

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

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4th April 1861.

No. 9. 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 24th February 1861.

DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police Establishment of the District of Trichinopoly; together with some remarks on the past and present condition of the Local Police and Village Watcher body. The Estimates have been carefully considered by me, in communication with both the late and present Magistrates of the District and the Superintendent of Police. The latter is already sufficiently acquainted with parts of the District to enable him to form an opinion of its requirements.

2. The following Statement gives in Abstract, *Taluq by Taluq*, the required Force, with its cost and the proportion it bears to the population and area.

NAMES OF TALUQS.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	CONSTABULARY.							RATIO		Cost.
				No. of Police parties.	No. of Sta- tions.	No. of Out- posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Popula- tion.	To Area.		
RURAL.													RS.
B Konad.....	511	2,02,515	5,28,857	91	4	12	2	143	145	1397-1	3-5	15,110	
C Vetticatti....	451	1,73,591	2,38,664	74	4	8	2	113	115	1509-4	3-9	12,410	
D Torriur.....	743	1,48,233	3,32,444	7	4	7	2	105	107	1335-3	6-9	11,690	
E Valkondapur.	693	1,00,431	2,42,599	6	4	6	2	90	92	1091-6	7-5	10,340	
F Udyarpalyem.	699	1,32,697	2,02,291	8	4	8	2	120	122	1087-6	5-7	13,040	
Total...	3,097	7,56,477	15,45,255	38	0	41	10	571	581	1302	5-3	62,590	
TOWN.													
Trichinopoly...	4	52,113	.....	6	...	...	1	*93	94	...	...	10,300	
Total...	4	52,113	.....	6	...	...	1	93	94	554-3	...	10,300	
A RESERVE.													
Treasury... ..	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	1,350	
Jail.....	...	400	.....	5	...	...	1	75	76	...	...	7,870	
Magisto's Courts	...	...	.....	21	...	...	2	38	40	...	...	5,660	
Military Guard..	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	1,350	
Reserve... ..	...	...	.....	4	...	...	3	60	63	...	...	8,760	
Total...	...	400	.....	131	...	...	6	*203	209	...	...	24,990	
Grand Total.	3,097	8,09,580	15,45,255	571	20	41	17	867	884	915-8	3-5	97,880	

* Including three European Constables.

The Rural Force numbers 581 men, and will occupy 20 Stations and 41 Out-posts. It bears a proportion to the population of one to 1,300 of the inhabitants. The total Force, inclusive of Trichinopoly Town and Cantonment Police, will be 884 men of all ranks; and is in the ratio of one Police man to 916 inhabitants. The estimated cost is Rupees 97,880 or under 2 Annas of a Rupee per head of the population. Three European Constables have been considered indispensable for the Town and large European Cantonment of Trichinopoly, and are provided for in the Estimate.

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Civil.	
Collector and Magistrate's Peons.....	725
Armed Civil Treasury Guards.....	117
Jail Establishment.....	88
Commissariat Police.....	87
	1,017
Military.	
2 Havildars' Guards.	
4 Natives' Guards.	
Over Civil Treasuries, Jail, and Commis- sariat Godowns.	

3. The duty to be undertaken by this Force is such Police duty as now falls on the Collector and Magistrate's Peons—a large body of whom will be dispensed with—the guard of convicts in and out of Jail, the relief of all Military guards furnished at the Civil Jail and Treasury, and at Commissariat Godowns (4 in number); and the whole duty of the present Commissariat and Military Police.

Necessity for large Force.—4. This accurate and actual estimate is large; but it has been anxiously re-considered by myself and the Magistrate with the strictest view to economy. We are unable to set it lower. No District of South India will tax the Police more severely than Trichinopoly. The Town of Trichinopoly is large, and its population has frequently proved exceedingly turbulent. The return of Non-Military population (52,000) does not include the mass of Camp Followers attached to six Regiments, including one European Regiment and one European Horse Battery, nor that constant stream of wayfarers who constitute at all times the most suspicious and least easily controlled of those, whose surveillance and control devolve on the Police. In illustration of the character of the people with whom we have to deal in Trichinopoly, it may be here stated as a fact, that every European official and resident, (the Chief Magistrate excepted) in this, the Capital of South India, is now, in 1861, obliged to keep, as a domestic house servant, one of the hereditary robbers of the country, to save his property from the nocturnal visits of his free-booter fraternity. In all the Taluqs the population of robber races (Koravar and Kallar) is very large, and heinous crime consequently rife. Much of the country on the South Arcot and Salem Frontiers is wild and close, and is peopled by troublesome races. On the fullest examination of the subject, therefore, I am, together with the local authorities, satisfied that the re-organization and occupation of this District could not be attempted with safety, with any smaller force than that now proposed.

VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENT.

Village Inspectors.—5. The following Statement gives, in Abstract, the number of Village Circles which it is proposed should be formed for the management of the Village Watcher Establishment of the District. The number is estimated on the lowest possible scale.

	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	No. of Village Circles.	AVERAGE RATIO OF VILLAGE CIRCLE.			Village Inspector.	Cost.
					To Area in Square miles.	To Population.	To Villages.		
5 Taluqs.	1,643	3,097	8,09,580	144	21.5	5,622	11.4	144	RS. 6,048

144 Village Inspectors will inspect 1,643 Villages. The sum requiring sanction for this grade is 6,048 Rupees.

Menkavil and Village Police.—6. The Poligar or Arsu and Menkavil system of Police had their fullest development in the District of Trichinopoly when it passed under British rule. And for nearly 40 years afterwards the Kavil system practically continued to exist with all its objectionable features. To the lateness of its suppression is to be attributed the fact, that in few

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Districts has crime been so rife, in few have irregularities been more difficult to eradicate. The Palagars of Udyarpollem, Arealur and Toreyur held the Menkavil of a great extent of territory in this and the surrounding Districts. The Palagars of Viramala, Kadavur, and Ramaghiri of the Madura District, held the Kavil of Vettikutti. And a host of smaller Menkavilgars, universally the head of the (Kallar) robber race of the country, had distributed themselves over the other Taluqs, of Konad Lalgudi and Museri. They enjoyed rent free lands and levied the usual heavy taxes on the crops, and on the house and other property of the inhabitants.

Menkavil system allowed to continue.—7. In 1817 "all former rights and existing privileges" under the name of Kavil, enjoyed by the Palagars of Udyarpollem, Toreyur and Arealur were commuted, at the full value of those sources of income, for an equivalent, in the form of a grant of Villages in right of *Sawad-Istimrar*. All their lands in the District of South Arcot and Tanjore were at once resumed, the exactions practiced by them were forbidden, and their interference with the Police administration was put down. In the District of Trichinopoly, however, there was less decision in regard to their treatment. Through an oversight they remained, in common with all the other Menkavilgars of the country, in enjoyment of their rent free lands. They were still permitted to interfere with the Police, and their exactions and irregularities continued till as late as 1837. The records are filled with the story of the disastrous consequences of the neglect to put an end to the Kavil system in Trichinopoly.

Measures taken for its suppression.—8. In 1833 the Magistrate brought the matter earnestly before Government, and dwelt on their lawless habits in the following terms:

From Magistrate, 22nd September 1833.

"It cannot be better designated than as the 'Black Mail of India. It precisely resembles 'the tribute levied in Scotland by Highland Chiefs from their Low-land neighbours which 'secured their cattle from depredation and entitled them to claim reparation, as far as could be 'made, in the event of their being plundered by a hostile clan. The Menkavilgars in this 'District continue to extort fees from the Villages, nominally as payment for the protection they 'engage to afford them from robbery, and the restitution they undertake to make; but it is 'perfectly understood between the parties, that it is given in reality to save the cattle of the 'Village from being driven off by the Agents of the very persons who engage to protect the 'inhabitants from depredation.' The Court of *Extract Proceedings, dated 10th July 1834.* Foujdaree Udalt remarked that the introduction of the system of Police established by Law into the District of Trichinopoly 'had been little more than nominal,' that the 'old system, 'though abolished by Law, still continues in practical operation in many important and objectionable features.' The Court further remarked on the subject of the Menkavil system still subsisting—'Fees in grain should be accurately ascertained and resumed and money payment 'granted in lieu of them. For so long as any Fees are allowed to be collected by the lawless 'men, they will extend them beyond their proper amount, and under the cover of such Fees 'impose upon the country the scourge of Black Mail, very generally levied under this pretence 'on the people of Southern India.

"This is a system which the Government is bound to suppress with the whole weight of 'their power and authority, by commuting, upon liberal terms for money payment, all fees in 'grain to which an unquestionable right may be established."

