M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 673 Press Mis.

410-413

Dated 22 - 3 - 1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 410. Read the following letters :—

From C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 8th December 1860, No. 665.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit three Reports from the Collector of Kurnool on the village Establishments of that District and the measures he proposes for their improvement. Mr. Minchin strongly advocates a scheme for remunerating the village Officers which is at variance with the principles laid down* by Government for my guidance, but it is desirable that I should bring Mr. Minchin's propositions before Government, that they may decide whether it is expedient to adopt his views in Kurnool, or whether the principle of the order quoted, shall there as elsewhere be adhered to.

Dated 9th June 1860, *No.* 78.
„ 10*th Sept.* 1860, „ 145.
„ 27*th Sept.* 1860, „ 153.

* *Order of Government, dated 3rd September* 1859, *No.* 1,187.

2. The measure is simply this :—To enfranchise the whole of the village service Inám lands under the operations of the Inám Commission at one-half their assessed value : to abolish all existing emoluments derived from fees ; and to impose in lieu a cess at a fixed uniform rate of 1 Anna in the Rupee or 6 ¼ per cent. on the assessment of each Ryot. With these funds, he proposes to pay a regular monthly salary to the Curnums and the Vettyans only. Being a strong advocate for Rungacharry's scheme reported on in my letter of 13th September last, he would make the office of Manyákaren honorary, and would transfer the proceeds derived from enfranchisement of the present Iná ms to the payment of the village Police Inspectors. He would also confiscate their fees. He co iders that the Revenue duties of the village rest properly on a well paid Curnum.

3. The estimated emoluments of all the village servants as now existing, and the number of such servants in the gross, is very great. Out of a population 6,37,570 persons, there are no less than 24,000 village servants for either Revenue or Police work. The District Revenue is about 14¼ lacs and the emoluments of these servants are calculated at Rupees 4,63,772 or 32½ per cent. with respect to the Revenue. The emoluments of the Revenue servants to whom this report specially applies, as distinguished from the Police amount to 3,53,378 Rupees, of which Rupees 3,11,099 is in land, and the rest in fees, and Mr. Minchin remarks, that with the most liberal treatment of existing holders of the Iná ms, ample funds exist for the proper remuneration of the future village servants.

4. To carry out his measure he would first reduce the number of villages from 1,112 (their present number) to 696, which number he has settled " after the most careful and repeated consideration." In making this combination, he has observed a principle which should not be lost sight of, viz., that of uniting villages having a common Mirási Curnum, where it could be done without inconvenience ; but he has not been guided solely by the consideration of a common Mirási right, but care has been taken to constitute each village such a charge as may be efficiently undertaken by one experienced servant without injury to the interests of Government or the people.

5. It will be remembered that the District of Kurnool consists of Kurnool Proper and some Táluqs added to it from Cuddapah and Bellary. In the District of Kurnool Proper, the assessment on the Circar lands, which is said to be very high, has not been revised, and as, for the purpose of this calculation, the assessment of the Inám lands has been taken to be on the same scale as that on the neighbouring Circar lands, their assessment is considered too high, and not truly to represent the actual emoluments ; and were they actually assessed at their nominal assessment the Revenue could not possibly be realized. An allowance would therefore have to be made for an adjustment when the lands are properly surveyed and assessed if they are now to be enfranchised at half their proper value.

It seems to me that the re-arrangement of

6. Of the whole extent of the Inám lands, under consideration in the entire District, viz., 4,46,090 acres, 3,34,697 acres are cultivated and 1,11,397 acres are now waste or just 25 per cent; and a question might arise, whether, with the present over-assessment of some of the Ináms, and the large extent of waste, the sum of one-half would actually be realized for the Collector's purposes. But probably it would. Fees are paid in Kurnool Proper as well as in the transferred Táluqs, but they are not recognized in the original Táluqs of Kurnool; and the collection of them was forbidden by the Commissioner in the early days of the agency, in consequence of the heavy land assessment paid by the Ryots; but Mr. Minchin considers this to have been simply a mistake of the local authorities. They are nevertheless still levied. The fees are not excessive except in the Táluq of Putticonda transferred from Bellary, where the Revenue and Police fees amount to as much as 10 per cent., when compared with the Revenue of that Táluq: in the Cuddapah Táluqs they amount to ¾ per cent., and in the Kurnool Táluqs to 2 per cent. only, except in the Bellary Táluq of Putticonda, the Police fees are very small. Of the whole amount of fees about 35,000 Rupees are levied in grain, and 14,000 in cash chiefly on shopkeepers it seems.

Fees 17,000 *Rupees.*

7. The proposed cess at 6¼ per cent. would yield about 89,000, or 90,000 Rupees and Mr. Minchin proposes to divide this into three equal parts to provide funds for the payment in part, of the Curnum one-thirh, of the Vettyan one-third, and of the Police one-third. He thinks that fees must be levied in future for the Police, and the levy of 4 Pice in the Rupee cannot, he thinks, be considered burdensome for Police purposes; and as respects the remaining 8 Pice, he observes, that it is not more than is now paid by the Cuddapah Táluqs, and will not be objected to by the Kurnool Táluqs, if introduced simultaneously with the revision of the assessment in those Táluqs, but it should be deferred till then, for the heaviness and inequality of the present assessment on the land would make the payment of a fixed rate per Rupee for fees an unfair measure. In Putticonda the new rate would be a great relief to the Ryots.

8. In support of his proposition, Mr. Minchin argues that as the number of village servants will, by the revision of the Establishments be reduced from about 24,000 to about 5,000 persons, and thus 19,000 people will be cast adrift from positions to which they look for a portion of their subsistence, great hardship must necessarily follow in carrying out such a reduction under any system. But the advantage of his arrangement will be that all the changes necessary in the re-organization of the village Establishments will be effected with the least amount of injury to existing interests, as by his plan no one will be left without some compensation for his unavoidable loss, as each sharer in the service Mirási will continue to hold his portion of the Inám land enfanchised at half assessment, without liability to perform service; while by the Government plan, only one person (at least of the higher offices) will be retained, and receive the emoluments, and the other sharers will be deprived entirely of their Mirási privileges and Inám lands, which will all in the first instance be made over to the office holder; and if there is any surplus beyond the sum required to remunerate him, that only will be enfranchised. Without some such mitigation as that proposed by his plan, Mr. Minchin fears the measure cannot be carried out "without difficulty, wide-spread opposition, and not unnatural discontent." He also points out that the time for making the change is most opportune as the Inám Commission is now at work in the District.

9. To proceed to the details of Mr. Minchin's plan, for the remuneration of the Curnums and the Vettyans according to the number he considers necessary; the sums required and the means of providing the funds are as follows:—

	For Curnums.	For Vettyans.
	RS.	RS.
1. Remuneration to be given	85,176	61,410
2. Assessment of present Ináms	1,33,641	98,819
3. Half assessment of do	66,820	49,409
4. One-third or 4 Pice in each Rupee of assessment for the fee cess	29,666	29,665
5. Total emoluments, 3 and 4	96,487	79,076
6. Increase	13,312	18,981
7. Decrease	2,013	1,315

10. In this plan he keeps the two funds obtainable from the Curnum and Vettyan's present Ináms distinct. But if the Ináms are to be absolutely enfranchised, and the servants paid in cash, there seems no reason why the whole emoluments thus obtained should not form a general fund for remunerating village servants.

11. The half assessment of the enfranchised Ináms, it will be observed, would not nearly suffice of itself to remunerate these two classes of servants, the Curnum and Vettyan. But supplemented by the fee cess, there would be a considerable surplus, but Mr. Minchin thinks that this disposable surplus is probably not more than will be required to make good the deficiency that may be found, when the lands of the District are re-assessed at a more moderate rate than they now are.

12. The cost of the Establishment of Curnums is based on a minimum scale of allowances varying from 5 to 16 Rupees per month, and of Vettyans on an allowance of 2, 3, and 4 of these servants to each village according to its size, with salaries of 2½ Rupees for each man. But these scales may have to undergo modifications.

13. Mr. Minchin, as already stated, would not give salaries or remuneration of any kind to the Potail or Manyákaren. But he has shown what their cost, if paid by salaries on his scale, would be, and what is the sum to be derived by the enfranchisement of their Ináms. I have already* expressed my opinion that this officer should be a paid officer of Government remunerated for the services he is required to perform as Head man of the village, and therefore to show the result financially of carrying out Mr. Minchin's proposition, *including* the Manyákaren, there will be, according to the scale of remuneration and number of villages proposed by the Collector:—

* *See letter to Government, dated 13th September* 1860, *No.* 504.

