M.R. O. 1—59,000—16-10-[illegible]

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 425 Press Mis.

250-51.

Dated 27-3- 1951

11/12

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 250. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 4th March 1861.

DISTRICT OF MADURA.

I have the honor to submit estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Madura; together with observations on the condition of its Village Watcher Establishment. These have been prepared on the spot, and in communication with the District Officers.

2. The following Statement shows the required force; with its cost and other information bearing on the subject:—

Names of Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Constabulary. No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ratio. To Population.	To Area.	Cost.
Madura.....	343	1,36,144	1,86,958	4½	2	4	2	68	70	1,944·9	4·9	8,360
Tirumangalam. ...	675	1,60,385	2,60,703	7	3	8	2	105	107	1,498·9	6·3	11,690
Melur.....	597	1,48,723	2,38,126	5	2	5	1	75	76	1,956·8	7·8	7,870
Dindigal...	1,101	2,32,764	2,47,587	8½	4	9	2	128	130	1,790·4	8·4	13,760
Periakulam...	1,167	1,53,464	2,07,486	6½	2	8	2	98	100	1,534·6	11·6	11,060
Palani.....	925	1,44,256	1,72,720	6	4	5	2	90	92	1,568·	10·	10,340
Total...	4,808	9,75,736	13,13,580	37½	17	39	11	564	575	1,696·9	8.3	63,080
Râmnád Zamindari	2,351	3,86,898	3,31,669	20	11	24	5	300	305	1,268·5	7·7	32,600
Shévaganga ditto.	1,557	3,70,924	2,62,502	11½	5	15	3	173	176	2,107·5	8·8	18,930
Total.....	3,908	7,57,822	5,94,068	31½	16	39	8	473	481	1,575·5	8·1	51,530
Towns.												
Madura...	...	41,900	.....	6	...	...	1	90	91	460 4	...	9,220
Dindigal.....	...	5,888	.....	1½	...	...	1	22	23	256·	...	3,100
Rámnád...	...	10,600	.....	1	...	...	1	15	16	625·	...	2,470
Total...	...	57,788	.....	8½	...	...	3	127	130	444·5	...	14,790
Reserve.												
Reserve.....	...	.....	.....	7	...	...	3	105	108	.....	...	12,810
Magte. and Courts.	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	1	30	31	.....	...	3,820
Treasury.....	..	.....	.....	1½	...	...	...	22	22	.....	...	1,980
Jail.. { Madura.. / Pambam. }	...	.....	.....	5	...	...	1	75	76	.....	...	7,870
Total...	...	.....	.....	15½	...	...	5	232	237	.....	...	26,480
Grand Total.....	8,716	17,91,346	19,07,648	93	33	78	27	1,396	1,423	1,258·8	6·1	1,55,880

The Rural force will be 1,056 strong; occupying 33 Stations and 78 Out-posts conveniently selected for the Patrol and observation of the country. It will bear a proportion of one Police man to 1,258 of the Inhabitants. The entire Force will number 1,423 men; to be maintained at cost of Rupees 1,55,880 or of 1¾ *Anna* of a *Rupee* per head of the population *per annum*.

Necessity for Considerable Force.—3. The District of Madura is one of the most extensive and difficult of our Provinces in a Police aspect. Nearly a moiety of the entire District i occupied by the two great *Zamindari* of Shévaganga and Râmnád: where the arrangement fo the protection of life and property have hitherto been very inadequate, and their population by n

means easily managed. The (*Kuller*) Robber population is numerous. And the Village Police Establishment is in a state of much confusion and inefficiency. Detachments of Native Infantry have been relieved at the 3 *Stations* noted in the margin. The Constabulary alone holds the District; and must for the present be strong.

At Dindigul. 1—*Compy. N. I.*
„ *Madura.* ½ „ *N. I.*
„ *Pambam.* ½ „ *N. I.*

4. There are two Jails in this District—at Madura and at Pambam—both of which had Military Guards: a fact that renders it necessary to strengthen slightly the party allowed for these Guards.

VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.

