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Collectors Report on the Village Police

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Report No. 131, dated 30th December 1854, from Mr. F. N. Maltby,
Collector of Kanara, to the Board of Revenue on Reforming
the Village Police.

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: Collector's Report on the village Police.

Title

:

Edition

:

Year of Publication:

Preliminary Pages:

1 to 4

=

4

Main Book

:

1 to 12

=

12

Supplimentary pages

:

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=

Total Pages

=

16 8 Shells

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Mr. F. N. Maltby's report deals with the arrangements necessary for reforming the village police and the bearing of this question upon the Revenue administration.

He prefaces his report with a short history of the police of the district which he says consists partly of a village police and partly of a stipendiary police. He then describes the village police which consists of three classes, viz., potails or heads of villages, the shanbhogues or karnams and the ugranies or village peons. None of these classes, he points out, are remunerated by rent free lands, inams or kistbundi deductions, but are paid by yearly or monthly stipends which are very inadequate. He next details the causes owing to which the post of potail has come to be less and less coveted and the remedy he says lies in raising their remuneration. The same remarks he thinks apply though in different degrees to the shanbhogues and ugranies. He also points out that the number of shanbhogues and ugranies is very inadequate. This fact leads him to consider, a peculiarity in the village establishment viz., the shanbhogues becoming so to say the potails superiors instead of their servants.

He then goes on to describe how a good deal of their power has passed into the hands of monegars, a class of servants intermediate between the village police and the taluk authorities. The next point dealt with in the report is the duties of the ugranies which originally of a police nature latterly came to be of a revenue nature. Coming to the qualifications of the ugranies, the report says that they possess none of the qualifications considered necessary by Government for their efficiency as a rural police. In this connexion he brings to notice of the Board the necessity for an entire reconstruction of the police owing to an increase in wealth and population.

He then takes up the subject of stipendiary police classified into the police of the towns, the armed sibbundies who patrol the large lines of commerce and the checkbundi duffdars or peons stationed at the police tannah and urges the necessity of extending such police. This extension is pointed out to have been successful in putting down crime so far as it has been carried out and the success is attributed to the transfer of the magistracy from the Judge to the Collector.

Before proceeding to propose an increase in the expenditure of the police establishments which is necessary to make the reforms successful, the report compares the proportion of the expenditure to the revenue in this and other districts chiefly Coimbatore.

The report also points out how by making every town support its own police, the increase in the expenditure of the stipendiary police can be effected without any cost to the State.

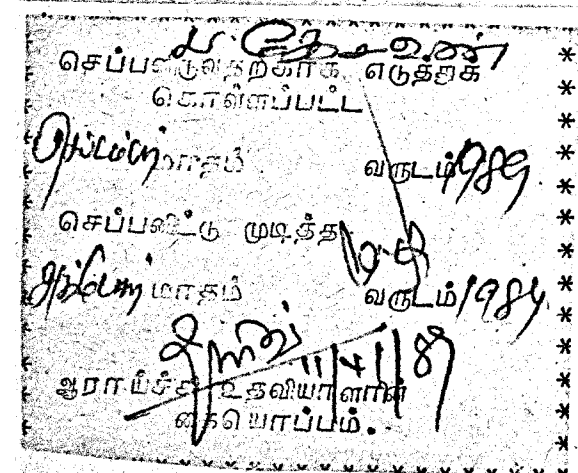
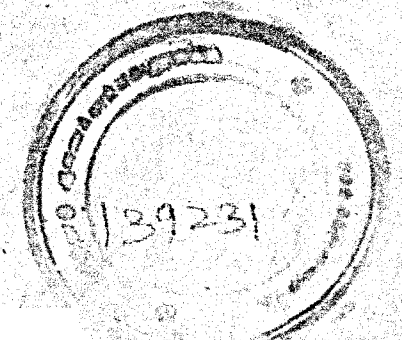
It is further pointed out that the revenue establishment should also be reorganized as an essential preliminary to the revenue survey of the district, which is said to be at hand. In conclusion the report says that the time is remarkably favourable for the review as the revision of the moturpha tax is in progress, as also the opening of large lines of road, and winds up by remarking that cultivation and trade are greatly extending and that therefore the increased outlay will be compensated by the increase in revenue.

14th October 1919.

P. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR,

for Collector.

