enabled to do a great deal towards relieving Collectors of direct charge of taluks. The statement which forms enclosure 4 shows that on the average there have been employed 6·2 Temporary Deputy Collectors on the 1st January and 11 on 1st July during the last five years, which gives an average strength of eight or nine temporary Deputy Collectors for the year. The average number of Assistants who have

Po 105 12·1·7

passed one or both of the departmental examinations has been on the same dates 11 and 5; so that officers have on the average been available for relieving Collectors in 16 or 17 districts out of 20 (Nilgiris and Madras excluded). But it rarely happens that an Assistant of six months' standing has passed his first standard; and there is a standing order that an Assistant is not to be placed in charge of more than one taluk (subdivisions usually consist of two) unless he has passed both standards, nor can he be invested with first-class magisterial powers until he is of a year's standing. Under these rules an Assistant is of little use in relieving a Collector of direct charge until he has passed both standard examinations; and for these reasons, and because a Temporary Deputy Collector must be dispensed with when an Assistant attains six months' standing, at least half the Collectors are obliged from time to time to take charge of taluks in whole or part.

21. The system of Temporary Deputy Collectors works badly in another way. The appointments being usually for short periods, men in the district where Temporary Deputy Collectors are wanted, who are recommended by the Collector are put in, so as to avoid much moving of men; and the men thus appointed, though not selected as the most capable and deserving men in the whole of the Uncovenanted Service, and though they are frequently not even passed men, acquire claims to permanent appointments in the grade through having acted for some time. The result is to make the selection of Deputy Collectors to a great extent fortuitous, and thus to deteriorate that service. The remedy is to make the staff of Temporary Deputy Collectors permanent.

22. For this purpose, and in order to provide completely for the relief of the Collectors by fully qualified officers and for the new sub-divisions which it is proposed to create in five districts (Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore), it is calculated that 20 additional permanent Deputy Collectors will be needed. There will be 88 sub-divisional charges, which will be officered by 15 Sub-Collectors, 24 Head and Special Assistants, 5 passed Assistants, and 44 Deputy Collectors. As the existing staff of 45 Deputy Collectors gives 24 for general duty, 20 more Deputy Collectors will be wanted; but, as 9 are on the average now employed on a temporary footing, the real increase will be 11. The new strength of 65 Deputy Collectors, graded in the proportions sanctioned by the Government of India for 50 Deputy Collectors, will be as noted in the margin, and will cost in salaries Rs. 7,450 per mensem in excess of the cost of 45 Deputies now actually employed. The additional offices will cost, at Rs. 200 each, Rs. 4,000 per mensem; total increase Rs. 11,450. Against this, however, is to be set the salaries of nine Temporary Deputy Collectors on Rs. 250 on the average employed and of their offices at Rs. 74 per mensem, or Rs. 2,916. The net increase may, therefore, be estimated at Rs. 8,534 per mensem, or Rs. 1,02,408 per annum. This sum the Governor in Council will be able to provide from provincial funds. Even with this addition the power of occasionally appointing a temporary Deputy may have to be sometimes exercised; for, on reference to enclosure 3, it will be seen that of the five passed Assistants, some will not have passed both standards and will not be qualified for full sub-divisional charge.

Class.	Salary.	Sanctioned Number.	Proposed Number
	Rs.		
1 ..	700	1	1
2 ..	600	4	5
3 ..	500	8	11
4 ..	400	17	22
5 ..	300	12	16
6 ..	250	8	10
		50	65

23. Mr. Hope's calculation seems to take no account of the Temporary Deputy Collectors, who, however, have played an important part in the district administration in this presidency during the last seven years. The proportion of covenanted officers which will remain in the ordinary district staff under the proposals now made will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be the lowest possible. Of the Head and Special Assistants, 5 are placed in exceptional localities* where a European officer must be employed. Deducting these, there will be in 83

* Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari, Special Assistantship in Malabar, and Head Assistantship, Nilgiris.

sub-divisional charges 39 covenanted men. The proportion of two-fifths assumed by the Government of India would give 33. Considering the circumstances of, and character of the revenue administration in, the presidency, the proportion of covenanted and uncovenanted officers proposed by this Government seems the least which, in the words of the Government of India, will suffice "to ensure that the former will leaven the whole very large body, and keep up a high tone of morality and efficiency in the whole public service."

24. To recapitulate. This Government are averse to the establishment of any more new districts, unless a corresponding addition is to be made to the Covenanted Civil Service, which is not, it is understood, thought in any way possible, but they propose to strengthen the district administration by forming 5 new sub-divisions and by making an addition of 20 to the permanent staff of Deputy Collectors, so as to ensure that Collectors shall always be free from direct charge of taluks. They are entirely opposed to the system of personal grading proposed by the Government of India, which infringes in their opinion the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State, and which will introduce more evils than it will remove. They hope that they will be allowed to undo the partial introduction of grading into the Madras service and to restore the two junior appointments of Judge and Collector which have been formed on Rs. 1,800 to the usual and full rate of Rs. 2,333-5-4 per mensem. In conclusion, I am to state that a copy of this letter has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State as containing the expression, desired by him, of the matured opinion of this Government on the questions stated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND,
13th September 1884.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement showing the numbers living at each year of service out of 10,000 entering, according to the experience of the Madras Civil Service for certain periods.

Years of Service.	1848-1872 (25 years).	1st July 1853 to 1st July 1863 (10 years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1873 (10 years).	1st July 1873 to 1st July 1883 (10 years).	1st July 1863 to 1st July 1883 (20 years).	Mr. Barbour's Table for Bengal.
0	(a) 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000
1	9,868	9,877	9,968	9,886	9,928	[illegible]
2	9,720	9,638	9,903	9,805	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	9,558	9,391	9,809	9,682	9,057	945
4	9,386	9,146	9,687	9,572	9,355	927
5	9,201	8,894	9,537	9,224	9,429	909
6	8,999	8,640	9,361	9,151	9,281	891
7	8,792	8,383	9,161	9,112	9,141	873
8	8,581	8,153	8,940	9,041	8,979	856
9	8,366	7,946	8,700	8,953	8,892	840
10	8,144	7,762	8,440	8,866	8,699	825
11	7,917	7,599	8,169	8,644	8,402	810
12	7,685	7,457	7,884	8,455	8,182	794
13	7,446	7,309	7,638	8,272	7,980	780
14	7,201	7,158	7,431	8,095	7,795	765
15	6,951	7,003	7,253	7,926	7,627	750
16	6,694	6,845	7,118	7,761	7,474	736
17	6,455	6,684	7,008	7,603	7,335	722
18	6,232	6,526	6,878	7,429	7,174	708
19	6,022	6,366	6,719	7,241	7,007	690
20	5,823	6,209	6,560	7,040	6,823	653
21	5,631	6,054	6,376	6,827	6,621	627
22	5,445	5,900	6,176	6,605	6,409	602
23	5,266	5,637	5,830	6,296	6,038	587
24	5,020	5 281	5,361	5,665	5,538	507
25	4,918	4,849	4,803	5,022	4 940	414
26	4,706	4,366	4,193	4,325	4,259	389
27	4,421	3,853	3,566	3,614	3,625	341
28	3,992	3,322	3,004	2,958	3,004	299
29	3,305	2,798	2,505	2,317	2,453	254
30	2,638	2,301	2,069	1,774	1,965	216
31	2,137	1,849	1,693	1,319	1,546	184
32	1,660	1,451	1,372	952	1,195	156
33	1,255	1,079	854	648	781	133
34	919	760	609	426	431	40
35	639	507	451	251	201	12
36	415	320	151	144	74	4
37	249	192	57	77	26	..
38	134	87	12	30	9	..
39	64	30	3	9	3	..
40	17	8	1	..	..	..
41	5	2	..	..	..	..
42	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	222,055	217,635	221,602	230,249	228,184	23,176

(a) This is a table which was made for Civil Fund purposes in 1873. It is framed for ages and not years of service, age of entry being taken as 20 years.

Enclosure No. 2.

Statement showing Period spent on Duty and in Absence by Members of the Madras Civil Service in 1880-81 to 1882-83 and proportionate rates.

Years of Service.	1880-81 to 1882-83. Days' absence on Furlough, Medical and Special Leave.	Days' absence on Subsidiary leave.	Days' absence on Privilege and Examination Leave.	Days' absence on Extraordinary Leave and Suspension.	Days' absence on Joining time.	Days on Duty.	Proportion of Furlough, &c.	Subsidiary Leave.	Privilege and Examination Leave.	Extraordinary Leave and Suspension.	Joining Time.	Duty.
0 ..	976	36	977	27	467	28,906	·0311	·0011	·0311	·0009	·0149	·9209
5 ..	2,697	138	1,217	12	415	21,122	·1072	0054	·0486	·0005	·0162	·8221
10 ..	4,271	140	741	12	415	21,122	·1672	·0027	·0350	·0002	·0139	·7319
15 ..	12,222	565	6	290	15,469	·2043	·0034	·0342	·0048	0180	·6920	
20 ..	[illegible]96	100	2,078	234	1,084	44,347	·2017	·0071	·0356	·0003	·0079	·7488
25 ..	[illegible]09	89	530	3	111	9,763	·2552	·0061	0303	·0003	·0073	·7400
30 ..	[illegible]17	18	575	2	100	10,945	·1983	·0035	·0496	·0006	·0068	·8976
35 ..	[illegible]	3	274	2	35	3,993	·1606	·0012	·0114	..	..	
	[illegible]		30	..	..	2,355	·0808					
	27,711	1,089	6,422	346	2,513	136,893	·1584	·0062	·0367	·0019	0144	·7823
Bengal Civil Service 1879-80—1880-81 ..							1363	0075	·0298	·0025	0116	8022

Enclosure No. 3.

Table showing Numbers on Duty according to Madras Experience.

Years of Service.	Number living.	Years of Service.	Number living.	Year of Servie.	Number living.	Years of Service.	Number living.
0	10,000	11	6,352	2[illegible]	4,435	33	623
1	9,357	12	6,054	2[illegible]	4,245	34	352
2	9,038	13	5,892	2[illegible]	3,954	35	168
3	8,725	14	5,743	2[illegible]	3,584	36	68
4	8,417	15	5,607	2[illegible]	3,162	37	24
5	8,115	16	5,482	27	2,714	38	8
6	7,820	17	5,368	2[illegible]	2,271	39	3
7	7,531	18	5,196	29	1,825		
8	7,242	19	5,015	30	1,508		
9	6,948	20	4,827	31	1,193		
10	6,651	21	4,633	32	932		181,082

Enclosure No. 4.

Statement showing Distribution of the Madras Civil Service, &c., for five years ending 1883.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		Average.	
	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.
Government of India (including Account Department and Famine Commission) and other Presidencies ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	5	7	3·2	3·4
High Court	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3·2	3·0
Extra appointments, Revenue Settlement, Public Instruction, Police, Municipal, Salt, Court of Wards, Special Duty	11	7	8	9	[illegible]	8	14	9	13	9	11·	8·4
Government and Board of Revenue	13	11	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12·	11·4
Collectors and Judges ..	26	22	27	23	33	24	29	27	31	30	29 2	25·2
Acting do.	15	20	15	19	9	18	14	16	12	13	13·	17·2
Sub-Collectors	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	1·6	0·2
Acting do.	16	15	15	14	12	15	14	15	13	14	14·	14·6
Head Assistants	..	1	..	4	[illegible]	2	..	..	3	1	1·6	1·6
Acting Head Assistants ..	22	21	22	19	19	22	24	23	21	23	21·6	21·6
Assistants passed 2nd Standard	2	1	11	2	12	..	4	..	3	3	6·4	1·2
Do. do. 1st do.	5	5	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	2	4·8	3·6
Unpassed Assistants	12	9	10	9	14	9	13	7*	13	8	12·4	8·4
Total on duty ..	127	117	131	119	138	118	139	119	136	126	134·	119·8
On Furlough, &c.	29	30	29	29	21	37	25	28	18	22	24·5	29·2
Under Suspension	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	1	..	·2
On Privilege Leave	3	8	1	11		4	3	13	5	10	3·3	9·2
	159	155	161	159	16	159	166	160	159	159	161·8	158·4
Temporary Deputy Collectors	4	9	5	6	5	13	8	17	9	10	6·2	11·
Absentees per cent. of Strength	20·12	24·51	18·63	25·15	5	25·78	16·86	25·62	14·46	20·75	17·18	24·36
Unpassed Assistants per cent. of Strength	10·69	9·09	9·94	10·06	[illegible]	8 62	10·24	6·25	11·32	6·28	10·00	7·57

* One no[illegible]ived.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

CONFIDENTIAL.

NOTE ON FORMATION OF NEW DISTRICTS, CIVIL SERVICE GRADING, &c.

(1) Board's Proceedings, dated 13th October 1885, No. 2855, submitting remarks regarding the creation of new districts and grading of Collectors and Judges.

(2) Board's Proceedings, dated 30th June 1886, No. 1492, submitting proposals for separation of the staff of Deputy Collectors into Treasury and Administration branches.

(3) Letter from the Government of India, dated 13th July 1886, No. 414/73-3 R., forwarding copies of despatches relating to the proposed revision of Revenue Establishments.

(4) G.O., dated 11th March 1886, No. 522, Public, recording resolution of the Government of India, fixing the number of Civil Servants for Madras for the next five years.

The papers above cited are brought together in this Note, as the question of the organisation of the new districts, in officers and establishment, cannot be settled until orders are passed upon them.

2. In the first paper, the Board submit proposals for the creation of three new districts (Ongole, Vellore, and Dindigul) which must be admitted to be the only ones possible; for grading Collectors and Judges; and for the appointment of Assistant Judges. The net financial result of their proposals is stated to be an increase of cost of Rs. 4,30,000 *per annum*; while the cost of new buildings necessary is set down at Rs. 4,00,000. The Board do not deal with the question of the strength and recruitment of the service; and the grading which they propose extends only to the appointments of Collectors and Judges, leaving those of Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants on the present footing. But the orders received from India and the Secretary of State require that the whole service shall be graded; and also that the strength and recruitment shall be settled. The Board's scheme is therefore imperfect.

3. On going into the details of it, Government will see at once that it cannot be accepted, or sent on to India. The Board propose three grades of Collectorates—5 first class on Rs. 2,500, 19 second class at Rs. 2,300; and 1 third-class at Rs. 2,000; 4 first-class Judges at Rs. 2,750; 16 second class at Rs. 2,300, and 4 Assistant Judgeships at Rs. 1,500. The increased cost of these offices is Rs. 1,69,584* per annum; but the orders are clear that, though no financial saving is contemplated, the cost of the Civil Service is not to be increased beyond what is necessary to provide for the additional appointments created in the new districts. In proposing the increase the Board refer to the latter part of paragraph 5 of the despatch of the Secretary of State,† in which he speaks of a graded scale "approximating to those in other provinces, due allowance being made for differences of organisation, such as absence of Commissioners in the Revenue Department, and the like." This is somewhat vague; and the Board offer no proof either that the present scale of pay fails to fulfil, or that the proposed scale fulfils, the conditions laid down. Even if such proof were possible, which I much doubt, it is not at all likely that the Government of India, who are impervious to argument, would accept. The most that the phrase used by the Secretary of State will cover is that our Collectors should receive pay in the new grades somewhat higher than the rates (Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800) in force in other provinces and proposed for Madras by the Government of India. I submit, therefore, that any regrading which may be proposed must keep the cost of the Civil Service practically within the present limits.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
* Collectors	6,700
Judges	2,200
Assistant Judges	6,000
	14,900
Deduct decrease in Head Assistants.	768
	14,132
Per annum ..	1,69,584

† 18th June 1885, No. 68, Public.

4. Next it appears that the Board's proposals for the creation of Assistant Judgeships must be negatived. The proposal has been frequently discussed. In 1882, it was disallowed by the Government of India, and abandoned by this Government. The Government of India then proposed linked districts, and the whole matter was referred to a Committee, who reported on the 28th September 1883. They were against both proposals, and the High Court agreed with them in deprecating the appointment of Assistant Judges. The Government on this considered it inexpedient and unnecessary to provide for this class of officers.‡ No new arguments (in fact,

Letter to India, 11th November 1882, No. 1799.

Sections 3, 15, 16, and 17 of the Report.

Letter, dated 23rd November 1883, No. 36[illegible], paragraph 4.

‡ Letter to India, 4th December [illegible]

* The Board's figures are also based upon the state of things found at a single date; but an average alone could be accepted in the case of items of so fluctuating a character.

no arguments at all) are now advanced; and the proposal must, at present at any rate, be put aside.