Suppression of the system.—9. The suppression of the Menkavil system was at length resolved on. In 1837 the rentfree lands of the

E. M. C. dated 5th April 1839.

Palagars were resumed, and their Fees directed to be collected on account of Government

Of Poligars.

The former, to the amount of Rupees 2,439, are now paying the full Assessment. The Fees were not fully ascertained; but they were reckoned

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at many thousands of Rupees. These Fees the local officers have failed to collect to the extent to which they were paid to the *Palegars*; and the collections are falling off. They have of late averaged Rupees 2,410 per annum, making a total of 4,900 per annum. This fund has been applied, in part to the maintenance of a Supplemental Establishment (136) Udyarpalayam Taluqs. The lands of 338 Men-
Of *Menkavilgars*.
kavilgars, with their Fees, were resumed in 1839; and they were interdicted from all interference with the people or Police. Then existing incumbents received a life pension in commutation of emoluments, to the value of 15 per cent. of their income. The income intended to be resumed amounted to 15,804 Rupees. The life pensions secured on the Fund reached to 2,786 Rupees per annum. Of the Pensioners 185 survive at this time, and receive 1,802 Rupees per annum. The Pensions are lapsing rapidly: and had the full Fund been realized there would have been a valuable asset now available. But it is not so. The land assessment is paid; but the local officers have entirely failed to realize any part of the Fees formerly paid to these *Menkavilgars*. The only actual asset is therefore 1,922 Rupees, the assessment of resumed lands. Thus, both the *Palegar* and *Menkavil* Institutions have, in the eye of the Law been got rid of; but in a financial point of view, the measure has been unproductive. The Fees that were collected by the *Palegars* and *Menkavilgars* have in a great measure been lost. The irregularities which these lawless men have been inured to have by no means disappeared; and some years of vigorous constabulary administration will be required to relieve and assure the people.

Kulakavil or Village Watcher.—10. Subordinate to the *Palegar* and *Menkavilgars* has existed the local Village Watch, called *Kulakavilgars* in the dry Taluqs and *Talari* in the irrigated Taluqs. These, besides being the Agents of the superior grades of the *Kavil* system, performed the Village Watch, and had likewise certain small portions of rent-free land. But they subsisted chiefly on the heavy cess which, by immemorial usage, they levied on the people, under the usual contract and condition. Almost every Village has its Watchers, and in every Village there is a known *Swatantrum* or right, payable to the Watcher.

Measures taken for the improvement of their condition.—11. While suppressing the higher grades of the *Kavil* system, the necessity of retaining and improving of the condition of this body has always been admitted and has long been agitated. In 1833, the Magistrate pointed out that their condition was miserable. Inadequately remunerated as they were, that remuneration was very irregularly paid, and from the peculiar relation in which they stood the *Menkavilgars* and to the few *Mirasidars* or private landed proprietors, they were of little use for the prevention of crime. They were concerned in most of the robberies; and being generally of the robber (*Kaller*) class would rarely give evidence against their own tribe. The Court of *Foujdari Adalat* remarked "that so long as they continue to receive their remuneration in grain from the inhabitants alone, they will continue to consider themselves the private servants of the *Mirasi-*
E. P. F. U. dated 10th July 1834.
"dars, rather than the Police Officers of the Public—for it is only by neglecting their public in favour of their private functions and attending to the personal interest of the *Mirasi-*
"dars exclusively, that they can obtain from them the payment of the precarious Fees in grain" and the Court likewise pointed out that "similar defects had been put to rights in other Districts by resuming the Fees and incorporating them with the Revenue, and giving the Village Watchers fixed salaries in money in lieu of them."

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E. M. C. dated 12th April 1844.

12. Further correspondence ensued in 1844.

The Government concurred with the Board of Revenue in the importance of granting a fixed and adequate salary to the Village Watchers, in order to place them above the influence of the *Menkavilgars*; and remarked that the "fixed pay" is to be given in most cases to persons whose duty it will be to counteract the violence and "extortion of those whose Agents, in acts of the kind, they have too frequently been." "The payment of a fixed salary by the State will weaken the tie which now unites the *Men*—and the Village *Kavilgars*, and gradually undermine the pernicious influence of the *Kaveli* system itself." The Government set the rate of remuneration of Village Watchers at 2 Rupees per *mensem* to each: a rate which had been named by the local officers. After much discussion the number of *Talari* considered as required to place the Establishment on an effective footing was fixed at 1,654 men. The charge to the State was estimated at 39,696 Rupees per annum. It was further ordered that the Watchers of the Arealur and Udyarpalayam Taluqs were to be placed on the same footing as those of other Taluqs. No final step has however been taken and their condition remained the same. The complaints of the local officers only increasing in intensity.

