M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 500 Press Mis.

98-99.

Dated 7 - 3 18 62

Not to be folded or roughly handled

M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 500 ~~Press~~ Mis.

Dated Sep 19 86.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Statement shewing the Actual Disbursements in Comparison with the Budget Estimate of 1862.63. in the District of South Arcot for August 1862

Heads of Disbursements	Total Estimate of 1862.63.	Disbursements: Upto this Month	In this Month	Total	Remarks
Refunds					
Of Land Revenue	200	-	-	-	
" Sayer	100	-	-	-	
" Abkarree	..	..	-	-	
" Income Tax	500	-	7	7	
" Duty on arts Trades and dealings	1000	-	-	-	
Customs { Land	100	-	-	-	
Customs { Sea	100	-	..	-	
" Stamps	7000	737	80	817	
" Miscellaneous	2000	60	-	60	
Total	11000	797	87	884	
Drawbacks	1000	1427	557	1984	
Land Revenue					
Collectors &c.	55000	10684	6917	17601	
Deputy Collectors	10200	2135	850	2985	
Hoozoor Establishment	33564	8342	2725	11067	
" Sunderward	2000	278	140	418	
" Contingencies	-	-	-	-	
Printing Charges	48	16	8	24	
Talook Establishment	54564	13539	4489	18028	
" Sunderwards	2500	413	216	629	
" Contingencies	-	-	-	-	
Sub Magistrates Establishments and Contingencies	8556	2280	665	2945	
Police Guards	6000	1454	482	1936	
Temporary Establishments	-	-	-	-	
Medical Establishments	5134	1398	494	1892	
Fixed Sentage	3108	545	376	921	
House Rent	840	175	70	245	
Travelling Charges	9000	2315	236	2551	
Carried Forward	190514	43574	17668	61242	
	12000	2224	644	2868	

Heads of Disbursements	Total Estimate for 1862-63.	Disbursement			Remarks
		Upto last Month	For this Month	Total	
Brought forward	12000	2224	644	2868	
Office Rent	190514	43574	17668	61242	
Batta to Prosecutors and Witnesses &c	100	–	–	–	
Other Items	1880	–	–	–	
	600	–	–	–	
Total	193094	43574	17668	61242	
Sayer	–	–	–	–	
Abkarries	–	–	–	–	
Assessed Taxes					
Income Tax	2870	350	117	467	
Duty on arts and Trades	6250	–	–	–	
Total	9120	350	117	467	
Customs					
Establishment	12402	3791	924	3715	
Contingencies &c	740	40	56	96	
Total	13142	2831	980	3811	
Salt					
Deputy Collectors	2000	430	250	680	
Deputy Collectors Establishment	900	225	75	300	
Division Establishment	7634	1427	706	2133	
Travelling Charges	900	38	20	58	
Temporary Establishment	420	18	–	18	
Charges for the provision of Salt	90000	17987	19319	37306	
Police Guards	2000	521	181	702	
Other Charges	17000	1398	1845	3243	
Total	121854	17044	22396	39440	
Stamps	2100	391	142	533	
Miscellaneous					
Charges for Remitting Treasure	500	41	–	41	
Law Charges	50	–	–	–	
Purchase of Furniture &c	700	336	–	336	
Do of Types &c for Printing Press	400	–	–	–	
District Toppah Establishment	3200	676	224	900	
Service Telegrams	200	–	–	–	
Other Charges	5540	264	1	265	
Total	10590	1317	225	1542	
Grand Total	361900	67731	42172	109903	

South Arcot
Collectors Office
Cuddalore
9th September 1862

Errors Excepted

Sm

Charles Steele
Collector

To The Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Rev-2615/62.

Statement shewing the Progress of the Collections of Revenue in Comparison with the Budget Estimate of 1862.63. in the District of South Arcot for August 1862.

Heads of Revenue	Estimate for 1862.63.	Collections. Upto this Month	In this Month	Total	Remarks
Lands Revenue and Sayer	239230	1,95320	98	1,95418	
Abkarie	181350	28062	11259	39321	
Income Tax	10200	10445	986	11431	
Duty on arts	100500	7	"	7	
Customs	112660	36425	10116	46541	
Salt	450100	99631	39108	138739	
Stamps	52440	13855	6473	20328	
Other Heads	3000	73	50	123	
Total	3333480	683818	68090	751908	

South Arcot
Collector's Office
Cuddalore
9th September 1862

Errors Excepted

Jpn

Charles Lamb
Collector

To The Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Revenue 1862 Vol. 5
Proc. of Govt. for September
No. 2615.

From The Collector of
South Arcot

To The Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 9th September 1862
Received 13th

Statement shewing the
Progress of the Collections of
Revenue in Comparison with
the Budget Estimate of 1862-63.
in the District of South Arcot
for August 1862

No. 31.

Lodged
15th Sept. 62.

Misc. 500

17 Sept. 62 Rec.

No. 98. Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Revenue Board Office, Government House, 14th February 1862, No. 1,172:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government, the measures I would propose for revising the Village Establishments of the Bellary District.

2. The village servants of this District are remunerated by grants of Inám land and by fees (principally in grain) collected by them from the cultivators. These Ináms were for the most part grants or acquirements previous to the Establishment of the British Government in the Ceded Districts; and the fees have been collected from time immemorial, but on no fixed principle, varying in every village; though the proportion is known and registered in a document called the Rewaz Putti. The land assessment was fixed quite independant of the question of fees.

3. It is customary for the members of the family of the hereditary office-holders to share the Inám lands among the several partners, whether they are actually performing the village service or not. But the fees are as a rule invariably enjoyed by the actual office-holder alone. In some villages the whole body of the share-holders hold office continuously together; in other villages they take duty by rotation; and again, in many instances, some of the share-holders are excluded from office, one or more of the number being selected for the performance of the duties.

4. The Government having now ordered that there shall in future be but one Potail and one Curnum, with one or more Vettyan for each village, many of the share-holders will consequently be thrown out; and their Ináms would have to be resumed and given only to the office-holder selected by Government for the performance of the duty. To deprive the share-holders entirely of their portion of the Inám would undoubtedly be a very harsh measure, for they have held these Ináms for generations. And to avoid this invidious measure, the principle of enfranchising the village service Ináms at a favorable rate of assessment, so as to provide a fund for paying the office bearers in money, approved of by Government, and ordered to be carried out in the neighbouring District of Kurnool, should, I think be adopted in Bellary also.