5. The Board, in Statement No. 1, in which they exhibit financial results as per present and proposed arrangements, arrive at a gross increase of Rs. 6,25,140, which includes provision on Mr. Garstin's new scale for the various offices affected. On this account they deduct Rs. 29,244, as due to this scale. They also deduct the cost of nine unpassed Assistants and two Probationers, Rs. 46,980, and cost of temporary establishments for Assistant, &c., Collectors, Rs. 13,716, both items being *not included in the foregoing calculations*. It is difficult to see, then, how these deductions are considered legitimate. Five *passed* Assistants are included in the proposed scale, and deduction on account of these and of Temporary Deputy Collectors and their offices now employed might perhaps be allowed, as permanent Deputy Collectors are to be appointed instead; but the cost of *unpassed* Assistants and their establishments has nothing whatever to do with the scheme, and will have to be met anyhow.* I wrote to the Board's Secretary for explanation, but Mr. Hammick is unable to give any. The deductions must therefore be rejected; and the net cost of the Board's scheme therefore becomes (Rs. 4,80,000 + 46,980 + 13,716 =) Rs. 5,40,696. If from this be deducted the increased cost of Collectors, Judges, and Assistant Judges, and establishments for the latter, Rs. 1,200, the cost of the Board's scheme, corrected for error in increasing salaries of covenanted officers, becomes Rs. 3,56,712.

6. The number of Sessions Courts remaining the same, while the Revenue districts are divided, it follows that section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be modified before the new scheme can be carried out. This is an essential condition; but the modification has already been proposed to the Government of India, and will probably present no difficulty. What is wanted is a provision to enable the local Government to group portions of districts so as to form a Sessions Division. At present such a division must consist of a whole district or districts. Under the Board's proposals for judicial arrangements, the Ongole district will be under three different Sessions Judges; the Chittoor and Vellore districts, compris-

ing portions of three existing Sessions Divisions, will be under Chittoor Sessions Court; and the Dindigul district, which is similarly composed of portions of three Sessions Divisions, is to be under the Coimbatore and Madura Sessions Courts. The judicial arrangements of the new districts will be more fully noticed below.

7. Before discussing grading and future strength, I beg to submit the following remarks on the district arrangements and grouping of Revenue Divisions proposed by the Board. Omitting Bellary and Anantapur as already settled, the number of existing districts affected by the change is ten, and with the new districts, the arrangements for no less than thirteen* have to be considered. Three maps are herewith circulated. The first shows old and new districts together, the second shows the new districts and divisions according to the Board's proposals, and the third, those according to the suggestions in this Note. In the last two, the stations of the Collectors and divisional officers are marked. Orders are requested on each individual point, as every one affects the ultimate arrangement of the *cadre* of charges on which everything as to strength, grading, and cost depends.

*(1) Kistna.	(8) Coimbatore.
(2) Nellore.	(9) Madura.
(3) Kurnool.	(10) Tinnevelly.
(4) N. Arcot (Chittoor).	(11) Ongole.
(5) Cuddapah.	(12) Vellore.
(6) Salem.	(13) Dindigul.
(7) Trichinopoly.	

†In Godávari	1
„ Nellore	1
„ Cuddapah	1
„ Coimbatore	1
„ Malabar	1
Total ..	5

8. It will be remembered that in my previous Note on the organisation of the service and grading and in the letter to the Government of India, it was proposed to slightly increase (viz., by five) the number of subdivisional charges,† in view to greater efficiency. The Board's proposals have the result of increasing the number of such charges to a greater extent than I proposed, and are so far good. The figures are given in the margin. The Board's proposals have the effect of retaining four more European officers, and three less Deputy Collectors than mine; but this is only to be expected, as the rule that there should be at least two European covenanted officers in each district has to be maintained. Both schemes provide a considerable extension of uncovenanted agency.

	Existing charges.	As proposed in 1884.	Board's proposals.
(1) Kistna	4	5	4
(2) Nellore	4	4	3
(3) Kurnool ..	4	..	3
(4) Ongole	..	5	3
(5) Cuddapah ..	4	4	3
(6) N. Arcot (Chittoor)	4	..	4
(7) Vellore	..	4	4
(8) Salem	4	3	3
(9) Trichinopoly ..	3	5	3
(10) Coimbatore ..	4	..	3
(11) Dindigul ..	..	4	3
(12) Madura	4	4	4
(13) Tinnevelly ..	4	..	4
Total ..	39	43	44
Held by Collectors ..	10	..	..
Sub-Collectors ..	8	7	8
Head Asst. Collectors.	10	6	9
Dy. Collrs. or Assts ..	11	30	27
Total ..	39	43	44

9. *Kistna*—The distribution of taluks is the best possible, but the Bezváda division is a straggling one. The question is whether there ought not to be a Head Assistant Collector at Bezváda. It is undesirable to increase the number of these officers, and the Board's proposal

Sub-Collector.	Guntur ..	Bápatla. Guntúr. Répalle.
General Dy. Collector.	Sattenapalle.	Sattenapalle. Nandigáma.
General Dy. Collector.	Bezváda ..	Bezváda. Núzvíd. Vissannapet.
General Dy. Collector or Assistant.	Masulipatam.	Gudiváda. Bandar.
Sub-Collector	Rámapatam.	Kandukúr. Kanigiri. Kávali.
General Dy. Collector.	Atmakúr ..	Atmakúr. Udayagiri.
Head Asst. Collector.	Gúdúr ..	Gúdúr. Rápúr. Venkatagiri. Pólúr.
General Dy. Collector or Assistant.	Nellore ..	Nellore.
†Head Asst. Collector.	Nandyál ..	Nandyál. Sirvel. Koilkuntla.
General Dy. Collector.	Kurnool ..	Pattikonda. Rámallakót.
General Dy. Collector or Assistant.	Kurnool ..	Nandikótkur.

already errs in that direction. A Collector and Sub-Collector will form a sufficient permanent European staff; and the district is one of those to which a passed Assistant, who would go to Bezváda, will be posted, if available.

No new buildings will be wanted.

10. *Nellore*—The Board's distribution is very good.* It is probably necessary to keep a Head Assistant Collector at Gúdúr, but the district thereby gets a large proportion of covenanted officers. The old Sub-Collector's house at Rámapatam has, I believe, been sold; and provision for a house and cutcherry for him and probably for an Assistant Superintendent of Police will be wanted there. At Gúdúr buildings for a Head Assistant Collector are, I believe, in progress.

11. *Kurnool*—The Board's arrangement seems bad.† The Collector and two of the divisional officers are to be in Kurnool itself. Sooner or later the Collector will have to be placed at Nandyál, and it would probably be best to arrange for this change at once. I would propose the following:—

—	Station.	Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Nandyál	....	....	....	....
Head Assistant Collector ..	Kurnool	Rámallakót	834	94,698	1,45,217
		Nandikótkur ..	1,323	72,741	1,83,295
			2,157	167,439	3,28,512
* General Deputy Collector ..	Pyápali	Pattikonda	1,134	105,438	1,80,660
		Koilkuntla	571	76,296	2,31,840
			1,705	181,734	4,12,440
General Deputy Collector ..	Nandyál	Nandyál	894	78,282	1,87,411
		Sirvel	623	57,197	1,51,163
			1,517	135,479	3,38,574
			5,379	484,652	10,79,526

This would involve houses, cutcherry, &c., for the Collector and other officers at Nandyál. But even if the Collector is left at Kurnool, I submit that this arrangement of divisions substituting the Head Assistant Collector for the General Deputy Collector at Nandyál, is better than the Board's.

12. *Ongole*—The Board's arrangement is not good. The location of the Collector at Ongole, in a corner of the district, off the railway, and in about the most inaccessible place in the Presidency, seems inexpedient. The Board's

Collector ..	Ongole.	....
General Deputy Collector.	Kumbum.	Kumbum. Márkápur.
Head Assistant Collector.	Vinukonda.	Narsaraopet. Palnád. Vinukonda. Darsi. ..

* This is the existing division for the General Deputy Collector.

proposal also puts one Magistrate under two Sessions Judges. I submit that the Collector ought to be at Vinukonda, which is much the most central position; and as a house and cutcherry must be built for him at either place, he may as well be put at Vinukonda. The existing buildings at Ongole would do the General Deputy Collector, and he might, I submit, be put there. The proposed divisions are shown below:—

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
		....	SQ. MILES.	....	RS. ....
Collector	Venukonda	Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224
General Deputy Collector ..	Ongole	Podili	564	55,592	....
		Darsi	616	68,164	....
			1,977	312,349	3,48,224
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vinukonda	Narsaraopet	712	128,791	3,36,424
		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707
		Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,27,814
			2,435	321,567	7,93,945
General Deputy Collector ..	Cumbum	Cumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313
		Márkápur	1,110	84,048	76,798
			2,154	193,899	2,14,111
			6,566	827,815	13,56,280

13. *Cuddapah*—The Board's arrangement makes the eight taluks into three divisions, one of four, one of three, and one of one taluk. A glance at the map will show how awkwardly the district is divided. The Badvél people have to go to Pullampet, and the Kadiri people to Proddutur. If four charges were allowed for the district, it might be well officered, thus: (1) Jammalamadugu, Proddutur, and Badvél; (2) Pulivendla and Kadiri; (3) Cuddapah; (4) Sidhout and Pullampet. Even if there were three only, it would be better to retain the first two, and lump the last three, which are traversed from end to end by the railway. Figures are given in the margin. As to buildings, only a Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Pulivendla would be wanted. The substitution of a Head Assistant Collector for a Sub-Collector would pay for the additional General Deputy Collector.

But I think the arrangements for Cuddapah ought to be further considered in connection with the Board's proposals for the division of North Arcot to form the new *Chittoor* and *Vellore* districts. The transfer of the Ráyachóti taluk seems questionable. It comes within twelve miles of Cuddapah, and is easily accessible from that town. If left in Cuddapah, it might, with the Cuddapah

Collector ..	Cuddapah.	....	
Sub-Collector ..	Proddutur.	Jammalamadugu.	
		Proddutur.	
		Pulivendla.	
		Kadiri.	
General Deputy Collector.	Pullampet.	Badvél.	
		Sidhout.	
		Pullampet.	
Genl. Dy. Colr.	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	

taluk, form a good subdivision, and would fully justify the formation of four subdivisions in the district. Its retention would also allow of some sort of a sanitarium being left to Cuddapah. The objection is that the district would then contain 7071 square miles. It would, however, be very compact and a dry district with less than 15 lakhs of revenue, and it has the railway right through it. Details of divisions are as follows:—

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.	....	RS. ....
Collector	Cuddapah	Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806
Head Assistant Collector ..	Proddutur	Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,597
		Badvél	755	82,445	1,25,861
			1,858	265,056	5,29,244
General Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440
			1,866	211,869	2,99,078
General Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595
		Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805
			1,589	193,442	3,01,400
General Deputy Collector or Passed Assistant.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652
		Ráyachóti	998	92,541	1,19,462
			1,758	239,994	3,66,114
			7,071	910,361	14,95,836

14. *Chittoor and Vellore*—The Board's proposed arrangements seem very unsatisfactory. The only thing to be said for them is that the districts are more nearly of the same size,* than in the proposals which I am about to submit. Look at the division proposed for the General Deputy Collector, Chittoor, viz., Punganúr, Chandragiri, and Kálahasti, with head-quarters at Tirupati. It is a long narrow strip, extending from Punganúr to Arkónam, and having its length at right angles to the natural direction of the communication. Again, both Palmanér and Madanapalle are retained in Chittoor. I would transfer Palmanér to Vellore and Kárvetnagar to Chittoor, which would make both districts much more compact. The revised areas would be as shown marginally. The Board assign to Vellore a Sub-Collector, Head Assistant Collector, and two General Deputy Collectors, which appears an excessive proportion of officers as compared at any rate with their proposals for Cuddapah. The Head Assistant Collector on their scheme is to have only one taluk (Tírupatúr) and one Zemindari (Kangundi),—a charge much too light for an officer of that class, or indeed for a General

* Cuddapah 6,073
Chittoor 5,971
Vellore 4,939

Cuddapah (with Ráyachóti) 7,071
Chittoor 5,477
Vellore 4,435

Deputy Collector; but it is difficult to add to it. The Chittoor and Vellore districts would ~~then~~ be arranged as follows:— according to my proposal

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Chittoor.			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Chittoor	.....	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle ..	831	104,462	1,49,928
		Váyalpád ..	836	106,125	1,63,928
			1,667	210,587	3,13,856
General Deputy Collector ..	Chandragiri	Chandragiri ..	648	93,151	84,748
		Kálahasti ..	874	118,022	1,75,003
		Kárvetnagar ..	943	275,830	1,79,862
			2,365	487,003	4,39,613
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Chittoor	Chittoor ..	771	171,907	2,15,761
		Punganúr ..	674	72,143	66,859
			1,445	244,050	2,82,572
			5,477	941,640	10,36,079
Vellore.					
Collector	Vellore	....	..	..	..
Sub-Collector	Ranipet	Wálajá	484	199,177	3,73,231
		Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863
		Arni	163	73,417	5,086
		Wándewásh ..	466	148,100	3,19,830
			1,565	568,082	10,11,010
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vellore	Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,051
		Pólúr	443	100,818	1,83,274
		Palmanér	439	41,815	66,154
		Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,26,125
			1,782	473,495	6,60,634
General Deputy Collector ..	Tirupatur	Tirupatur	742	169,977	1,62,784
		Kangundi	346	45,184	22,959
			1,088	215,161	1,85,743
			4,435	1,256,738	18,57,387

No new buildings would be wanted. The General Deputy Collector at Chandragiri could have his office in the old palace I believe, or he might be put at Tirupati and an office built for him as the Board propose. For the judicial arrangement, the Board propose that the whole of the two districts should be under the Chittoor Court, involving transfers from Cuddapah and Salem, with an additional Sub-Judge at Vellore. The cost of this officer is not estimated for; whence I suppose he is to be found in the existing staff. As the Cuddapah Court will be considerably relieved, it might take part of Anantapur (say Gooty and Tadpatri taluks) from the Bellary District Court; and the Tadpatri Sub-Judge might then be available for transfer to Vellore.

15. *Salem*—Two taluks are taken from this district, Tirupatur on the north and Namakal on the south. The Board's

division of the remainder is not good, and the district will be under-officered, with only a Head Assistant Collector and three General Deputy Collectors. It is a district in which there ought to be always two European divisional officers. Hosúr and Krishnagiri together would be better than Hosúr and Dharmapuri; and the latter would be better with Uttankarai than Krishnagiri. I would propose a Head Assistant Collector at Salem, for Salem and Tiruchengód. The charge is too large for a General Deputy Collector. Much better arrangements would be possible, if the unwieldy taluk of Salem could be divided; but this is hardly possible. The Salem Court will, after the transfer of the two taluks, be considerably relieved.

16. *Trichinopoly*—The Board's division must pass; but the Head Assistant Collector at Musiri will be under two Sessions Judges; but there is nothing in the law to prevent the Namakal taluk being added to the Trichinopoly Sessions Division.

17. *Coimbatore*—The Sub-Collector's division, as proposed by the Board, is an inconvenient one; and the location of the divisional officer for the Coimbatore-Pollachi division at Coimbatore will necessitate the abandonment of the new house built at Pollachi recently for the Head Assistant Collector. Nothing better, however, can be suggested.

18. *Dindigul*—The Board's proposals avoid placing a Magistrate under two Sessions Judges; but the proposed subdivision consisting of taluks transferred from Coimbatore, viz., Karúr, Dharapuram and Udamalpet is an ugly one. The Head Assistant Collector should at any rate be placed at Dharapuram, as more central than Karur; but there appear to be buildings at the latter place which might be utilised. The three taluks are to remain under the Coimbatore District Court. The junction of Palni and Periyakulam in one division is inconvenient. The Periyakulam Deputy Collector would have to go right round the Palni Hills to get to Palni Kusba. It would be better to put Dindigul and Palni together, and Periyakulam by itself.

19. *Madura*—The Board propose a Sub-Collector at Virudupatti with charge of two taluks, Sátúr and Srivilliputur, transferred from Tinnevelly and Tirumangalam. It would be better to put

this officer at Madura and give him the three Madura taluks, putting the General Deputy Collector at Srívilliputur as at present. This would save buildings, and facilitate the judicial arrangements (*vide* paragraph 21 *infra*). The district must have two European officers, besides the General Deputy Collector.