Measures taken since 1853.—13. In 1853 the Government revived the subject. The Collector submitted, with slight modification, the proposals of his predecessor; of which the following is the abstract statement:

	No. of Villages.	Village Watcher.			Palegar Resumption.		Menkavilgar Resumption.	Grand Total.	Establishment now required.	Cost at 24 Rupees per annum.	Difference.
		Assessment of land.	Grain and money Fees.	Total.	Assessment of land.	Total.					
4 Irrigated Taluqs.	568	1,356	21,279	22,635	.....	.....	1,922	24,557	867	20,808	3,749
4 Dry Taluqs.	839	899	3,235	4,134	2,439	2,463	4,902	9,036	785	18,840	9,804
Total...	1,457	2,255	24,514	26,769	2,439	2,463	4,902	33,593	1,652	39,648	6,055

N. B.—I have introduced the *Menkavil* resumption as an asset in the above.

* This sum was set apart in 1837 for the support of a supplemental (Arasagar) Village-Watch. It has not been fully expended and about 12,000 Rupees have accumulated to the credit of this Fund in the Treasury of Trichloopoly.

14. He recommended that the Fees should form part of the Watchers' remuneration in addition to the Government salary, and "should continue to be collected by them who alone can realize them." The Board of Revenue considered "the only measure which appears likely to ensure their realization is to include them in the (*Putta*) Revenue Deed of Lease; to be collected as far as practicable at present, and to merge ultimately in the assessment of the land on a revision of the same." This the Government approved of; adding that "it is evidently very desirable that this Police Servant should be in the enjoyment of fixed and certain emolument: and that no plea for exaction should be afforded them on the one hand, nor, on the other, their receipts be left to fluctuate according to the liberality or good disposition of the principal *Raiyats* in the village." Instruction had been issued to the Collector to ascertain the wishes of parties interested, when it appears that the *Raiyats* preferred paying the Fees themselves; but the Watchers desired to receive them through the officers of Government.

B. M. C. dated 20th May 1851.

Dated 20th July 1851.

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NOTE.—“Some Kavalgars it is stated have declined the arrangement altogether, and declare they are better off as they are, and desire no fixed salary.”

“These cases, which will probably not be numerous, may be treated as exceptional, and the allowances to such men in land and money be for the present proportioned to their actual past average receipts, and be reduced to the fixed standard on the death of the present holders.”

The Government observed that “the desire of the payer and reluctance of the receiver that the Fees should be left to be realized as at present, both point to the same conclusion, that these emoluments are not now punctually and fully paid.” And, in the opinion of the Government, afforded a sufficient argument for discontinuing this mode of remuneration.” On the suggestion of the Board, Government ordered that the reform of the Kaveli allowances be carried out simultaneously with the revision of the assessment then commencing in the dry Taluqs.

“The fees as far as they may be capable of realization will be incorporated in the revised land tax and assignments of land of a quantity and so situated as to yield with certainty a yearly value of 12 Rupees with a money payment to a like amount will, as the reformation proceeds, be allotted to each Village Watcher.”

Revision of the Talari Establishment sanctioned.

E. M. C. 11th December 1854.

To be given effect to now.

But, pending the revision of the settlement, the Collector and Magistrate has deferred carrying out the arrangement; and matters have, even in these Taluqs, remained in their former unsatisfactory state. I now learn that the Surveys and estimated Assessment of these Taluqs are nearly completed; but these preliminaries have not led to any practical result in the way of bringing the Fees of Village Watchers to account.