Village Inspectors.—5. The following Statement gives the number and cost of Village Inspectors required in the District; distinguishing the *Zamindari* from the Government *Táluqs*:—

	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Number of Village Circle.	Average Ratio of Village Circle. To Area in square miles.	To Population.	To Villages.	Village Inspectors.	Cost.
Government *Táluqs*...	1,164	4,808	10,23,524	146	32·9	7010·4	7·9	146	6,132
Zamindari.....	4,229	3,908	7,67,822	135	28·9	5687·5	31·3	135	5,670
Total...	5,383	8,716	17,91,346	281	31·	6374·8	19·1	281	11,802

6. 5,383 Villages have been so clubbed together as to form 281 Village Circles; each containing on an average 20 Villages, 6,375 Inhabitants, and 30 square miles area: at a cost of *Rupees* 11,802.

Ancient local Police.—7. The *Menkavil* and *Palegar* system of Police was suppressed throughout the District of Madura so soon as it is passed under British rule—in Dindigal Division in A.D. 1797; in the Madura Division in A.D. 1801—and all sources of income, from rent free lands, share of crops and professional and house taxes (*Sornádáyam*) were resumed.

Menkavil.

Income resumed.—8. The following Statement shows in abstract the condition of those sources of income as entered in the account of A. D. 1801.

Táluqs.	Irrigated Land. Acres.	Irrigated Land. Assessment.	Dry Land. Acres.	Dry Land. Collections.	Acres.	Total Collections. *Rupees.*	Personal, &c. taxes. *Rupees.*	Grand Total.
Government. ...	549	2,570	4,079	3,302	4,628	5,873	11,496	17,369
Polapet.	818	3,754	4,214	11,316	5,027	11,316	11,777	23,093
	1,367	6,324	8,293	14,618	9,655	17,189	23,273	40,624

N. B.—The Collection of the year on the Dry lands are entered not the Assessment of the land resumed. Since 1801 *much that was waste pays the full assessment; but the land cannot now be distinguished. The Assessment of* 8,300 *acres at the usual rate of the District exceeds Rupees* 25,000. *The present Income from these lands does not now fall short of* 30,000 *Rupees per annum.*

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1861.

Income from Land.—Ten thousand Acres of rent free land resumed now yield an income of 30 to 35,000 Rupees, all realized and belonging to the ancient local Police Funds of the country.

Village fees and share of Crops.—9. The share of the crop due to these *Kavilgars* merged in the new assessment, and went to swell the general out-turn: while the personal and professional taxes continued to be collected on account of Government with other items of *moterfa* tax, included under the head of *Sornádáyam*. In A.D. 1805, the Collector recommended an abolition of all personal and mixed taxes in the District of Madura, to the extent of Rupees 39,079: and amongst those he included these ancient Police *Kavil* Fees to the amount of Rupees 12,418. The abolition of all miscellaneous personal and professional taxes was sanctioned by the Governor in Council. "But his Lordship is of opinion that the inhabitants "would be more benefited by the institution of an adequate Police for their protection, than by "abolishing the taxes which they have continued for a length of time to pay for that purpose. "His Lordship in Council has accordingly desired that the taxes for the purpose of Police may be "continued." This order of Government however was not obeyed. And the local Police rates, although authoritatively continued, have never been collected in the District of Madura. An Asset which might now have reached half a *lac* of *Rupees** has been lost to the local Institutions of the Land.

To the Board of Revenue, dated May 25th, 1805.

From Board of Revenue, dated 18*th December* 1805, *page* 8.

* *It will be in part recovered under the operation of the Income Tax and (if passed) the Licensing Act.*

Jivitam resumption.—10. Mr. Hurdis further resumed in 1802 certain funds, known under the name of *Jivitam*, belonging to the Ancient Police administration of the Country. When first resumed in *Fusly* 1211, the income was 5,739 *Rupees per annum*. With the increasing prosperity of the country, this income had doubled; and in *Fusly* 1265 amounted to *Rupees* 13,000. Making the total present income from ancient local Police Fund about half a *lac* of *Rupees*.†