22/10/1919



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No. 131.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY, MANGALORE,

30th December 1854.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
BOARD OF REVENUE,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

With reference to the instructions of the Board of Revenue contained in their proceedings of the 21st November, I have the honor to report upon the arrangements necessary for reforming the village police of this district, and to submit an account of the present condition of the village police and of its emoluments, the amount required to place it on a proper footing, the resources now available, and the net amount still wanting both in land and money.

2. It will be convenient if I preface the suggestions which I have to offer with a few remarks upon the previous history and present condition of the police of this district in doing so I shall have occasion to shew that while the population and property of the country have very greatly increased the establishments necessary for their protection have not increased in proportion. I shall also have occasion to shew that many changes which are in progress in the social condition of the people are at the same time tending to diminish the motives which rendered the office of potail or head of a village an object of ambition to the villagers and consequently prevent our depending as much as formerly on the gratuitous services of the community as local Magistrates. It is therefore with much satisfaction that I respond to the Board's call to lay before them a plan of reform although at the same time I feel that it is a task of difficulty.

3. I would first beg to observe that the police of this district consists partly of a village police and partly of a stipendiary police, properly so called, and to the condition of both of these I shall have to call the attention of the Board. I think it will appear that the present arrangement is good, and that it requires rather extension than alteration, with the exception of a few matters of process in which it is desirable to revert to the principles of the Regulations of 1816, from which considerable deviations have in practice gradually been made.

4. The village police of the district consist of potails, Shanbagues or accountants, answering in same respect to the karnams of other districts and ogranies or village peons. There are no toties or taliaries, or town-watchman, or any other officers answering to that class of servants existing in other districts. Nor are any of these I have named remunerated by rent free lands, inams or kistbundy deductions. They are paid by monthly or yearly stipends.

5. I find it stated in a report made by Mr. Read in 1815 that none of these servants received any fixed pay during the Sultan's Government, but as the asophs and amildars could not do without them they were always privately supported by contributions permitted to be made for them. "They were besides always favored in their rents and exempted in a great measure from various burdensome duties exacted of the other inhabitants." At the commencement of our Government a small salary was appointed to each of these offices, but so small that it could not in itself have rendered the office of potail at least, an object of ambition if the other reasons for which it was valued had actually ceased. They did not entirely cease. But as they gradually diminished it was to be expected that the office would be less and less coveted, and I observe that so early as 1815 when Mr. Read was writing, this process had become apparent. In a subsequent passage Mr. Read says: "under the Sultan's Government many wishing to become shanbagues paid a nuzzer for it, and even now the situation is in general eagerly coveted, but that of potail seems to be held in less estimation. Many instances can be adduced of potails in Canara throwing up their situation, proceeding, I imagine, from the following causes." In our early settlements it was soon discovered that the rent of almost every potail was much lower than those of the other ryots, which though justifiable in former times when subjected to various exactions and burdensome duties was no longer so under our Government, and their rents have all in consequence been raised to the common level. It was likewise found that in all village supplies they evaded contributing their personal shares either of provisions or coolies throwing all the burden on the other ryots.

6. From these passages it is clear that as far as we have succeeded in suppressing forced contributions, forced labour and other irregular exactions so far have we diminished some of the motives for which the responsibilities of the office of potail were undertaken, and in this district I believe that this has been the case to a very great extent.

7. At the same time the duties and responsibilities of the office have been very greatly increased and none is more dreaded than the constant liability to be called before the Courts, Civil and Criminal, before the Civil Courts as witnesses to documents and evidences as to the possession of lands proved by the payment of the Government revenue, in before the Criminal Courts as witnesses to depositions and confessions and members of inquests.

8. Still the office is generally desired because the above motives have not altogether ceased and there are other reasons which make it a desirable post. The holder of the office is generally a muktessar of the village pagoda and as such shares in its revenues and there are still many legitimate and honorable motives for desiring it besides the fear of a rival obtaining it and exercising the authority which it confers.

9. But to constitute an efficient village magistracy the motives which have diminished and it is to be hoped will still further diminish must be supplied by something else and this I believe must be an adequate pecuniary remuneration. The legitimate influence attached to the office with a small monthly salary will render it honorable and influential.

10. That the remuneration now given is quite inadequate, is clear from the fact that there are in the zillah 1,969 potails whose pay averages Rs. 5-15-3 per annum, and in some cases amounts to half a rupee.

11. The same remarks apply though in different degrees to the shanbagues and oogramies. Their pay is higher but still quite inadequate. In the case of the shanbagues the pecuniary remuneration ought to be almost the whole inducement and with the oogramies still more should this be the case.