Solicits instruction to carry out the reform at once.—15. I have now to solicit the instructions of Government to carry out at once the urgently called for reform in all the old Taluqs, and likewise in the Manapara Taluq recently joined to Trichinopoly. The above proposed Establishment will suffice; with the addition of 30 Village Watchers for the newly acquired Taluq of Manapara. But the Collector's financial Estimate will not suffice. It was based on the expectation that the Village Watchers would be permitted to collect their Fees, in addition to the salary of Rupees 24 per annum each proposed to be granted by the State. This the Government of the day disallowed in the terms shown in paragraph 14; and the principle is now more firmly fixed than ever, that this system of black mail and precarious remuneration shall cease. Under these circumstances 24 Rupees per annum will not be a sufficient salary; and one Rupee at least in addition, must be allowed, viz., 3 Rupees per month or 36 Rupees per annum. The charge will then stand as follows:—

	No. of Talari.	Salary at 36 Rs. per annum.
For 4 Irrigated Taluqs	867	31,212
For 4 Dry Taluqs	785	28,260
For Manapara Taluq	30	1,080
Total	1,682	60,552

N. B.—18,840 Rupees of the sum has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

Available Assets.—16. The Assets above shown as a partial offset against the charge are summed up as follows:

Lands—Paying full Assessment.	
Palegar.....	2,255
Menkavilgars.....	2,439
	4,694
Fees—Of Village Watchers...	24,514
Of Palegars, say.....	2,463
	26,977

Rupees.. 31,671

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Thus Rupees 27,000 are dependant on the precarious and variable source of Fees. The gravest doubt have been expressed whether these can be realized. In the case of the Village Accountant (Karanam) and Village Collector (Pattamanyakar) the Fees are collected with the Revenue under the name of Katla-Shelavu; but the poor Village Watchers' Fees have not commanded the same careful protection.

Jeopardy in which the Village Fees are placed.—17. In no District does the subject of Village Watcher Fees become a more anxious matter for thought than it does in Trichinopoly. From the above narrative it will be gathered, that, as regards the emoluments of higher grades of the Kaveli Police, which the Government had hoped might be brought to account, the local Officers have signally failed to realize the Village Fees. They have been unable to save from individual selfishness that true and proper support which a valuable local domestic institution is entitled to from the contributions of the community, or to secure the share of the crops which appertains by the common law and immemorial usage of all India, to the local Police administration of the country. Measures were taken by the Government, as above shown, to relieve the people from the burthen of the Palegar and Menkavil Police system, at a considerable sacrifice to the State, by the grant of villages in right of Sanad Istimrar to the Palegars and of life pensions to the lesser Kavalgars. But from that moment, the public, relieved from the pressure and terror of these robbers, has withheld their legal contribution to the support of their domestic Police. Quarter of a lac of Rupees at least was lost to the domestic institutions of the country. The question naturally arises, has the Government, acting in the interest of its subjects, done rightly in allowing this natural and proper support, this means of improving the condition of a great domestic institution thus to drift away? In the neighbouring District of Tanjore, legislative action took place simultaneously with the relief from the Menkavil system; and the local cesses, which, when Regulation I of 1816 became law, yielded but 1,00,000 Rupees, now realize upwards of two lacs of Rupees. In Trichinopoly the same course would have brought about the same results. But they have been allowed to slip away and the Watcher fees are likely to follow them. The law must come—and speedily too—to the rescue of the local cesses for the maintenance of Village Institutions, or the Institutions themselves must die out.

Poligars' Fees.....	12,000
Menkavilgars.....	13,000
	25,000

18. Some difference of opinion prevails as to the attention which the claims of the Village Police Establishment secured at the time of the Revenue Settlement in the District of Trichinopoly; whether a share of the estimated gross produce was set apart as the joint contribution of Government and the Raiyet before the equal division of the produce of the land. And it has been asserted that no provision was made. I venture to express a doubt whether the point has been sufficiently investigated. The District of Trichinopoly was incorporated with Tanjore at the time of Settlement in 1801; and the same principle—equal division of crops and equal contribution to the support of local Institutions—governed the Settlement of both. In Tanjore the 11½ per cent. of the gross (estimated) crop was set apart, and entrusted to the Raiyet, in addition to his own share, for the payment of the local Institutions. Ample provision was thus made for the emoluments of, not only the Village Watch, but also of the Menkavil and other grades of the Kaveli Police system. The same no doubt occurred generally in Trichinopoly, to which the same Settlement extended: and, probably, a careful analysis thereof would show that both the Menkavilgar and Village Watcher were liberally provided for. The Raiyet being Trustees for the due payment. The contribution to the support of the Menkavilgar grades, which was ordered to be brought to account, is now absolutely withheld; that due to the Watcher is in a most precarious condition. In some parts of the country the revenue demand may have amounted to a full moiety of the estimated gross produce; but it is certain that in many Villages, 55 per cent. of the estimated gross produce remained to the Raiyet: in other words, 10 per cent. was set aside from the gross produce; and confided to the Raiyet, in trust for the support of the domestic Institutions; while the Government and the cultivator divided only the remaining 90 per centum. Forty-five per cent. is paid to the Revenue Officers, 55 per cent.—liable to the charges for the support of the

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Local institutions—remains with the cultivator. These contributions cannot be withheld without breach of trust on the part of the cultivator.