20. *Tinnevelly*—The divisions and officers in this district remain as at present, the only change being transfer of the General Deputy Collector's division to Madura. It is a question whether the district wants two European subdivisional officers, now that it is reduced in size. A General Deputy Collector, instead of the Head Assistant Collector, is suggested for the Shermadevi division with two taluks.*

21. As to the judicial arrangements in these three districts, the Board propose that the Madura Court shall have three taluks of Dindigul, the rest of the present Madura district, and two taluks from Tinnevelly, with a Sub-Judge to be transferred from Tanjore, when they place an Assistant Judge. The last arrangement is out of the question, and the Sub-Judge cannot be spared from Tanjore. The Madura Court is heavy enough already, and there is no reason to relieve Tinnevelly by burthening it further. I would leave the two Tinnevelly taluks under the Tinnevelly Court. If this is done, the change in divisions suggested in paragraph 19 must be made, else there would be a subdivisional Magistrate under two Sessions Judges

22. So far for the new districts, and whatever can be done to adjust them they can only be abortions. There are other improvements in the district administration for which proposals should be joined with those now under discussion. They are, (1) the provision suggested by me in 1884 and approved by Government for additional subdivisions in Godávari and Malabar; (2) the addition of a charge in Bellary, where the four taluks under the Head Assistant Collector are found too heavy; and (3) the transfer of the Malabar-Wynâd to the Nílgiris. This measure seems to be very generally advocated, and a rough Note on the subject by Mr. A. E. C. Stuart (written confidentially for Mr. Price) is herewith circulated. It is shown that so far as economy and efficiency of administration is concerned, the measure is highly advisable; but in

estimating the financial consequences, Mr. Stuart has overlooked the fact that the Wynâd Local Fund is in a state of insolvency, and that the charges in the Wynâd are now met only by allotments from the assets of the coast taluks. If these are cut off, the Local Fund deficiency in the Wynâd would have to be made good by Provincial grants. The cess will increase somewhat by resettlement, and it would be fair to compel the coast taluks still to contribute for the up-keep of the great ghauts; but allowing for all this, Government would probably have to pay at least Rs. 15,000. This matter can be more fully investigated hereafter; but at present, I submit that the arrangements should be included in the scheme. A Sub-Collector for the whole Wynâd instead of a Head Assistant Collector for Nílgiri-Wynâd, and a Deputy Collector at Manantoddy have to be provided.

23. The existing subdivisional, &c., charges in the districts, those proposed by the Board, and those suggested in this Note, are shown below:—

Districts.	Existing.					Board.					This Note.				
	Collectors, Temporary Deputy Collectors, or Assistants.	Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Passed Assistants.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Assistants.	Total.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
2. Vizagapatam	1	2	2	1	6	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
3. Godávari	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
4. Kistna	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	2	1	4	1	..	2	1	4
5. Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	3
6. Kurnool	1	..	1	2	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
7. Cuddapah	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
8. Bellary	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
9. Anantapur	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	4
10. Nellore	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	4
11. Chingleput	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
12. Madras	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	3
13. Chittoor	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
14. Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
15. South Arcot	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	5
16. Tanjore	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
17. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
18. Madura	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	3
19. Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
20. Dindigul	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	4
21. Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	2	1	4	..	2	1	1	4
22. Salem	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	2
23. Nilgiris	1	1	2	3†	7	1	2	3‡	1	7	2§	1	1	1	6
24. Malabar	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	3
25. South Canara	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21*	15	24	25	85	15	23	28	24	90	14	25	32	20	91
	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	..	24
Add Treasuries	..	..	..	46	106	..	..	52	..	114	..	..	56	..	115

* Madura excluded. † Cochin included. ‡ Wynâd included. § Wynâd excluded.

Then the Board provide 114 charges (including Treasuries) and I provide 115. In Sub-Collectors, I add one (Wynâd) and reduce two, Cuddapah and Chittoor; in the former because I add a subdivision in the district, reducing the proposed Sub-Collector's division; and in the latter, because I take Ráyachóti from Chittoor and leave it in Cuddapah. Under Head Assistant Collectors, I add three in Cuddapah, Chittoor, and Salem, and I take away one, Nílgiris. The number of charges to be filled by Deputy Collectors and Passed Assistants is the same.

24. If these proposals are accepted the *cadre* (to use a convenient expression of Mr. Hope's) will be settled for the district administration, and we can now proceed to consider the question of grading the covenanted district officers and Judges. Such grading in the Revenue Department need not extend beyond the *cadre*, *i.e.*, only as far as fully-passed Assistant Collectors; and even as regards these officers we need not, as will appear, in practice go beyond those who fill subdivisional charges reserved for covenanted officers; because unless there is an increase in the covenanted strength such as we can hardly hope for, the number of Passed Assistants who will be available will rarely exceed the number required for such charges. That is to say, the charges shown in the above statement as charges to be filled by Deputy Collectors or Passed Assistants will be filled almost always by the former officers alone either permanent or temporary. In my Note of 1883, I analysed the Civil Service List for the months of January and July for five years ending 1883. I now reproduce this statement with figures added for 1884, 1885 and 1886.

	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		Average.	
	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.	January.	July.
Government of India (including Account Department, Famine Commission, &c.,) and other Presidencies.	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	6	7	5	5	7	6	6	4	4·2	4·0
High Court	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3·1	3·0
Extra appointments (Travancore, Public Instruction, Police, Municipal, Salt, Forests, Settlement, Court of Wards and special duty).	11	7	8	9	9	9	14	9	9	9	12	11	12	10	9	9	11·5	9·0
Government and Board of Revenue ..	13	11	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11·9	11·5
Collectors and Judges	26	22	27	23	33	24	29	27	31	30	28	28	37	34	30	22	30·1	21·2
Acting do.	15	20	15	19	9	18	12	16	12	13	15	15	6	7	12	19	42·1	16·9
Sub-Collectors	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	14	2	1	3	4	4	2	..	..	1·5	·7
Acting do.	16	15	15	14	12	15	13	14	13	14	12	13	11	13	14	13	13·8	13·9
Head, Senior, and Special Assistants ..	22	21	22	19	6	22	14	15	15	16	9	10	4	2	1	22	1·4	1·4
Acting do.	2	1	11	6	19	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	7	10	..	..	22·0	21·5
Assistants, passed 2nd standard ..	6	6	6	10	12	22	23	15	21	23	23	19	21	19	23	15	4·7	1·0
Do. 1st ,, ...	12	9	10	9	14	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	15	1	1	5·6	3·0
Do. unpassed																	11·3	9·0
Total on duty	127	117	131	119	133	118	138	119	136	126	130	125	137	122	128	116	120·1	120·1
On furlough, &c.	29	30	29	29	21	37	25	28	18	22	27	25	12	22	23	31	23·6	23·0
Under suspension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	·5	·5
On privilege leave	3	8	1	11	6	4	..	13	5	5	5	8	4	7	1	4	8·4	8·4
Total strength ..	159	155	161	159	160	159	166	160	159	159	162	159	153	152	157	153	160·1	157·0
Temporary Deputy Collectors	4	9	6	10	6	6	8	17	9	10	13	16	15	15	17	17	9·5	12·9
Absentees per cent. of strength ..	20·12	24·51	18·63	20·75	15·85	25·78	16·86	25·62	14·46	20·75	19·13	21·32	10·46	19·73	18·72	24·83	16·86	22·86
Unpassed Assistants per cent. of strength.	10·69	9·09	9·94	6·28	10·06	8·62	10 24	6·25	11·32	6·28	8·64	8·18	11·11	7·89	10·18	7·12	10·49	7·63

25. The covenanted district *cadre* must provide for the following appointments:—

Judges	20
Collectors	35
Sub-Collectors.. ..	4
Head Assistants..	25
	84

as compared with the old *cadre*—

Judges	20
Collectors	22
Sub-Collectors	15
Head Assistants	24
	81

or an increase of three officers. That is to say, the only addition to the covenanted *cadre* required in consequence of the formation of three new districts will be the three additional Collectors. The question is now how the new *cadre* is to be graded.

26. On the most vital point in this connection, viz., whether the grading is to be by offices or by persons, we are still left in uncertainty. We objected to the system of grading proposed by the Government of India on the ground that it was purely personal, and contended that it was opposed to Lord Hartington's despatch of the 13th July 1882, in which (paragraph 8) he assented to the proposal to grade the service "on the understanding that it was intended to establish gradations of offices, and not gradations of persons." The Government of India, in paragraph 6 of their despatch (20th January 1885, No. 27) upon our proposals now, in a very shifty manner, attempt to escape from this very clear declaration. They say that Lord Cranbrook, in 1878, approved their suggestion to grade the service, which was of course based on the system in every other province; they assert that this does not infringe Lord Hartington's despatch, as this was not written with reference to the particular proposals for the improvement of the administration in Madras;* they affirm that their proposals do not involve gradations of persons, and they say that they do not understand Lord Hartington's remarks to mean that he would require the pay of the proposed new grades to be attached to particular districts which is the interpretation the Madras Government has apparently† adopted. The assertion that the grading

* It distinctly was so. The Government of India's proposals referred to all provinces, Madras included.

† Not apparently, but most positively; and I submit justly.

To Madras, 18th June 1885, No. 10.
To India, 18th June 1885, No. 68.

in other provinces, and that suggested by the Government of India, are not personal is truly amazing, and the gradation of offices demanded by Lord Hartington, [illegible] in the case of Collectors' and Judges' offices, be fairly understood to mean anything but gradations of particular district charges. However, we are now concerned with the final orders of the Secretary of State as contained in the last two despatches. The contentions of the Government of India are not repudiated, nor is there any definite explanation of Lord Hartington's meaning; but in the despatch to this Government, a gradation of *appointments* is ordered, and in that to India a regradation of *offices* and of *salaries*. We are, therefore, still left in doubt as to the nature of the gradation expected of us; but it is pretty clear that no further argument or discussion will be considered or listened to, and that the Secretary of State is not prepared to take our side of the dispute as against the Government of India. I submit, therefore, that what must now be done is to devise a scheme which will satisfy the Government of India, and to endeavour at the same time to secure sufficient recognition of the principle for which this Government has contended, viz., the adjustment of salaries to work and to the relative importance of the charges. I think this is possible. The formation of three new districts introduces much more uniformity in the bulk of the district charges, and reduces the importance of all but one (Trichinopoly*) out of the ~~eleven~~ ten old districts which are affected. This renders less objectionable the establishment of an inferior grade of officers who will, ordinarily, be appointed to the lighter charges; and the recognised differences between the work of the several district courts are hardly less than will hereafter exist between the revenue district charges. The Board's proposal, besides involving a large increase of cost, is one of gradation of charges, pure and simple, and must, therefore, be rejected as beyond possibility of acceptance by the Government of India.

* It is already a small district, and gets only one taluk added.

27. The scheme which I beg to suggest is to grade Collectors and Judges in two classes, in the proportion of two first-class officers to one second class, in the manner desired by the Government of India; but to stipulate for certain small local allowances to be attached to

the heaviest districts and courts. These local allowances will always be drawn by the men who are actually in charge, and who do the work; and as Government will be able generally to secure that the heavy charges shall be held by first-grade officers, the emoluments of the heavier charges can be kept up to an amount proportionate to their difficulty, and, in fact, nearly to the figure proposed by the Board of Revenue. On the ground that the Judges have fewer prizes to look forward to than Collectors, the Board propose to make the pay of the first grade higher by Rs. 250 per mensem. It is true that there are fewer prizes in the judicial line; but on the other hand, the Judges have great advantages. They have dignity and independence; they are free from ~~wrong~~; they have only one master (the High Court), and that not an exacting or troublesome one; and they get ample relaxation every year. The chief prizes of the executive branch are open to, and have frequently been obtained by, men who have spent most of their service in the judicial line; but the reverse is not the case. There seems no good ground for specially favoring the Judges in the grading.

28. The condition laid down is that financial saving is not desired, but at the same time it is quite certain that no heavy increase of cost will be accepted. The last part of paragraph 5 of the despatch to the Government of India (on which the Board rely as justifying their large proposed increase) may, however, be taken as freeing us from the necessity of accepting the Government of India rates (Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800), which obtain in provinces where there are Commissioners, and which, applied to our service, would bring about considerable reduction of emoluments.

29. The scale and denominations I propose are—

	Rs.
First-grade Collectors and Judges..	2,400
Second-grade Collectors and Judges.	1,900
First-grade Assistants	1,300
Second-grade Assistants	900
Third-grade (fully passed) Assistants	600

Unpassed Assistants would not be graded and would draw Rs. 350 as at present.

Local allowances of Rs. 200 per mensem should be attached to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Tanjore, and Malabar; and to the courts of

South Malabar, Tanjore, Godávari, and Madura.

Local allowances of Rs. 100 per mensem should be attached to the charge of the Wynád, and to the Special Assistant Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, on the ground that these charges are specially unhealthy.

In the Collectorate of Sea Customs and Madras there is now a local allowance of Rs. 100 for the duties of Protector of Emigrants, and it is proposed besides to appoint the Collector of Sea Customs to be Chairman of the Port Trust with a similar allowance of Rs. 600 from Port Funds. I would provide that in no case shall the incumbent of all these offices draw more than Rs. 2,500, which is ample. Thus, if a first-grade Collector were nominated to Madras, he would not draw Rs. 2,400 + 100 + 600 = 3,100, but only Rs. 2,500, of which only Rs. 1,900 would be chargeable to the ~~State~~. In other words, the Collectorate of Sea Customs and Madras would be tenable by a second-grade Collector only. Rs. 1,900 per mensem would be ample pay for the appointment.

30. To compare the cost of the service graded as proposed with the present cost, it will not do to take full salaries only. The increase of cost must be worked out with reference to the composition of the *cadre* and the proportion of acting men in each grade; and the numbers of men allowed in the classes of graded Assistants must be so settled that in acting allowances they will not lead to increased actual payment in salaries. The grade of 1st Assistant will correspond approximately to the present Sub-Collectors; that of 2nd Assistant to the present Head Assistants; and that of 3rd Assistant to the present Passed Assistants. These are the designations in use in Bombay. I would have fourteen 1st Assistants and eighteen 2nd Assistants, against fifteen Sub-Collectors and twenty-four Head Assistants at present. With forty-five Judges and Collectors, there will then be wanted seven 3rd Assistants to be in charge of subdivisions, to make up the covenanted *cadre* of 84. There may be more of these officers, but if so, they will be available to officer Deputy Collectors' divisions; and it will be seen below that there will be great difficulty in finding always the seven 3rd Assistants required.

31. To compare the present confirmed pay of the *cadre* officers with the proposed pay, a sum, say, Rs. 5,700, must be added on account of the three new Collectors. The comparison is then as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
30 Collectors and Judges 1st grade, on ..	2,400 =	72,000
15 Collectors and Judges, 2nd grade, on ..	1,900 =	28,500
Local allowances, 9 .. @	200 =	1,800
		1,02,300
14 First Assistants .. @	1,300 =	18,200
18 Second Assistants .. @	900 =	16,200
7 Third Assistants .. @	600 =	4,200
Local allowances, 3 .. @	100 =	300
84		1,41,200

Present.

	Rs.	Rs.
3 Collectors on ..	2,500 =	7,500
1 „ „ ..	2,000 =	2,000
1 „ „ ..	1,800 =	1,800
17 „ „ ..	2,333⅓ =	39,666⅔
19 Judges „ ..	2,333⅓ =	44,333⅓
1 „ „ ..	1,800 =	1,800
42		97,100
3 Add 3 new Collectors ..	=	5,700
45		1,02,800
15 Sub-Collectors .. @	1,166⅔ =	17,495
24 Head Assistants .. @	810⅓ =	19,448
84		1,39,743

32. The excess is only Rs. 1,457 per mensem; but the confirmed salaries are never drawn, and the material point is to show that the scale will not induce increased expenditure in acting allowances. For this purpose it is necessary to analyse the average composition of the *cadre* of men actually on duty, so as to see what acting allowances will be drawn. The following statement shows the composition of the existing *cadre* of men on duty, on the average of the last three years, and estimate from it the probable composition of the new *cadre*. The difference in numbers in the several grades is slight, and the per-centages derived from the existing *cadre* may safely be applied to the new one:—

—	Sanctioned number existing.	Average number on duty.	Acting appointments in column 3 how filled.	Whence are found on duty.	Per cent. of the grade.	Proposed grades.	Number.	Present on duty.	Estimated composition of the new *cadre*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Collectors and Judges ..	42	Confirmed 29·8 Acting .. 12·1 41·9	Sub-Collectors. 9·3 Head Assistant Collectors .. 1·3 Others* .. 1·5 12·1	Collectors and Judges. 29·8 Sub-Collectors. 10·8 Others .. 1·5 Head Assistant Collectors .. 13·7 Assistants passed .. 20·3 Assistants passed 1st Standard 2·8 Assistants unpassed.. ·5	70·9 72·0 57·9	Collectors and Judges .. First Assistants .. Second Assistants .. Third Assistants ..	45 14 18 7	31·9 10·5 10·4	*Collectors and Judges.* Confirmed .. 32 Acting 1st Assistant .. 10 Acting 2nd Assistant .. 1 Other .. 2 45 *First Assistants.* Acting 2nd Assistants 9 Acting 3rd Assistants 5 14
Sub-Collectors.	15	Confirmed 1·5 Acting .. 13·0 14·5	Head Assistant Collectors .. 11·4 Passed Assistants .. 1·6 13·0						

* 1 Registrar, High Court; 1 Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue.