† *Land.* 35,000
Jivitam. 13,000
48,000

Village Watchers.—11. Under the *Palegars* and *Menkávilgars* existed the local (*Stala-Kavil*) Village Watch; likewise enjoying some rent free land; but mainly supported by fees and the share of the crops contributed by the people. Amidst the confusion existing in the Province immediately prior to its cession, the condition of this body had fallen into great disorder. Mr. Stephen R. Lushington reported that the fees and emolument of the (*Stala Kavilgars*) Village Watchers were intercepted by the *Palegars*, by the Servants of *Nawab*, and by Renters of the Revenue, and were withheld by the *Rayet* themselves; while they were "being made responsible for losses and thefts which "have never happend." "Under the pressure of such injuries, it is obvious that men who have "Arms in the hands, who are well acquainted with all the lurking places in the country, whose "line of duty favors nightly excursion, and to whom the hereditary office of Protector as well "as their long connection with the *Palegars*, has naturally given spirit of enterprize and indepen-"dence, will plunder and rob rather than starve. Where the *Kavilgar* is weak, his just dues, like "the just dues of all others in the Country who have not the power of resistance, are taken for the "benefit of the *Cirkar* servants: where he is strong enough to collect a few vagabonds to plunder "the Inhabitants, the Village Collectors (*Mányakárs*) render his *Rusum* and participate in the "fruits of his depredations. These and other such acts of tyranny and injustice have so confounded "the proper rights and duty of every man, that they are scarcely any longer known even to "himself. To effect the object of restoring the *Stala Kavil* to the intention of its institution, and "the enjoyment of the fees and privileges justly due to that service, to the executors of that duty, "it appears to me indispensable that the *Stala Kavilgars* should in future receive their *Rusum*

To Board of Revenue, 1*st May* 1800.

"immediately from my servants and be held accountable exclusively to the Government for their "conduct."

Collector to Board, 11th October 1855.

12. The country passed in due course under the British Rule; but it does not appear that Mr. S. R. Lushington's recommendations were carried with effect—and the records of the District are singularly barren of information in regard to the subsequent history of the Village Watch. It is not even certainly known whether this Institution was provided for, in the usual manner, by allotment of a share of the estimated crop at the Revenue Settlement of the country. It has been very broadly asserted that such was not the case. It is however certain that 12½ *per cent.* of the estimated gross produce was set apart before the partition of the crop; and the deduction was as usual given to the *Rayet*, in trust for the purposes contemplated. Now, a *smaller* deduction, made over to the people *in trust* for Village Establishment in the adjoining Districts of Tinnevelly and Tanjore, did provide for the support of this Village Institution, and it is not probable that so important a matter was overlooked in Madura. However, a *Stala Kavel* or local village watch still exists throughout the country; even now levies considerable contributions on the Publice, and may be usefully connected with the Police. But the actual condition of the body is most imperfectly ascertained, and apparently so far as Government is concerned, those Village Watchers only—a very small number—who enjoyed grants of rent free land, are registered.

Measures proposed for re-modelling the Village Watcher Institution in Government Táluqs alone.—13. The subject of Village Watcher Establishment was examined by the Collector in 1856. And the condition of the Village Watcher (*Stala Kavilgar*) body as then registered, is shown in the following Abstract Statement:—

Names of Táluqs.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages having Village Watchers.	No. of Village Watchers.	Rent free land.
				Rs. A. P.
Mádacolam	153	75	138	2,359 10 9
Terumangalam	159	76	159	5,364 15 6
Melur	183	9	21	441 9 10
Tádicombu	105	7	8	121 0 1
Ayampati	81	2	8	29 3 9
Tenkare	42	5	9	95 0 7
Nelakottah	63	0	0	0 0 0
Total	786	174	343	8,411 8 6

N. B.—The above Statement includes only Kavilgars enjoying Inam land.

Not one Village in 4 had a Village Watcher enjoying land; and the distribution of the *Inam* and of the number of men was found equally irregular and unsatisfactory. The whole *Inam* is situated in 174 Villages, and of these Villages all but 23 belong to the two *Táluqs* of Mádacolam and Terumangalam. Nelakottah has not a single Village Watcher. And Melur, Tenkare, Tádicombu and Ayampati have only 46 between them. In some Villages the *Inam* is disproportionately large; and every where the Village Watchers of large Villages are found without *Inam* at all. The whole institution it was found required to be re-modelled.