	RS.
The salary of the Manyákarens	74,052
Do. Curnums	85,188
Do. Vettyans	61,410
Total	2,20,638
Assets to meet the above expenditure on Mr. Minchin's Plan.	
Half Assessment on Reddies' Inám lands	31,557
Do. Curnums	66,820
Do. Vettyans	49,409
Total Assest from land	1,47,786
General cess at 6¼ per cent. on the Revenue of Fasli 1268, viz., 14,24,000 Rupees in lieu of all fees	89,000
Total Assets	2,36,786

Excess of emoluments above the sum required Rupees 16,148 so that on the whole the emoluments would seem to be ample. But if one-third of the fee cess is to be allotted to the Police, say 30,000 Rupees, there would be a deficiency to be made up. The lands treated of above are those belonging to the village officers and servants from whom the future Revenue servants are to be taken. In addition to these there are Inám lands belonging to the servants who are to be taken for the Police; the Collector shows that if these are dealt with in a similar manner and enfranchised at half assessment there would be a further sum of upwards of 50,000 Rupees which would be at the disposal of the Inspector General, besides the 30,000 Rupees, the one-third share of the fee cess and independent of the sum of the half assessment of the Potails' Ináms (31,000 Rupees) which also Mr. Minchin wishes to confiscate and give to the Police. By the Government plan of taking for their assets the existing fees in the first instance and then the whole valuation of the Inám lands, leaving the surplus land only (above a maximum scale of

remuneration to be fixed on) to be dealt with by the Inám Commissioner and enfranchising it at half assessment, the result would be as follows :—

	Potail.	Curnum.	Vettyan.
1. Emoluments required as above	74,052	85,176	61,410
2. Amount available in land and fees ...	45,526	76,918	52,066
3. Half Assessment on Surplus land ...	10,541	34,202	26,098
4. Total available, Nos. 2 and 3...	56,067	1,11,120	78,164
5. Deficiency	17,987	.....	.....
6. Excess	.....	25,944	16,754

Assuming for the present purpose that this result is in the main accurate, it shows that although the Government will have to provide funds for the Potails or Manyákarens there will be no necessity to do so in the case of the Curnums and Vettyans ; on the contrary the fund to be derived from the enfranchising the *surplus* Ináms belonging to some of these classes will not only supply the deficiencies in others of the same class, but provide a fund also to meet the deficiency in the Potails' emoluments, without having recourse to a general cess in commutation of present fees, though I am much in favor of a general abolition of fees as now levied and would advocate a cess as proposed in lieu thereof. It is so very desirable that every man should know definitely what is the demand of Goverament on him for his land, that he should pay that regularly and no more, and that he should feel himself then free to refuse all other demands. Fees authorized and unauthorized on no fixed principles are now levied, they are frequently resisted and evaded where the Ryot is strong to the prejudice of the Government service, and on the other hand are not unfrequently levied where the village officer is strong to a larger amount than is properly due. I believe it would be a real benefit to the people generally to settle once for all the exact amount demandable on account of fees calculated by a certain per centage on the amount of their Pattas, and this part of Mr. Minchin's proposition I can cheerfully support. But to remodel the system of fees in the manner proposed will require an Act of the Legislature of a more radical character than at the present time, the Board of Revenue are prepared (as will be seen by their letter to Government, dated 20th November 1860) to recommend. The measure they have proposed is simply one to legalize the commutation into a money payment of existing fees which they think is all that can be done at present, although they consider that eventually a general cess should take the place of such commuted payments.

14. The proposition also to enfranchise at half assessment the whole of the service Ináms is also deserving of much consideration on the ground that this measure of providing for the revision of the village Establishments will be received by the present incumbents with more satisfaction than the measure which will deprive many of them entirely of their Ináms. Mr. Minchin believes that the most weighty objection that can be urged to his plan is that by the enfranchisement at half assessment of all the Ináms, no surplus would remain to supply deficiencies in other Districts, and to meet this he proposes a modification, viz., to set aside a certain portion of the Inám for the remuneration of the office at *full* assessment and to enfranchise the remainder. But this is virtually the Government plan, which goes on the principle of enfranchising the surplus found in any village. But it is not necessary to consider the wants of other Districts if by any judicious arrangements of its own funds enough can be obtained to meet the requirements of Kurnool only. There are weightier objections than these to Mr. Minchin's scheme. It is based on the principle of sacrificing the existing funds (which by law are at present inalienable and which the Government claim, as of right, should be exclusively appropriated for the services for which they were given), and then of having recourse to a levy of a general cess on the people in order to supply the loss occasioned by the sacrifice of the appropriate funds, instead of first

making use to the utmost of the existing sources of income. But if the radical change in the system of fees is admitted to be a benefit, and if the rate of commutation both for Revenue and Police purposes, viz., 6¼ per cent. on the Ryot's payments, is not more than is reasonable, this objection will be much modified, and the question would seem to resolve itself into one of expediency provided that in working it out in detail it is found to meet the necessities of the District. It is Mr. Minchin's opinion that the scheme may be carried out with comparative facility, and with the consent of the people affected by it ; and perhaps this may to some extent be true, for the service Inámdárs will then only share with other Inámdárs the benefits and losses that will generally result from the operations of the Inám Commission, and they will therefore be the more reconciled to the enfranchisement at half assessment, and the deprivation of their shares in the office which many no doubt will suffer from, when they come to understand that by the Government plan the majority of the sharers will be left without any portion at all of their old Ináms.

15. The proposition of the Collector, however, is of a character that I cannot act on as it is opposed to the principle of my instructions for carrying out the revision of the village Establishments. I have therefore submitted it for the consideration of Government, should they be pleased to approve of it, I can then see whether it can be carried out in practice, for of this there may yet be some doubts ; for if it should appear that Mr. Minchin's scheme of amalgamation and reduction of the villages in number, or the rates of emoluments, require any considerable alteration, it might be found inexpedient after all to adopt his scheme. But that is a matter of detail. If the Government is pleased to approve generally of the Collector's plan, as a principle, that *may* be adopted if found practicable, I will discuss it further with Mr. Minchin. If on the other hand, the Government object to the principle proposed for adoption, I can proceed in the revision of the Establishments for the villages of Kurnool as in other Districts in accordance with the existing Orders of Government.

16. The scheme proposed by Mr. Minchin as respects the service Inám lands, I may observe, resolves itself into a measure for buying up all " vested interests" and a question may fairly arise whether the price he proposes to pay for this is not too high. It might be considered a sufficient compensation to the holders of these Ináms to allow them to retain them free of the obligation of service at a rate higher than the proposed sum of one half the *fair* assessment on the land. A remission of 33⅓rd per cent. of the proper assessment would probably be a sufficient compensation and this would yield with existing fees the sum required according to the present value of the Ináms, and Mr. Minchin's scale of Establishment for the Revenue servants of the village, thus :—

	Rs.
Total sum required as shown above in	2,20,638
Assets.	
Two-thirds of the present valuation of the Ináms.....	1,97,048
Value of existing fees.....	20,631
Total Assets.....	2,17,679
Surplus	2,959,

to meet deficiency in the present valuation of the Inám. But this is not Mr. Minchin's scheme.

17. Since the above Report on Mr. Minchin's proposition was written, I have received the Orders of Government on my letter, submitting the scale of emoluments for village servants. By these orders the maximum rates in the scale proposed by me for Manyákarens and Curnums will have to be taken for Kurnool, where this maximum is reached, and where the existing emoluments do not reach the maximum rates, they are to remain as at present. But I beg to be instructed whether the Government would desire that any action should be taken on Mr. Minchin's proposed scheme, or whether the original plan of Government shall be carried out in accordance with the Orders of 4th December 1860.

Dated 4th December 1860, *No.* 2,301.

No. 411. From C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 12th January 1861.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit a letter addressed to me by the Inám Commissioner; in which Mr. Taylor referring to the Orders of Government, dated 4th December 1860, No. 2,301, observes that "in sanctioning a maximum scale of remuneration for the Manyákarens and Curnums of the Ceded Districts the Government seem to have been under the impression that no further obstacles existed to the enfranchisement of their service Ináms. But it appears to him that no approach to a satisfactory settlement can be made until the various questions connected with the emoluments of these offices are first determined and the amount and mode of remuneration is actually fixed in each case.

Dated 4th January 1861.

2. *First*: there is the question of the settlement of the fees. Mr. Taylor is of opinion, and I agree with him (as regards the Ceded Districts), that the adjustment of the fees should be regulated now upon a consideration of the circumstances of each District. I do not understand from the Government Order, dated 4th December that this course is precluded and in the Bellary District, at least, the fee question may with advantage be at once taken up and disposed of.

3. *Secondly*. The mode of dealing with the existing Ináms is a point that requires previous settlement. He supports by arguments, in paragraph 3, the advisability of a plan suggested by myself, viz; to confirm the whole Inám to the present holders, subject to such quit-rent as it may be found necessary to impose as a fair remuneration to the office holders, and to enfranchise the *surplus* Inám. This plan I have little doubt will be the most acceptable, and at the same time fair towards Government in these Districts. It will not disturb long possession of lands in the enjoyment of co-sharers, and indeed permission has already been conceded by Government to leave the Inám land with the Mirási holder on condition of his undertaking to pay the assessment of it to the office holder. And I am of opinion that the adoption of this plan of settlement will be the most simple and effectual and at the same time the most satisfactory. The whole Inám to the fullest extent of its assessed value will always be made responsible for the payment of the village services by whomsoever it may be held, and the shareholders will enjoy in proportion to their shares any advantages that may be derived from their possessions.

Proceedings Government, 3rd September 1859, *No.* 1,187, *p.* 5, *cl.* 9.

4. *Thirdly*. Another point for consideration alluded to by Mr. Taylor is whether in cases in which the office holders are not now in enjoyment of allowances equal to the *maximum* rate, they can claim to have the difference made up from the Ináms of the co-sharers. To attempt to make up the maximum remuneration from the long enjoyed Ináms of the other members of the family will he thinks very considerably and unnecessarily increase the unpopularity of the measure. The objection had occurred to myself; and where there are co-sharers enjoying large portions of the Inám, it would undoubtedly be very invidious to take from them and give the man, who happened to be in office, a larger sum than is necessary for the due remuneration of the office. But in proposing a liberal scale for a maximum, I had in view the non-interference with the existing Ináms, whether held by the actual office holder, or a co-share, any of the Mirássidárs may be appointed to the office irrespective of his share in the Inám. The objection now raised may be met by allowing to all the sharers the benefits of the maximum rate in proportion to their share in the Inám. And it may be done by moderating the quit-rent to be assessed on the Inám, in the following manner.

