

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Indivial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	323	Press ~~Mis.~~
<i>3-4</i> Dated	3 - 3 .	1918/6

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

115

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
3rd March 1866.*

No. 3. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1866, No. 1159.

Read letter from the Magistrate of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 9th February 1866, No. 51.

The new Police has not been introduced in Anjengo. The Sub-Magistrate lately sent two Peons thence to Calicut, in charge of prisoners committed to the Sessions Court, and now solicits travelling batta for the Peons at the rate of three Annas per diem.

2. Peons attached to the Sub-Magistrate's Courts are not allowed* batta; and I am bound to mention that an application made in 1860 for payment of batta†

* Government Order, 15th March 1861, No. 469.
† Letter to Board, dated 21st July, No. 152, and Board's Proceedings, dated 9th August 1860, No. 2034.

to some Taluq Peons who escorted convicts under sentence of transportation was rejected. But as the Peons in question performed a long journey (above two hundred miles) partly through a foreign country, I venture to recommend that, as a special case, batta be allowed them at the rate of 2 Annas a day. Their pay is only Rupees 6 per mensem, and in these times a long journey tells heavily. The circumstances of Anjengo (one hundred and twenty-three miles from British Territory) are so exceptional that I trust the allowance may be made.

3. The charge can be met from the provision made in the Budget Estimate of 1865-66, under the head "4, Land Revenue."

Submitted for the sanction of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract).

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 3rd March 1866, No. 323.

Sanctioned.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Magistrate of Malabar.
" Accountant General.

26

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th March 1861.*

No. 204. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 29th January 1861, No. 703 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor agreeably to the order of Government dated 19th December 1859, No. 1,708, to report on the proposition submitted by the Collector of Malabar through the Board of Revenue to increase the rate of batta to the public servants of his District from Annas 3 and Pice 9 per cooly per diem to Annas 5. The grounds adduced by Mr. Grant are the present high prices of the necessaries of life and the high rates of wages.

2. The rate of batta now prevailing was fixed so long ago as 1826; it was calculated on the old currency at 3 Fanams per cooly, and the present rate of 3½ Annas is the equivalent thereof ordered in 1850 to be adopted for convenience in the preparation of the public accounts; it is therefore evident that the existing rate has not varied for upwards of 33 years, though the price of provisions and the wages of labourers have, as Mr. Grant observes, greatly risen.

3. On my requisition the Collector has furnished me with a Statement showing the number and description of servants who were on Circuit during Fasli 1268, the expenditure incurred on account of batta according to the existing rates, and what would have been the charge according to the rates proposed by him. From this it is seen that the Collector's proposition would involve an increase of Rupees 791-4-0; but Mr. Grant surmises that this increase is not likely to occur actually, as the number of servants going on circuit in future will be smaller, and the number of Tiluqs have been reduced. The expenditure in this item can no doubt be diminished.

4. I am of opinion that a change in the rates of batta is desirable not only in Malabar but in all Districts. Mr. Grant states that travelling in Malabar is far more expensive than in any other District; but this is doubtful, the rise in prices has occurred more or less in all Districts, and I am not inclined to recommend any distinctions between District and District.

5. The next point for consideration is the rate to be fixed for future adoption. I have not thought it necessary to communicate on this subject with Collectors, as Mr. Ricketts the late Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Establishments has been at some pains to collect much information, and has himself given a large share of his attention to the question of travelling batta. He proposed two sets of rates of batta, one for Christians and the other for the Natives, (by whom is meant Hindoos, Mahomedans, and others not professing the Christian religion) and which I here extract from his Report.

Rates of daily batta proposed by Mr. Ricketts.