Arrangement proposed.—14. Under instructions from the Board of Revenue, a carefully considered scheme for re-modelling the Village Watch of the Government *Táluqs*, and placing an efficient Watcher in each Village, containing 500 inhabitants—with an additional man for every

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1861.

additional 1,000 inhabitants—and for giving each a salary of *Rupees* 30 *per annum*, was submitted by the Collector. The following is an Abstract of the scheme:—

Number.	Táluqs.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Proposed Establishment. No.	Proposed Establishment. Pay at 30 Rs. each *per Annum*.	Present Watchers. No.	Present Watchers. Assessment of the *Inam* land.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	Mádacolam	150	1,39,547	170	5,100 0 0	138	2,359 10 9
2	Terumangalam	160	1,41,876	176	5,280 0 0	159	5,364 15 6
3	Melur	183	1,32,403	138	4,140 0 0	21	441 9 10
4	Tenkare	41	95,028	91	2,730 0 0	9	95 0 7
5	Tádicombu	83	1,24,613	148	4,440 0 0	8	121 0 1
6	Ayampati	77	87,839	102	3,060 0 0	8	29 3 9
7	Nelakottah	63	46,753	52	1,560 0 0	0	0 0 0
	Total	757	7,68,059	877	26,310 0 0	343	8,411 8 6
	Add, Ramagiri	52	0	30	900 0 0	43	607 15 8
	Total	809	7,68,059	907	27,210 0 0	386	9,019 8 2

N. B.—*The Táluq of Ramagiri has been added, as in the Original Estimate submitted in* 1856.

The Collector proposed to augment the establishment to 907 men. He considered that existing Land Grants could not be made applicable to the proposed arrangement; "in conse- "quence of the extreme irregularity of their distribution and inapplicability to the wants of the "District." The Assessment, he considered, should be collected at its full value: and the Watchers "be compensated by money payment. "As it is desirable that the time of these servants should "be wholly given to the public duties, and that the remuneration should be sufficient for their "maintenance."

Proposed establishment sufficient; but Salary inadequate.—15. The establishment proposed by the Collector is numerically sufficient, and will place the Village Watch on an efficient footing. The men will all be selected from the hereditary Watchers, where now present in the villages, though they may not yet have been registered in the Government Returns. But the Collector's financial estimate is inadequate. It is *Rupees* 27,210—allowing 2½ *Rupees* to each Watcher—We must, however, admit 3 *Rupees per mensem*, or 36 Rupees *per annum*. At which rate the requirements rise to *Rupees* 32,652 for which sanction must be granted.

Fees omitted to be collected.—16. It will be observed that *Inam* Land only is taken as an Offset by the Collector, and at the full rate of Assessment. But large *fees* are likewise levied by the Watchers (*Kavilgars*) in each Village, both grain fees and personal and mixed fees. These should be collected or commuted into a money cess; and made applicable to the re-modelled Institution. They have not, however, been ascertained by the Local Officers.

Village Watch in the Zamindari.—17. The re-arrangement of the Village Watch within the great *Zamindaris* of Madura is a more difficult matter. In his proposals, above alluded to, the Collector confined himself to the Government *Táluqs:* omitting the great *Zamindari* of Rámnád and Shévaganga, where "the Village Officers

Collector to Board, 11th October 1855.

"are for the most part remunerated by *Swatant-* "*rams* or Grain Fees, proportionate to the gross "produce in each year." He did not perceive "how the Government could with any conveni- "ence to itself resume *Inams*, and substitute money payments, considering the almost impossibility "of managing little patches of land in various Estates." The Board of Revenue remarked "that "the exclusion of the *Zamindari*, which form so large a portion of Madura, will necessarily render "the measure incomplete as a scheme for the revision of the Rural Police of the District"—and

it is obvious that the direct influence of the Government and Magistracy over the Police is of more importance within *Zamindari*, then where the general administration of the country is more immediately in the hands of Government Officers. The condition of the Village Watch, as it now exist within the *Zamindari*, is almost unknown, probably even to the *Zamindar's* servants. And the efforts of the local Officers to obtain information have been in a great measure futile.

Emoluments existing in Shevaganga.—18. A return obtained from the *Zamindari* of Shévaganga in A. D. 1860, represent the rent free lands—the *Inams* of the Watchers were excluded from the assets of the Permanent Settlement—and other emoluments of the Village Watchers, at *Rupees* 11,244 *per annum*. But the number of men doing duty and of the co-sharers has not been ascertained.