Order of Government, dated 22nd March 1861, No. 673.
Order of Government, dated 26th April 1861, No. 939.

5. The service Ináms and the fees paid by the cultivators to the village servants, together amount to a very large sum. I will endeavour to explain how far these may, by enfranchisement and commutation, be made available for the future remuneration of the village servants.

6. The following Statement exhibits the Ináms and fees possessed by the different classes of village servants. In this I have not included the Potter, Barber, Washermen, Smith and other classes, who are rather the private servants of the community, than public servants of Government. Though even they are frequently called on to contribute their labor for official purposes without extra remuneration. The following list excludes all but those who may be termed in some degree Government village servants:—

Village Officers.	Inám.			Fees.			Total net value of Emoluments.
	Entire Assessment.	Jódi.	Netamount.	Full amount.	Jódi.	Netamount.	
1 Potails...	1,71,023	42,400	1,28,623	60,791	0	60,791	1,89,414
2 Curnums	1,71,489	26,319	1,45,140	69,639	0	69,639	2,14,779
3 Shroffs...	5,848	1,313	4,535	3,073	0	3,073	7,608
4 Nirgunties.	7,572	2,619	4,953	5,582	0	5,582	10,835
5 Chucklers...	19,004	13,772	5,232	77,690	8,699	68,991	74,223
6 Pariahs...	5,596	166	5,430	9,414	1,164	8,250	13,680
7 Toties...	4,327	3,107	1,220	8,926	0	8,926	10,146
8 Barikies....	6,905	850	6,055	6,876	0	6,876	12,931
9 Monigars....	1,713	231	1,482	117	0	117	1,754
10 Tasil Pédás...	188	33	155				
11 Katubadies..... ...	46,736	2,138	44,598	0	0	0	44,598
12 Kavalies....	20,600	213	20,357	3,074	0	3,074	23,431
13 Taliaries and Nâd Taliaries.... ...	1,09,500	9,533	99,967	32,607	0	32,607	1,32,574
Total...	5,70,501	1,02,754	4,67,747 (½ of which is 2,92,342)	2,78,089	9,863	2,68,226	7,35,973

7. It will be seen that the assessed value of the Ináms is Rupees 5,70,501, upon which there is a Government demand for quit-rent of Rupees 1,02,754. The net value is thus Rupees 4,67,747. The assessed value is the assessment as fixed by the Survey of Colonel Munro in 1807, and lately revised in 1859,* and may be considered a fair valuation of the land, with reference to the assessment on the Government lands of the same District. About 12 per cent. was not cultivated; but much of this would probably be brought under cultivation, leaving about 5 per cent. which is stated to be uncultivable.

* Order of Government, dated 18th November 1859, No. 1,568.

	Rs.
Waste cultivable.....	39 272
Uncultivable	27,713

8. The rate of enfranchisement approved by Government was five-eighths of the assessment less the quit-rent now leviable. But under the Rules of the Inám Commission the Katubadi Ináms would be enfranchised at one-half the assessed value. The net amount to be obtained by the enfranchisement would therefore be as per margin,† Rupees 2.86,766 for the village service fund, independent of the present amount of quit-rent Rupees 1,02,754 which forms an item of general revenue, and is not available‡ for the village service fund. The quit-rent is in some parts of Bellary so heavy as to equal the full assessment, and at present leaves nothing for the service performed.

	Rs.
† Total Inám.....	5,70,501
Deduct Jódi..	1,02,754
Remains....	4,67,747
Viz, Katubadi...	44,598
Other Inam.....	4,23,149
Enfranchisement,	
⅜ of Katubadi.....	22,299
⅝ of rest.....	2,64,467
Total.....	2,86,766

‡ See Order of Government, 13th May 1861, No. 1,018.

9. The other assets are the fees. The estimated value of these, according to the calculation based on the accounts of Fasli 1268 and 1269 (A. D. 1858-59-60), as given by the Collector, is Rupees 2,78,089. There is quit-rent on the fees of the Chucklers (No. 5) and Pariahs (No. 6), which amounts to 9,863 Rupees. The net estimated value of fees to the recipients is thus Rupees 2,68,226. The fees are paid by the agricultural classes chiefly, but a comparatively small sum of Rupees 29,024 is paid by Weavers and other non-agricultural (Muhturfa) Ryots. The commutation of these fees is advocated* by the Collector. The fees are paid by Circar Ryots, and by Inámdárs also: and are payable, it will be observed, to every class of the village servants in the above list, with the exception of the Katubadies: but the largest recipients are the Potails, the Curnums, the Chucklers and Taliaries.

	Rs.
By Weavers.....	11,897
Others.....	17,127
Total.....	29,024

* Letter from Collector, dated 30th April 1860, paragraph 7. Also letter from Collector to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th January 1860, paragraph 6.

10. The Chucklers and Pariahs (called Mádiga and Málas in the villages of the Ceded Districts) are the lowest menial servants, generally very poor, they are extensively employed by the villagers for their own private work, and the fees they obtain are in a great measure perhaps mostly the proper hire of their services. In Well villages the fees received by them are generally larger than in other villages, this is accounted for by the fact that their services are more required by the cultivators of Well lands, for making leathern buckets, ropes, &c., than in other villages, and this shows that the fees paid to this class must be regarded in a great measure as remuneration for private services, rather than for public duties. In those villages where the Chucklers and Pariahs hold Inám land, they may very properly be claimed as Government servants in consideration of this Inám. But in some villages they hold no Inám; and in those villages Mr. Hathaway would not take the fees, estimated at 31,686 Rupees, as an asset of Government, but in a commutation of fees the whole of the Chuckler and Pariah fees as a Government asset might virtually be surrendered to the Ryot as representing the sum paid by them for the private services of these men. The imposition of a 6¼ cess as representing the whole Government, demand in lieu of *all* fees (their share in these included), will provide ample funds for the village service. The Taliary, rather than the Vetty (Chuckler or Pariah), is the chief Revenue as well as Police under-servant of Government in the villages in the Bellary District. The value of the fees of the Chuckler and Pariah, estimated (as above) at 87,104 Rupees, is nominal; the sum actually paid them by the Ryots is always considerably less, and even the sum actually received by them cannot be taken exclusively as a Government asset, but the Ináms of the Chuckler and Pariah may fairly be claimed as such.

