

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <i>473</i>	Press <i>Mis.</i>
<i>108-109</i>	
<i>108-109</i>	
Dated <i>20.4.1860</i>	<i>9/9</i>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
for the month of April 1860.*

No. 108. Read the following Proceedings of Government, in the Military Department, dated 3rd April 1860, No. 1306.

Observing that the reduction to be effected in the Native Troops consequent upon the employment of the new Police in the District of Chingleput, will, for the present comprise the entire strength of the Detachments of the Native Veteran Battalions now doing duty in that District, as relieved by the Constabulary Force.

(Vide Proceedings, Military Department, from 1st to 10th April 1860, Nos. 78 @ 80.)

No. 109. ORDER THEREON, 20th April 1860, No. 473.

Communicated to the Magistrate of Chingleput and to the Inspector General of Police.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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 Tanjūr.

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.	Popula- tion.	Number of Police Parties.	Number of Outposts.	CONSTABU- LARY.			RATIO.		Cost.
	In square miles.	In Valies.					Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Population.	To Area of square miles.	
<i>Allocated Rural Police.</i>												
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. Kottalam.....	108	11,340	3,24,612	84,497	4	1	60	61	1,385	1.77		6,440
4. Tranquebar.....	12	904	2,93,269	21,705	14	2	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	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	1	45	46	1,504	2.39		5,105
13. Kíralúr.....	200	19,225	3,37,343	97,086	31	1	53	54	1,799	3.70		5,817
14. Manárgudy.....	252	25,712	4,80,693	98,974	4	2	60	61	1,622	4.12		6,440
15. Titrapundy.....	536	51,957	3,49,829	1,15,596	51	5	83	85	1,359	6.18		9,587
16. Pattookotah.....	1,040	1,00,129	1,73,134	1,63,011	10	6	150	153	1,065	6.79		16,650
<i>Mocasa Villages.</i>				80,596								
	3,720	3,61,675	53,87,540	14,21,328	661	20	21	998	1,019	1,394	3.65	1,11,722
<i>Town Police.</i>												
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	235	290	548			30,865
<i>Reserve, &c.</i>												
Jails.....					31	3	60	61				6,440
Treasuries.....					1	1	30	31				3,770
Courts & Orderlies					1	1	30	31				3,770
Head Quarter Re-serve.....					4	2	100	102				11,100
Total...	3,720	3,61,675	53,87,540	15,80,264	951	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 Taluqs 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 27 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.
Taluq Peons.....	2,565	1,04,193
Town Police.....	323	13,656
Jail Guards.....	70	3,204
Armed Civil Establish- ment.....	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 Tahsil Treasuries, contain large sums of money, and remittances are numerous and valuable. Some parts of the District are infested by Kallars, and it borders on the Pudukottah 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.

5. TOWN POLICE.—A well managed Town Police will be indispensable in five towns of Tanjaūr. The Fort and suburbs of Tanjaūr contain a population of 70,000 inhabitants, and must be held by a strong body of Police. Kumbakonam, Mayaveram and Manargudi are likewise important and populous places, and Negapatam (with the adjacent Musalman town of Nāgūr), 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 a Treasury 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 Tanjaūr.

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 Tanjaūr the Mén-kavel system prevailed at the time of the cession of the country. The Mén-kavelgars appointed and maintained the Talāri or Kudi-kavel and the Visārapugār or local Police-men. The former was the ordinary village watch; the latter were the temporary servants of the Mén-kavelgar placed in charge of particular villages. These two grades formed the only effective Public Police in the country. The emoluments of the Mén-kavelgars 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 Talāri Police, and maintained entirely the Visārapugār Police.

10. PROVISION MADE AT THE SETTLEMENT.—The Mén-kavel 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-kavelgars' Swātantram at the rate of about 1½ per cent. of the estimated gross produce of each village. For the Talāri a further deduction of about 0½d per cent. from the estimated gross produce was made. The collection of those fees or cesses from the Mīrāsārs was left to the parties themselves. The Mén-kavelgars supplemented the local watch by a large number of Visārapugārs maintained in different villages.

