M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 335 Press Mis.
45-46

Dated 14-3- 19 46.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 45. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Mofussil Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th February 1860.

I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Tanjúr.

2. The following Tabular Statement shows the number and disposition of the Constabulary Force; with its cost, &c. The arrangements have been made in careful communication with the local officers.

Names of Taluqs.	Area.		Land Revenue and extra sources.	Population.	Number of Police Parties.	Number of Outposts.	Constabulary.			Ratio.		Cost.
	In square miles.	In Valies.					Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Population.	To Area of square miles.	
Allocated Rural Police.												
1. Siali.....	170	16,410	2,89,806	88,356	4	...	2	60	62	1,425	2·74	7,540
2. Mayaveram....	130	12,270	2,93,269	79,388	3	...	1	45	46	1,725	2·82	5,105
3. Kotallam.....	105	11,316	3,21,642	84,497	4	...	1	60	61	1,385	1·77	6,440
4. Tranquebar....	12	904	2,93,269	21,705	1½	2	1	22	23	943	·52	3,058
5. Kumbakonum.	120	12,583	4,28,349	98,733	4	...	1	60	61	1,618	1·96	6,440
6. Perlam.....	128	12,333	2,89,806	69,112	3	...	1	45	46	1,502	2·78	5,105
7. Papanasam.....	174	16,857	3,51,157	95,893	5	...	1	75	76	1,130	2·29	7,475
8. Valangamán...	100	9,554	3,82,598	63,564	3	1	1	45	46	1,381	2·17	5,105
9. Nanalam.....	112	10,967	2,83,221	65,661	2	...	1	30	31	2,118	3·80	3,770
10. Kódavasel.....	110	9,272	3,55,199	58,258	3	...	1	45	46	1,266	2·39	5,105
11. Tiruvádi.....	420	41,474	3,93,319	71,679	8	...	2	120	122	587	3·44	12,880
12. Tiruvalúr.....	110	10,682	3,61,706	69,219	3	3	1	45	46	1,504	2·39	5,105
13. Kívalúr.....	200	19,225	3,37,343	97,086	3½	1	1	53	54	1,799	3·70	5,817
14. Manárgudy....	252	25,712	4,80,693	98,974	4	2	1	60	61	1,622	4·12	6,440
15. Titrapundy....	536	51,957	3,49,829	1,15,596	5½	5	2	83	85	1,359	6·18	9,587
16. Pattookotah...	1,040	1,00,129	1,73,134	1,63,011	10	6	3	150	153	1,065	6·79	16,650
Mocasa Villages.	.....	.....	.....	80,596								
	3,720	3,61,675	53,87,540	14,21,328	66½	20	21	998	1,019	1,394	3·65	1,11,722
Town Police.												
Mayaveram.....	.....	.....	.....	11,866	2	...	1	30	31	382	.....	3,770
Kumbakonum.....	.....	.....	.....	34,466	3	...	1	45	46	749	.....	5,105
Tanjaúr.....	.....	.....	.....	70,839	8	...	1	120	121	585	.....	11,780
Negapatnam (and Nagore.).....	.....	.....	.....	31,632	4	...	1	60	61	518	.....	6,440
Manargudy.....	.....	.....	.....	10,133	2	...	1	30	31	326	.....	3,770
				1,58,936	19	...	5	285	290	548	.....	30,865
Reserve, &c.												
Jails.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	3	1	60	61	.....	.....	6,440
Treasuries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	...	1	30	31	.....	.....	3,770
Courts & Orderlies	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	30	31	.....	.....	3,770
Head Quarter Reserve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	2	100	102	.....	.....	11,100
Total...	3,720	3,61,675	53,87,540	15,80,264	95½	23	31	1,503	1,534	1,030	2·42	1,67,667

N. B.—It has been necessary to follow the old distribution of Táluqs as the new disposition has not been finally sanctioned, but the estimate has been framed with reference to the contemplated changes.

3. The proposed Force consists of 31 Inspectors of Police, and 1,503 Constables: and bears a proportion of one Police-man to 1,030 of the population. The cost being about 2·7 per cent. of the revenue of the Province, and one Anna a head of the population. The number of Peons alone and of Military, now engaged in the District (the services of most of whom will be dispensed with in future) is shewn in the marginal Statement with its probable cost. A large number of servants of the higher grade are likewise engaged on Police duty and will be dispensed with. The number now to be entertained is about one half of the men now employed on the duty to be performed and their cost will be less.

	No. of men.	*Cost.*
Táluq Peons.....	2,565	1,04,193
Town Police.....	323	13,656
Jail Guards.....	70	3,204
Armed Civil Establishment.....	110	5,000
Military—4 Companies of Regulars, with 4 Officers...	328	75,000
Total...	3,396	2,01,053

4. Reasons for so large a Force.—The proposed Force is still large, but cannot safely be estimated on a lower scale at present. The District is peculiarly wealthy and populous; many of the Villages are in fact small country towns. The roads are numerous, and the traffic, requiring protection, constant and valuable. The Collectors and Táhsil Treasuries, contain large sums of money, and remittances are numerous and valuable. Some parts of the District are infested by Kallers, and it borders on the Pudukotta Rajah's country. But above all this District has hitherto *drawn* most heavily from the Native Army and 4 Detachments of Regular Native Infantry as per margin (furnishing several outposts) will be relieved by the Constabulary.