11. Under former Governments even the fees which these poor people acquired did not escape taxation, and a Jódi, amounting to Rupees 9,863 on their fees only, is still leviable from them in some villages. This is a very irregular collection, and now that the Muhturfa (under which head the tax was once included) has been abolished, this demand of Government, viz., Rupees 9,863, should be at once given up as an item of revenue as recommended by the Collector. The collection of it is often difficult, and in all cases unreasonable. The demand for quit-rent should be strictly confined to the sum payable on their Inám lands.

See also Proceedings of Government, dated 5th April 1860, No. 539, paragraph 4.

12. The Muhturfa having been abolished, the fees hitherto levied by village servants from some of the Muhturfa Ryots will also cease to be collected, and if any cess in lieu of the Muhturfa fees is to be levied, it will fall on the parties taxed to the Income and Trades Tax.

13. The estimated value of the fees now paid to village Government servants (among whom are included the Pariah and Chuckler) is as before stated, Rupees 2,78,089. Deducting the sum 29,024 paid by Muhturfa Ryots, the charge on the agricultural Ryots is Rupees 2,49,065, which is equivalent to a per centage of 14 per cent. on the Government Land Revenue, and in addition to it; and of 8⅓ per cent. on that revenue, and the assessed value of the Inám lands of Bellary together; the proprietors of which latter also contribute fees for the land *cultivated*, but in future will have to pay the proposed cess on all their land whether cultivated or not.

	Rs.
Government land assessment	81,05,525
Inam assessment	11,82,926
Total.....	29,84,451

14. This demand on account of fees payable for Government purposes, and which is exclusive of a large sum payable by the cultivators to other descriptions of village servants, falls very heavily upon the Ryots of Bellary. The claimants to the fees, especially the lower class of servants, probably do not obtain the value of their fees, and in relieving the landholders from a portion of this burden, by the introduction of a general and moderate fee commutation cess, to be collected by the Government, will be really beneficial to the agricultural interests, and I agree with the Collector that the commutation into a cash payment at 6¼ per cent. will not prove very burdensome on the Ryots. It must, however, be borne in mind that the value of the fees has been calculated, with reference to the later prices of grain, which for several years have been high, and the payment of a certain 6¼ per cent. in cash, in place of an uncertain payment in grain, may not prove any great boon to the payers of fees in many instances. The measure will, however, I believe be generally acceptable to the Ryots, but not perhaps in several instances so acceptable to those recipients, who now collect more than they will in future be entitled to. As 6¼ per cent. will meet the requirements of the service, I propose to take this amount as representing the Government demand on the holders of land for their share of the Government village charges, both Revenue and Police: and to leave it optional with them to remunerate, as they please, all their village employés, as suits their convenience, out of the fees now to be left at their disposal.

Fasli 1268.	Rs
Circar occupied.....	18,05,525
Inam Lands.....	11,82,926
Total...	29,88,451
6¼ per cent.	1,86,778

15. This cess at 6¼ per cent. on the assessment of the Government lands *occupied*, and on the *whole* of the Inám lands, would yield about Rupees 1,87,000, which sum may be safely assumed as an asset to represent the amount now paid in fees for Government purposes by the landholders of the District.

16. The assets then available for the village service are—

	Rs.
Proceeds of enfranchised service Inám lands.....	2,86,766
Proceeds of fee cess.....	1,87,000
	4,73,766

17. The number of villages is at present 2,540. Mr. Hathaway proposes to group these into 1,392 villages, which may be done; even with this number the size of the villages, as respects revenue, will be very moderate. But in the Bellary District the distances between the villages are great, and a larger combination could not be made without greatly disturbing old rights and privileges, and destroying the efficiency of the Establishments. I would, therefore, adopt the Collector's number of villages as the basis of the revision.

18. The cost of the Establishment as proposed by the Collector is as follows:—

		Rs.
1,392	Potails	1,10,688
1,392	Curnums	1,36,380
2,244	Vetties	74,052
638	Nirgunties	21,534
	Shroffs	3,073
	Total Revenue...	3,45,727
2,806	Taliaries...	1,01,016
450	Village Inspectors...	20,700
	Total Police...	1,21,716
	Total Revenue and Police...	4,67,443

19. But this Establishment requires consideration. For the Ceded Districts a maximum scale of remuneration was approved of by Government. The maximum scale need not now (under the altered circumstances of the manner in which remuneration by cash payments

See Order of Government, 4th December 1860, No. 2,391.

is to be made) be taken into consideration. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to discuss the actual scale to be adopted in Bellary; and in doing this will refer to the scale recently adopted (for the present) in Kurnool,* which District forms a part of the Ceded Districts. Though from its having been until lately a separate Principality, its circumstances are somewhat different from Bellary.

* Order of Government, dated 19th November 1861, No. 1,910.

20. The accompanying Statement will show the rates and cost of the scale as originally proposed for the Ceded Districts (excluding the maximum); of the scale sanctioned for Kurnool as applied to Bellary; of the scale proposed by the Collector of Bellary, and of that which I would now propose for Bellary, the annexed is an abstract of it:—

See Enclosure No. 1.