12. The shanbagues are 295 in number or 1 to 6 potails their pay averaging Rs. 70-0-0 per annum, or less than Rs. 6 a month being 1-0-5 per cent on the revenue accounted for by them.

13. The Oogramies are only 473 in number for the whole zillah being one to four potails their pay averaging Rs. 26-11-6 per annum or about Rs. 2-4-0 per month.

14. When it is remembered that the whole of the Revenue administration is carried on through these servants in addition to their police duties it is clear that with regard to the two latter classes the numbers are inadequate, and that with regard to all of them the pay is insufficient.

15. In addition to this the above numbers indicate a peculiarity in the village establishments of the district. It will be observed that there are six potails to one shanbogue. The result of this is that the shanbogue instead of being as the regulations suppose a servant of the potail is in fact his superior. He is the administrative servant of a magany in which there are several potails. He is a man of better education than the potails generally: he is better paid: he is not an hereditary village servant so much as member of the talook revenue establishment. This is not an arrangement of late date as will be seen from a passage in which Mr. Read in 1815 describes the duties of the village establishments as they then existed, in which he distinctly describes the shanbagues as convening and exercising authority over "the potails under them".

16. From these causes, the authority of the Potails has, I think throughout the district, been much on the decline. Discouraged by feeling their influence decrease, receiving no adequate remuneration, and superseded by the more active shanbagues, they have failed to maintain their proper position, and the power which they ought to exercise has very much passed from them.

17. It has also passed a good deal into the hands of a class of servants intermediate between the village police and the talook authorities called in this district monegars as revenue servants and as police servants sub-officers of police of these there are from 2 to 5 in each talook. As Revenue servants they are the superiors of the potails within their range or feerka, and this has led to their superseding them in a great degree in their police duties as sub-officers of police their duty is to hold inquests and to make the preliminary investigations in the event of a crime of a serious nature occurring. But in addition to this, I found that in many parts of the district the Tahsildars were in the habit of referring to them charges of all kinds for preliminary investigation and of deciding upon their reports a large number of petty cases. The cause of this practice was alleged to be the incapacity of the potails to dispose of these cases, and the hardship of summoning the parties from a distant village to the cusbah, on the mere complaint of the prosecutor. Whether it is desirable to give the power thus exercised to these officers is a matter for careful consideration but there is no doubt of the practice being as the regulations are now framed illegal and as such I directed its discontinuance.

18. With the small number of oogramies which I have mentioned above, viz., 473 for the whole zillah, or one to two thousand inhabitants, and in the absence of any village watchmen or toties, who in other districts are generally employed as guides, messengers, letter deliverers, etc., it will be easily imagined that the want of such a class of persons is much felt. The consequent state of the village establishments and the shift resorted to, is well and accurately described by Mr. Chamier from whose report I quote the following passage:

Present occupation of the oogramies.

"The oogramies in these talooks who correspond to the Taliaries of the Carnatic are at present from unavoidable circumstances, but seldom engaged in the customary occupation of a

village police or that of preventing and detecting crimes, and assisting the potails in preserving the peace. Without their aid the magany shanbagues could never discharge the many duties devolving upon them, and the want of an adequate establishment of talook peons obliges the Tahsildars also occasionally to avail themselves of their services. The chief employment of the oogramies is to attend upon the shanbagues, carry their duffers, help them in surveying lands, bring together the parties in revenue cases referred to them, take part in the collection of the revenue and delivers into the custody of the Tahsildars criminals apprehended by the potails. Their duties are not confined to one or two villages, but extend to the whole magany, unless there should be more than one oogramy in it in which case the range of each is somewhat more limited.

Bettagars.

"Although the oogramies themselves have been thus taken from their proper employment as a village police the necessity for the services of a person acting under the immediate orders of the potail has still remained. A practice has consequently existed from time out of mind of securing the services of a billawar, by relieving him from the obligation of personally furnishing his share of labour and supplies. Should the billawar be the sub-renter of abkarry which in Beku is often the case, the potail makes him some return for his services by rendering him assistance in the collection of his dues. Through the agency of these persons, who are termed bettagars and whose office is said to be hereditary, the potails are enabled to forward reports to the Tahsildars communicate with neighbouring heads of villages, collect supplies and to call into their aid the Tahsildars, shanbagues or oogramies according to the nature of the emergency which may render their presence necessary.

Want of qualifications in the present oogramies.