11. SUPPRESSION OF THE MEN-KAVELGARS AND INCOME NOW DERIVED FROM THE THEN RESUMPTIONS.—In 1813 the Mén-kavel grade of Police was suppressed, and all their emoluments were resumed. The extent and income of the Inām 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 Swātantram or share of produce and House tax due to the Mén-kavelgars, 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 Tanjaūr 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 1,03,199 Rupees. The annual fund now amounts to 2,16,000 Rupees and promises further improvement.

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

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.

12. VISARAPUGARS.—On the suppression of the Mén-kavel system, the entire Visārapu Police and many Talāris lost their emolument, and ceased to serve. The local Police was therefore, in 1814, supplemented by a body of paid Visārapu 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 Taluq 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 Talāri 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 Visārapugār 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 Visārapugārs, to be selected from the Talāri races of the country. The present strength of the Visārapugārs 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 Cir- cles.	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 Talāri Police of the District requires some notice. It was, during the existence of the Mén-kavel system subordinate to, and nominated by, the Mén-kavelgar. The Talāris 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 Mīrāsārs 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-kavelgar and the Mīrāsādar (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 Mīrāsādar 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-kavel grade of Police. Little progress was made in Tanjaūr in introducing the village headman system of Police of the Ceded Districts; and from that time the Talāri 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

Mirásdár body. The Taláris are repeatedly alluded to in public correspondence as the "private servants of the Mirásdárs," 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 Faujdari Adalat has ruled that a Talári is not the less a public servant even when his remuneration consisted solely of fees collected from private Ryots. But as a practical question there seems to be one opinion, which is that any attempt to utilize the present Talári body of the District of Tanjore 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.				Ratio to Population.	Average annual wages.
		From Land.	From crops.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total.		
6,327	6,271	1,242	45,658	not known	46,900	1 to 236	6-8-0

The proportion to the population, 1 to 236, 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 632 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 Mirásdárs whose acknowledged agricultural servants the Taláris would now become. The system 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.

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...	31,466
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 954 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 1½ 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.		Cost.
						To population.	To area square miles.	
Allocated Rural Police.....	661	20	31	998	1,019	one to 1,394	one to 3.65	1,11,722
Town Police.....	19	5	5	285	290	518		30,863
Reserve, &c.	10	3	5	220	225			25,080
	954	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 Kallera, and it borders on the Poodocottah 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. Comabconum, 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.	
Taluk Peons.....	2,565	1,04,193	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.
Town Police.....	323	13,656	
Jail Guards.....	70	3,204	
Armed Civil establishment.....	110	5,000	
Military—4 Companies of Regulars, with 4 Officers.....	323	75,000	
Total...	3,396	2,01,053	

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.

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.				Ratio to population.	Average annual wages.
		From land.	From crops.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total.		
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 Mirásdars, 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.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
 " Magistrate of Tanjore.
 " Revenue Department.
 " Inám Commissioner.
 " Civil Auditor.
 " Accountant General.
 " Military Department.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Mufasil Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 18th February 1860.

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

2. The following Statement shows the proposed arrangement, with its cost, in abstract, the fuller information will be found in Appendix A.

NAME OF TALOOK.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Beriz.	Constabulary.						Ratio to Population.	Ratio to Area.	Cost.
					No. of Police parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Outposts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.			
Poneri.....	550	72,471	1,67,909	4	3	3	2	60	62	1168-8	8-8	7,600	
Tiruvalur.....	280	68,864	1,72,193	3	1	2	1	45	46	1497-6	6-0	5,150	
Striperambuduru.....	700	1,00,070	2,93,519	7	4	7	2	105	107	935-2	6-5	11,650	
Sydapet.....	350	1,00,457	1,88,291	9	6	8	2	135	137	732-2	8-5	14,350	
Changalpet...	480	83,096	1,83,404	5	3	6	2	75	77	1144-8	6-3	8,950	
Maturántakam.....	650	1,35,551	3,06,378	6½	4	7	3	98	101	1342-	6-9	12,120	
Total...	2,359	3,010	5,65,509	13,14,694	34½	21	33	12	518	530	6821-	5-6	59,820
TOWN POLICE.													
Kanchipuram.....			30,700		2			1	30	31			3,800
St. Thomas' Mount.....			15,000		2			1	30	31			3,800
Total...			45,700		4			2	60	62			7,600
Huzur Treasury Office.....					1				15	15			1,350
Jails.....					4½			1	68	69			7,220
Magistrate's Courts and Sessions.....					1			1	15	16			2,450
Head Quarters and Reserve.....					3			2	45	47			6,250
Total...					9½			4	143	147			17,270
Grand Total.....	3,010	6,11,209	13,14,694	48	21	33	18	721	739	6821-	34	84,690	