Village Officers.	Minimum scale originally proposed for Ceded Districts.		Scale sanctioned for Kurnool.		Scale as proposed by the Collector of Bellary.		Scale now proposed for adoption.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Potail (or Manyakaren)...	1,392	78,780	1,392	54,072	1,392	1,10,688	1,392	67,416
Curnum	1,392	1,06,674	1,392	1,04,496	1,392	1,36,380	1,392	1,05,036
Vettyan	3,089	92,670	3,112	1,12,032	2,244	74,052	3,089	1,11,204
Total...	...	2,78,124	...	2,70,600	...	3,21,120	...	2,83,656

21. It will be seen that I have adopted a scale nearly the same as that sanctioned (for the present) for Kurnool; but one considerably lower, as regards Potails and Curnums than that proposed by the Collector of Bellary. The number of Vettyans is calculated with reference to the original scale, but the pay is fixed at 3 Rupees for each man. The aggregate amount of the emoluments hitherto enjoyed by the Bellary official Mirásidárs is very large; to greatly reduce it, while at the same time extra work is imposed on the office-holders, is I think impolitic, while the means are at hand of conferring more liberal allowances out of the assets which appertain to their village communities. I have, therefore, submitted for the consideration of Government a scale, which, although liberal, is not, I think, by any means excessive. Compared with the scale recommended by Mr. Hathaway it is less liberal than that gentleman would wish to adopt. It must also be taken into consideration that, in consequence of the resumption of the Ináms, and the discontinuance of the existing fees, many office-holders will receive less for their services than they now enjoy; while they and their family of co-sharers will have to meet a large demand to be paid in cash, in addition to fees, as quit-rent on lands which have for generations been exempt from all rent. This observation is doubtless applicable in some measure to other Districts where the Ináms are to be resumed as well as to Bellary; but the imposition of assessment on these lands will be felt far more in Bellary than elsewhere, in consequence of the very large amount, about 3¼ lacs of Rupees, that will at once be imposed, and be collected by the Officers of Government, not in kind, but in coin. The demand will, I believe, be generally met; but whether it may not cause some sacrifice of the Imperial revenues from the abandonment of Government lands in favor of these Inám lands (for of course no restriction will in future be placed on the cultivation of Inám lands) is problematical.

	Rs.
Quit Rent of enfranchised Inám.....	2,86,766
Fee cess at 6¼ per cent. on 5,70,501.....	35,656
	3,22,422

22. The Collector proposes to retain the Shroffs in those villages in which they are at present found. This is in accordance with the first general instructions of Government. He would

limit their pay to a sum equivalent to the value of their present fees only, viz., Rupees 3,073, and enfranchise the Ináms at the proposed rate of three-eighths the assessment, which would amount to a sum of Rupees 2,834. For my own part I do not see the necessity for Shroffs to be entertained as Government servants. If any extra remuneration is necessary to cover the risk of loss from bad coins, I would allow the Potails a small per centage as suggested* for Kurnool on their collections, but I do not consider it necessary. I have, therefore, in my estimate not provided for payment for Shroffs.

* Letter to Government, dated 19th June 1861, No. 943.

23. The Nirgunty establishment has yet to be provided for, and I have set aside in the calculation below a sum of Rupees 21,114* for that establishment, which is the sum the Collector estimates as required for placing that branch on an efficient footing. But I propose dealing with this part of the establishment at a future time. The present funds of the Nirgunties amount to Rupees 10,835, viz :—

* For Toombuddra channels.. Rs. 3,420
For other Irrigation works .. 17,694
21,114

	Rs.	
Inám	7,572	
Less Jódi	2,619	
		4,953
Fees		5,882
		10,835

The Establishment, however, of the Nirgunties in the Toombuddra channels has been already settled ; but until the general scheme of the mode of remuneration of village servants, as proposed in this lettter, is sanctioned, the Collector will not have funds at his disposal to meet the cost of that new Establishment.

24. It will also be seen that a sum of Rupees 1,21,716 has been provided for the Village Police, in which are included Taliaries and Village Inspectors. But whether this amount will meet Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General's, wishes has to be determined by that gentleman. It is probable he will dispense with Inspectors, and perhaps the average of two Police Taliaries to each of the new villages may be found more than is required. Mr. Hathaway's proposal for the Police is as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
† 300 at 4 Rs....	14,400	2,806 Taliaries at 3 Rupees.....	1,01,016
150 at 3½ Rs....	6,300	† 450 Village Inspectors.....	20,700
450	20,700	Total Village Police.....	1,21,716

25. The cost of the whole Village Establishment may therefore be estimated as follows :—

Revenue and Magisterial.	Rs.
Potail Establishment.....	67,416
Curnum do.	1,05,036
Vettyáns' do.	1,11,204
Total.....	2,83,656
Nirgunties.....	21,114
Total Revenue and Magisterial.....	3,04,770
Police Establishment.....	1,21,716
Total Magisterial and Police...	4,26,486

To which will have to be added if sanctioned the half per cent. on collections as a guarantee against loss in place of Shroffs, and which may be estimated at 13,913 Rupees. The assets amount as above shown (paragraph 16) to Rupees 4,73,766.

26. Before I conclude this letter, I would beg to notice a suggestion of the Collector's that the service Ináms be all enfranchised at one-half their assessment rather than at two-thirds,

or, as it is now proposed, at five-eighths their assessed value. This suggestion will be found in Mr. Hathaway's letter to the Inám Commissioner. He says that owing partly to the ordinarily unfavorable nature of the seasons in Bellary, and partly to the nature of the lands, much of the Inám is left uncultivated, and for those reasons he feels more inclined to recommend that the Ináms be enfranchised at half the assessment, if the scale of remuneration for the village servants, recommended by him is adopted, but if a scale more closely approximating my scale is sanctioned that the Ináms be then enfranchised at two-thirds the assessment ; that is to say, if a smaller remuneration is allowed the village servants than he recommends, the holders of the Inám should pay a larger amount for the enfranchisement of their lands. The force of this condition is not apparent to me. But the question of the rate of enfranchisement is one of considerable momen: in this District where the Ináms are so large.

Dated 20th February 1861, enclosed in letter to Mr. Pelly, dated 26th Feb. 1861, No. 38.

27. It must be remembered that the assessing of these Ináms will create a demand upon the people of a sum of about three lacs of Rupees, which will have to be collected in hard coin at the proper kist time. In addition to this there will be another demand for other enfranchised Ináms, which will be something considerable, and there will also be the *cash* collections of nearly two lacs of Rupees in lieu of fees ; and the question arises, will the cultivators of the soil be able to meet this large extra direct demand upon them. It is true that for the most part it will return into the pockets of the people, but not generally into the same hands, yet in the first place, it must be collected by Government. It will be a demand equivalent to about 25 per cent. above the present land Revenue of Governmen', and will I fear prove a heavy charge upon many. The Inám land used to be considered in many parts of the District as the security for the revenue. It was thought that without the aid of Rent free lands the Revenue of the District would not have been realized, and that if the Ináms were resumed the Government Revenue would be endangered.