"Concurring as I humbly do in the views embodied in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Minutes of Consultation alluded to I think the system now prevailing in these talooks is open to the objection that the oogramies bear more the character of a general than of a local police. Most of them are not even natives of these talooks whilst many are employed in other maganies than those in which their own villages are situated, in consequences of which they frequently absent themselves and are not to be found at their post when an emergency occurs. Very few of them possess land and thus having no common bond of interest or association with the cultivating classes, they are not felt by the latter to belong to their number a radical defect in a system, which to be effective should secure the aid and co-operation of the people and adopt itself to their customs and usages. It is certain moreover that most of the oogramies look upon their situation merely as stepping stones to employment in the talook police, an expectation which has the pernicious effect of rendering them impatient and discontented and totally unfit for a cheerful performance of their duties. Thus the oogramies in these talooks are merely an inferior class of peons and possess none of the qualifications considered by the Government in paragraph 11 to be essential to their efficiency as a rural police."

19. If while the above facts are kept in mind it is remembered that population has doubled since the present establishments were formed and that wealth has increased in a much higher proportion it will I think be evident that an entire reconstruction of the Police of the district is now called for.

20. Before proceeding however to state the amount of increase which appears to me to be called for in the village establishments it is necessary that I should observe that in this district in addition to the village police there is a stipendiary police co-operating with the village police. Under this head must be classed the police of the towns, the armed sibbandies who patrol the large lines of commerce in the Ballaghaut and the Chiekbundy Duffadars and peons stationed at the police tannah throughout the district.

21. As the province differs I believe considerably from other provinces in this respect I have prepared the accompanying map* to show at a glance the distribution of the stipendiary police.

22. It is obvious that the police of the larger towns must be stipendiary and I believe that throughout the province the object should be to give to the village police the support of an efficient stipendiary police without superseding it in the exercise of its proper functions. I most fully concur with the Government in their sentiments as to the danger of interfering with the villagers in the management of their own affairs, and of intruding into the villages a set of corrupt strangers, but at the same time there must be, I think, a more organized general police or the watchmen of one village will be the thieves of another as is now too often the case in the toty and tallary district.

23. I think therefore that in this province at the same time that the village police is reconstructed according to the increased wants of the country, the stipendiary system may safely and advantageously be extended and that this extension is necessary.

24. In recommending this course it is satisfactory to me to be able to state that as far as it has been carried it has been successful. In the Ballaghaut Talook a police has been employed much as I believe is the case on the great Trunk Road of Bengal armed peons are stationed along the road at frequent intervals, and often accompany the merchants on their journey and the robberies which used to be so frequent are now of rare occurrence. The

checkbundy tannahs are most decidedly popular, and I have frequent petitions for their establishment on new lines of road and they always form the nucleus of a village. On a line of road being altered, the villagers have applied for the removal of the tannah to the place, where they proposed to build shops signifying their willingness to build the new police office at their own expense.

25. A comparison between the state of the district at present and 39 years ago shews that its institutions however imperfect have been far from unsuccessful. At the time when it was proposed to transfer the magistracy from the Judge to the Collector Mr. Read described the state of the district as it then was. "It is a province, he said, of great extent and so fruitful of crimes that when the present Judge and Magistrate took charge of it in the beginning of January 1815, he found 436 persons who had been apprehended at different times, but either not examined or not committed consequently was unable to enter upon the trial of a single Civil Suit before the month of May, the number of Criminal examinations taken for six months ending in June last being no less than 1,367. Robberies attended with murder have been extremely common while crimes of lesser magnitude are also very numerous from the depravity of the inhabitants themselves, and the temptations and encouragements which an extensive frontier and foreign and inland trade generally create."

26. The present state of the district contrasts favorably with this description, since notwithstanding the increase of population since 1815, and the great development of trade and wealth crime has of late years most decidedly decreased and the proportion of convictions to crimes very largely increased.

27. I believe that this favorable change is mainly owing to the change of system which took place at the period above mentioned, by which the whole force of Government servants are made instrumental in the detection of crime and a single authority charged with the care of the district was substituted for two distinct and often rival authorities presiding over distinct and rival establishments. It shows I think that under this system the village establishment and the stipendiary police can be brought into efficient action, both looking up to the same head for advancement or for censure and both working under the authority who has the best means of information at his command.

28. These facts give every reason to hope that by placing our present establishments on an adequate footing without any innovation upon the existing system an efficient police, may be established. To place them on an adequate footing I consider that the village establishments must be reconstructed, the town police establishments must be increased according to the increase of the towns, and along each of our great lines of trade the stipendiary police at the checkbundy tannahs, should be increased in proportion to the increased traffic.