Assessment of Inam land...	3,017
Sornadayem...	8,227
Total...	11,244

In Rámnád.—19. No recent information as to the emoluments of Watchers in Râmnâd has been obtained. In *Fusly* 1225, while the *Zamindari* was under attachment, some returns were forwarded, from which those emoluments appear to have then been about *Rupees* 14,512. Of the number of Watchers, their distribution, duty performed, &c. nothing whatever is known. To their condition, however, essentially apply the remarks of Mr. S. R. Lushington contained in para. 11. There is but one feeling in regard to them, and that is, that it were almost impossible to utilize the Village Watch of these *Zamindaris*.

Assessment of Inam Land Rupees	5,462
Fees or Sornadayem...	9,050
	14,512

Proposed Settlement.—20. The only settlement likely to be effective is one similar to that which has been sanctioned for the other western *Zamindari*, in North Arcot and Nellore, viz.: to attach 3 paid *Tallari* to each Village Circle, and remunerate them adequately at 3¼ *Rupees per mensem* each. The strength and cost of this Establishment are shown in the following Statement:—

	No. of Villages.	No. of Village Circles.	Establishment Proposed.	
			No. of Watchers.	Cost at 42 Rs. each.
Shévaganga.....	2,069	54	162	Rs. 6,804
Râmnád.....	2,160	81	243	10,206
Total...	4,229	135	405	17,010

405 Village Watchers will undertake the local duties of 4,229 villages; at a cost of Rupees 17,010.

No. 251. ORDER THEREON, 27th March 1861, No. 425.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Madura.

	Insprs.	*Consts.*
Town Police....	3	127
Talook do....	11	564
Zemindary Police..	8	473
Reserve...	5	232
Men...	27	1,396

Area...	8,716 *sq. miles.*
Population...	1,791,346 *souls.*
Revenue...	19,07,648 *Rupees.*

CONSTABULARY.—2. The force consists of 27 Inspectors and 1,396 Constables, whose allowances will amount to Rupees 1,55,880 per annum. The ratio of the entire strength—1,423 men—is one Policeman for every 1,259 of the population and for every 6·1 square miles of area—and that of the cost 8·2 per cent. of the Revenue, and at the rate of 1¼ Anna per head of the population per annum.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1861.

3. By the formation of the Constabulary, detachments of Native Infantry of the strength of two Companies, have been dispensed with. Madura is one of the largest Districts of the Madras Presidency, and the Inspector General considers it a most difficult one in a Police aspect. One half of it is occupied by the two Zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagunga, where the Police arrangements have always been defective, and the population not easily manageable. The Kuller or Robber tribe are also numerous.

		Rupees.
281	*Village Inspectors at Rupees* 42 *per annum*	11,802
907	*Watchers for the* 1,164 *Villages in the Government Talooks @ Rupees* 36 *per annum*...	32,652
405	*Talliars for the* 135 *Village Circles in the Zemindaries @ Rupees* 42 *per annum*	17,010
1,593 *men.*		*Rupees* 61,464

VILLAGE POLICE.—4. The villages in the Madura District are 5,383 in number. These have been formed into 281 Village Circles, each containing on an average 19 Villages, 6,375 inhabitants, and an area of 31 square miles. Each Village Circle will form the charge of a Village Inspector. The Establishment proposed amounts to 1,593 men, and will cost Rupees 61,464 per annum.

5. To show the assets which may be regarded as available to provide for the charge as regards the Government Talooks, Mr. Robinson writes that when the province passed under British rule, the Menkavil and Poligar systems were abolished, and all the sources of income resumed. In 1801, the collection from the lands resumed amounted to Rupees 17,189, and from personal and other taxes to Rupees 23,273,* at present the lands yield from 30,000 to 35,000 Rupees. The personal and professional taxes continued to be levied, till 1805 when the Collector recommended the abolition of these mixed taxes, which included Police fees to the amount of Rupees 12,418. The measure was sanctioned, except as regarded the Police rates, which the Government directed should be continued for the purposes of Police. The Order was not carried out with this reservation, and an asset has thus been lost, which the Inspector General calculates might now have reached to half a lakh. In 1802, certain Police funds called *Jiviteam* were resumed, amounting to Rupees 5,739 per annum. In Fusly 1,265, the income from this source was Rupees 13,000, making the total present income from ancient Local Police Funds about half a lakh.