No. of Peons, &c., on the Establishment of
 the Collector and Magistrate..... 933
 Jail Establishment—say..... 75
 Commissariat..... 68
 Total... 1,076

Military.
 Gandi.—1 Hacıldar's Guard. } 3 reliefs.
 1 Naigue's do. }
 Changalpet.—½ of Co. of Veterans.

The Force will consist of 18 Inspectors and 721, Constables at a cost of Rupees 84,690 per annum. The whole bears a ratio of one man to 805 of the population; and the cost is about 2 Annas per head per annum. The marginal statement shows the number of Peons now under the Collector and Magistrate and attached to the Jail, most of whom will be relieved, the strength of Military detachments and guards, and of the Commissariat Police at the Mount.

3. The Force proposed is considerable; but the most careful dispositions have been made in consultation with the Magistrate with a view to keeping it on a low scale. The facts that this District surrounds Madras, and has within it the large Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount with Palaveram and Punamali, that it is intersected in all parts by the many much travelled roads converging to Madras, that it in some parts has a troublesome Pariah population, and

General District Credit.....	Rupees	67,420
Sail Establishment.....	"	3,000
Commissariat Police.....	"	4,000
	Rupees...	74,420

that it includes several of the stations along the Railway line, have all constrained us to estimate liberally. The cash credit, as per margin,* however, obtained within the District, will nearly cover the charge, irrespective of the large relief to the Military, for which credit must be taken.

4. HEAD-QUARTER OF THE CONSTABULARY TO BE AT THE MOUNT.—The different items of estimate require no remark. In consultation with the Magistrate I recommend that so soon as the Commissariat Police is made over to the Constabulary, the Head-quarters of the Police should be transferred to St. Thomas' Mount. This will be sufficiently near the Magistrate's Head-quarters for easy communication; and the Superintendent will be at hand to communicate with the Commanding Officer, and watch those delicate relations which, at first at least, subsist between the Police and Military.

VILLAGE POLICE

5. **VILLAGE INSPECTOR.**—The villages of the Changanpet District are very small as regards both area and population, and in forming village circles several may be clubbed together. The following Statement gives an abstract of the proposed arrangement, the number of village circles, and the cost of the Village Inspector grade.

No. of Villages.	No. of Village Circles.	Average area, &c., of each Village Circle.		Village Inspectors	
		Area.	Population.	No.	Cost.
2,321	202	10.4	4,900	202	8,484

The Estimate has been made on the basis of the area of the village.

104	4,900	202	8,484
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The Estimate has been made on the lowest possible scale; for immediately around Madras the area of the village circles must be small and the number of Inspectors must be increased. Each village Inspector will have on an average 11 villages and 17 Taláris to look after under the above arrangement. The increase is properly a charge against the Ménkával fund, arising from resumptions which took place in 1802. Accurate accounts of this fund are in course of preparation; but it does not, I believe, fall much short of a lac of Rupees per annum.

6. TALARI POLICE.—I am not so fully informed of this District as I could wish to be.

6. TALARI POLICE.—I am not so fully informed on the subject of the village Talari Police of this District as I could wish; and shall submit a separate report so soon as it is more fully investigated. This is, however, of the less importance as the funds in the District are large, and no assistance can be required of the State if only a less wasteful system in regard to their administration than has now crept in, can be adopted. No increase is proposed with my present information.