Negapatam.
Tranquebar.
Tanjaúr.
Kumbakonam.

5. Town Police.—A well managed Town Police will be indispensable in five towns of Tanjaúr. The Fort and suburbs of Tanjaúr contain a population of 70,000 inhabitants, and must be held by a strong body of Police. Kumbakonum, Mayaveram and Manargudi are likewise important and populous places, and Negapatam (with the adjacent Musalman town of Nágúr), the terminus of the Railway is one of the most rising and troublesome Sea-ports on the Coast.

6. Courts.—Magisterial and Judicial Courts are more numerous in this Province than any where in the Presidency; and litigation, requiring the service of legal processes, is very rife. At each of the Police offices several Police-men, at two, Inspectors, will require to be in attendance. The fact that the Courts are at different Stations from the Magistrates' offices adds to our difficulty in this respect.

7. Reserve.—This District has been held by a considerable body of Military (4 Companies of Regular Native Infantry); an armed Civil Establishment: (Pensioned Sepoys) 110 strong has been maintained, and the Peon Establishment has been on a very liberal scale; and Treasure party, Escort, and other Miscellaneous duties which will devolve on the Reserve are very heavy. After the most careful consideration I am satisfied that the Reserve could not safely be allowed to fall below 100 men. Their Head Quarters will be in the town of Tanjaúr.

8. Jail.—There are three Jails in the Province, one of which only has a fixed Jail Guard, but at each Military Guards have to be relieved.

VILLAGE POLICE.

9. Early Police system.—Appendix B shows in detail the circumstances of the village and local Police in this District, as gathered from the various records. Throughout Tanjaúr the Mén-kável system prevailed at the time of the cession of the country. The Mén-kávelgars appointed and maintained the Talári or Kudi-kável and the Visárapugár or local Police-men. The former was the ordinary village watch; the latter were the temporary servants of the Mén-kávelgar placed in charge of particular villages. These two grades formed the only effective Public Police in the country. The emoluments of the Mén-kávelgars consisted in 1st, Inam land, 2nd, Swátantram or a share of the crops harvested, and 3rd, House and Shop tax and other petty cesses levied in towns and on the trades of the country. From these funds they partially supported the Talári Police, and maintained entirely the Visárapugár Police.

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10. Provision made at the settlement.—The Mén-kável system was tolerated during the first years of the British rule; and at the Revenue settlement of 1801-2 provision was made for the Mén-kávelgars' Swátantram at the rate of about 1½ per cent. of the estimated gross produce of each village. For the Talári a further deduction of about 0⅓d per cent. from the estimated gross produce was made. The collection of those fees or cesses from the Mírasdárs was left to the parties themselves. The Mén-kávelgars supplemented the local watch by a large number of Visárapugárs maintained in different villages.

11. Suppression of the Men-kavelgars and income now derived from the then resumptions.—In 1813 the Men-kável grade of Police was suppressed, and all their emoluments were resumed. The extent and income of the Inám land then brought to account cannot now be ascertained; but it exceeded 5,000 Rupees. Regulation I of 1816 was also passed for the collection of the Swátantram or share of produce and House tax due to the Mén-kávelgars, on account of Government and by it these funds "were declared appropriated to the maintenance of the Police Establishment." Under this Regulation the Police cesses of the District of Tanjaúr have been collected with the general revenue, and the income has improved with the prosperity of the country. When resumed in 1813 the Mén-kável fees produced an income of 1,03,199 Rupees. The annul fund now amounts to 2,16,000 Rupees and promises further improvement. The House and Shop tax produces an annual income of 25,000 Rupees. We have thus an annual income appropriated by Law to the support of the Police, amounting to nearly 2½ lacs of Rupees—a sum more than sufficient to support the thoroughly efficient Police now estimated for.

	Rupees.
Resumed Inam Land...	5,000
Fees...	2,16,000
House...	21,000
Rupees	2,46,000

12. Visarapugars.—On the suppression of the Mén-kável system, the entire Visárapu Police and many Taláris lost their emolument, and ceased to serve. The local Police was therefore, in 1814, supplemented by a body of paid Visárapu now numbering 1,040 at a cost of 39,000 Rupees per annum as a charge on the local Police fund. These were intended to take the place of the local and village Police where the resumption had had the effect of depriving the locality of a village watch. In practice, however, these men have become mere 2nd class Táluq Peons. The proper object of their employment has been lost sight of. The charge leaves two lacs of Rupees still to the credit of the Police, and it has rightly been placed to the debit of the local Police fund.