* *Government Talooks*...	11,496
Paliput...	11,777
Rupees...	23,273

Resumed lands from 30,000 *to*... ...	35,000
Jiviteam...	13,000
Rupees	48,000

6. The condition of the Village Watch prior to 1856 is very obscure. The subject was in that year carefully considered, and the scheme then prepared under instructions from the Board of Revenue, has been adopted by Mr. Robinson in framing his scale of Establishments for the Village Police in the Government Talooks, with the exception that the pay of the Watcher is fixed at 36, instead of 30 Rupees per annum. Under this scheme, a Watcher is attached in each Village containing 500 inhabitants, with an additional man for every additional 1,000 inhabitants. The assessment of the Inam lands, which was then given as Rupees 9,020, was to be collected at its full value, and the Watchers compensated by money payment. Their whole time would thus be secured for their public duties.

7. In reference to this mode of remunerating the Village Watchers, the Inspector General points out that, besides the Inam land the assessment alone on which has been taken as an offset, large fees are levied by the Watchers. These, he suggests, should be collected also. This matter will receive attention in the Revenue Department.

8. The re-arrangement of the Village Watch in the two Zemindaries, is a more difficult matter. The Village Officers are for the most part remunerated by Swatantram, or Grain Fees

26 a 91
7-6-95
18/7/96

January to March

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th March 1861.

proportionate to the gross produce of the year, and the resumption of these, to substitute money payments, is generally considered impossible. The Inspector General states that it is almost impossible to utilize the Village Watch for these Zemindaries and he apparently assents to the abandonment of these emoluments in land and fees, estimated at Rupees 25,756. He proposes maintaining 3 Talliars for each Village Circle in the Zemindaries.

Shevagunga in 1860...		11,244
Ramand in Fusly 1225...		14,512
		Rupees 25,756

	No.	*Cost.*
Constabulary...	1,423	1,55,880
Village Police...	1,593	61,464
Men...	3,016	*Rs.* 2,17,344

9. The Government sanction the Police Establishments required for the entire District at the annual cost of two lakhs, seventeen thousand three hundred and forty-four Rupees.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

27 March 1861 No 425

250 - 251

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read letter from the Inspector General of Police ——— dated 4th Mar. '61.

9

Order. 26th March 1861. No 425.

The Inspector General of Police submits his Estimates for the Constabulary & Village Police of the district of Madura.

2. Constabulary. The Force consists of 27 Inspectors & 1396 Constables, whose allowances will amount to Rp. 1,55,880 ₹ annum.

	Fa.	Cs.
Village Police ———	3	127
Taluk do ———	11	564
Zemindary do —	8	473
Reserve ———	5	232
Men —	27	1,396

The

Area ——— 8,7168q. miles
Population — 1,791,346 souls
Revenue — 19,07,648 Rs.

The ratio of the entire strength (1423 men) is one Policeman for every 1,259 of the population & for every 6·1 square miles of area — & that of the cost 82½ per cent of the Revenue, & at the rate of 1½ Anna per head of the population for annum.

3. By the formation of the Constabulary detachments of Native Infantry of the strength of two Companies, have been dispensed with. Madura is one of the largest districts of the Madras Presidency & the Inspector General considers it a most difficult one in a Police aspect. One half of it is occupied by the two Zemindaries of Ramnad and Sivaganga, where the Police arrangements have always been defective, & the population not easily manageable. The Kullers or Robber tribe are also numerous.

Village Police.

4. The villages in the Madura district are

5,383 in number.
These have been formed into 281 Village Circles, each containing on an average 19 Villages, 6,375 inhabitants, & an area of 38 square miles. Each Village Circle will form the charge of a Village Inspector.

The establishment proposed amounts to 1,593 men, & will cost Rs. 61,464 p annum.