—	Sanctioned number existing.	Average number on duty.	Acting appointments in column 3 how filled.	Whence are found on duty.	Per cent. of the grade.	Proposed grades.	Number.	Present on duty.	Estimated composition of the new *cadre*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Head Assistant Collectors ..	24	Confirmed 1·0 Acting .. 22 0 23·0	Passed Assistants .. 18·7 Assistants passed 1st Standard 2·8 Assistants unpassed.. ·5						*Second Assistants.* Acting 3rd Assistants 15 Assistants passed 1st Standard .. 3 18 *Third Assistants.* Passed 1st Standard or unpassed Assistants .. 7 84
	81	79·4	22·0		79·4	..		84	

The last column shows the estimated composition of the new *cadre* on duty. It will be seen that all the men occupying the First and Second Assistants' posts will be acting, and that in the present state of the service passed men cannot be found for the Third Assistants' divisions, nor for all those in the Second Assistants' rank. We must have some increase in the service, and we must hope to have at least men who have passed the First Standard for these charges. It will be seen that much depends on the proportion of Collectors and Judges who are absent from duty. The three years' experience gives 32 confirmed men present in these appointments; but the average for 8 years (*vide* paragraph *supra*) would give only 26. With this proportion the cost of the new *cadre* would be less than that shown below; but the *cadre* could not be officered by covenanted men. The following shows the cost of the *cadre* on duty:—

Collectors and Judges.

			Rs.
First grade (30 × ·71 =)	21	@ Rs. 2,400	= 50,400·
Second grade, acting first grade	9	@ „ 2,380	= 21,420
Second grade	2	@ „ 1,900	= 3,800·
Registrar, High Court, acting second grade.	1	@ „ 1,800	= 1,800·
Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, second grade	1	@ „ 1820	= 1820
First Assistants, acting second grade ..	10	@ „ 1,700	= 17,000·
Second Assistant, acting second grade ..	1	@ „ 1,566·7	= 1,566·7
	45		97,906·7
		Local allowances	1,800·
			99,706·7

First Assistants.

			RS.
Second Assistants, acting	9	@ Rs. 1,166·7 =	10,500·3
Third Assistants „	5	@ „ 1,066·7 =	5,333·5
	14		15,833·8

Second Assistants.

Third Assistants, acting	15	@ „ 800 =	12,000·
Assistants passed First Standard, acting ..	3	@ „ 725·3 =	2,184·9
	18		14,184·9
		Local allowances	300
			14,484·9

Third Assistants.

Assistants passed First Standard or unpassed.	7	@ „ 385 =	2,695·
	84		132,750·4

33. In the margin are given the sums shown in the finance accounts as drawn during the last five years by Judges, Collectors (including Sea Customs) Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors, Head, Senior and Special Assistant Collectors, and Assistant Agents in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The average monthly amount is Rs. 1,30,405, but the figures include sums drawn on privilege leave, &c., which must be deducted for comparison, while some 7,000 rupees at least must be added on account of the three new Collectorates to be now formed. The deduction for leave may be taken at 5·73 per cent.,* or Rs. 7,472; so that the proposed salaries will not exceed in cost the present sum drawn by more than about Rs. ~~2,500~~, against which is to be set the fact that the substitution of 26 for 32 confirmed Judges and Collectors on duty, (*vide supra* paragraph 31) would decrease the cost of the proposed scheme by more than Rs. 5,000. The estimate is, in fact, a high one of the cost of the proposed scheme; but it may be accepted as a proof that, except so far as necessitated by the increase of the *cadre*, there will be no material increase of outlay. If, however, Government think that the cost should be reduced, I beg to say that with Rs. 2,300 and Rs. 1,800 for the two grades of Judges and Collectors, but other things remaining the same the cost would be Rs. ~~1,26,966·6~~, or about Rs. ~~5,500~~ less. I recommend that the rates above detailed, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 1,900, be asked for.

	RS.
1880-81	15,66,253
1881-82	15,41,271
1882-83	16,02,291
1883-84	15,51,065
1884-85	15,63,445
	78,24,325
Average ..	15,64,863
Per mensem ..	1,30,405

Deduct for privilege leave — 7472

122,933

Add for new districts 5,700

128,633

* See table at paragraph 6 of my Note of September 1883.

4000 per annum

128,753·7

with Collector & Judge at Rs. 2350 Rs. 1800, Local allowances at Rs. 250, other rates remaining the same, the cost would be Rs. 130343·7

34. The effect of the above scheme is to reduce somewhat the emoluments of the junior Judges and Collectors; to increase those of the Sub-Collector class; and to ~~diminish~~ increase slightly the pay of the

Head Assistants, ~~while~~ but there is a considerable decrease in the number of appointments of that class. The junior Judges and Collectors must suffer in any scheme extending largely a second class grade, but the promotion to the grade will be somewhat accelerated, probably by nearly a year; the increase in the Sub-Collector's rank is good, as it tends to lessen the present jump of Rs. 800 between Sub-Collectors and Acting Collectors; and the diminution of the emoluments of the extreme juniors will correct a fault in the present scheme of salaries which has often been remarked on. There is a slight increase (Rs. 40 per mensem) in the pay of Passed Assistants; but they will all be in charge of divisions equal to those hitherto assigned to Head Assistants, and it is a good thing to encourage them to pass. Of course, as pointed out by the Board, existing incumbents, whose pa, is reduced, will have to be granted personal allowances till they are absorbed on pay not less than they are now getting; but I think these allowances may well be confined to the pay of confirmed appointments, and need not be extended to acting allowances. About a dozen acting Judges and Collectors will lose for a time; the Acting Sub-Collectors will gain; the Acting Head Assistants, ~~who are fully passed, will lose only Rs. 2 per mensem, while those who are not passed~~ will gain.

On further consideration, I think the following scheme would be best. Collectors & Judges, 1st grade Rs 2400; 2nd grade Rs 1800; first assistants Rs 1300; second assistants Rs 850; third assistants Rs 560; local allowances, Rs 200 for 1st & Judges.

The cost would then be

	Rs
Collectors & Judges.	98003·3
1st Assistants	15616·5
2nd Assistants	13785·
3rd Assistants	2695
	130,099·8

This avoids increasing the pay of the seniors, which cannot be avoided on the Rs 900 Rs 600 scale. If the Local allowances for Vizagapatam Agencies are given up (& they are not very substantial) the cost would be Rs 129,799·8; or only Rs 636 per mensem in excess of the present cost, [illegible] than 2nd grade Collectors. Considering that this estimate is a high one, owing to high fixation of confirmed Collectors being included, we may safely ask for this scale.

* See paragraph 29 of my Note of September 1883.

35. The subdivisions will no longer be classed as Sub-Collectorates or Head Assistantships, but may be held by Assistants of any grade. This will, in my opinion, be an advantage on the whole, now that subdivisional charges will be more equal than before. Even in the districts where Sub-Collectors have been suggested in the statement of charges in paragraph 23 *supra*, there is no case of a four-taluk division. There is one such division in Vellore, but it is small and compact, and is classed (with reference to revenue) as a Head Assistant's charge. The grading of the junior officers will enable a great deal of moving of divisional officers to be avoided.* I would, however, make a difference in the office establishments to be assigned. In the divisions classed in the statement as subdivisions, I would give establishments as designed by Mr. Garstin for Sub-Collectors; and in the others, those intended for Head Assistants.

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36. Next as to the strength and recruitment of the Civil Service. The Government of India now say that they will not object to such an increase of the strength as may be necessary to provide for the organisation of the new districts. It will be seen that the addition required is only three in number. But the existing strength and the approved method of recruitment are not such as to meet existing requirements; and in dealing with the increase necessary for the new districts, the Government ought, I submit, to make very strong representations on this point. For the last two years the strength of the service has been allowed to fall dangerously low, and notwithstanding that in the next few years special causes of reduction of strength will come into operation, and that the attention of the Government of India has been specially called to them, the scale of recruitment adopted is barely sufficient, if sufficient, to meet ordinary needs. In the letter recorded in G.O., 11th March 1886, Public, No. 522, the Government of India announce that the numbers supplied from England in the next five years will be five in the first and six in each of the following years, or a total of thirty. Adding one-fifth for Statutory Civilians, we shall get 36 men. In 1884, we got, including Statutory Civilians, 7 men; in 1885, 7; in 1886, we shall get 11 from England and 2 (?) Statutory, total 13, and in the five following years, as above stated, 36—total up to 1891, 63. But to maintain a strength of 164 (in January after receipt of the annual draft), which is shown to be the proper strength for existing requirements, we ought to get between 1884 and 1891 inclusive 70 men. For the new districts we must have strength in January 167. We shall be 7 men short, without this increase, in 1891; and to keep up this strength, we ought to get 37 men in every five years, whereas we are to get only 36 from 1887—1891. Further, we must get an immediate increase of 3 to raise the extra strength; and the supply in 1884—1886 is short by three more. We ought, therefore, to get 14 more men before 1891, or, say, 12 more from England. But the number for 1886 (to arrive in 1888) is already settled at 5. In 1889, 1890, and 1891, ten men yearly ought to arrive from England; and the Government of India should be asked to get them selected in 1887, 1888, and 1889.

The following statement shows the strength of the service in July 1886, and the calculated strength in each of the next five years. The red ink figures show prospective recruitment according to the Govt of India scheme, statutory civilians being added—

Years' service	July 1886.	July 1887	July 1888	July 1889	July 1890	July 1891
0	8					
1	6	7·95		8 4	8 53	8 72
2	5	5·93	7·85			
3	4	4·94	5·85	7·75		
4	6	3·95	4·87	5·77	7·65	7·54
5	7	5·92	3·89	4·80	5·69	6·60
6	8	6·90	5·83	3·83	4·73	4·66
7	4	7·88	6·79	5·74	3·77	3·71
8	7	7·92	7·74	6·67	5·64	5·56
9	5	6·86	3·86	7·59	6·54	6·40
10	7	4·89	6·71	3·78	7·42	7·24
11	3	6·83	4·77	6·55	3·69	3·57
12	4	2·92	6·65	4·65	6·38	3·57
13	2	3·90	2·85	6·49	4·53	6·22
14	3	1·95	3·81	2·78	6·33	4·43
15	2	2·93	1·91	3·73	2·72	6·20
16	5	1·06	2·88	1·87	2·65	2·67
17	5	4·90	1·92	2·82	1·84	2·59
18	5	4·89	4·80	1·88	2·76	1·80
19	..	4·88	4·78	4·69	1·84	2·69
20	8	-	4·75	4·65	4·56	1·79
21	12	2·91	-	4·61	4·51	4·43
22	16	11·61	2·82	-	4·46	4·37
23	12	15·09	10·94	2·65	-	4·21
24	1	11·61	13·53	10·03	2·44	-
25	2	·89	9·82	12·33	8·95	2·17
26	-	1·74	·78	8·63	10·71	7·77
27	-	-	1·47	·65	7·20	9·05
28	5	-	-	1·22	·54	5·95
29	-	4·05	-	-	·99	·44
30	2	-	3·26	-	-	·79
31	8	1·57	-	2·57	-	-
32	2	·77	1·22	-	1·99	1·30
33	-	1·31	·50	·79	-	-
34	-	-	·72	·28	·44	·20
35	-	-	-	·34	·13	·05
36	1	-	-	-	·13	·04
37	-	·33	-	-	-	
38	-	-	·11	-	-	
39	-	-	-	·08	-	
	153	145·61	137·98	130·08	122·23	114·46

maintain our present inadequate strength, suffering men to retire only as fast as they did during the last 20 years. But they will retire faster, and even as it is our strength now is at least 10 below what it ought then to be to officer the new districts. In 1891 we shall have only 114 men over 5 years service. Of these some 36 will be absent as usual, & there will be left only 78 men, barely for 93 appointments. This I submit is a serious prospect. Ten men at least should be selected in England in each of the next three years, as already calculated in another way above.

37. It is to be remembered that in the calculations on which these estimates are based the rate of retirement assumed is that of 20 years ending 1883; but the rate is well known to be increasing, and it will increase still more with the declining rupee. Men won't stay in the country to save one and two-penny rupees, but will prefer to retire and enjoy their sterling pensions. For these reasons the estimate of requirements must be regarded as a minimum one. For the last two years the average strength has been only 154; and it will be observed from the statement in paragraph 24 *supra* that there has been great difficulty in filling appointments. Besides the reduced strength, there are two causes tending to prolong the training of junior civilians, which aggravate the difficulty. One is the practice of allowing men to remain in England after appointment, to enable them to go in for honour degrees at the Universities; and the Secretary of State should be asked to put a stop to this practice, at any rate until the service is brought up to a proper strength. The other is the prolonged training in Survey and Settlement which young civilians have now to go through, and which takes four months. They certainly ought to know something of these matters, but theoretical knowledge, to be tested at examinations, would quite suffice. Nothing is gained by their taking ~~sights~~ observations in the field, or learning to distingush at sight the different sorts of clays or loam soils. The settlement training, in which the last-named useful knowledge is acquired, takes three months; but it must be remembered that, after the first settlement of all districts is completed, *i.e.*, before any of these young men are likely to have anything to do with the work, there will be no more classification of soils. The revision of settlements will be made on the old classification. I recommend therefore that the practice of attaching young men to Survey and Settlement Parties be discontinued, and that their knowledge of the theory of Survey and Settlement be tested at the standard examination only.

38. With a strength of 167 in January (if we succeed in getting it), we might count upon having, as a rule, five or six Assistants qualified for subdivisional charge in excess of the number required to fill the covenanted *cadre*, *i.e.*, men of more than twelve months' standing and

having passed at least one Standard. There are seventy-six charges (including treasuries) outside of the covenanted *cadre*; and we should therefore ask for seventy permanent Deputy Collectors. But, even if we get them, it would not be safe in the present, and probably continuing, state of starvation of the Civil Service, to part with the power of appointing Temporary Deputy Collectors for subdivisional charge. Proposals for the employment of uncovenanted officers are likely to be approved; in fact, the Government is now authorised to raise the establishment of Deputy Collectors to sixty-five at once*. But in view of present financial pressure, and of the impending revision of the Provincial contract, this cannot now be done. Application in connection with the revised district proposals should be made for seventy Deputy Collectors graded as shown in the margin†. The actual increase is only Rs. 5,300 per mensem.

39. Before this proposal goes up there is another question connected with the Deputy Collector staff, which must be settled, viz., whether the Treasury Deputies are to be separated and graded by themselves on lower pay. The suggestion was referred to the Board of Revenue, and is finally reported on by them and by the Accountant-General in their Proceedings, dated 30th June 1886, No. 1492. Both are in favor of the principle of the proposal, but the Board point out that the Government scheme of separating the staffs and giving the Treasury Deputies lower pay is directly contrary to the principle laid down by the Government of India, viz., that they were to be graded and to rise in the general list and not to be in any way inferior as regards position or prospects of promotion to those on general duty. The Board also (paragraph 4) suggest certain inconveniences attaching to the scheme, but in obedience to orders, submit proposals for grading the 21 Treasury Deputy Collectors on pay not exceeding Rs. 400, and introducing a new grade on Rs. 350 for general as well as treasury duty. The result is stated to be a saving of Rs. 28,200, but the calculation is clearly wrong. The present cost of forty-six Deputy Collectors is Rs. 17,850, and that of the Board's scale Rs. 15,750; difference Rs. 2,100, or Rs. 25,200 per

India to Secretary of State, 20th January 1885, No. 27, paragraph 11.

* Secretary of State, to the Government of India, 18th June 1885, No. 68, paragraph 6.

				Rs.
				700
† First grade, at 700,	1	..	..	3,600
Second do. at 600,	6	..	..	5,500
Third do. at 500,	11	..	..	9,600
Fourth do. at 400,	24	..	..	5,100
Fifth do. at 300,	17	..	..	2,750
Sixth do. at 250,	11	..	..	
	70			27,250
Forty-six Deputy Collectors existing.				17,850
Sixteen Temporary Deputies (average of last three years)		..	..	4,100
				21,950
				5,300

G.O., 1st March 1886, No. 158.
„ 21st May „ „ 368.

	In charge.		Permanent.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1st class,	1	700	1	700		..	..
2nd do.	2	1,200	2	1,200		..	..
3rd do.	2	1,000	3	1,500		..	..
4th do.	5	2,000	6	2,400	2 at	400	800
5th do.	6	1,800	7	2,100	4 at	350	1,400
6th do.	5	1,250	2	500	6 at	300	1,800
					9 at	250	2,250
	21	7,950	21	8,400			6,250

annum. The Deputies now holding treasury appointments permanent and acting, cost respectively Rs. 8,400 and Rs. 7,950, while the Board's proposals cost Rs. 6,250 only for treasury charge.

