31-8-13
26-2-13

Revenue (1897) Department.

ROUTINE SERIES.

G.O., No. 1617

DATED 30 aug 13

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition from the Village Munsiffo of Madanapalle Taluk, Cuddapah Dt. is disposed of under Para 2 of Collection Rules.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

0
18 4,000—19-7-97.

Revenue (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 7128

List

Order A no 1617 dt 30 aug 97

para 2 of Petition

Rules

7128/97.

From

The Village Munsiffs
of Madanapalle Tqr,
Cuddapah Dt.

No.

Dated 12th August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

To The Petitioners Dtd. 2-9-97

P.R.
25 aug 97

SUBJECT.

Praying for increase
of pay

Cad 25/10/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Madanapalle

12th August 1897.

PETITION

To 684.

REVENUE DEPT

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
18 AUG 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, G.C.M.G.
Governor in Council
Madras

The humble memorial of the undersigned village munsiffs of Madanapalle Taluk
Respectfully showeth.

That the duties your petitioners have to perform in their villages are innumerable. In his village a village magistrate is a Revenue officer, a munsiff, a magistrate, a police officer, an Abkari officer and in short he has to perform all the duties that Government expects from the various Departments established by it. From time to time different functionaries in a mufassil visit the village & they look to the village magistrate for help. A police officer expects him to detect criminals. An Engineer or a Local fund officer looks on him for assistance in Public works. An officer of the Abkari Department seeks his help in discovering cases of illicit distillations or

illicit manufacture of salt. A forest officer imposes duties on him of issuing grazing permits and generally conserveating the forest. When officers of the vaccination department visit the village he has to wander with them from hamlet to hamlet and house to house to procure children for vaccination and to get them calves for extracting lymph. Their visit is more frequent in a year than that of any other excepting Revenue Officers. Civil court peons often visit the village with summonses or decrees and call for his cooperation in the execution there of. Revenue officers viz the Divisional officer, Tahsildar, Revenue Inspectors visit the villages too frequently and always require the village magistrate's attendance for various works. Besides helping each of the above description of officers in their public duties the village magistrate has to provide them with carts and procure supplies for them in all seasons. For the slightest error or any most trifling omission on his part due to causes beyond his control or to any peculiar circumstances the village magistrate is at once charged with disobedience, impertinance, indifference, insubordination etc reported and punished either with heavy fines (which the slightest and most lenient punishment) or suspended. It is to be imagined what leasure a village magistrate can command amidst so much work. Then comes his legitimate & most important duty of collection. If there happens a delay of one or two days over the prescribed time in remittance or if there is a slight delay in collection due to his engagement in other public duty the village magistrate is at once suspected of bad motive and if he is a permanent village magistrate he is either warned or suspended or if he unfortunately happens to be a nominee on behalf of a minister he is once for all dismissed for temporary inability. For instances of laxity in rendering help to vaccinators long terms of suspensions are awarded to the village magistrate. At no time (petitioners are not going too far in their statement) was any leniency shown to him in such cases. He is dealt with quite an iron rod. Exclusive of all these he has to maintain his diary, his registers and other accounts. It is considered his duty when famine arrives to induce ryots to apply for loans he is worried and threatened with dismissal if he did not produce loan applications

from his villagers. He is to Estimate the value of the lands property of a loan applicant and if after a lapse of time the land becomes valueless for various causes he is either made to make good the deficit or punished for incorrect valuation. The village Tappal System has recently been added to his multifarious duties. While so much work is imposed on him the pay given to him is not worth mentioning. It ranges from Rs 5 to 7 in the Sub Division, Rs 5 being below a Talaiz peons pay & six or seven Rupees being not worthy of his village position. To have a high Sounding designation of a village Munsiff & Magistrate & to draw a pay of Rs: 5 or 6 considerably lowers the position of a village Magistrate in the Eyes of any being. He was happy when he had no pay at all. He was satisfied with his Inams only because he had been preserved his dignity and because his position then was not equal to that of his own Salaries or duties as it has now been made by the equality in pay (the difference of one rupee being not much). The Carnam who is placed under him as a gumastah gets greater pay doing the sole duty of keeping certain cultivation accounts. In these parts the carnam's being burdened by caste they claim

superiority even in official position (as they always do in Social) by reason of receiving greater pay than a Reddi and always behave insubordinately with their Reddies. Being far from proportionated remuneration to the work rendered by him to Government the pay of a village Magistrate has only served to degrade his reputation in Social position.

Before concluding this memorial the memorialists beg also to bring to notice that the pay of Rs 5 or 6 given to them is barely sufficient to maintain them for half a month if they are in Head-Quarters to which they are often summoned for various works. Out of their pay they have to spare a portion to purchase papers to stitch registers & diaries also to purchase needle, thread and also sealing wax & gum etc. They are never supplied with Stationary by the Tahsildar which they always require for writing reports to the Police, Sub Magistrate Tahsildars etc -

Under the foregoing circumstances the memorialists most respectfully solicit that His Excellency the Governer in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the facts stated in the preceding paras and raise the official position of the memorialists by raising their pay in proportion to their duties and

responsibilities and by directing the Tahsildar to Supply them with necessary Stationary Every Year.

For this act of justice Equity and Support Memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Madanapalle

G. Venkatarattnam Reddi

B. Ramanna Pantulu

G. Subbarayudu

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____ } 189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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