29. To make these reforms successful it is necessary at the same time that the pay of the officers exercising police authority should be rendered adequate to the duties which devolve upon them and it will be my duty to recommend an increased outlay on this account.

30. But before proceeding further when I shall have to propose a very serious increase to the present expense of the police establishments of the district it is desirable that I should shew what is the present outlay as compared with the revenue and as compared with the establishments of other districts.

31. I have stated above that there are no inams in this district for police purposes. The whole charge for the village sibbendy is Rs. 45,897 on a jumabundy of more than nineteen lacks.

32. I have not at hand the means of instituting a correct comparison with many districts and to avoid swelling this report to too great a length, I will suppose Coimbatore to afford a fair standard of comparison. In that district I learn that 7 per cent of the assessment is allotted to the village police in five shares, viz. two-fifths to the potail, two-fifths to the Kurnum and one-fifth to the oograny or toty. At this rate the sum available in Canara calculated on the last jumabundy would be Rs. 1,34,347 instead of Rs. 45,897. If therefore the increase which I propose to the village establishments should entail an increased outlay of Rs. 88,450 it would only raise the establishment to that of Coimbatore.

33. With regard to the stipendiary police it appears to me that every town ought to support its own police and if the town moturpha instead of being abolished is applied as I consider it should be to that purpose, the increase which I recommend cannot be considered as involving any expense to the state. The increase in the number and salary of the Police administrative officers is only proportion to the increase of population and the advance of wealth.

34. I find it impossible in this report to abstain from all allusion to the bearing of the present question upon the Revenue administration of the district. The time cannot be far distant when a general revenue survey of the district must be undertaken. The most noble the Governor-General has suggested that this should at once be done and certainly it cannot be long delayed. In recommending therefore a thorough reorganization of the village establishments and general police, I consider that the revenue establishments are at the same time reconstructed and I need hardly say that such a measure is an essential preliminary to the proposed survey adequately paid village officials will be essential to that undertaking. I need only request that this may be kept in mind when the proposed outlay is considered.

35. I now proceed to sketch in outline the measures which I consider necessary with the view of reforming the police of the district. The measures which I deem necessary are the division of the Soopah talook into the two talooks of Soopah and Yallapoor, the establishment of a Peishcar's Cutcherry at Karkal and Neeleishwer. The raising all Peishcars to the rank of Deputy Tahsildars on a salary rising to Rs. 70. The increase of the tannahs on the new lines of commerce. The increase of the police in the larger towns. The reconstruction of the village police by modifying the number of potails allotting to each potail an oograny by modifying the number of shanbognes, and adjusting the extent of their divisions, and by allotting to each of these village servants an adequate salary based on the extent of their responsibilities.

36. I proceed to remark upon each of these subjects beginning with the last.

37. It is impossible within the limits of a report like the present to do more than lay down a general view of the measures recommended and I must proceed on the supposition that the percentage of the revenue allowed in Coimbatore would not be deemed excessive here.

38. There are in this district 1,369 potails. If these were reduced by the union of villages to 1,500 the sum available would afford an average salary of about Rs. 36 to each.

39. There are at present 295 shanbognes. If they were increased to 497 the percentage would afford a salary of Rs. 108 or Rs. 9 per month to each or I would rather say Rs. 6-8-0 to each shanbogue and Rs. 2-8-0 to a dufterbund.

40. As a salary of Rs. 36 a year or Rs. 3 per month about 746 oogranies or one oograny to every two potails would be available.

41. Comparing this calculation with the suggestions of the Tassildars and the revisions made in my office they stand as follows:—

	Potails.	Salary	Shanbognes.	Salary.	Oogranies.	Salary.
At present	1,369	11,722	295	21,536	473	12,639
Tassildars' recommendation	1,261	82,8*1	422	23,146	860	30,546
Fheristadars' revision	1,540	55,440	490	23,540	1,056	31,500
Estimated at 7 per cent	1,500	58,739	500	53,739	746	26,869