Salaries.		Proposed daily rates.					
		For Christians.			For Natives.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Up to Rupees	4	0	1	6	0	1	0
Do.	5	0	2	3	0	1	6
Do.	6	0	2	3	0	1	6
Do.	7	0	4	6	0	3	0
Do.	8	0	4	6	0	3	0
Do.	9	0	4	6	0	3	0
Do.	10	0	4	6	0	3	0
From Rupees	11 to 15	0	6	8	0	5	0
Do.	16 to 20	0	6	8	0	5	0
Do.	21 to 25	0	9	4	0	7	0
Do.	26 to 35	0	12	0	0	9	0
Do.	36 to 45	0	15	0	0	12	0
Do.	46 to 55	1	4	0	1	0	0
Do.	56 to 65	1	9	3	1	5	0
Do.	66 to 75	1	15	3	1	10	0
Do.	76 to 85	2	4	0	1	14	0
Do.	86 to 95	2	8	10	2	2	0
Do.	96 to 105	2	13	8	2	6	0
Do.	106 to 115	3	0	0	2	8	0

6. I need not enter into the subject of a distinctive rate for Christians and others, as it has been fully discussed by Mr. Ricketts; I shall for the present purpose take for my guide the general rates proposed by him and modify them to meet the requirements, as I believe, of the Madras Revenue Establishments as lately revised; and for the several grades I beg to propose the following scale of ten rates of *batta* for the Madras Presidency generally, which I think will be found sufficient.

Salaries.		Rate.	
		Rs.	A. P.
1	Above 1 and up to 5 Rupees...	0	1 0
2	Do. 5 do. 8 ...	0	1 6
3	Do. 8 do. 14 ...	0	2 0
4	Do. 14 do. 25 ...	0	5 0
5	Do. 25 do. 50 ...	0	8 0
6	Do. 50 do. 70 ...	0	14 0
7	Do. 70 do. 100 ...	1	4 0
8	Do. 100 do. 200 ...	1	12 0
9	Do. 200 do. 350 ...	2	0 0
10	Do. 350 and upwards ...	3	0 0

The first class, (1 Anna,) will include the lowest menials on the *Huzūr* Establishments, and the *Tālūq* Peons when entitled to *batta*. The 2nd class, (Annas 1 6,) will include the Peons and similar servants on the *Huzūr* Establishments. The 3rd class, (2 Annas,) the *Dafaltars*, under *Muchis*, and such like. The 4th class, (5 Annas,) the lower grade of Clerks and Accountants; and the 5th class, (8 Annas) the higher grade; and the 6th class (14 Annas,) the chief Vernacular Clerks, Translators, chief English Accountants; and the 7th class (Rupees 1-4) will embrace the Sub-Collector's *Sheristadars*, Head English Clerks and Cash-keepers, when required to travel. The 8th class (Rupees 1-12) will take in the Collector's *Sheristadars*, and *Tahsildars* when required to travel out of their *Tālūqs* on duty. The 9th and 10th classes are for the four respective grades of Deputy Collectors, and are the same as are now in use, and also for the higher grades of *Tahsildars* when these Officers may be entitled to *batta* out of their *Tālūqs*.

7. The financial effect of the proposed change is a point on which I cannot give reliable information. It will depend on the number of servants whom the Collector takes with him when he travels through the District. But the Collectors should be required to take as few servants as possible with them on circuit. Compared with Mr. Ricketts' scale the rates now proposed will be found moderate. The following table will show the difference between the existing rates, those proposed by Mr. Ricketts, by the Collector of Malabar, and now by myself.