28. But on the other hand it may be argued that the heavy assessments of higher rated lands have now been greatly modified, and that under all the present circumstances of the District that assessment, without any aid from rent free lands, may be and is easily collected : that the Inám lands having partaken of the benefit of the reduced rates of assessment are now moderately assessed also, and that all restrictions on the cultivation of these lands being now removed, they will become much more valuable ; and that it is, therefore, necessary to give a more favorable rate of enfranchisement than three-fourths (including the free cess) of the assessment, the rate allowed by Government.

29. In many Táluqs of Bellary the Ináms are only just sufficient, and often not sufficient for the village emoluments. But in some Táluqs the Ináms are exceedingly large, and do really represent far more than the remuneration for the service performed. They are called *service* Ináms, but probably in many cases were so designated because they belonged to the recognized officer of the village ; not because they were given specially for service. They might in such cases be regarded as personal Ináms, and be treated as such under the general rules of the Inám Commission.

30. But as a general rule, I would not recommend Government to concede a greater indulgence to the proprietors than has been already authorized. The Government have a claim to so much at least of the Inám as is required for the village service of each village, and if in order not to harshly disturb present holders in their long enjoyed privileges, they have consented to relax their strict rights, they have done all that can be expected. But there may be some, and perhaps many instances, where the demand for three-fourths of the assessment of very large Ináms, may be accompanied with great embarrassment to the ancient proprietors, who have held these lands rent free for, it may be, centuries. These men are the aristocracy of the Bellary Ryots, and it is in my opinion good policy to sustain these men in their present position. All I would recommend, with reference to the Collector's suggestion, is, that individual cases, when the operation of the measure may seem to bear heavily on the Inámdár, be taken into consideration with a view to modification, if necessary, but that the general rule of five-eighths the assessment, with liability to the 6¼ per cent. fee cess, be generally adopted.

31. If all the Ináms were enfranchised at one-half (the same as the Kattubadi), instead of at five-eighths there would still be funds which might be made quite sufficient to meet the requirements of all the village service.

	Rs.
The Inám so enfranchised would yield.....	2,33,873
The fee cess.....	1,87,000
Total,.....	4,20,873

Statement showing the rates and cost of the Village Establishments of Bellary according to the scale as originally proposed for the Ceded Districts, according to the scale sanctioned for Kurnool as applied to Bellary, according to the scale proposed by the Collector of Bellary, and that now proposed by Mr. Pelly for adoption.

Revenue.	Manyakaren or Potail.												Curnum.												Vettyan.											
	As per minimum scale proposed for Ceded District.			Scale sanctioned for Kurnool.			Scale as proposed by the Collector.			Scale now proposed for adoption.			As per minimum scale proposed for Ceded District.			Scale sanctioned for Kurnool.			Scale as proposed by the Collector.			Scale now proposed for adoption.				As per minimum scale proposed for Ceded District.				Scale sanctioned for Kurnool.				Scale as proposed by the Collector.				Scale now proposed for adoption.			
	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No.	Rate.	Cost.	No. of villages.	No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.	No. of villages.	No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.	No. of villages.	No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.	No. of villages.	No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.
600	149	36	5,364	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	149	48	7,152	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	149	149	36	5,364	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	672	672	33	22,176	...	...	...	.....
1,000	523	48	25,104	672	30	20,160	672	60	40,320	672	36	24,192	523	60	31,380	672	60	40,320	672	72	48,384	672	60	40,320	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	846	1,692	36	60,912	...	...	...	.....
1,500	323	54	17,442	323	36	11,628	...	...	...	323	48	15,504	323	72	23,256	323	72	23,256	...	...	.....	323	72	23,256	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,128	2,256	36	81,216
2,000	133	60	7,980	...	...	...	456	84	38,304	...	...	...	133	84	11,172	133	84	11,172	456	108	49,248	133	84	11,172	1,128	2,256	30	67,680	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
3,000	129	72	9,288	262	48	12,576	...	...	...	262	60	15,720	129	102	13,158	129	96	12,384	...	...	.....	129	96	12,384	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	614	1,228	33	40,524	...	...	...	.....
3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	108	17,064	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	158	126	19,908	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	317	951	36	34,236	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
4,000	55	78	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	120	6,600	55	108	5,940	...	...	.....	55	108	5,940	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
5,000	26	90	2,340	81	60	4,860	52	126	6,552	81	72	5,832	26	138	3,588	26	120	3,120	52	144	7,488	18	132	2,376	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	80	240	33	7,920	238	714	36	25,704
6,000	18	96	1,728	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	156	2,808	18	132	2,376	...	...	.....	10	144	1,440	238	714	30	21,420	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
7,000	10	108	1,080	28	84	2,352	28	144	4,032	28	96	2,688	10	174	1,740	10	144	1,440	28	192	5,376	5	156	780	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
8,000	5	120	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	192	960	5	156	780	...	...	.....	6	168	1,008	11	44	30	1,320	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	11	44	36	1,584
9,000	6	144	864	...	...	...	11	156	1,716	11	120	1,320	6	210	1,260	6	168	1,008	11	216	2,376	6	168	1,008	15	75	30	2,250	80	320	36	11,520	26	104	33	3,432	15	75	36	2,700
12,000	15	180	2,700	26	96	2,496	15	180	2,700	15	144	2,160	15	240	3,600	15	180	2,700	15	240	3,600	15	216	3,240																
Total...	1,392	...	78,780	1,392	...	54,072	1,392	..	1,10,688	1,392	...	67,416	1,392	...	1,06,674	1,392	...	1,04,496	1,392	...	1,36,380	1,392	...	1,05,036	1,392	3,089	...	92,670	1,392	3,112	...	1,12,052	1,392	2,244	...	74,052	1,392	3,089	...	1 ,11,204

Total.

As per minimum scale originally proposed for Ceded Districts.....2,78,124
Do. scale sanctioned for Kurnool.....2,70,600
Do. scale proposed by the Collector of Bellary.....3,21,120
Do. now proposed for adoption.....2,83,656

(Signed) C. PELLY,
Member.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Ramandrúg, 30th April 1860, No. 66.

SIR,

1. With reference to your Circular, No. 59 of 26th October last, communicating the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187, prescribing rules for the revision of the Village Revenue Establishments, and to your Circular, No. 202 of 17th February last, on the same subject, I have the honor to submit my report therein called for.