7. NUMBER OF TALARI.—The number of Talari Police is 1,000.

7. NUMBER OF TALARI.—The following abstract Statement shows the condition of the Talari Police.

No. of Villages.	Talári.		Emolument.		
	No. of registered.	No. of serving	Inám.	Fees.	Total.
2321	4,727	3,489	30,353	63,122	93,475

There is some difference in the stated in the

N. B.—There is some difference in the accounts as regards the amount of the fees; they have been estimated in returns made to the Board of Revenue as high as 89,000 Rupees per annum. Thus, there is a registered Talárl to every 126 inhabitants; but 1888

Thus, there is a registered Talári to every 126 inhabitants; but 1238 are not even nominally serving. However, there is said to be one serving man to every 168 of the population. For a well conducted and active Police service these are proportions wholly unreasonable. I believe that half the number of men, were they really devoting their time to the Service and its duties, would more than suffice; while a saving of labor and expense to the country would be effected. This matter has been carefully examined by the Superintendent, and he estimates that 2,064 men would give to all villages a liberal Establishment.

8. **EMOLUMENTS OF TALARI.**—This unnecessarily numerous body annually divides amongst them fully one lac of Rupees, in Inám land and village fees, a sum which would give an average annual emolument of Rupees 27-8 to each of the 3,500 men said to be serving; but its distribution is most unequal. The following table classifies the serving men according to the rate of emolument of each.

Rates of annual emolument.	No. of Taláři.	Amount re- ceived by this class.	Average per Talári.
Under R. 30.....	2,214	40,632	18 4 3
" " 36.....	389	21,631	32 7 6
Above " 36.....	808	40,211	49 12 3

It will be seen that 2,214 (two thousand two hundred and fourteen) receive on an average Rupees 18-4-3 per annum; while 808 receive on the average about 50 Rupees per annum. If the subject of the Talári Police of Changelpet District can be re-considered with a view to its reduction within reasonable and necessary limits, and the Talári Police Fund can be administered on the ordinary principles of dealing with wages of labor, the existing emoluments, now frittered away amongst this unnecessarily large and unmanageable body, would give an annual salary of 45 to 50 Rupees to every man that can be usefully employed—no pecuniary aid could be required from Government; while it would take 25,000 Rupees to make up the deficiency to 2,214 men. The Talári Police will be taken over with its existing conditions, and we must look to administrative arrangement for its improvement. The fees are collected with the Revenue and are included in the Pattah.

ORDER THEREON, 19th March 1860, No. 334.

The District of Chingleput contains 2359 villages, has an area of 3010 square miles, a population of 6,11,209 souls, and yields a revenue of Rupees 13,14,694. There are only

	Population.
Conjceeraram.....	30,700
St. Thomas' Mount.....	15,000

2. The Constabulary force proposed by Mr. Robinson consists of 18 Inspectors and 721 Constables, total 739, and will cost Rupees 84,600 per annum. It bears a ratio of one Policeman to every 827 of the population, and the expense is about 2 Annas a head per annum.

3. It is thus to be distributed:—

	No. of Police parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ratio to population.	Ratio to area.	Cost.
Allocated Rural Police.....	34	21	33	12	518	530	1,067	5-6	59,820
Town Police.....	4	...	...	2	60	62	...	...	7,600
Reserve.....	9	...	...	4	143	147	...	...	17,270
Total.....	48	21	33	18	721	739	1,067	5-6	84,690

No. of Peons, &c. on the Establishment of the Collector and Magistrate....	933
Jail Establishment, say....	75
Commissariat....	68
Total...	1,076

4. The number of peons now under the Collector and Magistrate, and attached to the Jail, most of whom will be relieved, the strength of Military Detachments and Guards and of the Commissariat Police at the Mount, are as per margin.

Military.

Guindy.—1 Harildar's Guard. } 3 reliefs.
 1 Naigue's do. }
 Chingleput.— $\frac{1}{2}$ of Company of Veterans.