40. I submit that the proposed change ought not on any account to be made. It is directly opposed to the views of the Government of India. It is quite true that treasury duties require a different sort of qualities from those wanted for general duty, and if first selection to the two branches were made with reference to those qualities,—which is, however, impossible,—there would be something to be said for the separation. But the qualities of the men are learnt only after they are employed, and the present system enables the Government to put the men in their proper places. Moreover, there is one point of much more importance than aptitude or want of aptitude for figures and accounts, or active or sedentary habits, which cannot possibly be tested beforehand. I refer to honesty and incorruptibility, which is of vital importance in the general duty line. At present, if a man is found to want these qualities, and to be making use of his powers, as a general duty officer, for oppression (which is unfortunately extremely easy), he can at once be put where he can do no harm, or next to none, viz., into a treasury.* Under the proposed separation, such a man could not be got rid of, unless actually caught tripping, which is supremely difficult. Also, I think far too much is made of the argument that Treasury Deputies must be skilled in accounts and figures and the like. Everything in treasury work is now cut and dried and defined in Codes and Orders; and the Treasury Deputy Collector has only to see that these are carried out by his subordinates. It is of more consequence that they should have the special qualities named than that he should. Again, a Treasury Deputy has to go to taluk head-quarters, and inspect taluk revenue accounts. How can he gain acquaintance with the system and administrative needs which these serve, unless on general duty? All Deputies have now to qualify in the Financial Account Code; and any Deputy could in a few months obtain practical familiarity with treasury work. I submit that the arguments in favor of the separation of the two branches are weak, and those against it very strong; and it

* I may observe that according to my experience the men of "active habits," who want to escape from treasury work, have always been men who have been "Tiger Tahsildars" in their early days, or have gained bad reputation on general duty. What they really want is to return to the more profitable line of service.

is in addition opposed to the orders of the Government of India. The plan should, therefore, I submit, be dropped. If the saving to be gained is considered essential, it can be got by slightly reducing the graded pay simultaneously with the increase in number, without causing any discontent.

41. Next, as to subdivisional establishments, *i.e.*, Sub-Collectors', Head Assistants' and General Duty Deputy Collectors' offices. The Board provide for these on Mr. Garstin's scheme, but in stating the cost of the new districts, deduct so much of the increase as is due to this cause. Final orders of the Secretary of State on Mr. Garstin's proposals are now to hand.* Though strongly supported by the Government of India, they have been summarily disallowed by the India Office on the ground of financial pressure; but it is stated that the Secretary of State would not object to so much of the scheme being adopted as to effect the savings contemplated under certain heads, the sums so saved being devoted to the strengthening of the establishments which are most in need of assistance. This enables the Government to do very little. The establishments most in need of assistance are undoubtedly the taluk establishments; but the amount of savings are altogether too small to make it worth while to attempt anything towards strengthening them. Referring to the abstract at page 47 of Mr. Garstin's report, it will be seen that there are some savings (Rs. 1,530 per mensem) from the charges regarding taluk Sheristadars, but these cannot be secured unless the proposal to appoint taluk head-quarter Deputy Tahsildars can be carried into effect, and for this nearly 10,000 rupees are wanted. The only other head under which there are savings is Sub-Collectors' offices, amounting to Rs. 1,203 per mensem. These might be used for strengthening Head Assistants' offices, under which Mr. Garstin provides an increase of Rs. 1,507 per mensem. By ~~reducing~~ abolishing the 6th clerk allowed to certain Head Assistants in Mr. Garstin's proposals and the salary of the 5th clerk in those offices to Rs. 15; and abolishing the 8th clerk, allowed to certain Sub-Collectors, Rs. 160 on one side and Rs. 150 on the other, the increase will be Rs. 1,347 and the decrease Rs. 1,353, showing a saving on the whole. The cost for present districts and for new districts will then compare

* Letter from the Government of India, 2nd July 1886, No. $\frac{414}{73\text{-}3}$ R.

as shown below. None of the figures include Special Assistant Agents, whose establishments will remain as at present:—

Present Districts.				New Districts.	
Existing.		Proposed.			
	Rs.		Rs.		
15 Sub-Collectors' offices	6,388	*15 Offices	5,035	‡14 Offices .. .. =	4,698
21 Head Assistant Collectors' offices.	3,692	†21 do.	5,039	‖22 do. .. .. =	5,375
Total ..	10,080	Total ..	10,074	Total ..	10,073

Thus it is shown that there will be no increase in the cost of covenanted subdivisional offices under the new district scheme.

42. There will be an increase of three Collectors' offices at Rs. 2,332 each = Rs. 6,996 per mensem. Three district Press establishments at Rs. 173 = Rs. 519 bring the total to Rs. 7,515.

43. We have now got (excluding Madras) 23 General Deputy Collectors' offices, costing Rs. 3,019,* and an average (on the last three years) of 16 Temporary Deputy Collectors' offices, at Rs. 74 each = Rs. 1,184; total Rs. 4,203. We shall want 52 offices, costing, on the present scale, Rs. 130 each, or Rs. 6,760; increase Rs. 2,557 per mensem.

* 22 @ Rs. 130 = 2,860
Wynâd .. 150
3,019

44. The Board's figures on account of additional District Munsif's Courts, which are apparently based on information obtained from Mr. Hutchins, may, probably, be accepted; and also their figures under Police, Medical Subordinates and travelling allowances. The Board have included nothing for medical officers, of whom two Surgeons and three Assistant Surgeons will be wanted. I put them down as for second-class stations. There will be no increase of charge under *Jails*.

45. The annual increased cost resulting from the formation of three new districts may then be stated as follows:—

	Rs.
Increased cost of the Civil Service cannot be accurately estimated, but may be put down as not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a-month, or per annum	72,000
Additional Deputy Collectors, 5,300 × 12 = ...	63,600

*14 .. .. Vizagapatam ..	.. @ 337 =	4,718	
	.. 317 =	317	
		5,035	
†19 .. .. Nilgiris .. South Canara ..	.. @ 245 =	4,655	
	.. ..	154	
	.. ..	230	
		5,039	
‡13 .. .. Vizagapatam ..	.. @ 337 =	4,381	
	.. ..	317	
		4,698	
‖21 .. .. South Canara ..	.. @ 245 =	5,145	
	.. ..	230	
		5,375	

	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's offices, ~~8,010~~ × 12 =	..	~~30,120~~
Subdivisional offices, 2,557 × 12 =	..	30,684
Travelling allowances in new districts, 917 × 3 =	..	2,751
Miscellaneous charges in new districts, 700 × 3 =	..	2,100
Two additional District Munsifs, Rs. 760 a month with miscellaneous charges, Rs. 320 = total 1,080 × 12 =	..	12,960
Police Treasury Guards, Rs. 3,432, General, Rs. 29,208..	..	32,640
*Medical Services**—		
Two Surgeons, @ Rs. 10,600 = ...	21,200	
Three Assistant Surgeons, @ Rs. 2,071 = ...	6,213	
Three clerks and three servants, @ Rs. 628 = ..	1,884	
Hospital Assistants, three for Collectors and seven for General Deputy Collectors = 10, @ Rs. 675 = ..	6,750	
		36,047
		~~3,50,002~~

* The charges under this head are averaged from the budget.

Revenue Department.

Board's Proceedings, 13*th October* 1885, *No.* 2855.

In these Proceedings the Board furnish the scheme called for in G.O., 13th August 1885, Mis. No. 1916, Public Department, for the formation of new districts, and the grading of Collectorates and Judgeships and also propose the appointment of four Assistant Judges. The papers referred to the Board dealt with the grading of the whole service and the strength and recruitment of it; but in the Proceedings read above, the Board have not touched on these subjects, and the grading proposed by them for the higher district offices is purely territorial.

2. The Government of India will be separately addressed ~~in the Financial Department~~ on the subject of strength and grading. In the present order, His Excellency the Governor in Council will only point out how far the Board's scheme deviates from the conditions laid down, and deal with their proposals for the formation of the new districts and for the modifications thereby rendered necessary or which appear advisable, in other districts. The object is to make out a *cadre* or scheme of district appointments which have to be filled, this being the first condition determining the strength and recruitment of the service.

3. The new districts proposed by the Board are Ongole, Vellore and Dindigul; the first formed of portions of Kurnool, Kistna and Nellore; the second with Chittoor, of the present district of North Arcot, and parts of Cuddapah and Salem; and the third of parts of Madura and Coimbatore. The arrangements proposed are approved with a slight exception in regard to the Chittoor and Vellore districts as will appear below. The arrangements involve transfers of one taluk from Salem to Trichinopoly, and of two taluks from Tinnevelly to Madura.

4. As pointed out by the Board, it is a necessary condition of the formation of new districts that section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be modified, so as to enable the local Government to

group portions of districts to form a Sessions division. Under the Board's proposals for judicial arrangements, which have been made in communication with the Honorable Mr. Justice Hutchins, the Ongole and Dindigul districts will each be under these Sessions Judges; and the Chittoor and Vellore districts, comprising portions of these Sessions divisions, will be under the Chittoor Sessions Court. The taluks to be transferred from Salem to Vellore and Trichinopoly could, even under the present law, be made part of the North Arcot and Trichinopoly Sessions divisions. From the Board's remarks about Sub-Judges and Munsifs, it is clear that they intend that civil jurisdictions also shall be affected. With reference to their suggestion that an additional Sub-Judge should be appointed to Vellore, it appears to Government that, considering relief to the Cuddapah Court by the transfer of some taluks to Chittoor, it should be possible to assign to that court some taluks of Anantapur, and thus to free the Tadpatri Sub-Judge for employment at Vellore. Also the Government do not see why the Board propose to relieve the Tinnevelly Court and add to the work, already heavy, of that of Madura, by transferring to the latter the jurisdiction in two taluks to be taken from the Tinnevelly district. The Government see no reason to touch the Tinnevelly Court at all; the two taluks can (if the law is modified) remain in the Tinnevelly Sessions division; and by a slight alteration of the revenue charges these two can be made into a sub-division by themselves. The proposed arrangements of jurisdiction will be referred in the Judicial Department for the opinion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court; but as it seems clear that no increase of cost will be involved (beyond that of the two additional Munsifs' Courts), the submission of the scheme for forming new revenue districts to the Government of India need not be delayed.

5. The Board's proposals for the creation of Assistant Judgeships must be negatived. This suggestion has been frequently discussed. In 1882, it was disallowed by the Government of India, and abandoned by this Government. The Government of India then proposed linked districts, when the whole matter was referred to a committee, who reported on the 28th September 1883 against both

Letter to the Government of India, 1 November 1882, No. 1799.

Sections 3, 15, 16, and 17 of the Report.

proposals, and the High Court agreed with them in deprecating the appointment of Assistant Judges. The Government on this considered it inexpedient and unnecessary to provide for this class of officers * ; and no new arguments in support of the plan having now been put forward, the Government see no reason to depart from this decision.

6. The scheme of grading of Collectorates and Judgeships proposed by the Board, besides being too restricted in its scope, involves an entirely prohibitive increase in the cost of the Civil Service.† The orders of the Government of India are, however, clear to this effect, that though no financial saving is contemplated, the cost and strength of the Civil Service are not to be increased beyond what is necessary to provide for the additional appointments in the new districts. The gross cost of the Board's scheme as set out in Statement No. 1 is Rs. 6,25,140 per annum; but from this they deduct the increase of cost of certain offices entered on Mr. Garstin's scale, as due to his scheme and not to the new districts; the cost of nine unpassed Assistants and two Probationers, Rs. 46,980; and the cost of temporary establishments for Assistant, &c., Collectors, Rs. 13,716. The last two items are described as not included *in the foregoing calculations*, and it is difficult to see why the Board considered the deductions legitimate. Adding them in, the net cost of the Board's scheme becomes Rs. 5,40,696.

7. The Government now proceed to notice the Board's proposals for the arrangement and officering of revenue subdivisions in the districts affected by the creation of these new ones :—

Kistna.—The arrangement is approved, but the Government consider that there ought to be a second European officer, of the Head Assistant class, to be stationed at Bezváda.

Nellore.—Approved.

Kurnool.—The Government observe that the Board's proposals ‡ provide for the Collector and two of the divisional officers being stationed at Kurnool itself. The Government are of opinion that sooner or later it will be necessary to place the Collector's head-quarters at Nandyál, and to build residences and offices there; and

Letter, dated 23rd November 1883, No. 3668, paragraph 4.

*Letter to the Government of India, dated 4th December 1883, No. 3199.

	Per mensem. Rs.
† Collectors	6,700
Judges	2,200
Assistant Judges	6,000
	14,900
Deduct decrease in IId. Assistants	768
	14,132
Per annum ..	1,69,584

‡ Collector	Kurnool.
Head Asst. Collr. (Nandyál)	Nandyál. Sirvel. Koilkuntla.
General Deputy Collector (Kurnool).	Pattikonda. Rámallakót.
General Deputy Collector (Kurnool)	Nandikótkur.

in that event the Head Assistant Collector should be at Kurnool. At any rate, the following arrangement will be, in the opinion of Government, better than the Board's :—

—	Station.	Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Nandyál	Rámallakót ..	834	94,698	1,45,217
Head Assistant Collector ..	Kurnool	Nandikótkur ..	1,323	72,741	1,83,295
			2,157	167,439	3,28,512
* General Deputy Collector..	Pyápali	Pattikonda	1,134	105,438	1,80,600
		Koilkuntla	571	76,296	2,31,840
			1,705	181,734	4,12,440
General Deputy Collector ..	Nandyál	Nandyál	894	78,282	1,87,411
		Sirvel	623	57,197	1,51,163
			1,517	135,479	3,38,574
			5,379	484,652	10,79,526

* This is the existing division for the General Deputy Collector.

~~12.~~ *Ongole.*—The Board's arrangement is not good. It puts the Head Assistant under two Sessions Judges. The location of the Collector at Ongole, in a corner of the district, off the railway, and in about the most inaccessible place in the Presidency, seems inexpedient. The Government consider that the Collector ought to be on the railway at Vinukonda, which is much the most central position; and as ~~a house and cutcherry~~ must be built for him either at Ongole or Vinukonda, he may as well be ~~put~~ at ~~Vinukonda~~. The existing buildings at Ongole would suit the General Deputy Collector, who may be put there. The proposed divisions are shown below —

Collector ..	Ongole.	..	..
General Deputy Collector.	Cumbum.	Cumbum.	
		Márkápur.	
Head Assistant Collector.	Vinukonda.	Narsaraopet.	
		Palnád.	
		Vinukonda.	
		Darsi.	
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Ongole.	Ongole.	
		Podili.	

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Vinukonda	Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224
General Deputy Collector ..	Ongole	Podili	564	55,592	..
		Darsi	616	68,164	..
			1,977	312,349	3,48,224
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vinukonda	Narsaraopet ..	712	128,791	3,36,424
		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707
		Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,27,814
			2,435	321,567	7,93,945
General Deputy Collector ..	Cumbum	Cumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313
		Márkápur	1,110	84,048	76,798
			2,154	193,899	2,14,111
			6,566	827,815	13,56,280

Cuddapah.—The Board's arrangement makes the eight taluks into three divisions —one of four, one of three, and one of one taluk—and are awkward, as the Badvél people have to go to Pullampet and the Kadiri people to Proddutur. It appears to Government that the arrangements for the district ought to be considered in connection with those for Chittoor. The transfer of the Ráyachóti taluk to the latter seems inadvisable. It comes within 12 miles of Cuddapah and is easily accessible from that town. Its retention in Cuddapah would justify the formation of four sub-divisions in that district, and with these only, the district would, in the opinion of Government, be undermanned. The objection is that the district would then contain 7,071 square miles; but it would be mainly a dry district with less than 15 lakhs of revenue, and it has the railway right through it. The divisions might be arranged as follows:—

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Proddutur	Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806
		Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,597
		Badvél	755	82,445	1,25,861
			1,858	265,056	5,29,244
General Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440
			1,866	211,869	2,99,078
General Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595
		Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805
			1,589	193,442	3,01,400
General Deputy Collector or Passed Assistant.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652
		Ráyachóti	998	92,541	1,19,462
			1,758	239,994	3,66,114
			7,071	910,361	14,95,836

Chittoor and Vellore.—The Board's proposals are not satisfactory. The division proposed for the Deputy Collector in Chittoor, a long narrow strip of country extending from Arkónam to Punganúr, and having its length at right angles to the natural direction of the communications, cannot be accepted. Both Madanapalle and Palmanér are retained in Chittoor. The Government consider that Palmanér should go to Vellore, and Kárvetnagar to Chittoor, both districts thus becoming more compact. The areas of the three districts would not be so equal as in the Board's scheme, but they would, the Government think, be better arranged for

	Board's Scheme.	Government Order.
Cuddapah ..	6,073	7,071
Chittoor ..	5,971	5,477
Vellore	4,939	4,435

administration, and the smallest of them, Vellore, will be the very rich in revenue and population. With two taluks only, there will be no need for a Sub-Collector at Madanapalle. The Board's scheme gives a Head Assistant Collector in Vellore for one taluk and one zemindari division, Tirupatúr and Kangundi. Such a charge is insufficient for an officer of that class. Under the revised arrangements, shown below, an adequate charge is provided for the Head Assistant Collector, Vellore :—

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Chittoor.					
Collector	Chittoor	Madanapalle ..	831	104,462	1,49,928
Head Assistant Collector ..	Madanapalle	Váyalpád	836	106,125	1,63,928
			1,667	210,587	3,13,856
General Deputy Collector ..	Chandragiri	Chandragiri ..	548	93,151	84,748
		Kálahasti	874	118,022	1,75,003
		Kárvetnagur ..	943	275,830	1,79,862
			2,365	487,003	4,39,613
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Chittoor	Chittoor	771	171,907	2,15,751
		Punganúr	674	72,143	66,859
			1,445	244,050	2,82,610
			5,477	941,640	10,36,079
Vellore.					
Collector	Vellore	Wálajá	484	199,177	3,73,231
		Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863
Sub-Collector	Ranipet	Arni	183	73,417	5,086
		Wandíwash ..	466	148,100	3,19,830
			1,565	568,082	10,11,010
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vellore	Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,081
		Pólúr	443	106,818	1,83,274
		Palmanér ..	439	41,815	66,154
		Gudiyatám ..	446	154,646	2,26,125
			1,782	473,495	6,60,634
General Deputy Collector ..	Tirupatúr	Tirupatúr	742	169,977	1,62,784
		Kangundi ..	346	45,184	22,959
			1,088	215,161	1,85,743
			4,435	1,256,738	18,57,387

Salem.—Two taluks are taken from this district, one Tirupatúr, on the north, and one, Námakal, on the south. Hosúr and Krishnagiri under a Head Assistant, and Dharmapuri and Uttankarai under a Deputy Collector, will be better than the Board's proposals which are otherwise approved. A passed Assistant should always, if possible, be posted to this district.