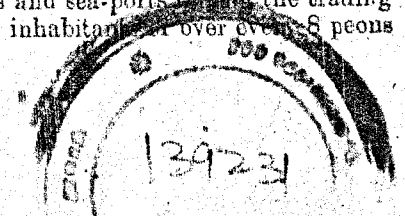
42. It would be useless to go further into detail at present. I think the above statement shews that an allowance of 7 per cent on the revenue would admit of a revision of the establishment so as to place it at once on a satisfactory footing which might hereafter be improved by the further union of villages and decrease in the number of potails and increase in that of oogranies. In the meanwhile the number of shanbognes might be less and that of oogranies greater than is shewn in the last estimate. Nothing but a careful investigation carried on in each talook could adjust these details a general plan is all that can now be offered. I will only here observe that the sheristadars table was constructed on an estimate of the wants of each talook. I have endeavoured to test its merits by taking the percentage allowed in another district. The result I think shews that the outlay proposed would be reasonable. It certainly would not afford a large number of servants or higher remuneration than is requisite. Until the Government shall have sanctioned some such proposition it would be useless to go into more minute details.

43. With regard to the question whether the village police should be paid in money or land I would advise that the pay of the oogranies should be half in cash and half by deduction of beriz on their bona fide property the objection of this is to prevent strangers being thrust in by the Tahsildars. The pay of the oogranies might be regulated in the same way or two-thirds in money and one-third by deduction of beriz. That of the shanbognes should be in cash.

44. I come next to the stipendiary police and this subject I have to observe that our old towns have increased and new towns have sprung up without any adequate police establishments being provided. For instance the town of Coompta contains eight thousand inhabitants besides being an emporium of a trade to the value of Rs. 48,00,000 * on resort of thousands of merchants and sea-faring men during the trading season. New lines of trade are opened out and the trade springing up must be protected.

45. It is so obvious that when population and wealth increase increased establishments are necessary that I need not dwell upon this subject.

46. I find that at the rate of one peon to every thousand inhabitants of the larger towns, and every fifteen hundred of the rural population an increase of one hundred and seventy six peons is required. This includes the peons employed in serving summons, guarding prisoners, purveying supplies, etc. and takes no note of the moving population of other districts which through the roads and sea-ports during the trading season. One Duffadar or Lance Naik to every ten thousand inhabitants or over even 8 peons shows an increase necessary of 39 Duffadars.



47. When it is remembered that there are no town watchmen in the district it will appear that at the very least this number is required to put the police on an efficient footing.

* Marked B.

48. The * accompanied is my sberistadar's estimate of the additions required in different parts of the district.

49. I beg here to repeat that the town taxes appear to me to be the source whence the salaries of the town police should be paid leaving the present establishment available for the tanahs throughout the district. The calculation given above is intended rather to show that an increase is decidedly required than to prescribe the actual extent a peon to every thousand inhabitants will often be quite insufficient.

50. The next measure required is either the division of our large talooks or which I think sufficient raising the position and increasing the establishments of the Peishcars. The effect of this measure is to divide the talook with reference to Police but to leave it undisturbed or nearly so as a revenue division. It is absolutely essential that the officers who hold such extensive jurisdictions should be adequately paid and that they should have suitable establishments which is not at present the case. I would recommend that the establishments be on the same scale as that of the Deputy Tahsildar of Sadasbigur.

51. With regard to the pay of the Peishcars I would recommend that it should be raised in proportion to length of service from 50 to 70 Rupees. I believe that it will be found that the Peishcars' divisions are equal to the talooks of the N. W. Provinces. By a graduated increase in the salary of the Peishcar the Collector is spared the embarrassment of either neglecting the claim established by length of service or of raising to Tasildaries those whose qualifications are perhaps inferior to those of others.

52. Two new Peishcaries are urgently required one at Karkal now the site of a Moonsiff's Court a large and increasing town remote from the Tahsildar's station, the other at Neleishwer in the south of the Bekul Talook. The latter is very urgently required as there is no portion of the district in which the influence of Government is less felt. The police map which accompanies this shows at a glance how weak the police force is in that part of the Province, and both for police and revenue purposes it is necessary that the Government should assume its proper functions in a part of the district in which the claims of rural classes to the land are beginning to engender much animosity.

53. The division of the Soopah talook into two talooks is also a measure requisite for the efficient management of that extensive division both in police and revenue. The northern half of the talook is separated from the southern by the Rala nuddy which in the rains is almost impassable. The northern half will be traversed by the new road from Hullial to Sadasbigur and the traffic will certainly be very large. Cultivation is extending rapidly and to meet the increased work an increased establishment is urgently required.

54. The last point which I have to mention is the increase of the pay of the talook police moonshies. These servants have perhaps greater temptation to dishonesty than any others. Their pay is at present miserably small and should at once be raised.