13. Proposed arrangements for the Local Police.—The circumstances of the Talári Police will be shortly sketched hereafter; when it will be seen that great difficulties stand in the way of bringing them under regular Police control. It is therefore proposed to revive the Visárapugár Police in its proper *local* character; to constitute 300 village circles, (the details are given in Appendix C,) and to appoint to each a Village Inspector; under each of whom will be placed on an average 3 Visárapugárs, to be selected from the Talári races of the country. The present strength of the Visárapugárs body in the District is about 1,040; it will be reduced to 900 men, to whom will be added 300 Village Inspectors, making a total local Village Police of 1,200 strong. The following Statement shows the ratio to the population, &c., and cost of the whole.

Statement of proposed "Village Police" Establishment.

Number of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Number of Village Circles.	Average rates of village circles.			Village Inspectors.	Village Watchmen.	Cost.
				Of area in square miles.	To Population.	To Villages.			
5,670	3,720	14,21,328	300	12·4	4,757	19	300	900	45,000

14. ABSTRACT OF COST.—The cost of the entire Establishment would stand as follows:

Constabulary..	Rupees	1,67,867
Village Police...	,,	45,000
Total Rupees...		2,12,867

a sum which is more than met by an improving legal Police fund of the District amounting to about 2,40,000 Rupees per annum. The entire Force of this District, with all contingent expenses for clothing, hutting, &c., will be maintained without charge, properly so called, to Government.

15. TALARI POLICE.—The Talári Police of the District requires some notice. It was, during the existence of the Mén-kável system subordinate to, and nominated by, the Mén-kávelgar. The Taláris were his Agents in collecting his dues, and were responsible to him and the public for all loss by theft. Some of their duties towards the Mírásdárs partook also rather of the character of agricultural servants of the joint body of landholders than that of mere Police agents. They collected and watched the slaves, recovered such as absconded, watched the channels and crops and thrashing floors, collected men to drag the village car, &c. Their body constituted however the only official Police in the country. In fact they served two masters, the Mén-kávelgar and the Mírásdár (one or more) of the village, and looked to both for their emoluments. Under the Settlement of 1801-1802 they became more dependant on the Mírásdár to whom they had to look almost exclusively for their share of the produce. And in 1813 they virtually fell entirely under their influence by the suppression of the Mén-kável grade of Police. Little progress was made in Tanjaúr in introducing the village headman system of Police of the Ceded Districts; and from that time the Talári may be said to have ceased to do any really public duty. He has become practically what the people now openly pretend should be his position, the servant of the Mírásdár body. The Taláris are repeatedly alluded to in public correspondence as the "private servants of the Mírásdárs," and are removed and appointed by them without reference apparently to the Magistrate.

16. The position thus taken is clearly untenable. They are the ancient and customary Police of the country. The Inám land enjoyed by the body is, it is true, very limited; but large *public* provision was made at the Settlement of 1801-2 for their support, and the Court of Faujdárí Adálat has ruled that a Talári is not the less a publice servant even when his remuneration consisted solely of fees collected from private Ryots. But as a practical question there seems but one opinion, which is that any attempt to utilize the present Talári body of the District of Tanjaúr would be as fruitless as it would be unpopular.

17. CONDITION OF TALARI.—The following Statement shows the actual condition of the body:

No. of Villages.	No. of Talári.	Emolument. From Land.	Emolument. From crops.	Emolument. Miscellaneous fees.	Emolument. Total.	Ratio to Population.	Average annual wages.
6,327	6,271	1,242	45,658	not known	46,900	1 to 226	6-8-0

The proportion to the population, 1 to 226, is far too great for a recognized official body; and the pay is so small that they could not be usefully employed without an enormously enhanced charge to the State. In 1855 the Collector submitted an estimate for placing the body on an efficient footing as regards numbers and emoluments, by adding to their number 682 men and subsidising them by an increased charge to the State of Rupees 1,61,690, (one lac, sixty-one thousand, six hundred and ninety.) I am strongly in favor of abandoning the attempt as likely to cause a degree of expense and trouble which will not be repaid by the result.

18. The Inám land should be enfranchised under the Rules; and it will be for the Government to decide whether the fees—an improving local cess—shall be resumed or abandoned to the Mírásdárs whose acknowledged agricultural servants the Taláris would now become. The system

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of local Police proposed in paragraph 13, viz., that of *localizing* the present Visárapugár body, will give a more efficient working body at an enhanced cost to the State of 5,000 or 6,000 Rupees only.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 19th March 1860, No. 335.

The Inspector General of Mofussil Police submits estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Tanjore.

(a) 1,580,264.
(b) Rupees 53,87,540.