2. The Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, referred to in paragraph 10 of your Circular No. 59, are under preparation in the manner prescribed, leaving columns 12 to 17 in the former, and 11 to 16 in the latter, blank. The preparation of these Statements will occupy some time, as it requires much care and attention.

3. I beg to enclose a scale of the standard emoluments, which I propose to be fixed for the several essential village Revenue servants in this District, drawn up with reference to the duties attached to the respective offices.

4. In reply to paragraph 11 of your Circular No. 59, I beg to state that if the existing emoluments of all kinds available, are found to be below the minimum to be eventually fixed for a proper remuneration, the deficiency should be met from the half assessment, imposed upon surplus Inám, found in other villages, as provided for in the 7th paragraph of the Proceedings of Government, dated 15th February last, No. 233.

5. Adverting to the 12th paragraph of your letter, under reference, I have to express my opinion, that where the present emoluments of the office are found to exceed the maximum amount of remuneration that may be adjudged for each office, the excess in fees should be carried to the credit of Government; and if it be in land, it should be left in the possession of share-holders, subject to the payment of half assessment, whereby deficiencies in other villages will be met.

6. The remuneration for Shroffs, provided for in Statement No. 2, which accompanied your Circular, seems to me sufficient and fair; and where the present emoluments are excessive, they are to be resumed, as this office is to be retained only where it is now in existence, and no additional income is to be given to them in any case.

7. In paragraph 13 of your Circular, the subject of commuting the fees properly claimable as assets, into cash payments is treated, and my opinion is requested (paragraph 14), as to how far it is practicable or expedient to make a commutation. But these paragraphs have been modified by your Circular, No. 202 of 17th February last, in consequence of the orders of Government, dated 15th idem No. 233, in which the Government have adopted the recommendation of the Inám Commissioner, "that the established fees should be supplemented with so much of the Inám "land as may be required to make up the emoluments adjudged to be required for each office; "and that the remainder of the land should be enfranchised at half assessment." You will observe from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th March 1860, No. 1,242, that they have recommended to Government, the expediency of procuring an Act "enacting that the fees "due to village servants in the Revenue and Police Departments which, by immemorial custom, "have been charged in certain fixed proportions on the Ryot's share of the grain produce of his "cultivated land, whether before or after division of the crop, or otherwise assessed on him, "shall be henceforth chargeable on the land in the same proportion as heretofore, on the average "produce as assumed for purposes of assessment to the public Revenue, and shall be commu-"table for a money payment at the rates of conversion similarly assumed, and being inserted in "the Ryot's Patta, together with the other items of public demand against him, shall be realizable "by distraint in the same mode as is provided for an arrear of land Revenue." Under these circumstances I am of opinion that it would be expedient and practicable to commute the fees

generally. These fees may be shown under two heads, main and minor. The main fees, which can be made permanently available are, I think, the following:—

1. Méra fees, paid in kind, and in money on the land.
1. Fees paid by weavers, under the head of Muhturfa.

The minor fees are.

1. Fees paid in betel leaves, and nuts, by shopkeepers; who are subject to the Visabadi tax in the Ceded Districts.
1. Sundry fees paid by Pinjars, or a class of Cotton beaters.
1. Sundry fees paid in a few villages by toddy shopkeepers.
1. Do. do. by goldsmiths.

These minor fees may be abolished at once.

8. The Méra fees are paid at rates differing in each village; and if it is intended that the rates of commutation should be fixed, either with reference to the Rewaz Putti (a list showing the rates of fees payable in each village, to the several village servants) or upon the average payment of, say, 15 years, there will not be a uniform rate of commutation applicable to all the villages, but on the contrary, it will differ according to the customary rates of each village, and the amount will vary in each year, according to the extent of land cultivated; but as it is proposed that an addition of 15 per cent. should be allowed to the incumbent above the scale, provided for the remuneration of the office, the office-holder will have no ground for complaining of any deficiencies that may occur in years of scarcity; as he will enjoy the full benefit of the extra 15 per cent. in good and ordinary years. I am also in favor of the proposition of the Inám Commissioner, that the fees should be commuted into money at so much an acre, with reference to the average prices of grain, as this arrangement is calculated to ensure a correct account of cultivation being rendered by the Village Officers.

9. In determining the amount of fees available for remunerating the village servants, the item of Méra Jódi, to which they are now liable, should be taken into consideration. I am not yet in a position to mention the amount of this payment; but this should either be abolished, or deducted from the proceeds of Méra fees, taken into account.

10. You will find in the accompanying scale the number of Vettyans, or Toties, required for the several classes of Villages in this District. I am disposed to recommend that the remuneration for this class of servants, should be 2¼ Rupees each; as their services cannot be secured at a lower rate; in consequence of the demand for labor in the Department of Public Works, Railways, and Irrigation Company. With regard to the mode of remunerating these servants, I concur with the Inám Commissioner, that the amount of fees now paid to them, should form the source of remuneration, to be supplemented in case of deficiency, by a portion of Inám, land, and that the surplus Inám should be dealt with under the Inám rules.

11. By rule 12 in the Proceedings of Government, dated 3rd September last, which accompanied your first letter, No. 59, it is intended that the number of Nirgunties should be fixed with reference to the Irrigation Revenue of each Village. But I beg to state, that it will be preferable to fix the number, with reference to the extent of irrigated land in each Village; for there will be a greater amount of work in supplying water to a large extent of slightly assessed irrigated lands, under tanks, than to a small extent of highly assessed lands under the Toombuddra channels, although the amount of Revenue derived on them would be the same. If you concur with me on this point I will submit for your consideration a scale of Nirgunties, with the rates of remuneration, which I would propose for them.

12. In the 23rd paragraph of your Circular No. 59, I am required to report upon the general state of the Village Revenue servants.