+ Marked C.

55. The subjoined table shows the expense which is involved in these measures.

56. I have now laid before the Board a sketch of the reform which appears to me to be called for by the present state of this district. It has been my duty to shew that a very considerable addition to the present outlay is required to put the police institutions upon a proper footing. But the amount of the additional outlay proposed will not be considered a ground of objection. Whether the addition which I propose raises the whole outlay beyond the ordinary expense of efficient establishments is the point upon which the merit of these recommendations will turn. It will not appear surprising that at the end of half a century during which population has doubled and our establishments have remained almost stationary the establishments when thus reviewed should be found to require a large increase.

57. The time appears to me to be remarkably favourable for this review. The revision of the Motorpha tax is in progress and this is a favourable movement for establishing a town police on such a footing that it shall meet the present wants and increase with the increase of the towns. A survey of the district is at hand and to the success of this efficient village establishments are indispensable. The opening out of large lines of road is in progress and the necessity for increased police protection is too obvious to require proof. At the same time cultivation and trade are greatly extending and the increased outlay will be compensated by increased revenue.

58. I beg in concluding to express my regret for the delay which has occurred in transmitting this report. It was commenced several months back but the removal of two revenue officers from the district threw upon me an amount of detail work which compelled me to lay it aside.

59. I beg to append the reports of the Sub-Collectors and Head Assistant which on a subject of so much importance I am desirous of laying before the Board.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

F. N. MALTBY,
Collector.

Notes—(1) The following table exhibits the extent of the divisions under the peshcars of the district. It must be remembered that the three last divisions are in jungly tracts on a border line where robberies used to be frequent and where now new lines of road are opening the country and where applications for land are very numerous and require immediate attention. Throughout their divisions the peshcars have Police and Revenue jurisdiction.

MEMO. OF PESHCARS.

Talooks.	Station.	Number of Magazines.	Number of villages.	Population.	Assessment of Fusly 1263.			Peishcars salary.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Mangalore ..	Moolky ..	15	78	38,111	81,023	5	11	35	0	0
Bekul ..	Vittal ..	8	67	47,950	86,225	14	4	35	0	0
Bantwal ..	Bettanguddy ..	13	103	39,546	63,270	0	4	35	0	0
Cundapoor ..	Hyndoor ..	6	42	32,227	75,739	0	3	35	0	0
Onore ..	Batkul ..	6	60	27,250	44,653	10	6	35	0	0
Soopah ..	Hullial ..	2	89	21,834	28,150	9	3	40	0	0
	Soopah ..	2	45	19,088	28,491	9	0	30	0	0
Sonda ..	Banwassy ..	6	107	16,839	30,125	2	1	30	0	0

2. Turning to the report of the Ahmednagar Collectorate in Bombay I find after page 76 a statistical table which affords a standard of comparison with this district.

	Revenue.		Population.	Extent in square miles.	Collector's Revenue Charges.		Magistrate Police charges, etc.		Village Police.		Amount of M. Jettar's pay.		Prices of all ranks.
	RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Shahabad	12,75,915	13	597,888	4,403	1,12,832	10	1,12,894	0	1,02,653	12	19,158	0	396
Kanara with double the revenue, double the population and double the area.	26,87,474	13	1,056,333	8,860			22,828	3	49,926	1	17,537	0	601
													321
													922

* This has not been filled up as I have found it impossible to separate cost of the salt monopoly, Amrendivi court, etc., from the rest of the revenue charges of this district.

3. This table appears to me to suggest besides the measures which I have recommended above the division of Kanara into the two districts of North and South Kanara into which it was formerly divided.

Turning to the districts of Bengal of which the statistical reports are at my command I find for instance, in the zila of Shahabad that the parganas are rarely equal in area or revenue to the Peshkars' divisions of this district. An area of 4,403 square miles is divided into thirteen parganas and with the exception of five in which the revenue is large, the following comparison may be made:—

	Shahabad Revenues.		Kanara revenues.
1. Chonseh	81,824	Vittul	86,225
2. Denwa	64,723	Moolky	81,020
3. Peero	56,218	Byndoor	75,739
4. Ponwar	51,409	Battunguddy	63,270
5. Barregoan	39,819	Batkul	44,653
6. Nunore	29,876	Bunwassy	30,126
7. Rhotas	25,131	Scopah	28,491
8. Denara	19,074	Hullial	28,150

I am not aware what is the designation on salary of the officers at the head of the parganas and whether both police and revenue responsibilities devolve upon them but I am sure that the above comparisons will show that if the suggestions which I have offered are erroneous they are so in failing to come up to the wants of the district. But I have recommended such as I consider calculated to prove safe and firm step in the progress of the district.