Rates at present prevailing.			Mr. Rickett's scale for Natives.			Scale proposed by the Collector of Malabar.			Scale proposed by Mr. Pelly.		
Limit as to salary.	Rate per diem.	Rate per mensem.	Limit as to salary.	Rate per diem.	Rate per mensem.	Limit as to salary.	Rate per diem.	Rate per mensem.	Limit as to salary.	Rate per diem.	Rate per mensem.
Up to 7 ...	0 1 0	1 14 0	4	0 1 0	1 14 0	Up to 7	0 1 0	1 14 0	1 up to 5	0 1 0	1 14 0
Above 7 and below 10 ...	0 2 0	3 12 0	5	0 1 6	2 13 0	7 & above	0 2 0	3 12 0	Above 5 up to 8	0 1 6	2 13 0
From below 10 ...	0 3 9	7 0 6	6	0 3 0	5 10 0	From below 10	0 5 0	9 6 0	8 up to 14	0 2 0	3 12 0
10 35 ...	0 7 6	14 1 0	7	0 3 0	5 10 0	35 100	0 10 0	18 12 0	14 up to 25	0 5 0	9 6 0
35 100 ...	0 7 6	14 1 0	8	0 3 0	5 10 0	100 200	1 4 0	37 8 0	25 up to 50	0 8 0	15 0 0
100 200 ...	0 15 0	28 2 0	9	0 3 0	5 10 0	200 and upwards	2 8 0	75 0 0	50 up to 70	0 14 0	26 4 0
200 and upwards ...	1 14 0	56 4 0	10	0 5 0	9 6 0				70 up to 100	1 4 0	37 8 0
			From & to, 11 to 15	0 5 0	9 6 0				100 up to 200	1 12 0	60 0 0
			16 to 20	0 5 0	9 6 0				200 up to 350	2 0 0	60 0 0
			21 to 35	0 7 0	13 2 0				350 and upwards	3 0 0	90 0 0
			36 to 55	0 9 0	16 14 0						
			56 to 75	0 12 0	22 8 0						
			76 to 100	1 0 0	30 0 0						
			101 to 150	1 5 0	39 6 0						
			151 to 200	1 10 0	48 12 0						
			201 to 250	1 14 0	56 4 0						
			251 to 300	2 2 0	63 12 0						
			301 to 400	2 6 0	71 4 0						
			400 and upwards	2 8 0	75 0 0						

8. In order to show however what the charge would be calculated on each of the scales referred to, I have assumed that the following servants may become entitled to batta for 100 days.

Designation.	Salary.	Designation.	Salary.
1 Sheristadar.....	25 0	2 Vernacular Accountant on 20 } each.....	40
1 Head Vernacular Clerk.....	65	2 Do. 15 each.....	30
1 Do.	50	1 Attender.....	10
1 Do.	50	2 Do. 8 each.....	16
2 Do. 25 each.....	50	4 Do. 7 each.....	28
2 Do. 15 each.....	30	1 Murchi.....	12
1 Clerk.....	50	1 Dafadar.....	14
1 Do.	35	3 Peons on 7 each.....	21
1 Do.	25	4 Do. on 6 each.....	24
1 Vernacular Accountant.....	45	1 Lamp-lighter.....	5
1 Do.	30		

Total...34 Persons.

For this number of servants batta, calculated at different scales for 100 days, would be as follows:—

	Batta for 100 days at existing rates.	Amount per month and the cost of existing rates.
Batta for the 34 persons for 100 days at existing rates.	850	—
At the rates proposed by the Collector of Malabar.....	1,100	29 4
At the rates proposed by Mr. Ricketts for Natives.....	1,155 2	35 6
At do. proposed by myself.....	1,000 6	18 7

9. It will thus be seen that the rates I propose are below Mr. Ricketts' and Mr. Grant's, and at the same time I think they are sufficiently liberal.

10. According to the present rules no batta is allowed to the servants after ten days' halt in a place; I entirely agree with Mr. Ricketts that this rule should no longer exist, and I would recommend that it be cancelled, and that the servants be allowed batta for the whole period they may be absent from Head Quarters.

No. 203. ORDER THEREON, 12th March 1861, No. 509.

1. In December 1859 the Board of Revenue submitted, with their recommendation, a letter from the Collector of Malabar, requesting that the rate of batta payable to Uncovenanted servants of his Establishment might be increased. The paper was referred for report to Mr. Pelly, who replies in the present letter. He supports the recommendation not only for

Paragraph 6. Malabar but for all the Districts; but the new scale of rates which he proposes differs somewhat from Mr. Grant's.

2. Mr. Pelly's rates are a modification of those proposed by Mr. Ricketts, being much simpler, and somewhat lower. He gives a statement comparing the financial effect of all four sets of rates; viz. the present rates, and those proposed by Mr. Grant, Mr. Ricketts, and himself, on the assumption of certain servants being on circuit for a certain time. The result is that under his own scale the payments would be 18½ per cent. above the present rates, 29½ per cent. on Mr. Grant's, and 55½ by Mr. Ricketts'.