General District credit, i. e., sum obtained by reductions in the present Establishment...	Rs. 67,420
Jail Establishment...	" 3,000
Commissariat Police...	" 4,000
	Rs. 74,420

5. The proposed force has been estimated for liberally, because the Chingleput District surrounds Madras, has within it the large Cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount with Palaveram and Poonamallee, is intersected in all parts by the many much travelled roads converging to Madras, has in some parts a troublesome Pariah population, and includes several of the Stations along the Railway line. "The Cash credit as per margin,* however, obtained within the District, will nearly cover the charge, irrespective of the large relief to the Military, for which credit must be taken."

6. In consultation with the Magistrate, the Inspector recommends that so soon as the Commissariat Police is made over to the Constabulary, the Head quarters of the Police should be transferred to Saint Thomas' Mount. This is approved.

VILLAGE POLICE.

7. The 2,321 villages in the Chingleput District, will be divided into 202 village circles, of an average area of 10.4 square miles, and population of 4,900. The annual cost for the 202 Inspectors, one for each village circle, will be Rupees 8,484. This is properly a charge against the Ménkavel fund, arising from resurreptions which took place in 1802. Accurate accounts of this fund are in course of preparation, but it does not, Mr. Robinson believes, fall much short of a lac of Rupees per annum.

8. Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Memo. treat of the Talari Police, on which however the present information is defective, and a separate report is promised hereafter.

9. Their present condition is as follows:—

No. of Villages.	Talari.		Emolument.		
	No. of registered.	No. of serving.	Inám.	Fcca.	Total.
2,321	4,727	3,489	30,353	63,122	93,475

It is calculated by the Superintendent of the District, that 2064 men would give to all villages a liberal establishment.

10. The Honorable the Governor in Council considers the arrangements proposed by the Inspector General for the Police of the Chingleput District, as above summarized, to be judicious, and thinks that the force proposed to be entertained is no more than sufficient. He therefore sanctions the estimated expenditure at a total cost as per margin, of Rupees ninety-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-four per annum—but at a net present increase of expenditure, after allowance for the saving shown in the margin of paragraph 5—but not including saving in the Military Department, of Rupees eighteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four yearly. He directs that early measures be taken for the introduction of the New Police, for relieving the Military Guards, and for the reductions in the District Jail and Commissariat Establishment from which the larger portion of the expense is to be provided. The Inspector General will report from time to time the progress made in carrying out both these objects. The reductions which can be effected in the Native Troops in consequence of the change will be considered in the Military Department.

11. Mr. Robinson will report hereafter his proceedings in reference to the Talari Establishment.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
 „ Magistrate of Chingleput.
 „ Revenue Department.
 „ Military Department.
 „ Civil Auditor.
 „ Accountant General.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Military Department.
 N. 1306.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings in the Judicial Department be communicated to the Commander in Chief. The Governor in Council observes with reference to the concluding clause of Para 10 of the Order of Government in the above Department, N. 334 of the 19th of March 1860, that the reduction to be effected in the Native Troops consequent upon the employment of the new Police in the Districts in question, will for the present comprise the entire strength of the detachments of the Native Telugu Battalions now doing duty in the Chingleput District, as relieved by the Constabulary Force.

Prop. Ent. H. D.
 13th January 1860

3rd April 1860

To the Judicial Department

Ag. Dy. Secy to Govt.

1088409

Comd 20th January 1860
 20th Feb 1860
 12/12/1860

20 April
 Judicial 1860 Deptt

Proceedings of Court
 in the July 1860

13:3 April 1860
 15:3 April 1860

12:00

Assuming that the re-
 -duction to the effect in
 the station troops consequent
 upon the employment of
 the new Police in the District
 of Chingleput will for the
 present compromise the entire
 strength of the Detachment
 of the Station Troops
 Battalion now doing
 duty in that District for
 as served by the Constable
 -bulky force-

With an Order.

No. 173- 20 April 1860

Communicated to the Magistrate
 of Chingleput & to the Inspector
 Genl. of Police.

The Magistrate of Chingleput
 Inspector General of Police

15/1/1860
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