Trichinopoly.—Námakal must be transferred to the Trichinopoly Sessions division ; otherwise the Head Assistant will be under two Sessions Judges.

Coimbatore.—The divisional officer for the Coimbatore-Polláchi division should be stationed at Polláchi. The sub-divisional arrangements for the district are not good, but no better can be suggested.

Dindigul.—The junction of Palni and Periyakulam taluks under one officer is inconvenient, as the Periyakulam Deputy Collector would have to go right round the Palni hills to get to the Palni taluk. It will be better to put Palni and Dindigul together and Periyakulam by itself. For the division, consisting of the three taluks from Coimbatore, the headquarters should be Dhárápuram.

Madura.—The Board propose a Sub-Collector at Virudupati with charge of two taluks, Sátúr and Srívilliputur, transferred from Tinnevelly and Tirumangalam. It would be better to put this officer at Madura, and give him the three Madura taluks, putting the General Deputy Collector at Srívilliputur as at present. This would save buildings, and facilitate the judicial arrangements. The district must have two European officers, besides the General Deputy Collector.

Tinnevelly.—The divisions and officers in this district remain as at present, the only change being transfer of the General Deputy Collector's division to Madura.

8. Besides the revision of sub-divisions in the new districts there are others which are, in the opinion of Government, necessary, and which ought to be included in settling the future *cadre*. They are (1) the addition of a sub-division in Bellary where the Head Assistant has a very large (2,484 square miles) and inconvenient charge; an additional sub-division in Godávari (already proposed to the Govt. of India in 1884); and the amalgamation of the Malabar-Wynaad with the Nílgiris, the whole Wynaad being placed under a Sub-Collector, instead of, as at present, under a Head Assistant and a Deputy Collector. These changes are, in the opinion of Government, very necessary.

Letter dated 13th September 1884, No. 1033.

9. The existing sub-divisional charges in the districts, those proposed by the Board, and those now adopted by Government, are shown in the annexed statement:—

Districts.	Existing.					Board.					This order.				
	Collectors, Temporary Deputy Collectors, or Assistants.	Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Passed Assistants.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant, Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Assistants.	Total.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
3. Godávari	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
4. Kistna	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	6
5. Ongole	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
6. Kurnool	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	2	..	4
7. Cuddapah	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	2	..	4
8. Bellary	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
9. Anantapur	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
10. Nellore	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
11. Chingleput	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
12. Madras	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
13. Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
14. Vellore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
15. South Arcot	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
16. Tanjore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
17. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
18. Madura	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
19. Tinnevelly	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
20. Dindigul	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
21. Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	..	4
22. Salem	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
23. Nílgiris	1	..	2	3†	6	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
24. Malabar	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
25. South Canara	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
	21*	15	24	25	85	15	23	28	24	90	14	25	32	20	91
	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	..	24
Add Treasuries	..	..	..	46	106	..	..	52	..	114	..	..	56	..	115

* Madras excluded. † Cochin included. ‡ Wynaad included. § Wynaad excluded.

10. Owing to the formation of new districts the number of charges is thus increased by 9, including treasuries. The number of sub-divisional charges held by Europeans, however, remains the same, and is, in the opinion of Government, as small as is consistent with good administration. It is to be remembered also that some of these appointments will be held by Statutory Civilians. The charges entered under Deputy Collectors or Assistants will be filled almost entirely by the former, as passed Assistants are, in the present state of the service, hardly ever available. The result must be considerably larger employment of uncovenanted agency, in other words, a permanent increase to the staff of Deputy Collectors. This measure was a part of the scheme for improving the district administration already put before the Secretary of State, and has been approved for immediate adoption in paragraph 6 of his despatch, dated 18th June 1885, No. 68 (Public). The present financial position, however, precludes the Government from giving effect to this sanction,

	No.	Pay. Rs.
First grade at Rs. 700 ..	1	700
Second do. „ „ 600 ..	6	3,600
Third do. „ „ 500 ..	11	5,500
Fourth do. „ „ 400 ..	24	9,600
Fifth do. „ „ 300 ..	17	5,100
Sixth do. „ „ 250 ..	11	2,750
	70	27,250
Forty-six Deputy Collectors existing.		~~17,850~~
Sixteen do. do. temporary (average of last three years) ..		4,100
		~~21,950~~
Excess ..		~~5,300~~

and with reference to the increased number of charges now decided on, the scale of permanent establishment of Deputy Collectors has to be revised. If the strength of the Civil Service, which the Government consider necessary, and for which it is intended to ask, is conceded, there will ordinarily be about six fully passed Assistants available for some of the 20 charges entered in the above statement as tenable by Assistants or Deputy Collectors. Accordingly the number of Deputy Collectors wanted will be 70; and the grading and cost are shown in the margin. The cost in excess of present establishment will be Rs. 5,300 per mensem. To provide for absence, &c., of permanent Deputy Collectors, and also for cases when Assistant Collectors are not to be had, the power of appointing Temporary Deputy Collectors must be retained.

11. Under the Board's scheme, sub-divisional office establishments are provided on Mr. Garstin's scheme; but this is for the present disallowed by the Secretary of State. The offices of Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants will, under the alterations proposed in separate orders, cost the same as at present. For Deputy Collectors there are now existing 23 General Deputy Collectors' offices * costing Rs. ~~3,010~~, and an average number of 16 Temporary Deputy Collectors' offices at Rs. 74 each, Rs. 1,184—total Rs. ~~4,194~~. Fifty-two offices will be wanted costing, at the present rate, Rs. 130 each, or Rs. 6,760; excess Rs. ~~2,566~~ per mensem or Rs. ~~30,792~~ per annum.

* Madras excluded.

12. Three Collectors' offices at Rs. 2,332 each, and three District Press establishments at Rs. 173—total Rs. 2,505 each, or Rs. 7,515 per mensem will be wanted.

13. The Board's figures on account of additional District Munsifs' Courts, which are apparently based on information obtained from Mr. Hutchins, may, probably, be accepted; and also their figures under Police, Medical Subordinates, and Travelling Allowances. The Board have included nothing for medical officers, of whom two Surgeons and three Assistant Surgeons will be wanted. The Government put them down as for second-class stations. It is unnecessary to provide Hospital Assistants for the revenue officers. There will be no increase of charge under *Jails*.

14. The annual increased cost resulting from the formation of three new districts may then be stated as follows:—

	Rs.
Increased cost of the Civil Service may be put down as not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a month, or per annum	72,000
Additional Deputy Collectors, Rs. 5,~~303~~ × 12 = ...	~~63,600~~
Collectors' Offices, Rs. ~~2,505~~ × 12 = ...	~~30,060~~
Sub-divisional offices, Rs ~~2,567~~ × 12 = ...	~~30,684~~
Travelling allowances in new districts, Rs. 917 × 3 = ...	2,751
Miscellaneous charges in new districts, Rs. 700 × 3 = ...	2,100
Two additional District Munsifs, Rs. 760 a month with miscellaneous charges, Rs. 320 = total Rs. 1,080 × 12 = ...	12,960
Police Treasury Guards, Rs. 3,432, General, Rs. 29,208	32,640
*Medical Services**—	
Two Surgeons, at Rs. 10,600 = ... 21,200	
Three Assistant Surgeons, at Rs. 2,071 = ... 6,213	
Three clerks and three servants, at Rs. 628 = ... 1,884	
	29,297
Total ..	~~2,83,842~~

* The charges under this head are averaged from the budget.

15. Besides this annual charge the scheme will entail an outlay on necessary buildings, &c., which the Board put as four lakhs of rupees, but which is likely to considerably exceed that sum. Probably between five and six lakhs will be wanted.

The Bd of Revenue
The Public deptt.
Financial deptt
Judicial deptt.

600 copies

G.O. no 1048 of 26-11-86.

Revenue

4 Draft

Docket

Passing orders on Rep^t of the Bd of Rev submitting a scheme for the formation of new districts.

1. Kurnool —

2 Nellore —

3. Kurnool —

4. Cuddapah —

First-all with reference to the arrangements & adjustment of the limits of districts affected by the creation of three new ones, the divisions changes to be formed in each & the number & description of officers to be appointed.

This District loses three Talooks Kasavapet Pattikonda & Nandikotkur which are to be transferred to the new District of Cuddapah

The question raised by Mr. Stokes' letter is whether a Head assistant Collector or an uncovenanted officer should be placed at the Bezwada division. I don't know this district but as the division comprises the whole Guntur District recently split up into half a dozen talukas I am inclined to think that it will be well to put a covenanted officer in charge. My Hon'ble colleague will be able to advise.

No remark seems called for.

I think the intention of the Board was that the Collector retains the immediate charge of the Dy Collr at Kurnool but not both. The Head quarters of the District would then be at Kurnool & Mr. Stokes arrangement be sanctioned & W. Stokes arrangement having my approval

I don't know the country but the proposals in the note seem to me to be reasonable. Mem those of the Board. The new district of Cuddapah to be called Pattikonda after the Head quarters

The proposals in the note paras 13 + 14 have my approval.

5. Cuddapah
6. Chittoor
7. Vellore

8. Salem.

I gather from the note that W Stokes proposes to retain the Sub Collector at Hosur giving him the Kistnagiri taluks in addition and making the head quarters of the Asst at Salem while Salem + Trichinopoly taluks as his division

Sub Collector { Hosur / Kistnagiri / Dharmapuri

Asst { Salem / Trichinopoly

Dep. { Ashtur / Attankarai

N.B. W. Stokes has since told me he intends to do away with the Sub Collector's head quarters.

Think a better arrangement Dbe

As proposed by the Board - Namakal being transferred from the jurisdiction of the Trichinopoly District Court.

9. Trichinopoly

As proposed - but Dindigul the head quarters of the present Asst at Dindigul Palaiky - he coming into Coimbatore when employed by the Collector to take charge during his absence -

10. Coimbatore

As proposed in the note but the Sub Collector's head quarters should certainly be at Dharapuram as more central & a more agreeable residence than Cumbum

11. Dindigul

12 Madura - As proposed in the note

13. Tinnevelly - As proposed - retaining two Covenanted Divisional Officers

The proposed arrangements for Dindigul Madura & Tinnevelly enjoined at para 21 of the note are preferable to those proposed by the Board -

The improvements in Detailed Administration referred to in para 22. are of far more importance than the creation of new districts - The rearrangements & changes in the Godavari Dt depend on the decision which may be come to in connection with the appointment of a Commissioner. The change of the Head Quarters of the Asst at Palaiky is not pressing but the transfer of the Kalahasti Nyanadu to the Nellore district on the assumption suggested in W. Stuart's very able letter should be practised on the

bungalow is built on the top of a mountain which formerly belonged to the adjacent pagoda and his Cutcherry is accommodated in the Mandapam itself. The Dharmakartas would be very careful of the building were restored to them -

As proposed in the note

of economy combined with improved administrative efficiency — The difficulty in regard to Local Funds is not insuperable —

I accept the proposal in para 23 of the Note that I would retain a Dist Collector for Salem. Nilgiris & Malabar 15. Dist Collectors — [illegible] This will slightly alter the cadre of para 25.

Next as to the mode of grading — It goes sadly against the grain with me but I suppose there is nothing for it but to adopt a compromise in the manner suggested in paras 26 & 27 of the Note — The system of local allowances is only a clumsy substitute for the grading of charges which gives rise to a lot of friction & jealousy but as we can't get what is best we must take the next best to it — I understand & concur — I agree that the Judges deserve no special consideration in connection with the grading process.

Coming now to paras 29–34. It seems to me that our good Secretary is disposed to use the shears much too freely. Even with the slight proposed reduction in the rate of some of the Territorial charges Collectors & Judges have four hundred working days more than they had 30 years ago when

The cost of living was per less than it is now, when the rupee was worth ten shillings sometimes more and when they had the certainty of a provision for their sons — with increased responsibilities — have not expenses and their incomes seriously reduced by the fall in exchange is it expedient — to cut down their emoluments still lower? From the marginal note to para 33 it will be seen that the average cost of Rev: & Judicial administration between 1880-81 & 84-85 was Rs. 15 64 885 per annum and from the 3rd note to para 34 it will be seen that it is proposed to provide for in future by adding three additional Collectors the pay of these to be placed in the Existing Scheme at a cost of 15, 61 188 or Rs. 3672 less than present cost — Now we have the pay of the Extra Collectors will amount to deduct Rs. 68400 — To provide for this additional charge and at the same time I save Rs. 3672 we must necessitate heavy reductions somewhere —

The scale which commends itself to me is that proposed at para 31 except that I do not see the necessity of increasing the pay of the junior grades & the extent proposed

Going back a little I do not approve of

The Hon'ble Sullivan has overlooked the fact that the first figure quoted includes men on triple charge. The second, viz. From the first have to be deducted Rs. 89664 on this account. H.C.I.

proposals which find expression in the latter part of para 29 in regard to the Collectorate of Sea Customs at Madras -

The local allowance as Protector of Emigrants was formerly Rs 250 which was cut down by the Govt to Rs 100 - this allowance barely covers carriage hire and leaves no margin to the officer for extra work - often of an arduous nature and during bad weather attended with risk & discomfort - It is a great object to secure continuity of administration in connection with the Harbour Trust & the object in fixing the Chairman's salary at Rs 600 was that he might have no temptation to leave the Collectorate of Madras & Sea Customs for the Board of Rev: He now draws as

Collector	2333.5.4
Protector of Emigrants	100-0-0
Chairman Harbour Board	600-0-0
	3033-

or a little more than the 3rd member of the Board - Having regard to the interests of the Trust he certainly should not draw less - The allowance of the Protector should be raised to its former figure. In Calcutta where the duties are less onerous and where the officer has merely to step on board a ship lying in the river it is Rs 300

Turning again to the general question ... is imposs...

efficiency and thus it is impossible to secure without some additional cost - therefore protest against an unwise parsimony which by creating an army of malcontents will defeat the object in view.

The conclusions arrived at in para 36 may be accepted and action taken thereon.