3. The ground of the recommendation that the existing rates of batta should be revised, is the increase in the hire of coolies and carts. Strictly speaking, this is not a valid reason unless it can be shown that the existing rates are really insufficient for the necessary additional expenses of servants on circuit, and this has not been attempted. Yet considering the general fact that prices and wages are very much higher now than when the rates were settled 35 years ago, considering also Mr. Ricketts' opinion, and the high rates actually drawn in other parts of India,

as appears from his report, the Government think some increase may properly be allowed here. The subjoined scale, which is somewhat simpler even than Mr. Pelly's, will in their opinion be suitable and sufficient, and the Government direct its adoption in place of the existing scale.

Below 8 Rupees pay...	1 Anna daily.
8 and below 15 ...	2 "
15 and below 25 ...	4 "
25 and below 50 ...	8 "
50 and below 100 ...	12 "
100 and below 150 ...	1 0 "
150 and below 200 ...	1 4 "
200 and below 250 ...	1 8 "
250 and upwards at the rates fixed for Deputy Collectors.	

4. The lowest rate will comprehend all of the Peon class, including Daláyats; and the next rate would take in Dafadars, Muchis, &c. Up to a recent time Peons and Dafadars, and all other servants drawing less than 10 Rupees a month had no claim to batta; the Order noted in the margin* extended that benefit to them.

* 15th March 1859, No. 329.

5. The remaining rates are generally higher than the present rates; but to the highest class of all in the list there is a reduction. It seems to the Government however that the rate proposed for that class, viz., Rupees 1-8-0 daily, is ample. The rate for Deputy Collectors of the 3rd and 4th classes is only 2 Rupees a day. The reason why the batta at present is so high for servants from 200 to 250 Rupees pay, is that the same rate applied to all Head Sarishtadars up to 700 Rupees a month. The rate is just double that next below it, which is certainly not reasonable; nor is it at all necessary when it applies, as in the scale given above in paragraph 3 to only a limited range of salary.

6. Mr. Pelly adverts to Mr. Ricketts' plan of giving higher rates to Christians of whatever nation than to Hindoos and Mussalmans, but he does not advocate it. It appears to Government also that it is inexpedient to establish such a difference. The ground of the proposal is that Hindoos and Mussalmans travelling in the Districts can find accommodation at less cost than Christians; this is true to a certain extent, as respects Hindoos at least, but the Government believe the difference is not great, and they believe that the fairness of the distinction proposed would not be recognized, and that it would create discontent.

7. Mr. Pelly advocates, with Mr. Ricketts, the abrogation of the rule which prevents members of the Collector's Establishment from drawing batta for more than ten days' halt at one time and place. He argues that as there is no such restriction on Covenanted Officers, there ought to be none also on their subordinates. The Government agree in his opinion, and accordingly direct that batta shall in future be drawn by Uncovenanted Officers for the whole period of their absence on duty from Head Quarters.

8. It is not intended by this order to modify the rules as to the classes of servants entitled to batta, or the occasion on which they are so entitled. Thus Taluq servants will not be entitled to it, or Peons of the Collectors' or Assistant, &c., Collectors' Offices, except when on circuit with the Kacheri.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Ms. 264 v. 208

This is for
the sum of Rs. 1000
to be paid to the
Collector of Malabar
at Calicut.

Revenue 1864
No. of Court for Malabar
1864
1000
1000

Ms. 264 v. 208
similar for Malabar
1864 July 1864 to 1864
1864

Judicial 1864

Department.

No.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 19th February 1864.

Depd 22
1864

No. 1,159.

5 Spare Copies

1864

Submitting for sanction letter from Collector of Malabar requesting that grant of betta may be sanctioned to two Peons belonging to Sub-Magistrate's Court at Anjanga, who travelled to Calicut in charge of prisoners committed to Sessions Court.

3rd April 1864 No. 323.

Sanctioned
1864

1864

1864

3-14