19. Be this as it may, whether secured on the crops or of a more mixed and personal character, these Fees are legal cesses, justly levied from the people. The right to them is part of the common law of the land. I must therefore beg the Government to issue distinct instructions to the Collector and Magistrate, to insist on their punctual payment, pending the sanction of the Legislature for their summary enforcement or for their commutation into a rate on all property.

20. At the same time I must urge immediate Legislative action. As a coercive Black Mail, the collection of these Fees cannot continue; if left to the chances of a voluntary system the Village Police will disappear in a year or two. These local rights must be brought under the protection of the Law, for on this the very existence of Village Police depends.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 4th April 1861, No. 450.

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

2. The Constabulary consists of 17 Inspectors and 867 Constables, and will cost annually Rupees 97,880. The Rural Force is in the proportion of one Policeman to 1,500 of the Talook population, and the Town Force in the proportion of one Policeman to 544 inhabitants in the Town of Trichinopoly. In the latter Force, 3 European Constables are included. The cost of the entire Constabulary is under two Annas per head of the population of the District.

3. The duties now devolving on the Constabulary, were heretofore discharged by 1,017 Peons, &c., besides two Havildars and four Naigues' Guards over the Civil Treasuries, Jail, and Commissariat Godowns.

4. Mr. Robinson states that no District of South India will tax the Police more severely than Trichinopoly. In all the Talooks, the population of robber races (Koravur and Kallur) is very large, and heinous crime consequently rife. Much of the country on the South Arcot and Salem Frontiers is wild and close, and peopled by troublesome races. The Town of Trichinopoly is large, and the population exceedingly turbulent. Besides these, the Police have to deal with the mass of camp followers, attached to six Regiments, including one European Regiment and one European Horse Battery, and also with a constant stream of wayfarers.

VILLAGE POLICE.

5. The Villages of this District, 1,643 in number, will be formed into 144 Village Circles, each containing on an average about 11 Villages, an area of 21½ square miles, and a population of 5,250. The establishment proposed to be maintained, consists of 144 Inspectors, one for each Circle, and 1,682 Watchers, at a total cost of Rupees 66,600 per annum.

6. In reference to the assets available for this charge, Mr. Robinson submits some remarks on the past and present condition of the local Police and Village Watcher body. The Kavil system continued for 40 years after the District had passed under British rule, and to the lateness of its suppression Mr. Robinson ascribes the prevalence of crime in this District. In 1817, the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Poligars of Woodiarpolliem, Torriore and Arcalore were commuted by grants of Villages conferred on Sunnud-i-milkeut istimrar. All the lands held by them in the adjoining Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore were at once resumed, and their interference with the Police administration put down. But in Trichinopoly there was less decision shown, and, through an oversight, the Poligars were left in the enjoyment of their

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rent-free lands, in common with all the Menkavilgars of the province, and suffered to interfere with the Police.

7. In 1833, the irregularities and the lawless habits of these men were brought to notice, and the suppression of the Menkavil system was at length resolved upon. In 1837, the rent-free lands of the Poligars were resumed, and the full assessment on them, Rupees 2,439, is still paid. The fees, however, have not been collected to the extent to which they were paid to the Poligars, and have now fallen to Rupees 2,463 per annum. In 1839 the lands of 338 Menkavilgars, with their fees, were resumed, and life pensions to the aggregate of Rupees 2,786 per annum were granted them. Of these stipendiaries, 185 survive who receive Rupees 1,802 per

Land Assessment.....	1,922
Fees—Grain.....	2,545
Ready money.....	11,337
	<u>13,882</u>
	<u>Rupees 15,804</u>

annum. The commutation was granted originally at the rate of 15 per cent. on their emoluments. The amount of these was Rs. 15,804—but at present only the land assessment, Rupees 1,922, is paid—no part of the fees formerly received by the Menkavilgars, having been realized.

8. Subordinate to the Poligars and Menkavilgars has existed the local Village Watch, called Kulakavilgars in the dry talooks, and Talari in the irrigated talooks. Almost every Village in the District has its Watchers—and, in every Village, there is a known swatantrum, or right payable to the Watcher.