5. Suppose the village to have a Revenue of Rupees 2,000, the maximum rate in my scale for the Manyákarens is 140 Rupees, minimum 60 Rupees. 1st, if the value of the existing Inám is only 60 Rupees it should be assessed with a quit-rent of full assessment, viz., 60 Rupees for which it would be liable, whether held by one or several co-sharers, to the actual office bearer. 2nd, if the Inám amounted to 140 Rupees, the maximum rate, it still should be

assessed with a quit-rent of only 60 Rupees, which would be payable to the office holder and the sharers would enjoy, in proportion to their shares, the surplus. 3rd, if the Inám amounted to a sum above the maximum scale, say for instance that its value was 300 Rupees the *surplus* 160 Rupees* would then be subject to the Inám enfranchisement rules and this surplus would be assessable with half assessment. The mode of procedure would then be to assess the whole Inám.

	Rs.
* *Total Inám*.....	300.
Maximum to be allowed.....	140.
Surplus,.....	160.

First, with the amount required for the service, *i, e.*, with a quit-rent of..... 60 Rupees and
Secondly, with half the surplus (160 Rupees) assessment, according to the Inám enfranchisement rules..... 80 ,,
Total quit-rent assessment on the whole 300 Rupees of Inám..... 140 ,, for

which the Inámdárs would be liable in proportion to their respective shares, the Inám might be disposed of by them subject always to the condition of the quit-rent which would be at all times leviable.

6. I agree with Mr. Taylor that it is desirable that the two measures, of fixing in each case the proper remuneration of the village officers, and the enfranchisement of the surplus Ináms, should be carried out simultaneously and to facilitate this, Mr. Taylor suggests the propriety of entrusting the detail of both to the agency of the Deputy Collectors of the Inám Commission, who would furnish me with the preliminary information in regard to fees and other emoluments, and thus enable me to lay down instructions for their guidance. I think Mr. Taylor's proposition is good, and likely to assist very materially in disposing of the question of the future emoluments of the village officers, and I accordingly beg to recommend its being sanctioned, and with these remarks I have the honor to forward the copy of the Inám Commissioner's letter and to request, as solicited by Mr. Taylor, the early Orders of Government on the several points adverted to by him.

From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Camp Cuddapah, 4th January 1861, No. 10.

SIR,

1. When, several months ago, you applied to me for the village service Inám Registers prepared by this Department for the Godavery and Kistna Districts, I was unable to furnish them, because, owing to the absence of any fixed scale of remuneration, the inquiry was necessarily incomplete. The Orders of Government being now received on the scale proposed by you for the Ceded Districts, I am desirous of adopting in communication with you such arrangements as will ensure the final settlement of the village service Ináms; first in these Districts, and afterwards in others as my investigations proceed. You are already in possession of the form of service Inám Register at present prepared by the Deputy Collectors: a more concise statement will shortly be forwarded to you, omitting the names of Inámdárs and details of fields, but showing the particulars of the emoluments of each office, and I shall be thankful for any suggestions you may have to offer in order to render this statement as useful as possible for your purpose.

2. In sanctioning a maximum scale of remuneration for the Manyákarens and Curnums the Government seem to have been under the impression that no further obstacles existed to the enfranchisement of their service Ináms. But it appears to me that no approach to a satisfactory settlement can be made until the various questions connected with the emoluments of these offices are first determined, and the amount and mode of remuneration is actually fixed in each case. You will observe that under the Rules sanctioned by Government in their Order of the 15th February 1860, such portion of the Inám is to be enfranchised as may remain after an adequate remuneration is provided for the office from the fees and Ináms. The amount derivable

from fees must therefore first be calculated, and this cannot be done until we have determined what fees are to be abolished and what retained, and at what rates those which are retained should be commuted into a fixed and certain payment. The existing fees have been repeatedly described as various; unequal, in some places uncertain and voluntary, and in others oppressive, and it is not apparent why this evil, upon the correction of which the fair and certain remuneration of the village Officers so much depends, should be postponed for the Survey and new Revenue Settlement. On the contrary, it seems highly desirable that the fees should be regulated now, upon a consideration of the circumstances of each District, or portions of Districts; and if they are fixed at a certain per centage of the assessment, their actual amount on each field of land can be easily altered on any future revision of the assessment; while the total collections from this source will not diminish so long as the Revenues of Government improve.

3. The mode of dealing with existing Ináms is another point which requires previous settlement. Mr. Minchin, the Officiating Collector of Kurnool, who has favored me with the perusal of his letters to you on the subject, strongly advocates a plan similar to the one proposed by yourselves, viz., to confirm the whole Inám to the present holders, subject to such Jódi, as it may be found necessary to impose as a fair remuneration to the office holders, and to enfranchise the *surplus* Inám, viz., that portion which remains, after deducting the extent which is to be fully assessed to meet the requirements of the office holders. This arrangement I found to be in great favor in Rajahmundry, both with the office holders and other sharers; and if a similar feeling prevails in the Ceded Districts, which is probably the case, it appears to me that, as regards the higher classes of village servants, it may be advantageously adopted as a general measure. It will create the least possible disturbance of existing relations, obviate the difficulty of determining the fields which are to compose the future office Ináms; and by making the office remuneration distinct from the enjoyment of the land, this arrangement will most effectually put an end to the long prevailing practice of sub-dividing the office emoluments. The last object would in fact be of doubtful attainment under any other plan, for, unless the nature of the emoluments be changed, it would often be too difficult and invidious a task for the office holders to force their new rights against the other sharers or members of their family. Should this plan be ultimately adopted it is obvious that the quit-rent upon the Ináms cannot be fixed nor can any decision be come to until the amount of remuneration in each case is settled. With respect to Mr. Minchin's proposition to enfranchise the whole of the village service Ináms at half assessment and from the assets so obtained to provide ready money emoluments for every office holder, there can be no doubt that this plan is the simplest that could be devised, and that it would be received with general satisfaction, but as apprehended by Mr. Minchin the Government may not consider the advantages of the scheme to be sufficient compensation for the sacrifice of funds which it involves.

4. Another point for consideration is, whether in cases in which the office holders are not now in enjoyment of allowances equal to the maximum rate they can claim to have the difference made up from the Ináms of the co-sharers. The maximum rate of remuneration may fairly be allotted to them where the existing emoluments of the village can afford it. But to attempt to make up the maximum remuneration on the very liberal scale now laid down from the long enjoyed Ináms of the other members of the family will very considerably and it appears to me unnecessarily increase the unpopularity of the measure. In many villages it will entirely deprive the other members of the family of their long enjoyed possessions. It would seem that you proposed a high maximum rate of emolument in the case of Reddies and Curnums with a view to avoid extensive confiscations, but it is clear that this object is not attained by depriving the co-sharers of a larger extent of Inám than is required for the adequate remuneration of the office holders. It is of great consequence to avoid all just grounds of complaint on the part of those who must at any rate suffer to some extent and by placing clearly before them the necessity of providing a fair remuneration to be definitely fixed their natural dissatisfaction will be in a great measure removed.

5. All these are points which seem to me to require careful consideration and settlement, at the same time I am aware that the remuneration of the village Officers cannot be fixed in

detail until sufficient information is obtained in regard to the existing emoluments. It seems to me highly desirable if not essential to a satisfactory settlement that the two measures of fixing a proper remuneration and enfranchising the surplus Ináms should be carried out simultaneously. It was the wish of the Government that upon this particular point I should place myself in the closest communication with yourself and the District authorities and I beg therefore to suggest to you the propriety of entrusting the detail of both these measures to the Agency of the Deputy Collectors of this Commission as the inquiry proceeds from District to District they will furnish you with the necessary preliminary information in regard to fees and other existing emoluments which will enable you to lay down sufficiently minute instructions for their guidance. These they will carry out on the spot and the records and Registers prepared by them showing the existing emoluments, the remuneration proposed to be fixed according to a scale adapted to the circumstances of each District, and the surplus Inám to be enfranchised will be reviewed in this Office and after your general concurrence and that of the Collector of the District have been obtained, the decisions will be confirmed by me.

6. I am induced to make this suggestion as the readiest means of overcoming the present difficulty of giving practical effect to the labors of this Commission so far as the registration and settlement of the Village service Ináms are concerned. Under any circumstances I shall be much obliged if you will obtain the early Orders of Government on the several points adverted to in this letter in order that clear instructions may be conveyed to the Deputy Collectors explanatory of the principles upon which they are to proceed in the enfranchisement of the service Ináms. For the present they can do nothing more than record the cases as heretofore.

No. 412. From C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 6th February 1861, No. 733.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of 12th January, No. 683, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Inám Commissioner, dated 29th ultimo, suggesting that all the service Ináms in the three provinces of the Ceded Districts, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, should be enfranchised absolutely at two-thirds their assessed value. I shall refrain from offering any opinion on this proposition until I have heard from the Collectors to whom I shall write immediately for their views on the subject. A similar suggestion to enfranchise at two-thirds instead of half the assessment (as lately proposed by the Collector of Kurnool) was made by myself in my letter to Government, dated 8th December last, No. 665, paragraph 16. But in settling the terms of enfranchisement, a point to be considered is the liability also of their Ináms to the payment of fees, which according to a contemplated commutation would add 6¼ per cent. to the whole amount of the Inám. Mr. Taylor's enfranchisements, are I believe, made independent of any liability for fees.

From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Camp Bellary, 29th January 1861, No. 27.

SIR,

1. I have now the honor to forward to you the form of statement promised in my letter of the 4th instant, which is to be prepared by the Deputy Collectors of this Commission, in addition to the more detailed Fieldvar Register, to show the emoluments of the village officers.