13. The Village Revenue Establishment in this District comprises the following classes of servants, viz:—

1. Potail.
2. Curnum.
3. Shroff.
4. Toty.
5. Nirgunty.
6. Priki.
7. Monigars.
8. Tasil Pédás.
9. Pariahs.

14. Hitherto there have been one or more Potails and Curnums for each village; but the offices of Shroff, and Nirgunties exist, the former only in important villages, and the latter where there is a large extent of irrigated lands. The other classes of servants do not exist in all the villages; but on the contrary, there are Toties in some villages and Barikies, Monigars (a class of Revenue servants) and Pariahs in others. The Ináms, &c., enjoyed by these minor village servants in this District are as follows:—

	Ináms. RS.	Fees. RS.	Amount of Jódi payable to Government.
Toties	1,580	2,044	687
Barikies	5,300	3,684	1,079
Monigars	1,604	2	296
Tasil Pédás	186	0	37
Pariahs	5,000	4,000	2,047

One or the other of these classes of servants should be retained for the Revenue duties in place of Toties; and any deficiency in the allowances enjoyed by these men might be met from the half assessment imposed upon the surplus Ináms.

15. The remuneration of village servants in this District (by Inám lands and fees) was originally fixed under the Native Government, without reference to any uniform scale or principle. The Ináms are sometimes subject to the payment of Jódi; and the Potails are liable to cultivate Appanam lands. After the assumption of the country by the British Government, Colonel (Sir Thomas) Munro, the then Principal Collector of the Ceded Districts, assigned extra Inám lands to the Officers of some of the villages, which had insufficient emoluments. The Ináms are enjoyed by all the members of the Mirási family, according to their respective shares; and such enjoyment is not confined to the office-bearers. Neither, till the present year, was any system observed in holding office, it being held either jointly or in rotation by all the share-holders of the Mirási in some places, and only by a few of the Mirási sharers in others. They were in most cases illiterate, and inefficient for the discharge of the duties of the office.

16. In order to give effect to the wishes of Government, I have taken the opportunity, during the last settlement, of carefully selecting a really competent person for each large village, or group of small villages; who, till the introduction of the New Police into this District, performs Revenue and Police duties.

17. In some instances it has been necessary, as a temporary measure, to nominate Mutasaddi mín, and in others no efficient person has as yet been obtained.

Scale showing the remuneration proposed to be fixed for the Village Servants in the Bellary District.

Class.	Beriz.	Revenue and Magisterial Monigar.			Curnum.			Shroff.		Toties or Vetties.		
	From.	To.	Individuals.	Maximum pay.	Minimum pay.	Individuals.	Maximum pay.	Minimum pay.	Individuals.	Salary for one year.	Individuals.	Salary to each person per mensem.	Salary for one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	8,000	12,000	1	186	156	1	218	192	1	54	4	2¼	132
2	5,000	8,000	1	132	108	1	180	168	1	54	4	2¼	132
3	2,000	5,000	1	102	90	1	144	120	1	54	3	2¼	99
4	1,000	2,000	1	72	60	1	114	108	1	42	2	2¼	66
5	500	1,000	1	60	48	1	96	84	1	36	2	2¼	66

From the form of the Statement received from the Board, it appears that villages having a Revenue of more than 7,000 Rupees have been divided into two or three parts; but in the black land Tálugs of Bellary, there are villages having a Revenue of 9, 10 and 12,000 Rupees, without any hamlet attached thereto, and consequently they do not admit of a division being made at 7,000 Rupees. I would therefore fix 12,000 Rupees for the 1st class. I have excluded from the scale villages having a Revenue of less than 500 Rupees, as such would rarely exist under the contemplated arrangements.

The scale provides an increased remuneration for villages having a Revenue of above 5,000 Rupees, as either the Monigar or the Curnum of such villages, will have to engage the assistance of another person.

(Signed) B. A. BLAKE, *Deputy Collector,*
For the Collector.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
30th April 1860.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Amarapúr, 26th February 1861, No. 38.

SIR,

1. In reply to your letter, No. 732 of the 6th instant, I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Taylor of the 20th instant, No. 52, and of the enclosures which accompanied it.

2. I am, however, still of opinion that the commutation fee of 1 Anna per Rupee be levied on the assessment of all the cultivated Inám and Sarakar lands. If the same be discontinued, it will entail an extra expenditure on Government in remunerating the village servants.

3. I think it will prove a highly beneficial measure if all payments to the village servants, marginally noted,* whose services are actually required by Government, are made in ready money. It will make the posts more valuable; and there will be an end to the serious inconvenience which now arises when Ináms are attached in consequence of misconduct of the holders. The Inám is perhaps under cultivation at the time, and the cultivator declines to give it up. In many instances it has been actually, and in others fictitiously given to others on Cowle tenure; and as regards Taliary Ináms, the Reddies and Curnums colluding with the suspended parties, pretend that no substitutes are forthcoming and the suspended parties continue in enjoyment.

* 1. Reddy.
2. Curnum.
3. Shroff.
4. Taliary.
5. Toty.
6. Nirgunty.

4. If the present restriction upon giving up Appanam land, and the imposition of Inám Tafrik be removed on the proposed enfranchisement of Inám lands, they will become much more valuable, and a large quantity of Inám land, now left waste, will probably be brought under cultivation.

5. The office bearers, alluded to in paragraph 3, would of course be selected from the hereditary holders of them.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, Bellary, dated Amarapur, 20th February 1861, No. 52.

SIR,

1. In forwarding the enclosed two Statements embodying the information called for in your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to mention that when previously agreeing with you that these Inám might be enfranchised at two-thirds of their full assessment, I overlooked the fact that owing partly to the ordinarily unfavorable nature of the seasons in this District, and partly to the nature of the lands, much of the Inám is left uncultivated.

2. For the above reasons, I feel more inclined to recommend that the Ináms be enfranchised athalf the assessment, if the scale of remuneration recommended by me is adopted by Government; should they, however, determine upon sanctioning a scale more closely approximate to that of Mr. Pelly, I would recommend that they be enfranchised at two-thirds of the assessment.

3. The remuneration of all classes of village servants of this District (according to the scale exhibited in the enclosed statement No. 1) amounts to Rupees 4,46,868. This amount should be met by the half assessment of the Inám lands shown in Statement No. 2 (amounting to Rupees 2,85,250), and by a portion (1,61,618 Rupees) of the commutation fee, which, if calculated at the rate of 1 Anna per Rupee, on the assessment of the cultivated Sarakar, and Inám lands of this District, will amount to Rupees 1,86,914.