Myaveram...	11,866
Comabconum...	34,466
Tanjore.	70,839
Negapatam and Nagore.	31,632
Manargoody.	10,133
	1,58,936

2. The District of Tanjore is of an area of 3,720 square miles. It has a population of about one million, five hundred and eighty thousand souls,(*a*) and yields a revenue of nearly 54 lacs of Rupees.(*b*) It contains five large towns with an aggregate population (included in the above) of about one hundred and fifty-eight thousand souls.

3. The entire Constabulary Force proposed will number 1,534 men, viz.,

Inspectors 31.
Constables 1,503.

There will be 95½ Police parties and 23 out-posts. The ratio will be one Police-man to every 1,030 of the population and to every 2·42 square miles. The total cost will be Rupees 1,67,667 per annum or about 3·1 per cent of the Revenue of the Province, and about 1¾ Anna a head of the population.

4. The force will be thus distributed:

	Number of Police parties.	Number of out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ratio. To population.	Ratio. To area square miles.	Cost.
						one to	one to	Rupees.
Allocated Rural Police.....	66½	20	21	998	1,019	1,394	3·65	1,11,722
Town Police...	19	....	5	285	290	548	... ...	30,865
Reserve, &c.	10	3	5	220	225	.....	... ...	25,080
	95½	23	31	1,503	1,534	1,030	2·42	1,67,667

5. The Inspector General, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, gives reasons why the proposed force is so large, viz., that the District is peculiarly wealthy and populous—many of the villages are in fact small country towns, the roads are numerous, and the traffic requiring protection, constant and valuable. The Collector's and Tahsil Treasuries contain large sums of money, and remittances are numerous and valuable. Some parts of the District are infested by Kallers, and it borders on the Poodoocottah Rajah's country. The Fort and Suburbs of Tanjore contain a population of seventy thousand inhabitants, and must be held by a strong body of Police. Combaconum, Myaveram and Manargudi are likewise important and populous places, and Negapatam (with the adjacent Musalman town of Nagore) the terminus of the Railway, is one of the most rising and troublesome sea-ports on the Coast. Magisterial and Judicial Courts are more numerous in this Province than any where in the Presidency. There are three Jails in the Province.

	No. of men.	*Cost.*
Tálug Peons	2,565	1,04,193
Town Police	323	13,656
Jail Guards	70	3,204
Armed Civil establishment	110	5,000
Military—4 Companies of Regulars, with 4 Officers	328	75,000
Total	3,396	2,01,053

6. The number of Peons alone and of Military now engaged in the District (the services of most of whom will be dispensed with in future) is 3,396, at an annual cost of Rupees 2,01,053. A large number of servants of the higher grade are likewise engaged on Police duty and will be dispensed with. The number now to be entertained is about one-half of the men now employed on the duty to be performed, and their cost will be less. Thus it would seem that the Constabulary will not, except at first, involve any increase. The reductions to be made in the present Police and Military will more than cover it.

VILLAGE POLICE.

7. At the cession of the province of Tanjore the Mén-kável system prevailed throughout the country. The Mén-kávelgars appointed and maintained the Talári or Kudi-kavel and the Visárapugár or local Police-men. The former was the ordinary village watch; the latter were the temporary servants of the Mén-kávelgar placed in charge of particular villages. These two grades formed the only effective Public Police in the country. The emoluments of the Mén-kávelgars consisted in, 1st, Inám land, 2nd, Swatantram or a share of the crops harvested, and 3rd, House and Shop tax and other petty cesses levied in towns and on the trades of the country. From these funds they partially supported the Talári Police, and maintained entirely the Visárapugár Police. In the Revenue settlement of 1801-2 provision was made for regulating the Mén-kávelgars Swatantram, but in 1813 the Mén-kável grade of Police was suppressed, and all their emoluments were resumed. Regulation I of 1816 was also passed for the collection of the Swatantram or share of the produce and House tax due to the Mén-kávelgars, on account of Government, and by it these funds "were declared appropriated to the maintenance of the Police establishment." Under this Regulation the Police cesses of the District of Tanjore have been collected with the General Revenue, and the income has improved with the prosperity of the country. When resumed in 1813 the Mén-kável fees produced an income of 1,03,199 Rupees. The annual fund now amounts to 2,42,000 Rupees and promises further improvement. In 1814 a body of paid Visárapugárs was entertained. They now number 1,040 and cost Rupees 39,000 per annum. This is placed to the debit of the Local Police Fund, but there will still remain a balance of more than two lacs of Rupees.

	Rupees.
Resumed Inám land	5,000
Fees	2,16,000
House	21,000
Rupees	2,42,000

9. The Inspector General proposes to revive the Visárapugár Police in its proper local character, with 300 village circles, each under an Inspector and 900 men, total 1200, at a yearly cost of Rupees 45,000 or about 6,000 Rupees in excess of what it now is. The cost of the entire establishment would stand as follows:

Constabulary	Rupees	1,67,667
Village Police	,,	45,000
Total	Rupees	2,12,667

a sum which, says Mr. Robinson, is more than met by an improving legal Police Fund of the District amounting to about 2,40,000 Rupees per annum. The entire force of this District with all contingent expenses for clothing, hutting, &c., will be maintained without charge, properly so called, to Government. There are also, it is to be observed, large savings to be made by reductions of the Military and Police noted in the margin of para. 6 of these proceedings.