2. Since the despatch of my former letter a proposition has been mentioned to me which if not already under the consideration of the Government is deserving of attention. This is to enfranchise the whole of the extensive village service Ináms of the Ceded Districts on two-thirds of the full assessment, instead of on one-half as proposed by Mr. Minchin. There are many arguments in favor of this proposition, a satisfactory settlement of these Ináms can at once be made without the necessity of fixing the remuneration of the village officers beforehand, and without any sacrifice of the funds which it is desirable to secure for the adequate remuneration of these officers in other Districts of the Presidency. By this mode of treatment the Ináms are placed in the same position as permanently settled estates, and no higher assessment could fairly be

demanded by the Government. It may also be remarked that on the permanent settlement of the Havéli lands of Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, a similar course was adopted with respect to the villages held by some of the Désamuks and Désapándis, whose emoluments were resumed in consequence of the abolition of their offices.

3. As regards the Inámdárs themselves, I believe that two-thirds assessment upon the whole Inám will not bear more heavily than the full assessment on that portion of it which is required to provide a liberal remuneration for the office holders and half assessment on the surplus. This will depend upon the rates of emolument which may be ultimately fixed. The charge of two-thirds assessment upon the service Ináms ought, however, to protect the present holders from any prospective addition in the shape of commutation cess for fees they may hitherto have paid, which cess, might fairly be levied on their Inám land, if the whole were enfranchised on half assessment only. The present proposition, like that of Mr. Minchin, ensures to the whole body of service Inámdárs the advantages of a uniform settlement and the undisturbed possession of the lands which they have long looked to as their means of livelihood.

4. From the general assets obtained by the enfranchisement of these Ináms, and the commutation of such fees as may be ultimately retained, the remuneration which may be hereafter fixed for the village officers can be paid in ready money. I need not repeat the reasons I have already given for preferring this mode of payment to that of assigning portions of the existing Ináms.

5. It will be understood that the present proposition is not recommended as of general application. It refers only to the Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, and even there it may be found expedient to enforce this mode of treatment to those only of the village officers, viz., the Reddies and Curnums whose Ináms are, on the whole, extensive. Mr. Hathaway, with whom I have discussed the subject, concurs in the propriety of the measure; and I have little doubt the opinions of the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah will be in favor of it. I beg to request that the Orders of Govetrnment may be obtained as early as possible on this letter, as supplementary to my previous one of the 4th instant.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. PELLY, *Member.*

No. 413. ORDER THEREON, 22nd March 1861, No. 673.

1. The three papers here recorded refer to the subject of the remuneration of village servants belonging to the Revenue and partially to the Police Department; and some important questions in connection with the subject are brought forward for decision. The first and longest paper relates to Kurnool, and contains Mr. Pelly's report on the Collector's plan for that District.

2. The village servants' emoluments in Kurnool consist, as elsewhere, partly of rent from land and partly of fees. The latter comprise "Mérah" or contributions in kind at harvest time by the Ryots, and "Vartana" or payments chiefly in money by the non-agricultural community.

3. The Inám lands are very extensive, comprising 4,46,090 acres, assessed roughly at Rupees 4,14,013 of which one-fourth is waste. This amounts to not less than 29 per cent. on the Revenue of the District for Fasli 1268, which was Rupees 14,24,000 in round numbers.

4. The land is valued at the same rate as Government land, of which the assessment is said to be too high. Considering however that the average is under one Rupee per acre, that village Officers under the loose rule of Native powers are not likely to have taken the worst land, and that even in those of the old British provinces in which a proper Survey does not exist, alterations of clasification are a very common mode of alleviating over-assessment, it may be doubted whether the Inám lands of the District are over-assessed.

5. The fees amount to Rupees 49,270, of which Rupees 17,388 are paid in the single Táluq of Putticondah, transferred from Bellary. They are also levied in much the same way though at lower rates in the Cumbum and Dúpád Táluqs, transferred from Cuddapah. In Kurnool proper they are still paid voluntarily, notwithstanding an order of one of the early Commissioners abolishing them. In Putticondah they amount to 10 per cent. on the Revenue. On the whole District they are 3½ per cent.

6. Thus the Ináms and fees altogether amount, as valued, to Rupees 4,63,772 or 32½ per cent. on the Revenue of Fasli 1268.

7. There are nearly 24,000 servants, or about one to every 27 of the population.

8. Mr. Minchin's propositions have reference mainly to the Revenue servants whose Ináms are shown in the following abstract:—

	Inám.	Fees.	Total.
Reddies.....Rs.	63,114	Rs. 3,494	Rs. 66,609
Curnums..... ,,	1,33,641	,, 11,691	,, 1,45,333
Vetties..... ,,	98,819	,, 5,443	,, 1,04,263
Total...	2,95,574	,, 20,628	,, 3,16,205

9. The leading points in his plan are the following:—

I. To enfranchise the whole of the land Ináms at half assessment; and thus to obtain the means of paying money stipends to the office-bearers. The Ináms thus dealt with would yield, it is stated, a sum of Rupees 1,47,787 yearly.

II. To abolish all existing fees and in their place to levy a general cess of 6¼ per cent. or one Anna in every Rupee which, on the Revenue of Fasli 1268 would yield 89,000 Rupees.

III. To assign the proceeds of the Reddies Ináms and one-third of the proposed cess, to the Village Police, and the remainder* to the Revenue Department.

* *Rupees* 1,75,563.

IV. To make the office of Potail or Headman honorary and magisterial only, on the plan proposed by Rangacharlu, Special Assistant of the Inám Commissioner.

V. To unite or club together two or more villages, where conveniently situated, so that each such group shall form a convenient charge for a set of village Officers. He has gone carefully over the District and proposes a scheme which would reduce the whole number of villages from 1,112 to 696.

VI. He proposes a scale for paying the Curnum and Vetties money salaries according to the size, &c., of their villages.

VII. On the whole the number of servants would be reduced from 25,000 to 5,000.

10. The Government have already refused to entertain the proposal of making the Headman's office honorary. Mr. Pelly therefore provides for the remuneration of these Officers on Mr. Minchin's scale, and the calculation then stands thus:—

	Rs.
Salaries of Potails.....	74,052
Curnums.....	85,188
Vetties.....	61,410
Total...	2,20,638
Assets.	
Half Assessment of Ináms...	1,47,786
Deficit...	72,852

This deficit is 5⅛ per cent. on the Revenue of Fasli 1268. The proposed cess of 6¼ per cent. would produce 89,000, so that *altogether* there would be a net excess of about 16,000 Rupees.

11. In his review of the Collector's plan, Mr. Pelly throws out a suggestion that instead of half assessment, the Ináms should be enfranchised at two-thirds; his two subsequent letters contain a stronger expression of his opinion to that effect, and are accompanied by letters from the Inám Commissioner advocating the same course.

12. The order of September 3rd 1859, as subsequently modified on this point by the order of 15th February 1860, No 233, provided that in dealing with village Service Ináms, so much should be reserved as, added to the available fees of the office, would afford a suitable provision for the office-bearer; and that the remainder should be enfranchised at half the fixed assessment. In the order of December 4th 1860, No. 2,301, the Government adopted for the Ceded Districts, (paragraph 5) a maximum scale of rates of remuneration proposed by Mr. Pelly

It seems to me that the re-arrangement of the

for Maniyakárans and Curnums, which was designedly fixed high, with the object of avoiding extensive confiscations in those Districts, where the village Service Ináms are known to be very large.

13. It is now pointed out that though this rule is liberal as regards the office-bearers, it would operate hardly on the co-sharers not holding office; who would be compelled to give up their shares of the Inám, in order to provide an inordinate remuneration for the office holders. The Government fully recognize the force of this objection; and to this it is to be added that with these extensive Ináms attached to offices, much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused, when a change of incumbency took place, as it often must from various causes, out of the line of inheritance. Those who had held and had improved the Inám land would think it hard to have to give it up to another; and yet without such transfer, the emoluments of the in-coming office-holder could not be secure, and the present evils would be perpetuated.

14. On the whole, the Government, after careful consideration, are of opinion that the course now proposed will be the best; viz., to enfranchise the whole of the Service Ináms at two-thirds of their fixed assessment, and to pay money stipends to the office-bearers. Under this rule the wants of the office will be adequately provided for, while the co-sharers will be far better off than under the recent order; they will retain their shares of the Ináms, subject to a payment of two-thirds of the fixed assessment, instead of in general losing them entirely.

15. In paragraph 6 of his letter of December 8th, Mr. Pelly adverts to the fact that a fourth of the Inám in Kurnool is waste. It will be at the option of the holders to give up such part of their Inám as they do not wish to retain on the terms now fixed, whether because it is uncultivated or from any other cause; but all that they elect to retain will be dealt with under the present order. Inám land relinquished will be immediately transferred to the head of Government land.

16. In the case of all classes of servants except the Maniyakáran the possession and care of land is undesirable. It takes up the time of the Curnam, the Shroff, the Vettiyan, and others, which would be better given to the duties of their office. But the time of the Maniyakáran is not required to be wholly given to his official duties; and it is desirable, for the sake of the respectability which it brings, that Officers of this class, should be among the leading Ryots of their villages. It will be provided therefore that in the case of Maniyakárans the stipend, instead of being paid in money, will be allowed him in the form of deduction from the payments on account of his Putta.