In regard to the difficulty in filling appointments it is stated that one of the causes is the ~~prolonged training~~ manner in which the training of young Civilians is prolonged by their having to qualify for certain tests in Survey & Settlement - and this it is recommended may be dispensed with. I never advocated their being required to pass in Surveying but I held and still hold that it is important that they should acquire a practical knowledge of the principles on which the settlement of the land revenue is conducted and this knowledge can be gained more thoroughly while the process is going on than from a Manual. The details of the course may be modified at the discretion of the Board of Rev: As pointed out it is unnecessary for a young civilian to go into the minutiae of the classification of soils but he must learn that this is the ~~[illegible]~~ basis on which the superstructure is raised and a thorough instruction.

in all the subsequent processes by which the adjustment of the State demand is arrived at is in my views both essential - To be thoroughly & usefully practical and write the classification of the soils given the young Assistant should be required to work out the net turn, the deductions from the gross and the commuted value of the half net share. To arrive at this empirical inspection of the locality combining the village statistics & Land Revenue with the cyclostyled village papers is absolutely necessary and this alone will give a young officer a better insight into his future work than lumping about a few hours a day in the Collector's office signing papers for the contents of which he is not responsible. — In connection with the objections raised in the letter it must be remembered that how many young civilians are posted to districts almost immediately they arrive in the country whereas formerly they were kept there formally by the kept "in College" as they called at Madras until they had passed in both languages. I do not therefore see why that in called the prolonged training of young civilians should embarrass the Government of

appointments. May not the cause be that our young men are hurried too completely before they have graduated - In my young days we began on Rs 293-12-0 - shortly after our arrival we had to pass a sort of preliminary Exam in the one language we had studied at Haileybury and if we could read & write & carry and if we could read & write & construe an easy story we became students of the College on Rs 350. We were allowed two years to pass a pretty stiff Exam in two languages - any one who did not was liable to be sent home. One instance occurred in my person & Mr Blackett in my College days - When we passed we got Rs 416. 10. 8 plus house rent 45 0 0 461 10 8

& were posted to districts

On looking at the list I find that the youngest civilian who has only 8 months service & who has not passed any test in language is in receipt of nearly Rs 500 - This I think is a premium on idleness - A yet more glaring instance is Mr. Bell who though he has been nearly 5 years in the country has only passed in one language & yet is in receipt of Rs 410.

Para 34 - The representation of

Secy to Genl Duty Dy Collectors.

I adhere to my views already recorded on this point - It is true that the G. I. say that they consider they should be on the same footing in regard to promotion but in the same breath they say that Treasury duties do not give the same capacity as Administrative. It is surely manifestly impossible to reconcile them alike - I will leave the force of the argument in the note that it is useful to have a Treasury in reserve to relegate the Dy Collectors to who may be found wanting in integrity in the discharge of Administrative duties - The right place for bad men is the rock shade without the pale of the Service.

Para 41. I note the measures the proposals have advanced may be accepted

Para 45. I note that the total Additional cost of the scheme proposed as will be Rs 282 842 calculated on the most economical scale - What is really wanted and, what will most conduce to increased efficiency is the formation of the scheme which I advocated in my former

principal pressure and - pro
Extra divisional charges - It may be assum
that the same reason will operate again
effect being given to the proposals now
under discussion. - The most cogent
argument used by Indian in pricing
against us a measure which we all
agreed is costly + unnecessary is that
the child is our own - It is quite true
that ten years ago when the country
was in the throes of famine then Govt
did say that the large expenditure
distribute, enhanced the difficulty of
coping with such a disaster. But
the conditions of the country have entirely
altered since then and those traditions
which in 1876 all were anxious to uphold
passes are now as shortly will be
in direct railway communication with the
East + West coast and the principal
producing centres - In 1876 Bellary
had only the single line of rail between
Madras + Bombay via Guntakal - Then
was in addition the S. Mahratta line
ran on the West of the Bellary Kistna
& on the N.E. and the latter railway
to the N.E. and the latter railway
runs right through Cumbum & Markapur
while in 1876 the almost inaccessible
Similarly the tanneries of Nellore
districts are now served by the
Nellore Tirupati + Madras railway
line like wise all

Castlepollard
14. 11. 86.

My dear Henry.

I return herewith your D.O.
Dated 10. 11. 86.

The arrangement of the Divisions
is a difficult one and having
considered it as well as I can I
think the best course will be to
leave the divisions now existing
unaltered but to place the Estate
of Rogerstown & Kadish together
under a deputy Coll.

In regard to Rol. I do not like joining
Rol with Summerhill making a
Goodsbridge. The country roads and

1071 | 910361 | 1495756 -
Stokes

granted at once except
all those protective lines will not
only place the localities which
suffered so in the last famine
out of danger but the facilities of
locomotion afforded by them
render the work of administration
by a few persons, which was in them
conditions almost an impossibility,
a simple matter. The only district
I now recommend should be divided
was the old Ballany district - but
had it then been the centre of a
system of roads radiating in
every direction should exist. I would see
the same necessity - When sending
on the proposals for the new districts
attention should be directed to the
altered conditions of the country as
opposed to communications as
compared with those existing
when the suggestions were
first made

H.H.

3/

Communication with Ashburton. Though there is a road across by Ingleton it runs thro' a comparatively bare and unproductive country I believe.
Again I do not like Carpling Cuddesdon & Rayshoots. I think Cuddesdon is enough for the Officers at H.Q. Quarters who has many other miscellaneous duties &c. Kidlington & Islip and Lawrence is a good combination.
In No 2 Cuddesdon & Tetsworth is a very heavy Struggling range. Cuddesdon as I have said above is enough

for the Officers at H.Q. Quarters. It is a very difficult Subject and it will come far more a great deal of trouble besides the extra miscellaneous work which comes on the Officers at H.Q. Quarters & by the change of Treasury at additional extra hospitals &c. &c. Ashburton & Bridport &c. &c. give hardly anything to do.
If the arrangement which I suggest be not adopted No. 1 & No. 2.
In allotting this district I would bring your Lay Subsistence and it be taken away. This is a great

1365	141521	223666
7071	910361	1495756

Stokes

Fort
10/11/86.

Two talukas each divisi
being transferred to Chittoor

My dear Grant

In your opinion which of the follo
management of Cuddapah division,
best, & have you any other to suggest?

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Cuddapah	....	....	....	....
Head Assistant Collector ..	Proddutur	Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806
		Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,597
		Badvél	755	82,445	1,25,861
			1,858	265,056	5,29,244
General Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440
			1,866	211,869	2,99,078
General Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595
		Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805
			1,589	193,442	3,01,400
General Deputy Collector or Passed Assistant.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652
		Ráyachóti	998	92,541	1,19,462
			1,758	239,994	3,66,114
			7,071	910,361	14,95,836

W. 1.

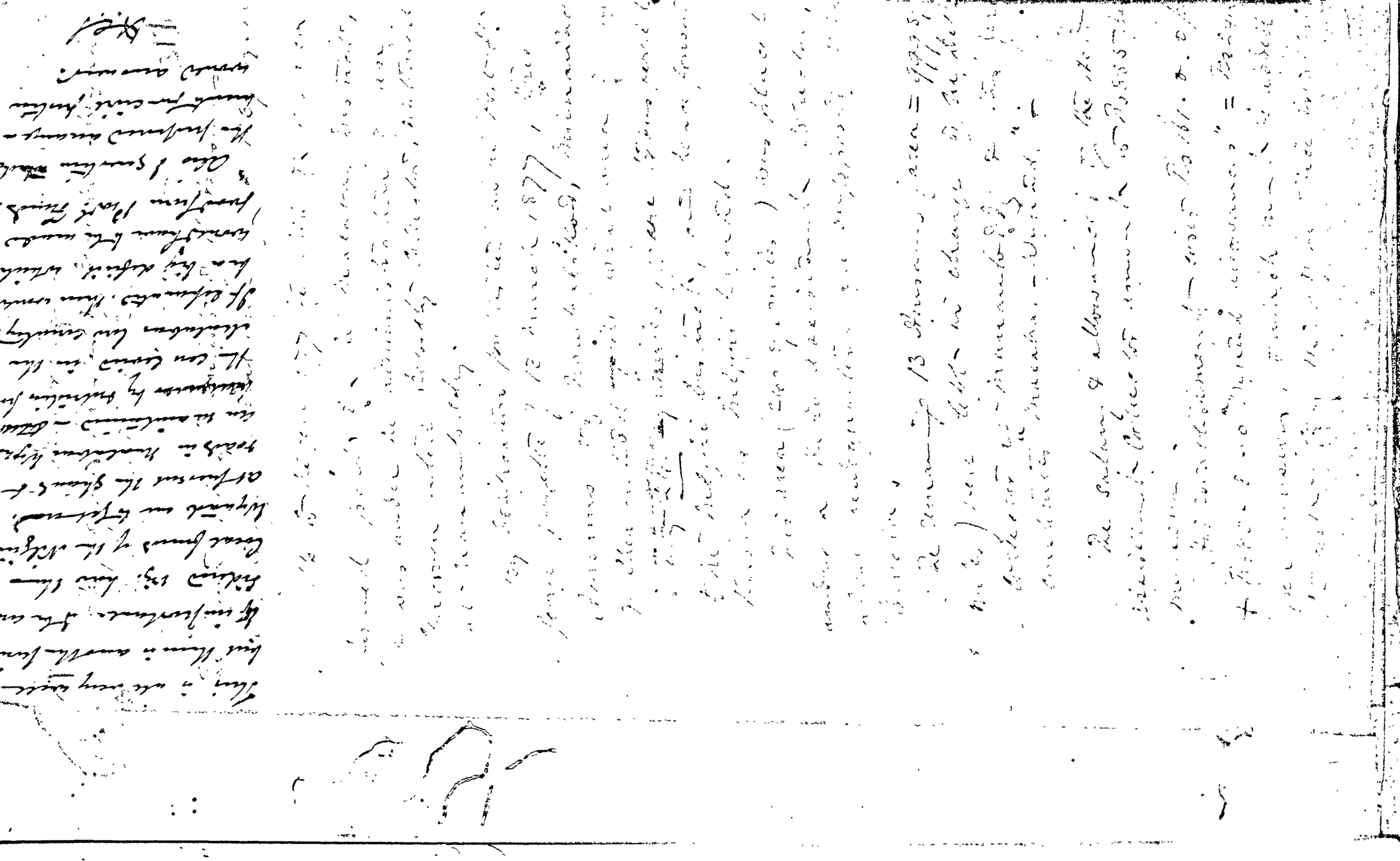
W. 2.

Asstts	Cuddapah				
H.A.C.	Proddatur	Proddatur	487	90653	193806
		Jammalamadugu	616	91958	209597
		Pulivendla	701	95617	173638
			1804	278228	577041
G.D.C. or Mr.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147453	246652
		Pullampet.	979	134366	203595
			1739	281819	450247
G.D.C.	Kadiri or Rayachoti	Kadiri	1165	116252	125740.
		Rayachoti.	998	92571	119462
			2163	208793	244902
G.D.C.	Sidhout	Sidhout	610	59076	97805
	~~Badvel~~	Badvel.	755	62445	125861
			1365	141521	223666
			7071	910361	1495756.

Yrs affly
H. Stokes

particulars as everything hinges [illegible]
this district. It is a belief that
Taluk Kadiri is where that they
are separated like all this two divisions
by a range of ghauts mountains which
are crossed by only 3 passes Rajampet
& Rayachoti Cuddapa & Rayachoti &
Pulivendla & Kadiri. The centre taluk
of Kadiri is Lanki, that of Pulivendla
Chatti. If any proposals have been made
to separate Pulivendla from Cuddapa
they should be noted.

Yours affectionately
H. Stokes.



Pay of a Sub-Collector
= Rs 1166. 10. 8 + fixed travelling allowance
(for Upward) Rs 170 + fixed tentage Rs 50 per
mensem = Rs 1386. 10. 8 per mensem

Revenue Dept.

Boards Proc.s 13. Oct 1885 No 285

In their Proc.s the Board forw
the scheme called for in G.O.
13 Aug.t 1885 this No 906 Pub.
for the formation of new distri
the trading of Collectors of Sad
and abolishment of appoint
ment of Assistant Judges
The matters referred to the Boa
dealt with the pairing of th
whole Service and the Stag
of recruitment of Extra Assi
Procs noted above, the Board
matters mentioned above,
have not touched the
subjects, and the pairing
justified by them for the high
district officers in family ten
torials.

2. The Govt of India
to be separately addressed

on the subject of strength of Secy.
Financial Department to
the Government of H.E. the Gov.
C. will only point out here
for the Board's reference de-
viates from the conditions laid
down, and deal with their
proposals for the formation of
the new district and for the modi-
fications thereby rendered
advisable in other districts.
The object is to make out
a cadre or scheme of distri
appointments which have to
be filled; this being the first
condition determining the
strength & recruitment of
the service.

3. The new district proposed
by the Board are Cuddapah
Vellore, & Bellary. The first
formed of portions of Kurnool
Kistna & Nellore; the second
with Chittoor
of the present district of N.

and
Arcot with parts of Cuddapah
Salem; and third of parts
of Madura & Coimbatore. The
arrangements proposed with
a slight
exception in reg and to the
Chittoor & Vellore districts
as will appear below. The
arrangement involves taking
part of one taluk from Salem
two of the
& Trichinopoly and of these
Tinnevelly to Madura
taluks from
4. As pointed out by the Board
it is a necessary condition
of the formation of new districts
that section 7 of the Code
of Criminal Procedure shall
be modified, so as to enable
the local Government to
propose alterations of dis-
tricts to form a Sessions di-
vision. Under the Board's
proposals this jurisdiction would

ments which have been made
in communication with the
Hon. Mr. Justice Hutchins. The
Cuddapah & Nundigal districts will be under
the Sessions Judge of N. Chittoor
& Vellore districts comprising
portions of these Sessions Di-
visions will be under N. Chittoor
Sessions. The taluks to
Bowani Court which are to
be transferred from Salem to
Nundigal district which will
Vellore & Trichinopoly, could
similarly be transferred
from under the present laws
be made part of the N. Arcot
& Trichinopoly Sessions Divisions.
From the Board's remarks
about Subordinate Judges it is clear that
they intend that Civil juris-
dictions also shall be effected.
With reference to their suggestion
that an additional Sub Judge
should be appointed to Vellore,
it appears to Govt. that, consi-
dering the relief to the Cuddapah

Court by the transfer of some
taluks to Chittoor, it should be
possible to assign to that Court
some taluks of Bangalore,
& thus obviate the necessity
for Sub Judge for employment
at Vellore. The proposed
arrangement will be effected
in the Judicial Department
for the consideration of Govt.
of the Chief Justice & Judges
of the High Court: but as it
seems clear that no increase
of cost will be involved (beyond
the two additional Munsifs
if the Court is modified) such
the Tinnevelly Sessions division; Courts) the determination of
by a slight alteration of the the scheme for forming new
revenue charges these two revenue districts to the
can be made into a Sub di- Govt. of India need not be
vision under by themselves delayed.

Also the Govt. do not see
why the Board propose to
relieve the Tinnevelly Court
& add to the work already
heavy of that of Madura,
by transferring to the latter
jurisdiction in
the two taluks to be taken
from the Tinnevelly district.
The Govt. see no reason to
touch the Tinnevelly Court
at all; the two taluks can

5.

4. ~~Next it appears that~~ the Board's proposals for the creation of Assistant Judgeships must be negatived. The ~~pro~~posal has been frequently discussed. In 1882, it was disallowed by the Government of India, and abandoned by this Government. The Government of India then proposed linked districts, ~~and~~ the whole matter was referred to a Committee, who reported on the 28th September 1883. ~~They were~~ against both proposals, and the High Court agreed with them in deprecating the appointment of Assistant Judges. The Government on this considered it inexpedient and unnecessary to provide for this class of officers.* ~~No new arguments (in fact,~~

* Letter to India, 11th November 1882, No. 1799.

Sections 3, 15, 16, and 17 of the Report.

Letter, dated 23rd November 1883, No. 3668, paragraph 4.

‡ Letter to India, 4th December 1883, No. 3199.

and no new arguments in support of the ~~New~~ plan having now been put forward, the Govt. see no reason to depart from this decision.

6. The scheme of grading of Collectorates & Judgeships proposed by the Board, besides being too restricted in its scope ~~entirely prohibitive~~ involves an increase in the cost of the Civil Service. The Orders of the Govt. of India are however clear to the effect that ~~through~~ financial saving is contemplated ~~strength~~ the cost of the Civil Service

	Permanent Rs.
Collectors	6700
Judges	2200
Assistant Judges.	6000
	14900
Incidental charges in Head Quarters.	768
	14132
Provisional	169584

4P 5

~~an~~ is not to be increased beyond what is necessary to provide for the additional appointments in the new districts. The cost of the Board's scheme as set out in Rs. 169584 is ~~as set out in~~ Rs 25140 less than ~~from~~ this they deduct the cost of ~~the~~ increase of certain offices entitled ~~to~~ on Mr. Gastrell's scale, as due to this scheme of relief to the new districts; and the cost of nine unfurnished Magistrates & two Probationers Rs 46980; and the cost of temporary establishments for Assistants to Collectors Rs 13716. The last two items are described ~~as not included~~ in the foregoing calculation and it is difficult to see why the Board considered

the deductions legitimate
Adding them in, the net
cost of the Board's scheme
comes Rs 570696..

7. The Govt are invited to
notice the Board's proposals
for the proper arrangement &
officering of revenue subdi-
visions in the districts affected
by the creation of the new ones.