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10. The Government approve Mr. Robinson's scheme for the Police management of the Tanjore District, and consider that looking to the wealth and population of the Province, the force proposed is as small as could with safety be maintained. They therefore sanction it at a total aggregate cost for the pay of the men of Rupees 2,12,667, two lacs and twelve thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven and direct that immediate measures be adopted for introducing the new system, and for carrying out such reductions as can in consequence be effected in the District Jail and Military Establishment.

11. Paras. 15 to 18 relate to the Talári Establishment, this at present stands thus—

No. of Villages.	No. of Talári.	Emolument. From land.	Emolument. From crops.	Emolument. Miscellaneous fees.	Emolument. Total.	Ratio to population.	Average annual wages.
6,327	6,271	1,242	45,658	Not known.	46,900	1 to 226	7-8-0

12. The Inspector General thinks that any attempt to utilize it would be as fruitless as it would be unpopular. The Inám land should be enfranchised under the Rules; and it will be for the Government to decide whether the fees—an improving local cess—shall be resumed or abandoned to the Mirásdárs, whose acknowledged agricultural servants the Taláris would now become.

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Inspector General that the services of the Taláris cannot be turned to any useful account in the new Police system. With respect to their emoluments the grain fees were deducted from the gross produce in the settlement of 1802, and one moiety of them may therefore be regarded as having belonged to the Government *at that time*, but during the fifty-eight years which have since elapsed, the claims of the State upon the services of the Taláris have not been maintained—and as it is now too late to claim those services, so neither can the Government add the equivalent for them to the public revenue. All claim on behalf of the State either on the service of the Taláris or on the fees will therefore be foregone. Their Inám lands will be dealt with under the rules applicable to property of that description.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial Department.

Memorandum.

From the Inspector General, Mofussil Police. } (dated 17th February 1860.)

The Inspector General of Mofussil Police submits estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Tanjore.

2. The District of Tanjore is of an area of 3720 sqdare miles. It has a population of about one million, five hundred and eighty thousand souls, and yields a revenue of nearly 54 laces of rupees. It contains five large towns with an aggregate population (included in the above) of about one hundred and fifty eight thousand souls.

15,80,264.
Rupees 53,87,510.

Myaveram — 11,866.
Combaconum. 34466
Tanjore — 70839
Negapatam — 31,632
Nagore — 10,133.
Mannargoody — 15,896
1,58,936

3. The entire Constabulary force proposed will number

1534

1534 men viz:—

Inspectors ——— 31.

Constables — 1503.

There will be 95½ Police parties and 28 out-posts. The ratio will be one police man to every 1030 of the population - and to every 2.12 square miles. The total cost will be Rupees 1,67,867 per annum - or about 2.7 per cent of the Revenue of the Province and one anna a head of the Population.—

4. The force will be thus distributed:—

	Number of Police Parties	Number of Out-posts	Inspectors	Constables	Total	Ratio. To population. one to	Ratio. To area Square Miles. one to	Cost. rupees.
Allocated Rural Police	66½	20.	21.	998.	1019.	1,394	2.05.	1,11,722.
Town Police	14	—	5	285	290	548	—	30865
Reserve Ires:	10.	3	5	220	225	—	—	25,080

5. The Inspector General in paras: 1, 3 & 6 gives reasons why the proposed force is so large viz that the district is peculiarly wealthy and populous, many of the villages are in fact small country towns. The roads are numerous, and the traffic, requiring protection, constant and valuable. The Collector's and Tahsil Treasuries contain large sums of money, and remittances are numerous and valuable. Some parts of the District are infested by Kallers, and it borders on the Pondicottah Rajah's country. The Fort and Suburbs of Tanjore contain a population of seventy thousand inhabitants, and must be held by a strong body of Police. Kumbakonum, Mayaveram and Manargudi are likewise important and populous places, and Negapatam (with the adjacent Mussalman town of Nagore, the terminus of the Railway) is one of the most rising and troublesome Sea-ports on the Coast. Magisterial and Judicial Courts are more numerous in this Province than any where in the Presidency. There are three jails in the Province

The

	No. of Men.	Cost.
Talook Peons	2,565.	10,493.
Town Police	323.	13,656.
Jail Guards	70.	3,204.
Armed Civil Establishment	110.	5,000.
Military 4 companies of Regulars, with 4 officers	328.	75,000.
Total	3,396	2,01,053

6. The number of Peons alone and of Military now engaged in the District (the services of most of whom will be dispensed with in future) is 3396, at an annual cost of Rupees 2,01,053. A large number of servants of the higher grade are likewise engaged on Police duty and will be dispensed with. The number now to be entertained is about one half of the men now employed on the duty to be performed and their cost will be less. Thus it would seem that the Constabulary will not, except at first, involve any increase. The reductions to be made in the present Police and Military will more than cover it.