17. The Governor in Council wishes Mr. Pelly to reconsider his proposed scale of remuneration for village servants. As remarked in the order of December 4th 1860, they form, on that scale, a very heavy charge on the Revenue. Under the arrangement now ordered it will not be necessary to allow the maximum rates, and even the minimum rates may in some cases be reduced. Economy may also be effected by a judicious clubbing together of small villages, as contemplated in the original order of September 3rd 1859, and of which Mr. Minchin has given so good an example.

18. With reference to the stipend of Maniyakárans in particular, the Government are of opinion that Mr. Pelly's scale is too high. As already said, this Officer's time will be only partially taken up by his duties, and the very tenure of office gives him weight and influence in the village, and the use to some extent of the inferior village servants. It is not desirable that the office should be honorary only; the Government consider such a state of things to be inconsistent with efficiency. But with a stipend greatly less than that assigned to the Curnum, the office of Maniyakáran will still be an object of primary ambition to all the leading resident Ryots.

19. This present order treats of village Service Ináms only. The subject of village fees is also touched on in the papers before Government; but that will be dealt with in a separate order.

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

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
6th February 1861

No. 733

From

C. Pelly Esquire
Member of the Bd. of Revenue

To

J. D. Bourdillon Esquire
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort Saint George

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of 12th January No. 683, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Inam Commissioner dated 29th Ultimo suggesting that all the Service Inams in the three Provinces of the Ceded Districts viz. Bellary Cuddapah and Kurnool should be enfranchised absolutely at two thirds their assessed value. I shall refrain from offering any opinion on this proposition until I have heards from the Collectors to whom I shall write immediately for their views on the subject. A similar suggestion to enfranchise at 2/3rds instead

it seems to me that the arrangement of

of ½ the assessment (as lately proposed by the Collector of Burmah) was made by myself in my letter to Government dated 8th December last No. 665 para 16. But in settling the terms of enfranchisement a point to be considered is the liability also of their Inams to the payment of fees, which according to a contemplated commutation would add 6¼ per cent to the whole amount of the Inam. Mr Taylor's enfranchisements, are I believe, made independent of any liability for fees.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obdt Servant

Revenue Bd Office
Fort St George
6th February 1861

Pelly
Member

Note – Mr Pelly's letter of Decr 8/60, on the subject of the Burmah Village Service Inams,

is now in circulation; I therefore send on this letter also, as it is connected with that –

Feby 9 –

d. It seems to me that the Arrangement of

Copy sent to Lt. Col. Ross
Ft. St. George 8th March 1861

1861
Rec.d 18th March
Read by Secretary
Mr. D.

Dated 18th March 1861
From Lt. Col. Ross Superintendent
& R.A. of Govt. Forests Canara.
No. 333
To
C. Pelly Esqr.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Received 19th March 1861
No. 333
E.I.

Submitting copy of
a letter from the Assistant
Commissioner Sirsi reporting
the encroachment of all
Service Inams in the Sirsi
Division of the Canara
value.

Ans. 6/3. 22nd March

I do not understand why Mr Sime in ¶¶ 18-19 & 20 of his Minute dwells so much on the recent order of Govt (4 Decr 1860 No 2301) as introducing a new cause of delay in settling the ~~portion~~ remuneration of Village servants.

I have not the previous order of 15 Feb.y No 233 to refer to but according to ¶g of Mr Bourdillon's former Minute in the bundle, which is put up in this bundle, its terms are that "fees were to "be retained as a means of paying the Village "Servants - that the amount of the fees should be "first devoted to that object & that the deficit "should be made up from the Inam land, the "surplus land above what is wanted for that pur- "pose being enfranchised" - What change has therefore been made in the spirit of this order by the later Order of 4 Decr last?

But whether fees are to be supplemented by Inam land in fixing the remuneration of Village servants, or whether Inam lands are to be supplemented by grain fees, it is equally necessary that we should know what effects are at our command. - This we do not now know, nor can we know, until the Revenue arranges the new Assessment. - Is it the grain fees are to be commuted to a money payment (an alteration being made to the new modified Assessment on the ryotwar where grain fees have disappeared) - After this is done we shall know what fund the grain fees thus commuted & extended yield us and we shall also know what effects the enfranchised Inam lands yield at ¼ or ½ of the new Assessment. - At present we are in the dark and it seems to me that the re-arrangement of the

Village Establishments must both naturally & unavoidably follow the revision of the Land Assessment.

These remarks are in accordance with the draft act lately laid before Govt by the Board for regulating the collection of grain fees. The enforcement of existing grain fees only was there provided for. Extensions & enhancements of the Fees were left, if my memory does not mislead me, until the Survey Assessment.

Under no circumstances could I think an additional tax of 6¼ % on the Kunbi rayts advisable, as proposed by Mr Manchee, for the payment of the Village servants; nor can I recommend the mere introduction of a fee for this purpose as suggested by Mr Bradshaw. It would not in my opinion be cheerfully accepted, and we have already sufficient work & change on our hands without an addition of this kind.

In arranging the new Survey Assessment it seems to me that we have a favorable opportunity for settling this question satisfactorily. Let all the Village fees be then formally abolished and let a percentage of the new Assessment be set aside by Govt for the remuneration of the Village servants, conducted to represent them. In this way no new Act would be necessary - no entry of money fees would be necessary in the Patels & the present odium of the new Assessment would vanish. The people satisfied as in the Broach surveyed Districts.

Note.

I am not singular in considering that the introduction of the new Assessment is the proper time for practically settling these grain fees. The Revenue Board take the same view & Mr Manchee really intends to act upon it.

All this shows the great importance of Mr Pringle's dept making progress & it increases my regret that nothing seems yet done. Continued discussions & re-discussions have taken place & still go on - but practically not one Village appears yet to have had its Assessment revised, and consequently the arrangement of our Village Establishments is delayed. In the Deccan districts of revised Bombay the new Assessment & the Remuneration of Village Offices went together & I am satisfied that this is the right & only satisfactory method.

In one respect Mr Manchee appears to me to have made a valuable suggestion - viz that all the Kunbi Service Inams should be enfranchised at ½ Assessment - & the sum thus collected go to a fund for paying the Village Officers. This would make the Shareholders, like deputies, with the change of system, and the amount aided by present fees (or by the commuted fees under the Survey Assessment) would be sufficient for the the remuneration of the Village servants.

Roughly at Rs 4,14,013.
of which ¼ is Kunbi.
This is 29 per cent on the

Vill... Establishments must both naturally

- Mr Kelly thinks that all the Inams might be expunged at 2/3 instead of 1/2 the rate at present & proposed by Mr Monckton. but I feel doubts on this point. -

My opinion is that until we learn our fate by the Survey proceedings, any attempt to revise the district Establishments must be difficult & unsafe -

But if it is considered of importance to avoid delay in Kurnool, & a scheme can be shown for commuting the Village Officers pay & fund formed by the existing fees & half assessment on the Inam Lands I shall not object to it.

As Mr Monckton proposed in his first Memo to give no delay to the Patels, these Officers cannot have been overlooked in the large enhancements which prevail in Bellary & Cuddapah - (see Order of 4 Decr) If Patels are therefore that a saving may be made by reducing the pay proposed for them as the Carnams (regularly salaried servants) are only to receive Rs 5000. it seems to me necessary to give the Patels Rs 74000 - In Kurnool the long-

- very mode of recording them seems practicable

Ellis

would be necessary in the Patels & the general economy of the new Establishment would render the people satisfied as in the Bellary & Cuddapah Districts.

Note.

With this letter Mr Kelly submits a scheme propounded by Mr Monckton for the treatment of the Village Service Inams of the Kurnool District.

These Inams consist of Land and Fees as usual - The Fees comprise "Merah" or contributions in Kind at Harvest time by the ryots - and "Varlu" or payments chiefly in money by the non-agricultural community -

The Inams in Land are very extensive - comprising 4,46,090 Acres - assessed roughly at Rs 4,14019. of which 1/4 is waste - This is 29 per cent on the

Revenue of ₹ 1268 which has Rs 14,24000 in round numbers.

The land Revenue is raised at the same rate as ryotwari land. The assessment of which is said to be (appreciably) high. Considering however that the average is under 1 Rupee per acre that village officers under the broke rule of native powers are not likely to have taken the worst land - that the pressure of assessment under Native governments is always lightened by liberal grants to Inams and that even in our own provinces where a proper survey does not exist alterations of classification are a very common mode of alleviating over assessment, for more particulars reference

Too

it may be omitted with the whole land in general one case of profit

perpetuity on the abolished Devastanam Inams as a whole.

The fees amount to Rs. 49,270 of which Rs 17388 are paid in the Tirupati Taluq of Puttiemdah, transferred from Kalahasti. They are also levied in much the same way the at more reasonable rates in the Cumbum & Dupad Talugs transferred from Cuddapah - In Kurnool per se they are paid voluntarily. In both Standing orders of the Commissioners settling them - In Puttiemdah they amount to 10% on the revenue - On the whole District they are 3½ per cent.

Thus the Inams altogether amount, as valued to Rs. 463772 or 32½ per cent. On the

Rent of Z. 1268-

There are nearly 24.000 Servants or about one Seven 27 of the population-

Mr Minchin's proposition has reference mainly to the Rent Servants whose Shares are shown in the following statement.

	Shares. Rs	Fees. Rs	Total Rs
Reddies	63.114	3494	66,609
Curumns	133641	11691	145333.
Vettes	98819	5443	104263.
Total	295.574	20,628	316,205

His proposals are

1. To enfranchise the whole of the land Shares at 12 addetd ment; which would yield Rs 147,787

II. In lieu of all fees, to levy a general cess of 6¼ per cent or 1 anna in every Rupee which, on the Rent of Z. 1268 would yield 80,000 Rs.