F. N. MALTBY,
Collector.

**Memorandum of Additional Police Sibbendy proposed by Huzoor
Sheristedars.**

Talooks.	DUFFADARS.		PEONS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Annual pay.	No.	Annual pay.	No.	Annual pay.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
MANGALORE.						
For Police Ameen's Cutcherry	1	84	10	480	11	564
New Checkbundy at Soorutkul	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Feringpet	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Oollal	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	4	336	19	912	23	1,248
BEKUL.						
New Checkbundy at Moodliar	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Coombia	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Pootigay	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Maunnee	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	4	336	12	576	16	912
BUNTWAL.						
New Checkbundy at Surpaddy	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Narravy	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Churnuddy	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Yelnur Ghaut	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Poonjulkutta	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	5	408	17	816	22	1,224
POOTOOR.						
New Checkbundy at Sirandy	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Adoor	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	2	168	7	336	9	504
OODIPY.						
New Checkbundy at Heriada	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Malah	1	84	3	144	4	228
Total	2	168	6	288	8	456
BARCOOR.						
New Checkbundy at Moodrad	1	84	4	192	5	276
CUNDAPOOR.						
New Checkbundy at Tombotoo	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Sunkraharrinah	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Golydilleh	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Jedkul	1	84	2	96	3	144
Do. at Wundsey	1	84	2	96	3	144
Total	5	408	16	672	21	924
HONORE.						
For Cultwal's Choultry	1	84	6	288	7	372
For Police Ameen's Cutcherry at Coompta	1	84	10	480	11	564
New Checkbundy at Cochainad on the Nulecond road	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Guersapah	1	84	4	192	5	276
Total	4	336	24	1,152	28	1,488
ANKOLA.						
New Checkbundy at Addoor on the Arbye road	1	84	4	192	5	276
Do. at Goondbalgh	1	84	3	144	4	228
Do. at Kadreh in Mullapoor	1	84	4	192	5	276
Total	3	252	11	528	14	696

Talooks.	DUFFADARS.		PEONS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Annual pay.	No.	Annual pay.	No.	Annual pay.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
SONDAH.						
or Checkbundy at Bidrehally	1	84	2	96	3	180
New do. at Eckumby	1	84	1	48	2	132
For do. of Sondah	1	84	2	96	3	180
New do. at Hoobkul	1	84	5	240	6	324
For Cutwals Choultry at Sirsy	1	84	5	240	6	324
Total	4	336	13	624	17	960
BILGHI.						
New Checkbundy at Molemanah	1	84	4	192	5	276
Grand Total	30	2,520	131	6,288	161	8,808
Present Sibbendy	83	7,884	644	38,048	727	40,932
Total new and present	113	10,404	775	39,336	888	49,740
Present Revenue Sibbendy	35	..	543	..	578	..
Total Police and Revenue	148	..	1,318	..	1,466	..

Total Population 1,056,333

Proportion of Population for each Revenue and Police
servant—

Population.

For one Duffadar 7,137
For one Peon 801
For Police Sibbendy only—
For 1 Duffadar 9,348
For 1 Peon 1,363

MANGALORE,

30th December 1854.

Statement shewing the Establishment of the District of Canara in the Land and Police Departments and the amount to which it would be raised by the contemplated additions.

	PRESENT.			PROPOSED ADDITIONS.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Servants	Monthly pay.	Annual pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	Annual pay.	No.	Monthly pay.	Annual pay.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	912	9,974	1,08,888	60	523	6,276	972	8,597	1,15,164
Village Sibbendy—									
Police Shanboguees and Oogranies.	2,737	..	46,837	..	..	88,450	..	..	1,34,347
Monegare—	34	374	4,488	..	..	..	34	374	4,488
Total ..	2,771	..	50,385	..	..	88,450	..	..	1,38,835
	8,688	..	1,69,273	..	..	94,726	..	..	2,63,999
Police Sibbendy ..	774	4,005	48,060	187	1,131	13,572	961	5,136	61,632
Grand Total ..	4,457	..	2,07,323	..	..	1,02,498	..	..	3,15,631

MANGALORE,

30th December 1854.

F. N. MALTBY,

Collector.