5. To show the assets available

		R
281 Village Inspectors at Rs. 42 p annum		11,802
907 Watchers for the 1164 Villages in the Govt. Taloocks @ Rs. 36 p do		32,652
405 Talliars for the 135 Village Circles in the Zemindaries @ Rs. 42 p do		17,010
1693 men.	Rs.	61,464

* Govt. Taloocks — 11,496.
Paliput — 11,777
Rs. 23,273

3

which may be regarded as available to provide for the charge as regards the Govt. taloocks, Mr. Robinson writes that when the province passed under British rule, the Mankaul & Poligar systems were abolished, & all the sources of income resumed. In 1801, the collection from the lands resumed amounted to Rs. 17,189 & from personal & other taxes to Rs. 23,273.* At present the lands so yield from 30,000 to 35,000 Rupees. The personal & professional taxes continued to be levied, till 1805 when the Collector recommended the abolition

abolition of these mixed taxes, which included Police fees to the amount of Rs. 12,418.

The measure was sanctioned, as regarded the Police rates, which the Govt. directed should be continued for the purposes of Police. The order was not carried out with this reservation, & an asset has thus been lost, which the Inspector General calculates might now have reached to half a lakh. In 1802, certain Police funds called Enviliam

Resumed Land from
30000 to — 35,000
Inistaun — 13,000
Rs. 48,000.

were resumed, amounting to Rs. 5,739 p. annum. In July 1265, the income from this source was Rs. 13,000, making the total present income from ancient local Police Funds about half a lakh.

6. The condition of the Village Watch prior to 1856 is very obscure. The subject was in that year carefully considered, & the scheme thus prepared has been adopted by Mr. Robinson in framing his scale of establishments for the village Police in the Govt. Talooks,

under instructions from the Board of Revenue,

Taloohs, with the
exception that the
pay of the Watcher
is fixed at 36, instead
of 30 rupees ℔ annum.
Under this scheme, a
Watcher is attached
to each village con-
taining 500 inha-
bitants, with an ad-
ditional man for
every additional 1,000 inhabi-
tants. The assess-
ment of the Inam
lands, which was
then given as Rs. 9,020,
was to be collected
at its full value, & the
watchers compensa-
ted by money pay-
ment. Their whole
time would thus
be

17

be secured for their
public duties.

7. In reference to this
mode of remunerat-
ing the Village Watchers,
the Inspector General
points out that, be-
sides the Inam lands
the assessment above
on which has been ta-
ken as an offset, large
fees are levied by the
Watchers. These, he
suggests, should be
collected also. This
matter will receive
attention in the Rev.
Dept.

8. The rearrangement
of the Village Watch
in

in the two Zemin-
daries, is a more dif
ficult matter. The
Village officers are for
the most part re-
munerated by Swa-
tantrams, or Grain
Fees proportionate
to the gross produce
of the year, & the re-
sumption of these, to
substitute money pay-
ments, is generally con
sidered impossible. The Inspector
General assents to the
abandonment of the
emoluments in Land &
Fees, estimated at
Rs. 25,756, He
hases maintaining
3 talliars for each
Village Circle in the

+ states that it is almost impossible to utilize the village watch for the Zemin-dars such employment of

Shevagunga in 1860 - 11,244
Ramnad in
Fusly 1,225 — 14,512
Rs. 25,756

9. The Govt. sanction
the Police Establish-
ments required for
the entire
district
at the
annual
cost of Two Lakhs,
Seventeen Thousand
Three Hundred &
Forty Four Rupees.

	No.	Cost.
Constabulary	1,423	1,55,880
Village Police	1,593	61,464
Men	3,016	Rs. 2,17,344

JP

The Inspector General
of Police.
" Civil Auditor
" Acct. Genl.
" Magistrate of Madura.
" Rev. Dept.
" Mily. Dept.

Govt. 27-3-61.

" Siam Commissioner.

only Letter from the Supt. Singd

Jud. Letter to Govt. 20th April
No 7 of 1861.
Rec'd 26th April 1861.
25-6-98

Bundle

Proc. 26th March
Judicial 1861 Separate.

No 425

Proceedings of Govt

26th March 1861

Sanctioning the Police Establishment proposed for the entire District of Madura at the annual cost of Two lakhs seventeen thousand three hundred and forty four Rupees

250 & 257