Q— the leading points in Mr Minchin's Memorandum are the following:

I. To enfranchise the whole of the land Shares at 12 addetd ment; which would yield Rs 147,787

II. To abolish all cesses, fees & dues of whatever kind, & in their stead

2

III. To adopt the proceeds of the Reddies Shares & 1/3d of the Curumbers Cess & the Village Officers, and the remainder to the Govt Dept.

IV. To make the office of Patail or Headman honorary & to confer only on the person proposed by Ryotwar the Govt: after the Shares Com[2].

V. To reduce the number of Villages from 1112 to 696-

VI To attach to each Village a number of Curumbers & Vettiers both for their life & misfortune

VII. To pay the Curumbers & Vettiers money salaries on a scale proportioned according to the size & of the Villages to which they are attached.

The Govt. have al

+ Rs 175.563

ready to publish &
enter [illegible] the Res.
Instl for making
the Road mentioned
in margin. Mr Kelly
therefore provides for
the remuneration of
State Assists on Mr
Minchin's scale &
the calculations then
stand thus.

Salaries &c — Rs.	
Patels	74052
Carnums	85188
Vetties. —	6s 410
	2,20630
Allots	
½ allowd. of	
Income —	147786
Deficit	72,052

This deficit is 5 1/16 per cent on the Rent of 71268 — The Instalment of 6¼ per Cent on Income 89,000 — is

that altogether there will be a net excess of Rs about 16,000 Rs —

Thus the village Revenue Establishment with Vally Income cost 35¼ per Cent on the Rent & 29% contributed by first in Income land & 6¼ per cent contributed by the people in the shape of a Cess.

Mr Minchin's plan has certain advantages — A money Salary though convenient, as I think, to Patels is convenient for such Officers as Carnums, Vetties & Taliaries.

As Patels rate pot. does depends as much on his influence & position as

In this remark I concur unless after a salary is fixed for a Patail, Credit is given him for the same by an entry in his Pattah, instead of the amount being paid in money. This plan answers well

J Elliott

C/Pt. Rep. C.J. Rec'd 1883
No 6/3. 22 Encd

his village as in his business qualifications. He should be one of the leading men of the community - and men of this standing regard land as a more honorable mode of remuneration than a small pittance in money - Mr Minchins scale fixes these men on an average of 17 Rs pr annum. The Govt Revenue capacity for Intercp could not be purchased at that rate - The Patel is always a landholder and as his duties will not engross his whole time, he can cultivate an Inam without detriment to the Public Service - Moreover Govt can pay more or

I understand Mr Lumsden intends that they should be influential landholders in the villages -

3- which they have Inams than in money which they love little.

With Coomuns, Vettees & Talianies the case is different - they are working Servants whose time should be almost entirely devoted to their duties - whose selection should depend on personal qualifications and whose time cannot be taken up with cultivating Inam - or collecting fees - Here are money payments are free from all the complications attendant on Inams such as alienation - subdivision &c - An Inamdar paying assessment cannot - in the present state of the Laws recover rents from a tenant except by a regular suit - Here an Inamdar is

C/25 Rev. C/7 Pamphlet 1918. C/7 6/3. VI. Minutes

dismissed there is often
trouble in transferring
the land & the next in-
cumbent in consequence
of improvements effected by the ejected Ryots.
Exchanges of waste
& pasture land are
often necessary &
felt. All State difficulties & money diffi-
culties a money diffi-
culty at once arises.

15- Mr Minchin's
plan has the further
merit of being accept-
able to the Zamindars.
Some of them will be
disinclined in their
interests in - they will
be freed from the
obligations for which
the Ryots were granted
and will hold the
land except at the
Rent assessment.

16- The weak point
in his arrangements
is the case of 6¼ per
cent - It seems unjust

-But this weak point could be got over, without difficulty, if the Survey Department, by making the new Appt include the Government fee for Village Officers in lieu of all fees - If

after the State has
accepted Land-tax
the large proportion
of 29 %. on the Income
that the people should
be required to contri-
bute 6¼ per cent out
of their profits - The
first plan of enfran-
chising only the surplus
Income may as Mr
Minchin thinks be
attended with "diffi-
culty, side-spread
opposition and unnatural discon-
tent" - But the Zamin-
dars are a mere
fraction of the popu-
lation - the cess does
not be the whole agri-
cultural community
- How will these
Rents be spent an im-
post of one anna in
every Rupee - and is

4. attainment of Rent. There will be no surplus available to meet the deficiencies of other Districts. This difficulty, he suggests, may be met by setting aside part of the Income for the Main and confirm[illegible] the rest. Mr. Kelly points out that this is fact the [illegible] scheme and he [illegible] the result of this plan which would be as follows.

	1 Requisite Endowments Rs	2 Sum available Rs	3 Half asst on Surplus Rs	4 Total Rs
Patails —	74052 —	45526	10541 —	56067
Cummas	85,176 —	76918 —	34202 —	111120
Vettes —	61410 —	52066 —	26098 —	78164
	2,20,638 —	1,74510 —	70,841 —	2,45,341
		Deduct col 1.		220638
		Net Surplus —		14703

This plan pre[illegible]

Rent dissatisfaction pleas consequence from Rent of the 25000 Inamdars, of whom Inmem. only a fifteen will be sufferers? If the landed endowments were small, the call on the people for a contribution might be postponed but the [illegible] will be as fruitful as ever to see that the Inamdar is really at the Expense. Mr. Munshing it will be observed, significantly suggests that in a large portion of the District the case should be deferred until the assessment has been revised.

Mr. Minchin anticipates one objection to his scheme, viz. that it will take the large

surplus of nearly 15000 Rs, without resumption of the fees now paid - and imposition of assessment - which is virtually resumption of the Inam - or most of the land - As Mr. Pelly says "the majority of the shares will be left without any interest at all of these old Inams -

By the recent order on Village Inams 2 principles are laid down for adoption.

I. That the fees - with a margin for contingencies, should be first taken into calculation - as the first item in the village "remuneration - and that any deficiency should be made up from the Inam land -

II. That the surplus Inam land should be enfranchised at half assessment, provided it has been held for fifty years.

But in the last order (4th Dec. 1860 No 2301) the main fees are to be dealt with District by District "after local enquiry or hereafter during the Rent Survey" They are to "be put into use tally the Circumstances as they Rent Survey proceeds" - They are not to be revised where they have disappeared, but in such cases the assessment is to be

Inspector in consideration of their absence - they are to be commuted into money - collected with the Rent and paid periodically to the Village officers -

4 These orders, while have the effect of indefinitely delaying the enfranchisement of any of the land as of course the surplus to be enfranchised cannot be determined until the fees are settled -

2 Mr Kelly in his letter brings one of these principles under consideration - viz the rate of enfranchisement - he suggests that enfranchisement at 1/3 instead of 1/2 the assessment would be sufficiently

literal & seeing that these Lands were all granted for service - that pt. Nepean intended exacting this equivalent so far as may be necessary - and that these alienations in Kenmont are very large, Mr Kelly's views seem to merit consideration - By the first plan of pt. the Land has to constitute the first item of calculation in the Salary - any deficiency would be supplemented by the fees - and the surplus Land only was to be enfranchised - On this principle the people here taxed only to make good deficiencies after the Lands were granted - and pt.

here literal only at the expense of the state - Thus in Vermont on this principle, the land alone would have sufficed for the remuneration of the servants in the Rob. Dept. and there would also have been a surplus of Rs 75000 for enfranchisement at ½ ass.t. while Rs fees would have been needed at all - Whatever general cess Govt. might at the former impose on the people and the Enfranchisement proceeds Rs. 37,500 would have been available for deficiencies elsewhere - The second plan of taking the fees first, perpetuates them as a matter of course - and, under the order of 4 Dec.r last, destroys the settle-

ments for years - while the net surplus & not for deficiencies elsewhere would be Rs 14,700 -

3. This principle independent of the enfranchisement the difference, in this district - would be a loss of Rs 33,500 by the second plan -

2. The fee question has also difficulties which will press in practice, viz the Ladies & Heads of Families except by an arbitrary calculation of what Govt need take the people can pay & the imposition of that rate or else in the shape of a percentage - Here in Vermont, one Jubly pays 10/- on the

Revenue - while the
entire District area
is only 3½ - Again
some of the Fees con-
sist of "Betel nuts &
leaves - curry stuffs,
eggs - fowls & joints
of meat".

23 Mr Taylor's ar-
guments for taking
the fees first look
well on paper and
will expedite his
proceedings - But the
real question to be
solved is the ~~[illegible]~~
least mode of re-
munerating the Vil-
lage Servants perfectly
with the least
sacrifice of Revenue.
The least hardship
to the Inamdars - &
the least pressure on
the people - whether

not are disposed to
discuss the three
questions or not. I
would suppose that
some clue to the working
of each plan should
also be obtained - The
Inam Com.r has "re-
corded" the extent of
the Inams in the S.
Circars, & has made
some progress in the
Ceded Districts & Nellore
The Collrs might be
desired to select a
dozen Inam Villages
villages and with
the Com.rs record drawn
up a statement of
the practical working
of each plan - its fi-
nancial results &
the effect on the Share-
ins the Inams - This need
not occupy a couple of

I fear this will prove merely
a putting off of the question; it
will in effect occupy many
months, & after all I do not
see that it [illegible]

Jurisdiction and fees would at least remain their present rate -

If in the case of Kurnool, fees are limited to each Mr Pelly's suggestion of enfranchising at 2/3d of the actual remuneration of the Canarese & Telugu would stand as follows.