Kistna. The arrangement is
approved, but the Govt consi-
der that there ought to be
one of the H. Asst Collrs
second European Officers, to be
stationed at Bezwada.

Nellore. Approved.

Kurnool. The Govt observe that
the Board's proposals provide
for the Collector & two of the di-
visional Officers being stationed
at Kurnool itself. The Govt
are of opinion that sooner

‡ Collector — (Kurnool)
H.P.C. — Nandial
(Nandial) Sirvel
Koilkuntla
Gen. Deputy Coll: Pattikonda
(Kurnool) Ramalakota
A.D.C. Nandiál & Kurnool
(Kurnool)

5

7

or later it will be necessary
to place the Collector's head-
quarters at Nandial, &
to build residence & offices
there; and in that event
the H.A.C. should be at
Kurnool. At any rate, the
following arrangement will
be in the opinion of Govt better
than the Board's:—

	Station.	Taluks.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Nandyál	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head Assistant Collector ..	Kurnool	{ Rámallakót .. .. Nandikótkur ..	834 1,323	94,698 72,741	1,45,217 1,83,295
			2,157	167,439	3,28,512
• General Deputy Collector ..	Pyápali	{ Pattikonda .. .. Koilkuntla	1,134 571	105,438 76,296	1,80,600 2,31,840
			1,705	181,734	4,12,440
General Deputy Collector ..	Nandyál	{ Nandyál .. .. Sirvel	894 623	78,282 57,197	1,87,411 1,51,163
			1,517	135,479	3,38,574
			5,379	484,652	10,79,526

• This is the existing division for the General Deputy Collector.

It puts the Head Assistant under two Sessions Judges.

Collector .. General Deputy Collector.	Ongole. Kumbum.	..... { Kumbum. Márkápur. Narsaraopet. Palnád.
Head Assistant Collector.	Vinukonda.	Vinukonda. Darsi.
General Dy. Collector or Assistant.	Ongole.	{ Ongole. Podili.

12. *Ongole*—The Board's arrangement is not good. The location of the Collector at Ongole, in a corner of the district, off the railway, and in about the most inaccessible place in the Presidency, seems inexpedient. ~~The Board's proposal also puts one Magistrate under two Sessions Judges. I submit~~ that the Collector ought to be on the railway at Vinukonda, which is much the most central position; and as a house and cutcherry must be built for him ~~at either place~~, he may as well be put at Vinukonda. The existing buildings at Ongole would suit the General Deputy Collector, ~~and he might, I submit,~~ be put there. The proposed divisions are shown below:—

The Govt consider

either at Ongole or Vinukonda who may

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Venukonda	....	....	....	....
General Deputy Collector ..	Ongole	Ongole	797	188,593	3,48,224
		Podili	564	55,592	....
		Darsi	616	68,164	....
			1,977	312,349	3,48,224
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vinukonda	Narsaraopet	712	128,791	3,36,424
		Vinukonda	666	66,977	1,29,707
		Palnád	1,057	125,799	3,27,814
			2,435	321,567	7,93,945
General Deputy Collector ..	Cumbum	Cumbum	1,044	109,851	1,37,313
		Márkápur	1,110	84,048	76,798
			2,154	193,899	2,14,111
			6,566	827,815	13,56,280

Cuddapah. The Board's arrangement making the Eight talukas into three divisions, one of four, one of three, and one of one taluk, and one anicut and as the Badvel people have to go to Pullampett, and the Kadiri people to Proddatur. It appears to first that the arrangements for the district ought to be considered in connection with those for Chittoor. The transfer of the Rayachoti taluk to the latter seems inadvisable. It comes within 12 miles of Cudd.ph and is easily accessible from that town. Its retention in Cuddapah would justify the formation of four subdivisions in that district, and with them only the district would in the opinion of Govt be under manned. The objection is that the district would then contain 7071 sq. miles, but it would be mainly a dry district with less than 45 lakhs of revenue, and it has the railway right through it. The divisions might be arranged as follows.

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Cuddapah	....	....	....	....
Head Assistant Collector ..	Proddutur	Proddutur	487	90,653	1,93,806
		Jammalamadugu ..	616	91,958	2,09,597
		Badvél	755	82,445	1,25,861
			1,858	265,056	5,29,244
General Deputy Collector ..	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	701	95,617	1,73,638
		Kadiri	1,165	116,252	1,25,440
			1,866	211,869	2,99,078
General Deputy Collector ..	Pullampet	Pullampet	979	134,366	2,03,595
		Sidhout	610	59,076	97,805
			1,589	193,442	3,01,400
General Deputy Collector or Passed Assistant.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	760	147,453	2,46,652
		Ráyachóti	998	92,541	1,19,462
			1,758	239,994	3,66,114
			7,071	910,361	14,95,836

Chittoor & Vellore. The Board's proposals are not satisfactory. The division proposed for the Chittoor district, viz. Chittoor, Vellore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Arcot, to Chittoor, Vellore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Arcot, to

to Pungamur and having
its length at right angles to
the natural directions of the
communications cannot
be accepted. Both Madana-
palli & Palmaner are retained
in Chittoor. The Govt. consider
that Palmaner should go
to Vellore, & Karvetnagar to
Chittoor, both Taluks thus
becoming more compact. The
areas of the three districts
would not be so equal as in
the Board's scheme, but they
would, the Govt think, be better
arranged for administration,
& the smallest of them, Vellore
will be the very richest in re-
venue & population, with
two talukes only, then will
be no need for a Sub-Collector
at Madanapalli. The
Board's scheme which gives
Board arrangement
an Head Assistant Collector
in Vellore for one taluke
& one Zamindari Division.

	Board's scheme.	Govt. scheme.
Cuddapah	6073	7071
Chittoor	5971	5471
Vellore.	4939	4435.

8

Inspector & Kanungoes. The
Such a change is insufficient
for an officer of that class.
Under the revised arrange-
ments, shown below, an
adequate charge is provided
for the H.A.C. Vellore.

—	Station.	Taluk.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Chittoor.			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Collector	Chittoor	.....	..	..	..
Head Assistant Collector ..	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle ..	831	104,462	1,49,928
		Váyalpád ..	836	106,125	1,63,928
			1,667	210,587	3,13,856
General Deputy Collector ..	Chandragiri	Chandragiri ..	548	93,151	84,748
		Kálahasti ..	874	118,022	1,75,003
		Kárvetnagar ..	943	275,830	1,79,862
			2,365	487,003	4,39,613
General Deputy Collector or Assistant.	Chittoor	Chittoor ..	771	171,907	2,15,751
		Punganúr ..	674	72,143	66,859
			1,445	244,050	2,82,572
			5,477	941,640	10,36,079
Vellore.					
Collector	Vellore	.....	..	..	..
		Wálajá	484	199,177	3,73,231
		Arcot	432	147,388	3,12,863
Sub-Collector	Ranipet	Arni	183	73,417	5,086
		Wándewásh ..	466	148,100	3,19,830
			1,565	568,082	10,11,010
Head Assistant Collector ..	Vellore	Vellore	454	170,216	1,85,081
		Pólúr	443	106,818	1,83,274
		Palmanér	439	41,815	66,154
		Gudiyátam	446	154,646	2,26,125
			1,782	473,495	6,60,634
General Deputy Collector ..	Tirupatur	Tirupatur	742	169,977	1,62,784
		Kangundi	346	45,184	22,959
			1,088	215,161	1,85,743
			4,435	1,256,738	18,57,387

Salem Two talukes are
taken from this district,
Omalúr, Tiruppatur, & the north
& one, Namakkal, on the
south. Hosur & Krishna-

under a Headquarters Assistant
at Dharmapuri Hill range
under a Deputy Collector, with
headquarters there. The Board
recommend which are Sha-
vier appointed. One Assistant
should always, if possible,
be posted to this district.

Trichinopoly. Namakal
must be transferred to the
Trichinopoly Lemiary Divi-
sion. Otherwise the Head Qrs.
will be under two Lemiary
Judges.

Coimbatore. The divisional
officer for the Coimbatore
Pollachi
Palakkad division should
be stationed at Pollachi.
The subdivisional arrange-
ments for the district are
satisfactory, but no better can
be suggested.

Vindyal. The junction of
Palni & Periyakulam taluks
under one officer is inconve-
nient as the Periyakulam
Dy Collr would have to pas
right round the Palni hills
to get to the Palni taluks.
It will be better to put
Palni & Vindyal together
& Periyakulam by itself
in the division consisting of
the three taluks from Coim-
batore. The headquarters should
be Dharapuram.

Madura

10. ~~Madura~~—The Board propose a Sub-Collector at Virudupatti with charge of two taluks, Sátúr and Srívilliputtur, transferred from Tinnevelly, and Tirumangalam. It would be better to put this officer at Madura and give him the three Madura taluks, putting the General Deputy Collector at Srívilliputtur as at present. This would save buildings, and facilitate the judicial arrangements (~~vide paragraph 21 infra~~). The district must have two European officers, besides the General Deputy Collector.

20. *Tinnevelly*—The divisions and officers in this district remain as at present, the only change being transfer of the General Deputy Collector's division to Madura.

8. Besides the revision
of Subdivisions in the new

districts there are others which are in the opinion of Govt necessary and which ought to be included in the Cadre. They are. (1) the addition of a Sub division in Bellary when the Head Assistant has a very large (2467 Sq. miles) and inconvenient charge; an additional Subdivision in Godaveri, Chingleput (already sanctioned by the Govt of India in 1884); and the amalgamation of the Malabar Wynad with the Nilgiris the whole being placed under a Asst Collector, instead of as at present under a Head Assistant & a Deputy Collr. These changes are in the opinion of Govt very necessary.

Letter 2.13.24.1884 No 1033.

9. The existing subdivisions & changes in the districts, therefore proposed by the Board, & which were adopted by Govt are shown in the annexed statement.

Districts.	Existing.					Board.					This order.				
	Collectors, Temporary Deputy Collectors, or Assistants.	Sub and Principal Assistant Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant, &c., Collectors	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Passed Assistants.	Total.	Sub, &c., Collectors.	Head Assistant Collectors.	General Deputy Collectors.	Deputy Collectors or Assistants.	Total.
1. Ganjam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
2. Vizagapatam	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
3. Godávari	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	6
4. Kistna	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	6
5. Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
6. Kurnool	1	..	2	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	..	3
7. Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
8. Bellary	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	4
9. Anantapur	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
10. Nellore	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
11. Chingleput	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3
12. Madras	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
13. Chittoor	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
14. Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
15. South Arcot	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
16. Tanjore	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
17. Trichinopoly	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
18. Madura	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	3
19. Tinnevelly	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
20. Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
21. Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3
22. Salem	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	2	1	4	..	1	1	1	3
23. Nilgiris	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	2
24. Malabar	1	1	2	3†	6	1	2	3‡	1	7	1	2	2‡	1	6
25. South Canara	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	3
	21*	15	24	25	85	15	23	28	24	90	14	25	32	20	91
Add Treasuries	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	..	24
	..	..	..	46	106	..	..	52	..	114	..	..	56	..	115

* Madras excluded. † Cochin included. ‡ Wynâd included. ‖ Wynâd excluded.

Owing to the formation of new districts the number of charges is thus increased by 9 in charging treasuries. The number of subdivisional charges held by Europeans however remains the same, and is in the opinion of Govt sufficient;

10. The charges entered under Deputy Collectors or Assistants will be filled almost entirely by Natives. The number of such charges held by Europeans and Eurasians also remains the same as at present.

State of the Revenue hereby
[illegible] available. The result
would be considerably [illegible]
longer employment of
Uncovenanted agency, in
other words a permanent
increase to the staff of Deputy
Collectors. This for this reason
also the G. I. can be allowed
in the Financial Department.
This measure was also a part
of the scheme for improving the
district administration already
sent before the Secretary of State
and has been approved for
immediate adoption in para
6 of his despatch dated 18 June
1885 No 68 (Public). The present
financial position however
precludes the Govt from giving
effect to this sanction and
will observe to the increased
number of charges now decided
on, the establishment of Deputy Collectors
should be revised. Of the strength
of the Civil Services which the
Govt considers necessary for
which it is intended to ask
it is conceded, there will ordinarily
be about six posts available for the
20 charges entered in the above
statement as tenable by Assistants
in Deputy Collectorships. According
The number of Deputy Collectors
remains with 70; and the
grading is shown in
the margin. The cost
in excess of present establishment
will be Rs 5300 per annum.
To provide for the
permanent Deputy Collectors
and also for cases when Assistant
Collectors are not [illegible]

		Number.	Pay.
First grade @	700	1	700
Second Do	600	6	3600
Third Do	500	11	5500
Fourth Do	400	24	9600
Fifth Do	300	17	5100
Sixth Do	250.	11	2750
		70	27250
Forty six Deputy Collrs Existing			17850
Sixteen Do Temporary. (average of last three years)			4100
			21960
Excess			5300

power of appointing Temporary Deputy Collectors must be maintained.

Under the Board's scheme Subdivisional officers establishments are provided. Mr. Gaster's scheme, but this is for the present disallowed by the Sec. of State. The Offices of Sub Collectors & Head Assistants will, under the alterations proposed by Government of India, cost the same as at present. For Deputy Collectors, there are now existing 23, Gemil Deputy Collectors' Offices, costing Rs. 3010, and an average number of 16 Temporary Deputy Collectors' Offices at Rs 74 each, Rs 1184; total Rs 4194. Fifty-two Offices will be wanted costing, at the present rate Rs 130 each, or Rs 6760; Excess Rs 2566 per annum or Rs 30792 per annum.

11 P
39

Then Voluntary Offices at Rs
2332 each, & then die Joint Pen
Establishments at Rs 173 — total
2505
2505 each, or Rs 7575 per
annum will be wanted.

44. The Board's figures on account of additional District Munsif's Courts, which are apparently based on information obtained from Mr. Hutchins, may, probably, be accepted; and also their figures under Police, Medical Subordinates and travelling allowances. The Board have included nothing for medical officers, of whom two Surgeons and three Assistant Surgeons will be wanted. I put them down as for second-class stations. There will be no increase of charge under *Jails*.

The Govt. of Ind. unnecessary to provide Hospital Assistants for the Pension officers

45. The annual increased cost resulting from the formation of three new districts may then be stated as follows :—

		RS.
Increased cost of the Civil Service ~~cannot be accurately estimated, but~~ may be put down as not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a-month, or per annum	.. ..	72,000
Additional Deputy Collectors, 5,300×12 =	.. ..	63,600
Collector's offices, ~~2,505~~ 2515×12 =	.. ..	~~30,060~~ 30,180
Subdivisional offices, 2,557×12 =	.. ..	30,684
Travelling allowances in new districts, 917×3 =	.. ..	2,751
Miscellaneous charges in new districts, 700×3 =	.. ..	2,100
Two additional District Munsifs, Rs. 760 a month with miscellaneous charges, Rs. 320 = total 1,080×12 =	..	12,960
Police Treasury Guards, Rs. 3,432, General, Rs. 29,208	..	32,640
*Medical Services**—		
Two Surgeons, @ Rs. 10,600 =	21,200	
Three Assistant Surgeons, @ Rs. 2,071 =	6,213	
Three clerks and three servants, @ Rs. 628 =	1,884	
~~Hospital Assistants, three for Collectors and seven for General Deputy Collectors = 10, @ Rs. 675 =~~	~~6,750~~	29297 ~~36,047~~
		2,82,842

~~H. E. S. 14-8-86.~~

* The charges under this head are averaged from the budget.

Besides this annual charge the scheme will entail an outlay which is necessary building to which the Board instead four Courts of Inquiry,

line.

but which is likely to consi-
derably exceed that sum.
Probably between five and
six lakhs will be wanted.

W.

(. 1886.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 192

From Sec to Govt of Jammu
Home Dept
Simla 1st dept

Dated Dec 2nd 1885

Received Jan 5th 1886

Enclosures

No. 2012

SUBJECT.

Registration of suits
in Civil Courts regarding
the measures for improving
the internal administra-
tion of the Province

#1112/13 Rec

Home Department,
(Public)
Calcutta The 2 December 1885.

CURRENT NO. 523

No. 2012 34

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

SIR,

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

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

F. Daikes
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Subject.
Measures for improving the internal administration of the Madras Presidency.

* No. 1323 dated 25 July 1885
~~No. dated~~
No. 1448 dated 20 August 1885

Fin. Dept. No. 22 of 7/1/85.
Transferred to the Revenue Department.
N. Dis (Order) for Rees
Order Under &c

The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to G.Os Nos. 1916 dated 13 August & No. 2114 dated 10 Sept. 1885, with the request that they will submit their proposals at very early date.

26-5-14 BT

20-5-14

15-10-15

12-7-23 II

28-6-43 II

Remarks