7. Tanjore has already been brought under the Act No. XXXII of 1858 all therefore that is necessary seems to be to carry it out taking care that the reductions of the old force keep pace as far as possible with the introduction

introduction of the new.

Village Police.

At the cession of the province of Tanjore the Mēn-Kāvel system prevailed throughout the country. The Mēn-Kāvelgars appointed and maintained the Pālāri or Kudi-Kāvel and the Visārapugār or local Police men. The former was the ordinary village watch; the latter were the temporary servants of the Mēn-Kāvelgar placed in charge of particular villages. These two grades formed the only effective Public Police in the country. The emoluments of the Mēn-Kāvelgars consisted in 1st, inam land, 2nd, Swātantram or a share of the crops harvested, and 3rd, House and Shop tax and other petty cesses levied in towns and on the trades of the country. From these funds they partially supported the Pālāri

Police

Police, and maintained entirely the Visárapugár Police.

In the Revenue Settlement of 1801-2 provision was made for regulating the Mén-Kávelgars' Swátantram - but in 1813 the Mén-Kável grade of Police was suppressed, and all their emoluments were resumed. Regulation I of 1816 was also passed for the collection of the Swátantram or share of produce and House tax due to the Mén-Kávelgars, on account of Government, and by it these Funds "were "declared appropriated to the "maintenance of the Police "Establishment". Under this Regulation the Police cesses of the District of Tanjore have been collected with the General Revenue, and the income has improved with the prosperity of the country. When resumed in 1813 the Mén-Kável fees produced an income of 1,03,199 Rupees. The annual fund now amounts to 2,16,000 Rupees and promises further

improvement.

	Rupees.
Resumed Inam Land	5000.
Fees	210000.
House	21,000.
Rupees.	2,16,000.

8 In 1814 a body of paid Visarapugars was entertained. They now number 1040 and cost Rupees 39,000 per annum. This is placed to the debit of the Local Police Fund but there will still remain a balance of more than two lacs of Rupees. Such balance is no doubt properly available for general police purposes, but practically it has I presume always been carried to the credit of the public account so that any outlay now would in point of fact have to come from the general revenue.

9 The Inspector General proposes to revive the Visárapugar Police in its proper local character with 300 village circles each under an Inspector and 900 men - total 1,200 - at a yearly cost of Rupees 45,000 or about 6,000 Rupees in excess of what it now is.

The

The cost of the entire Establishment would stand as follows:—

Constabulary ——— Rs. 167867.
Village Police ——— " 45,000.

Total Rs: 212,867.

a sum which says Mr. Robinson is more than met by an improving Local Police Fund of the District amounting to about 2,10,000 Rupees per annum. The entire force of this District, with all contingent expenses for clothing, Kutting, &c: will be maintained without charge, properly so called, to Government. There are also it is to be observed large savings to be made by reductions of the Military and Police noted in the margin of para: 3 of the Memo:

10. Paras 5 to 10 relate to the Talári establishment, this at present stands

stands thus:—

No: of Villages.	No: of Talári.	Emolument. From Land.	From Crops.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total	Ratio to Population.	Average annual wages.
6,327.	6,271.	1,242.	45,658.	Not known	46,900	1623.	6—8—0.

The inam land being dispersed of under the inam Rules & the Talari being declared to be the property of the Minas servants of the 2 days — the right to the fees pertaining to which is declared by Government to have been created it would at least be 16/3 — the Talary has become virtually a servant of the Minas

11. The Inspector General thinks that any attempt to utilize it would be as fruitless as it would be unpopular. The Inam land should be enfranchised under the Rules; and it will be for the Government to decide whether the fees on improving local cess shall be resumed or abandoned to the Mirásdárs who as acknowledged agricultural servants the Talaris would now become. —

J.F.

The Board proposed leaves as to be taken by a Select Committee of the Board & the Inspector to be appointed

The Place designated as Deputy Police is left to Division & should be left upon [illegible]

to whom they had to look
for their share of the produce -
It is stated by the Head in
1861-62 large public Improvements
have been made, much practice of finance
funds for which the object -
information should be
obtained on this point - viz
what the proportion was - how
it was to be realised &c -
It seems to me therefore that
the best way for the Govt
with the question of fees
is to defer it to the H. G.
for report, asking them
to obtain such Statistics
as to the legal ~~charge~~
~~postage to respect~~
~~to be taken~~ which
should be followed by Govt
in respect to them

W. C.

5

I agree in the opinion that the Constabulary & Rural force applied for at an annual cost of Rs 212867 should be granted. - Considering the size, the population & general circumstances of the Province I am not sanguine that it will ever be found safe to rely entirely on the Local Police - at all events I would strongly recommend that a Military detachment be retained in the Province, until the new Police has been thoroughly organised & well tried. -

About the Talukdars my impression is against dealing with them separately from the Mocurrery Talukdars, & so taking our hands off the Talukdars themselves - leaving the Mocurrery Talukdars to continue the fees & employ them as private servants in looking after their crops cattle &c if they see fit to do so.