	Rs
Salaries of Canarese	85176
Do of Telugu	61410
	146586
Proceeds of them Inams. Rs 232460 @ 2/3d	154974
Surplus to Govt. Rs	8388.
add Fees	17134
Surplus	25522

The first plan would give a Surplus of Rs 42694.

but it would be attended with large retrenchments - and the fees unfunded as they are would be perpetuated - there will also be the inconvenience of having in Landholders who under the new system of village circles be will not have to remunerate for collections & other incidentals.

2 If the present mode of establishment is still open to consideration, I think the above plan has advantages sufficient to counterbalance the small pecuniary loss - If it is adopted, the Potails remuneration should be made up

of the requisite standard by additions of waste land - and enfranchisement @ 1/3 might be allowed in special cases where re-arranging by alternate portions might be marched - The fees should be levied by the Collr under the Bd's orders and collected on behalf of Govt. until the Survey when as prescribed in Govt Order No 9 of 8.10.4 Decr 1860 a fair adjustment might be made of the assessment and the payments discontinued at the peak convenience of the people. The funds from this source would be available for deficiencies elsewhere.

6 The questions re-

proving the orders of Govt are

I. Whether the Mirasdar's plan shall be adopted with its necessary concomitant a cess of at least 5%.

II. Whether the plan laid down in the orders above quoted shall be followed.

III. Whether Mr Munro's plan with the modification of enfranchisement at 1/3 instead of 1/2 prescribed by Mr Pelly shall be adopted in regard to waste lands and the three classes of Ryot Servants.

IV. Whether the modification in para. 25 of the Mem.m shall be considered.

In

In carrying out whatever decision first may arrive at, Mr. Kelly must of course go carefully into Mr. Minchin's calculations - his assistant & Inspectors of villages. Monitors & pay of servants &c. These details need not occupy much time, once the principle is settled - as Mr. Minchin has gone heartily into the question & collected must by this time tolerably able - & the information required. Even if Govt reject his scheme, Mr. Minchin's zeal may & be commended.

There are one or two minor points to be noticed.

1. Thus, nothing is said of the Abkarree obligations - which however important - is a set off against Reduction Amount - & so far diminishes their value to the Exchequer - In framing these systems Govt [illegible] but it does in the Bellary Taluq. transferred from Bellary to Cuddapah.

It is suggested that the Cess should be levied on payments under the Income Tax Act & the Inam Bill when the latter become Law, as it is now levied on the Peishcush & Jodi Kists. This, I apprehend, will

Kurnool

Village Service

Inams.

be impossible - These
Acts legalise the levy
of certain cesses &
no more - The people
would demur & resist
taxation, nor would
the Courts uphold it
if attempted. For
Govt may of course adopt
a portion of the proceeds
of these processes, but
in that case, the
cesses will be paid
to the State - not to
as now, by the people,
out of their contracted
emoluments in cornes.

I. D.

Note - This memo: has been sent to me by
Mr. Sim, & I circulate it with the papers
for orders. I fear the Order of Dec. 4 will as
it remarks indefinitely postpone the settlement of the
Village Service Inams, which is so desirable
in view to the efficient performance of

the services required of the village
servants. I cannot but think that
a uniform fee to be levied every-
where & on all lands, both Inam
& Circar, will be accepted as a
satisfactory solution of the ques-
tion - It is true that under
such a law some will pay more
than they do now, & some will have
to pay who now pay nothing. But,
on the other hand, the annoy-
ances now felt by the payers,
the uncertainty as to amount
together with the attempts at imposition
all these will cease. Every Ryot
will know what he ought to pay,
& if asked to extend in his
limits. With regard to those
villages where no fees are now
paid, fees are customary & part
of the village system, & I think
will be accepted as such.

The rate of course will have
to be settled; & that need not
necessarily be the same in all Districts
but it should be uniform in each
District.

The knowledge of the

† The Inams should pay at
the same rate as similar
Govt land, [illegible]
[illegible]

Order of Dec. 4 on co-shares in vessels
Seams discovered & to be considered. The
Seam settlement rules provided that
surplus seams after branding for
the service & to be done shd. be left
to the co-shares at half assessment.
The order of Dec. 4 allowed a high
maximum rate of instalment, with
the express intention of avoiding
large remunerations. I think it is
expected notice at the time that
this would ~~be~~ enable the officer
Order at the expense of the Co-shares.
The whole of the seams left from is £20
to the officer beaver; & this £20 would
reduce the shares of the others, & in many
cases will no doubt extinguish them
altogether. This is quite right & fair
so far as it necessary to furnish remu-
-neration for the officer
-beaver; but beyond that it seems to
me undesirable.

J. H. Jany. 22.

Remit Village Officers -

Memo -

Council

R. D. 36

No. 673.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

I write after to Mr Kelly, in
connection with the Govt order
of the 4th Decbr last - whereby only
Fifty Pulis Chavadi was to
be authorised at 1/2 allowance
2 Head, with Lascar Head by on
the Establishment - Mr Kelly
suggests to authorise
the Chavadi Naiks at 2/ each
& the Lascar 1/- and to Govt
to pay the money & bill
Specifies it in my Division
Accordingly -

from

re

the

remuneration of Village Servants belonging to the Revenue and partially to the Police Deptt.

Pulis Pay write
Lascar to
Accordingly
W M

(3)

Remark
offered

one - If this message meets
with the approbation of the Govt
they will financially
do - I would strongly ad-
vocate its adoption -

The same course should be
taken to the Prince Edward
Islands -

Much as I feel
we should at once endea-
vour to relieve the Govt
2 hire - the Character of
Our Institutions which the people
dear to

would thankfully acquiesce in
message annexed, in each bill
shape - and this term should
be obtained satisfactorily as a
Govt due - When the new
act is introduced
could then be included
with it - [illegible]

[illegible]

This rule must also be adopted
with regard to the fees
due on account of
Telegraph

Police – Unless some im-
mediate Steps are taken –
on the withdrawal of money
payments – all Loans will
cease to be attended, & paid,
and the Question will be
Quantity be done more forcibly
when –

The case and Situation be Known
on this side Ireland to Govt –
& Mr Muckies Services
Known Situation – and it
occurs to me that – I would
send Yearly to Ireland
the ad=

2 Jet Mount & three Makers – if
Mr Pelly, Mr Taylor & Mr Muir
– which were to meet to follow at
Summons – & submit for his
consideration & report a Report
as to the best mode of dealing
with the Question – to take its
leaving, as opportunity to form
Track – adopting as the basis
of Mr Muckies Suggestions – Money
payments – by the Govt – cultivation
Seine must – & the Service
cease at 2/3 of Year amount –

dates of the Duty on the tea
Quarters in money & the Good-
ale Last—

As Reasons gentlemen
are fully convinced with
the whole subject—addressing
the Counsel Mr Dexter
moved out of Body Rees
long & Hood counsel
would assist the Court much
Materially in coming to a
Legal decision—

Mr.

Mr Pelly submits a
letter from the Treasury Com: pointing out that
his proceedings have
not been advanced
by the orders of Mr in
Council & pillage Lessa
Council making
certain Regulations
for the Trade—
Mr Pelly divides the
Which exists 3 heads—
I. The Fees— Mr Taylor
The Bill upon that
the adjustment of the
Fees should be upon
Later by the circum-
stances of Each dis-
trict— the Power of the

(5)

Kennard
Affirmed

Their order of 4 Decr
last No 2301 first
decided that the train
fees "must be con-
sidered District by
District rather than
after a local en-
quiry or decree after
hearing the Surveyor"
It is to be inferred
that the same course
was to be followed
in regard to other
fees which are for
more uncommon or
this character - If
Pet. concur in this
view, it is only ne-
cessary to tell Gen.

Petty that all fees
are to be thus
treated -
II. The merits of
dealing with the Ex-
isting Irrigs. Mr
Taylor & Mr Petty
agree in recom-
mending that the
whole Irrig shall
be confirmed to
the present holders
subject to such
pitt ents as may
be necessary in
order to secure a
fair remuneration
to the Ditch holders

(3)
Kumool
Bijee

and Bengal.
chise the surplus.
Mr Kelly points
out that this Cause
is pending in
the order of 1st. of
3d Sept last. No
1107. para 5. cl 9.
No orders are there.
One requisite -
III. The procedure
in regard to the
Maximum al.
Inwards of the Rice
Holders. Mr Kelly
proposed a Mini

mum & a Maxi.
mum - 1st. respect
to guarantee the
minimum and
it now appears that
the Maximum
will involve large
deductions from
Non-Rice Growers.
Less than is deemed
or likely to be ac.
-ceptable -
The point is
that the practice is
purely one of de-
tail - and that
in its present
shape 1st Council

33

(5)

Kumool
Affairs

safely pass any
orders - Until
it is known what
Emoluments
here are & what
Fees are re-
quired - it is
impossible to
fix the Salaries -
The Village Duans,
& Peons are large
& amply Suffi-
cient for all
purposes - but
how it is intended -
& other details
have not been

38 39

pattered out in
sufficient details
of this kind, when
passed to-day
with one & the
Cancelled to-
-morrow. The first
Step is to know
what funds are
available - Mr
Taylor has sought
from me a com-
-plete scheme for
Village, Cudapah,
Kurnool and
orders re this, when
submitted will

(3)
Kennedy
Miss

3 6 2 3 5 6 5

little the freedom
there data for drawing
from any number
of theoretical
discussions - the
principles of
action are laid
down in the first
books - and how
cannot be complied
at present.