9. While suppressing the higher grades of the Kavil system, the necessity of retaining the Watcher body and improving their condition was always admitted and long agitated. In 1853, the subject was revived—and a scheme which had been drawn up in 1844, was with little modification submitted to Government. An establishment of 1,652 men was proposed for the Talooks

	<u>Men.</u>
4 Irrigated talooks.....	867
4 Dry do.....	785
	<u>1,652</u>

of which the District was at that time composed. The Collector recommended that their fees should form part of the Watchers' remuneration in addition to their Government salary, which was thus fixed at Rupees 24 per annum.

The Government, however, decided, on the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, that their emoluments should be provided by assignments of land yielding Rupees 12 per annum, with a money payment to a like amount—while their fees as far as they might be capable of realization, were to be incorporated with the revised land tax.

Dry Talooks.—785 Talari @ Rs. 24 =	18,840
Watchers' Fees.—Land.....	899
Grain and money.....	3,235
Poligar resurreptions.....	4,902
	<u>Rupees 9,036</u>

The expense of the reformed Talari for the 4 dry Talooks, where the fees of the Watchers, including the Poligar resurreptions, were inconsiderable, have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The carrying out of the measure, however, has been deferred by the Collector, pending the revision of the Settlement.

Mr. Robinson states that the Surveys and estimated assessment of these Talooks are nearly completed—but that these preliminaries have not led to any practical result in the way of bringing the Fees of Village Watchers to account.

10. The assets which should now be available are summed up in the margin.	
Land.—Resurreptions Poligar..	2,439
Menkavilgar.....	1,922
Inams of the Village Watchers.....	2,255
	<u>6,616</u>
Fees.—Poligar.....	2,463
Village Watchers.....	24,514
	<u>26,977</u>
	<u>Rupees 33,593</u>

The Inams of the Village Watchers valued at Rs. 2,255 will now be resumed. Insufficient as these assets are, to meet the cost of the proposed Village Establishment, nearly Rupees 27,000 thereof as pointed out by Mr. Robinson, are dependant on the precarious and variable source of Fees. The Board of Revenue will report how far it may be practicable to secure these fees, and what measures should be taken for the

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
4th April 1861.

purpose. They will also inform the Government, as to the manner in which these fees have been dealt with in the revision now in progress of the land assessment of the District.

11. Mr. Robinson considers the establishment originally proposed for the 8 Talooks of the District sufficient as the Village Police of the District, and has adopted the number in his present estimate, adding, however, 30 Watchers for the Manapara Talook, which has since that been joined to Trichinopoly. He proposes also giving each Watcher Rupees 36 per annum. The original rate Rupees 24 per annum was fixed by the Collector in the expectation that the Village Watchers would be permitted to retain their fees, in addition to the salary to be granted by the State.

884 Inspectors and Constables.....	97,880
1,826 Inspectors and Watchers.....	66,600
<u>2,710</u>	<u>Rupees... 1,64,480</u>

12. The Government sanction the Constabulary and Village Police Establishment proposed for the District of Trichinopoly at a cost of Rupees one lakh sixty-four thousand four hundred and eighty.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read letter from the
Inspector General of
Police

Inter 24 Feb. 61.

Order — 4 April 1861 No. 150.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimates for the Constabulary & Village Police Establishment of the District of Trichinopoly.

2. The Constabulary consists of 17 Inspectors & 867 Constables, & will cost annually Rs. 97,880. The Rural force is in the proportion of one policeman to 1,300 of the

	Inspector	Constable
Rural	10	571
Town	1	93
Reserve	6	203
	<u>17</u>	<u>867</u>

the Salook population — & the Town Force in the proportion of ⁵⁴⁴ one policeman to ~~the~~ inhabitants in the town of Trichinopoly. In the latter force, 3 European Constables are included. The cost of the entire Constabulary is under two annas & a half of head of the population of the district.

Magistrates Peons	725
Armed Civil Treasury Guards	117
Sail Establishment	88
Commisariat Police	87
<u>Men 1,017</u>	

3. The duties now devolving on the Constabulary, were heretofore discharged by 1,017 Peons, &c., besides two Havildars and four

four Natives guards over the Civil Treasury, Sail, & Commisariat Godowns.