But as the fees are said to have been deducted from the gross produce, Govt has an interest in them as well as the Mocurrery Talukdars - Before therefore Govt waives its right the amount & particulars of the fees should be correctly ascertained though it is not apparently necessary to decide on addition to the Government on the fees being abandoned.

W. C. 7 March

I agree

Judicial Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Inspector General of Mofussil Police. Dere enter 17th February 1860.

Order thereon. 19th March 1860. No. 335.

The Inspector General of Mofussil Police submits estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Tanjore.

2. The District of Tanjore is of an area of 3,720 square miles. It has a population of about one million, five hundred and eighty thousand souls, and yields a revenue of nearly 54 lacs of Rupees. It contains five large towns with an aggregate population (included in the above) of about one hundred and fifty

Eight

a 1,580,264

b Rupees - 53,87,540.

Mayaveram	11,866
Combaconum	34,466
Tanjore	70,839
Negapatam & Nagore	31,632
Manargoody	10,133
	158,936

The arrangements which form the subject of the Inspector General's Report were fully discussed by me at Tanjore with him and the Collector. I entirely approve of them. As the grain-fees by which the Taliáris are paid, were deducted from the gross produce in the Settlement of 1802, one moiety of them may be considered to have belonged to the Government at that time - but during the fifty eight years which have since elapsed, the claim of the State upon the services of the Taliáris, has not been maintained; and we can, therefore, neither claim those services nor add the equivalent for them to the Public Revenue. The Inam land only can be dealt with under the rules applicable to property of that description. It will be seen from the Minute I recorded on the occasion of my recent visit to this District that all the Local Officers agreed that a Military Detachment is not necessary. It is one of the quietest and best ordered Districts in India - and the well organised Constabulary, with its power of speedy concentration, will amply suffice, supported, as it will be by the powerful Military force at Trichinopoly almost within sight of Tanjore. A simple sanction of Mr Robinson's 3 paragraph proceedings, is in my opinion, all that is required. He has R 8 — the organisation of the New Police in hand in so many Districts, that C 8 — it need should be no delay that can be avoided in giving effect to his arrangements.

Madras 19th March 1860

Eight thousand souls.

3. The entire Constabulary Force proposed will number 1,534 men, viz

Inspectors 31
Constables 1,503

There will be 95½ Police parties and 23 out-posts. The ratio will be one police man to every 1,030 of the population and to every 2·42 Sqr. are miles The total cost will be Rupees 1,67,667 per annum or about 3.1 per cent of the Revenue of the Province, and about 1¾ anna a head of the population.

4. The force will be thus distributed.

	Number of Police Parties	Number of out-posts	Inspectors	Constables	Total	Ratio To population	Ratio To area Square Miles	Cost.
						one to	one to	Rupees
Allocated Rural Police	66½	20	21	998	1019	1,394	3.65	111722
Town Police	19	—	5	285	290	548	—	30865
Reserve v ea "	10	3	5	220	225	—	—	25080
	95½	23	31	1,503	1534	1030	2·42	1,67,667

5. The Inspector General — paras: 4, 5 & 6, gives reasons why the proposed force is so large, viz that the District is peculiarly wealthy and populous — many of the villages are in fact small country towns — the roads are numerous, and the traffic requiring protection, constant and valuable — the Collector's and Tahsil Treasuries contain large sums of money, and remittances are numerous and valuable — Some parts of the District are infested by Kallers, and it borders on the Poodoocottah Rajah's country. The Fort and Suburbs of Tanjore contain a population of seventy thousand inhabitants, and must be held by a strong body of Police. Combaconum Mayaveram and Manargudi are likewise important and populous

populous places, and Negapatam (with the adjacent Musalman town of Nagore) the terminus of the Railway, is one of the most rising and troublesome Sea-ports on the Coast. Magisterial and Judicial Courts are more numerous in this Province than any where in the Presidency. There are three jails in the Province

6. The number of Peons alone and of Military now engaged in the District (the services of most of whom will be dispensed with in future) is 3396, at an annual cost of Rupees 2,01,053. A large number of servants of the higher grade are likewise engaged on Police duty and will be dispensed with. The number now to be entertained is about one half of the men now employed on the duty to be performed

	No. of men	cost
Talook Peons	2,565	1,04,193
Town Police	323	13,656
Jail Guard	70	3,204
Armed Civil Establishment	110	5,000
Military, 4 companies of Regulars with 4 officers	328	75,000
Total	3396	2,01,053.

performed, and their cost will be less. Thus it would seem that the Constabulary will not, except at first, involve any increase - The reductions to be made in the present Police and Military will more than cover it.

Village Police.