III. The transfer
of the enquiries
& the Depts. [illegible]
under the Income
Com.rs. This is the

only practical
suggestion contained
in this letter. The
Dept of Mr. Inv. En-
quire about the
Income Income-
Tax with the total
their enquiries to
the Fees and Mr.
Pelly with them
how that he has
come for only with
difficulty &
delay. The detailed
information
which is essential.
It is then to him

1.
32
2
1

Kennel
Hosp

to avail himself
of Mrs Taylors
help without Heid
Lancaster -

I - D. L.

Department; and some im-
portant questions in con-
nection with the subject are
brought forward for decision.
The first and longest paper
relates to Thurnool, and contains
Mr. Pelly's report on the Collec-
tor's law for that District.

2. The Village servants
emoluments in Thurnool con-
sist, as elsewhere, partly
of rent from land and partly
of Fees. The latter comprise
"meerah" or contributions in
kind at harvest time by the
ryots. and "Varkana" or payments
chiefly in money by the non-
agricultural community.

The Inam Lands
are very extensive. comprising
6,190 acres. assessed roughly
at Rupees 4,14,013 of which ¼
to not less than
is waste. This amounts to 29 per cent
the District for
the revenue of Fasly 1268.
which was Rupees 14,24,000 in
round numbers.

The

4. The land is valued
at the same rate as Govt land
of which
land the assessment ~~of cultivated~~
is said to be too high. Con-
sidering however that the
average is under 1 Rupee
per acre. that village officers
under the loose mode of Native
Governments are not likely to have
taken the worst land, and
that even the old British pro-
vinces where a proper
survey does not exist, alterations
of classification are a very common mode
of alleviating over assessment it
may be doubted whether the
Inam lands of the District are
over assessed.

5. The fees amount to
Rupees 19,270 of which Rs
14,388 are paid in the single
Taluq of Putticonda, trans-
ferred from Bellary. —
They are also levied in much
the same way though at
lower rates
in the Cumbum & Dupad
Taluqs

Inams transferred from Cuddapah - In Kurnool proper they are still paid voluntarily & notwithstanding an order of one of the early Commissioners abolishing them - In Guntacandah they amount to 10% on the revenue. On the whole District they are 3½ per cent. —

6. Thus the Inams & fees altogether amount, as valued to Rs. 4,63,772 or 32½ per cent on the Revn. of F. 1268. —

7. — There are nearly 24,000 servants or about one to every 24 of the population. —

8. — Mr. Munchin's proposition

propositions have reference mainly to the Revd. Servants whose Inams are shown in the following abstracts. —

	Inam. Rs.	Fees. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Reddies	63,114.	3,494.	66,609
Cummums	133,641.	11,691.	145,333.
Vetties	98,819.	5,443.	104,263.
Total	295,574.	20,628.	316,205.

9. — The leading points in his Mr. Munchin's proposal are the following.

I. To enfranchise the whole of the land Inams at ½ assessment; and thus to obtain the means of paying money stipends to the office bearers - The inams thus dealt with would yield, it is stated, a sum of Rs. 14,178 yearly.

II. To abolish all existing fees

fees and in their place to levy a general cess of 6¼ percent or 1 anna in every rupee which, on the Revenue of £1268 would yield 89,000 Rs. —

III. — To assign the proceeds of the Rodelies Inams and ⅓ of the proposed cess to the village Police and the remainder to the Revenue Deptt. — + Rs. 1,75,363 —

IV. — To make the office of Potail or Headman honorary & magisterial only, on the plan proposed by Rungacharlu Special Asstt. to the Inam Comr. —

V. — To invite or elect together two or more villages where conveniently situated, so that each such group should form a commencement charge for a set of village officers. He has gone carefully over the Dist and proposes a scheme which would reduce the whole number of 2 villages from 1112 to 696.

VI. — He proposes a scale for paying the Curnums and Kottiers moving salaries according to the size &c. of their villages

VII. — On the which the number of servants would be reduced from 25000 to 5000. —

10. — The Government have already refused to entertain the proposal of making

making the Head mens office honorary - Mr. Pelly therefore provides for the remuneration of these officers on the Minchins scale, & the calculation then stands thus. —

Salaries of	Rs.
Potails	14,052.
Curnums	85,188.
Vetties	61,410.
	220,638.

Assets

1/2 Assessts. of	
Inams	147,786.
Deficit	72,852

This deficit is 5 1/8 per cent on the Revs of £1268 - The proposed cess of 6 1/4 per cent would produce 89,000 - so that altogether there would be a net excess of about 16,000 Rupees.

11 In his review of the Collrs plan, Mr Pelly throws out a suggestion that instead of half assessment, the Inams should be enfranchised at 2/3; ~~the other~~ his two subsequent letters contain a strong-er expression of his opinion to that effect, and are accompanied by letters from the Inam Commissioner advocating the same course.

12 The Order of Sept 3rd 1858, as subsequently modified on this point by the Order of 15th February 1860 No 233, provided that in dealing with village service Inams, so much should be reserved as, added to the available fees of the Office, would afford a suitable provision for the Office bearer; and that the remainder should

be

be enfranchised at half the fixed assessment. In the Order of December 4th 1860, No. 2301, the Government adopted (Para 5) a maximum scale of rates of remuneration proposed by Mr. Rilly for Manyakarans and Karnums, which was designedly fixed high, with the object of avoiding extensive confiscations in those Districts, where the village service Inams are known to be very large.

13 It is now pointed out that though this rule is liberal as regards the Office bearers, it would operate hardly on the co-sharers not holding office; who would be compelled to give up their shares of the Inam, in order to provide an inordinate remuneration for the Office holder. The Govt fully recognize the force of this objection, and to this it is to be added that with these extensive Inams attached to offices, much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused, when a change of incumbency took place, as it often must from various causes, out of the line of inheritance. Those who had held and had improved the Inam land would think it hard to have to give it up to another; and yet without such transfer, the emoluments of the incoming Office holder could not be secure, and the present evils would be perpetuated

perpetuated.

14 On the whole, the Govt. after careful consideration are of opinion that the course now proposed will be the best; viz to enfranchise the whole of the Service Inams at two thirds of their fixed assessment, and to pay money stipends to the Office bearers. Under this rule the Incumbents of the Office will be adequately provided for, while the Co-sharers will be far better off than under the recent order; they will retain their shares of the Inams, subject to a payment of two thirds of the fixed assessment, instead of in general losing them entirely.

&c

15. In para 6 of his letter of December 8th Mr. Pelly adverts to the fact that a fourth of the Inam in Kurnool is waste. It will be at the option of the holders to give up such part of their Inams as they do not wish to retain on the terms now fixed, whether because it is uncultivated or from any other cause; but all that they elect to retain will be dealt with under the present order. Inam land relinquished will be immediately transferred to the head of Govt. land.

16. In the case of all the classes of Servants except the Maniyagarars the possession and care of land is undesirable. It takes up the time of the Karnams, the Shroffs, the Vettiyans, and others, which would be better given to the duties of their Offices. But the lands of the Maniyagarars

is

is not required to be wholly
given to his official duties;
and it is desirable, for the sake
of the respectability which it
brings, that officers of this
class should be among the
leading Ryots of their villages.
It will be provided therefore
that in the case of Munigahardus
the stipend instead of being paid
in money, will be allowed him
in the form of deduction from
the payments on account of
his Putta.

11. The Governor in
Council wishes Mr. Petty to
reconsider his proposed
scale of remuneration for
village servants. As remarked
in the order of Dec. 15th/60, they
form, on that scale, a very
heavy charge on the Revenue.
Under the arrangement now
ordered it will not be necessary
to allow the maximum rates,
and even the minimum

rates

rates may in some cases
be reduced. Economy may
also be effected by a judicious
clubbing together of small
villages, as contemplated
in the original order of
September 3rd/59, and of which
Mr. Minchin has given so good an
example.

12. With reference
to the stipend of a Munigapa
Kurans in particular, the
Govt. are of opinion that
Mr. Petty's scale is too high.
As already said this officer's
time will be only partially
taken up by his duties, and
the very honour of office
gives him weight and in-
fluence in the village, and
the use to some extent of
the inferior village servants.
It is not desirable that the
office should be honorary
only; the Govt. consider
such a state of things to

be

be inconsistent with effi:
:ciency. But with a stipend
greatly less than that assigned
to the Kurnam, the offices of
Manigaturen will still be an
object of primary ambition
to all the leading resident
Ryots.

17. In the order of 18 July 1775,
the Govt. directed that in
consequence of the abolition
of fixed rates of expenditure
on the land in Kurnool proper,
the settlement of the Inam
should be deferred till the
contemplated Survey Settle:
:ment should be completed.
In like manner the Settle:
:ment of the village service
Inams in the same Dis:
:trict must likewise be
deferred.

18 19. That pursuant
under heads of village
service Inams only. The
subject

4 Copies to Mr Petley Dis. 23
13 — Peons
21 — Karnams
3 — Accountants
3 — Civil Auds
5 — Judl Depts

bject of village fees is
also touched on in the paper
before Govt.; but that will
be dealt with in a separate
order.

Copy in a Letter to Govt
D/8th July 61 P. 91

7-10-
3-9-8-9
12-p-3-0-18-8
2-7-9-12-60
2-9-10
18-9-10
15-8-01
8-5-07
17-5-17
28-10-18
26-9-19

Commutation of Village Servants

Revenue 1861 Department.
Pro: of Govt for March.

No 673.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
D/22 March 1861.

From Petty Cur: & Jt Asst
No 857. Encl 26 No 939.
From the Sheriff Commr
D/23 April 1861 No 994
& Rec: 15th May No 1034

Passing orders on certain
papers referring to the subject
of the Commutation of Village
Servants belonging to the
Revenue and Guardially to
the Police Department.

No 440 at 413.