4. Mr. Robinson states that no district of South India will tax the Police more severely. In all the Taluqs, the population of Robber races (Koravur & Kallur) is very large, & heinous crime consequently rife. Much of the country on the South Arcot and Salem Frontiers is wild & close, & peopled by troublesome races. The town of Trichinopoly is large, and

and the population exceedingly turbulent. Besides these, the Police have to deal with the mass of Camp Followers, attached to six Regiments, including one European Regiment & one European Horse Battery, & also with a constant stream of wayfarers.

Village Police.

5. The villages of this district, 1643 in number, will be formed into 144 Village Circles, each containing on an average about

11

11 villages, an area of $21\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and a population of 5,250.

The establishment proposed to be maintained, consists of 144

Inspectors, one for each

Circle, and

1,682 Wat-

chers, at a

total cost

of Rs. 66,600 & an-

num.

144 Inspectors @ Rs. 427	6048.
1682 Watchers @ Rs. 36 & do. 60,552.	
<u>1826 Men</u>	<u>Rs. 66,600.</u>

6. In reference to the assets available for this charge, Mr. Robinson submits some remarks on the past & present condition of the Local Police and

and Village Watcher
Body. The Kaval sys-
tem continued for
40 years after the
district had passed
under British rule,
& to the lateness of
its suppression Mr.
Robinson ascribes
the prevalence of
crime in this district.
In 1817, the rights and
privileges enjoyed by
the Poligars of Woodi-
arfolliem, Torriar,
& Arcalore were com-
muted by grants of
villages ^{conferred on} ~~in right of~~
Sunnad-i-milkeut
istimrar. All the land
held by them in the
adjoining districts
of South Arcot and
Banjore

+ in common with
all the Munka-
vilgars of the pro-
vince

Banjore were at once
resumed, & their in-
terference with the Po-
lice administration
put down. But in
Trichinopoly there was
less decision shown, & id
thru' an oversight, the
Poligars were left in
the enjoyment of their
rent free lands, and
suffered to interfere
with the Police.

In 1833, the irregu-
larities & the lawless
habits of these men
were brought to notice,
and the suppression
of the Munkavil sys-
tem was at length
resolved upon. In
1837, the rent-free
lands of the Poligars
were
recovered

were resumed, and the full assessment on them, Rs 2,439, is still paid. The fees, however, have not been collected to the extent to which they were paid to the Poligars, & have now fallen to Rs 2,463 7 annam. In 1839 the lands of 338 Menkavilgars, with their fees, were resumed, & life pensions to the aggregate of Rs 2,486 7 annam were granted them. Of these stipendiaries, 185 survive who receive Rs 1,802 7 annam. The commutation was granted originally at the rate of 15 7 cent on their emoluments. The

The amount of these was Rs 15,804 — but at present only the land assessment, Rs 1,922, is paid — no part of the fees formerly received by the Menkavilgars, having been realized.

Land Assessment	Rs 1,922
Fees	
By grain	Rs 2,545
Ready Money	Rs 11,337
	Rs 13,882
	<u>Rs 15,804</u>

Subordinate to the Poligars & Menkavilgars has existed the local Village Watch, called Kulakavilgars in the dry talooks, & Sabari in the irrigated talooks. Almost every village in the district has its Watchers — & in every village

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... have not led to any practical result in the way of bringing the Fees of Village Watchers to account. 10. The assets now available are summed up in the margin. The Income of the Village Watchers valued at Rs. 2255 will now be resumed. Insufficient as these assets are to meet the costs of the proposed Village Establishment, nearly Rs. 27,000 thereof as pointed

Assets	
Land - Resumptions	
Poligar	2439
Chenavilgar	1,922
Income of the Village Watchers	2,255
Total	6,616
Fees -	
Poligar	2,463
Village Watchers	24,514
Total	26,977
Balance	Rs. 33,593

pointed out by Mr. Robinson, are dependant on the precarious and variable source of Fees. The Board of Revenue will report how far it may be practicable to secure these fees, & what measures should be taken for the purpose. They will also inform the Govt., as to the manner in which these fees have been dealt with in the revision now in progress of the land assessment of the district.

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مجلسه در روز ۱۳۰۰

with copy of
to Inspector
General's
Report

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Ind. D. Aug. 20th April 22nd of 1845

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Proc of April
March 1845

1845

Proceedings of 1845

14 April 1845
1845

Concerning the
Estimates for the
Constabulary and
College of the District of
Washington.