7. At the cession of the Province of Tanjore the Men-Kavel system prevailed throughout the country. The Men-Kavelgars appointed and maintained the Talari or Kudikavel and the Visarapugár or local Police men. The former was the ordinary village watch; the latter were the temporary servants of the Men-Kavelgar placed in charge of particular villages. These two grades formed the only effective Public Police in the

country

country. The emoluments of the Mén-Kávelgars consisted in 1st Inam land, 2nd Swatantram or a share of the crops harvested, and 3rd, House and Shop tax and other petty ~~taxes~~ cesses levied in towns and on the trades of the country. From these funds they partially supported the Talari Police, and maintained entirely the Visárapngár Police. In the Reveune settlement of 1801-2 provision was made for regulating the Mén-Kávelgars Swatantram - but in 1813 the Mén-kavel grade of Police was suppressed, and all their emoluments were resumed. Regulation I of 1816 was also passed for the collection of the Swatantram or share of the produce and House tax due to the Mén-kávelgars, on account of Government

	Rupees
Resumed Inam land	5,000
Fees	2,16,000
House	21,000
Rupees	2,42,000

Government, and by it these Funds were declared appropriated to the maintenance of the Police Establishment. Under this Regulation the Police cesses of the District of Tanjore have been collected with the General Revenue, and the income has improved with the prosperity of the country. When resumed in 1813 the Mén-kavel fees produced an income of 103,199 Rupees. The annual fund now amounts to 2,42,000 Rupees and promises further improvement. In 1814 a body of paid Visárapngárs was entertained. They now number 1,040 and cost Rupees 39,000 per annum. This is placed to the debit of the Local Police Fund - but there will still remain a balance of more than two lacs of Rupees.

9. The Inspector General proposes

proposes to revive the Visiya-
gapr Police in its proper local
character - with 300 village
circles - each under an Inspector
and 900 men - total 1200 - at
a yearly cost of Rupees 45,000
or about 6000 Rupees in excess
of what it now is. The cost
of the entire Establishment
would stand as follows:

167,667 Constabulary — Rs 1,67,867
Village Police — " 45,000
Total Rs 2,12,867

2,12,667 a sum which, says Mr Robinson,
is more than met by an im-
proving legal Police Fund
of the District amounting to
about 2,40,000 Rupees per
annum. The entire Force
of this District with all con-
tingent expenses for Clothing,
Rutting, & ca will be main-
tained without charge, pro-
perly so called, to Government.

There

(15)

There are also, it is to be ob-
served, large savings to be made
by reductions of the Civil Army
and Police noted in the margin
of para 6 of these proceedings.

10. The Government approve
Mr Robinson's scheme for the
Police management of the Tan-
jore District, and consider that
looking to the wealth and po-
pulation of the Province, the
force proposed is as small
as could with safety be main-
tained. They therefore sanction
it at a total aggregate cost
for the pay of the men of
Rupees 2,12,867, two lacs &
twelve thousand six hundred
and sixty seven and direct
that immediate measures be
adopted for introducing the
new system, and for carrying
out such reductions as can in
consequence be effected in

2,12,667

the

the District Jail and Military Establishment.

11. Paras 15 to 18 relate to the Talari Establishment this at present stands thus

No: of Villages.	No: of Talári	Emolument				Ratio to population	Average annual wages
		From land	From Crops	Miscellaneous fees	Total		
6,327	6,271	1242	45658	Not known	46900	1 to 236 2/6	7-8-0.

12. The Inspector General thinks that any attempt to utilize it would be as fruitless as it would be unpopular. The Inam land should be enfranchised under the Rules, and it will be for the Government to decide whether the fees - on improving local cess - shall be resumed or abandoned to the Mirásdars, whose acknowledged agricultural servants

the

the Talaris would now become

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Inspector General that the services of the Talaris cannot be turned to any useful account in the new Police system. — With respect to their emoluments the grain fees were deducted from the gross produce in the settlement of 1802, and one moiety of them may therefore be regarded as having belonged to the Government <u>at that time</u> - but During the fifty eight years which have since elapsed, the claims of the State upon the services of the Talaris have not been maintained — and as it is now too late to claim those services, so neither can the Government add the equivalent for them to the

public

Public Revenue — Such
claim on behalf of the
late either in the service
of the Talaris or on the fees
will therefore be foregone
Their Inam lands will be
dealt with under the rules
applicable to property of
that description.

J.P.

The Inspector General
of Police.
" Magistrate of Tanjore.
" Rev. Dept.
" Inam Commissioner.
" Civil Auditor.
" Acct. Genl. " Milr. Dept.

Disp. 26

Jud. Lr. to Engd. 28th March No. 11 of 1860.

20 March

Judicial 1860 Dept

7-6-04

No. 335

Proceedings of Govt

8/9 March/60.

F. No. 519-606.

Orders in the Inspector General's estimates for the constabulary and village police of the Tinnie District.

45-46