4. I also enclose for reference a statement showing the amount of Inám land left waste, for the reasons alluded to in paragraph 1 of this letter.

No. 1.

Statement showing the salary, &c., proposed by the Collector of Bellary to the Village Servants in the Bellary District.

Number.	Beriz or Revenue.		No. of Villages.	Reddies.			Curnums.			Vetties for Revenue purposes.				
	From	To		No. of individuals.	Salary of each per annum.	Total amount of salary.	No. of individuals.	Salary of each per annum.	Total amount of salary.	No. of Villages.	Vetties for each village.	Total Vetties.	Salary of each per annum.	Total amount of salary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	500	1,000	682	682	60	40,920	682	72	49,104	682	1	682	33	22,506
2	1,001	2,000	462	462	84	38,808	462	108	49,896	462	2	1,240	33	40,920
3	2,001	3,500	158	158	108	17,064	158	126	19,908	158				
4	3,501	5,000	52	52	126	6,552	52	144	7,488	52	3	240	33	7,920
5	5,001	7,000	28	28	144	4,032	28	192	5,376	28				
6	7,001	9,000	11	11	156	1,716	11	216	2,376	11	4	104	33	3,432
7	9,001	12,000	15	15	180	2,700	15	240	3,600	15				
Total..	1,408	1,408.....		1,11,792	1,408	.....	1,37,748	1,408	.....	2,266	.....	74,778		

Taliaries.							Nirgunties.					Total of columns 7, 10, 15, 22 and 27.
Population.		No. of Villages.	Taliaries for each Village.	Total number of Taliaries.	Salary of each per mensem.	Total amount per annum.	Extent of irrigation.		Number of Nirgunties.	Total number of Nirgunties.	Amount of salary per year.	
From	To						From	To				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
100	500	1,155	1	1,155	3	41,580	65	150	1	208		
501	1, 00	390	2	780	3	28,080	150	300	2	200		
1,001	3,000	221	3	663	3	23,868	300	600	3	132		
3,001	5,000	35	4	140	3	5,040	600	900	4	52		
5,001	8,000	8	5	40	3	1,440	900 and upwards		5	46		
8,001	10 000	2	6	12	3	432	Particulars of the above.			638	21,534	
ab-	0,000	2	8	16	3	576	Nirgunties on the Toongabadra channels at 4 Rupees.			80	3,840	
							Do. do. on large Tanks at 3 Rupees.			46	2,208	
							Do. do. of ordinary sized Tanks at 3 Rupees.			21	756	
							Do. do. of small Tanks at 2½ Rupees.			491	14,730	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,806	.....	1,01,016				638	21,534	4,46,868

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. HATHAWAY, *Collector.*

No. 2.

Statement showing the Inâms enjoyed by the Village Servants in the Bellary District.

No.	Servants.	Inám. Extent.	Inám. Assessment.	Deduct Jódi.	Remaining.
		Acres.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Reddies	1,91,506	1,71,023	42,400	1,28,623
2	Curnums	1,95,412	1,71,489	26,349	1,45,140
3	Taliaries and Nâd Taliaries	1,32,032	1,09,500	9,533	99,967
4	Shroffs...	7,707	5,848	1,313	4,535
5	Nirgunties...	2,794	5,727	2,619	4,953
6	Toties	2,771	4,327	3,107	1,220
7	Barikies	8,221	6,905	850	6,055
8	Monigars	2,400	1,713	231	1,482
9	Tasil Pédás	406	188	33	155
10	Chucklars	27,481	19,004	13,772	5,232
11	Pariahs	7,881	5,596	166	5,430
12	Katubadies	45,400	46,736	2,138	44,598
13	Kavali Peons	11,240	20,600	243	20,357
	Total.....	6,35,251	5,70,501	1,02,751	4,67,747

(True Copy)
(Signed) A. HATHAWAY, *Collector.*

No. 3.

Statement showing the portion of the Inám enjoyed by the Village Servants in the Bellary District, which have been left uncultivated.

No.	Servants.	Land left waste. From being unfit for cultivation	Land left waste. From the insufficiency of rain.	Land left waste. Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Reddies...	7,038	14,064	21,102
2	Curnums...	8,615	7,534	16,149
3	Taliaries and Nâd Taliaries...	2,721	8,229	10,950
4	Shroffs	161	424	585
5	Nirgunties...	108	649	757
6	Toties	500	...	500
7	Barikies	900	500	1,400
8	Monigars	200	...	200
9	Tasil Pédás...	...	18	18
10	Chucklars	2,700	2,400	5,100
11	Pariahs...	700	320	1,020
12	Katubadies	3,000	3,674	6,674
13	Kavali Peons	1,100	1,460	2,560
	Total...	27,743	39,272	67,015

(True Copy.)
(Signed) A. HATHAWAY, *Collector.*

No. 99.

ORDER THEREON, 7th March 1862, No. 500.
Ordered to lie over.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Rev Dept 9

No

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the

Read again letter
from the Honble E. Selby
Member of the Board of
Revenue dated 14 Feby
and recorded in Pro. of
7 March 1862 No. 500.

Note

Bellary.

Lingamachen Addapah.

The Official emo-
luments of the Village Servants
in Bellary are very large.
The Inams bear a net
assessment after deducting
Quit Rent, of Rs. 4,67,747 and
the fees amount to Rs. 2,68,226-
the aggregate of the two sources
of Income being Rs. 7,35,973.

The Inams were
mostly granted or acquired
prior to the Cession of the
District, and are shared
among the family of the
hereditary Office holders.

The fees are as a
rule enjoyed by the actual
Office

Office holder and are paid Chiefly in Grain. They have been collected from time immemorial, on no fixed principle but in known and registered proportions. The land assessment was fixed quite independently of them.

Mr Pelly proposes that the system adopted in Kurnool shall be followed in Bellary. the Inams being enfranchised at 5/8 $\frac{\text{th}}{\text{s}}$ of their assessment and a cess levied in commutation of all fees.

There at present 2540 Villages in the District but the number has now been reduced to 1392 for which the usual establishments are proposed.

The following abstract shows the establishment proposed by Mr Pelly and the Collector and that which would be required if the Kurnool scale were followed strictly.

	Mr Pelly	By Collr	Kurnool scale.
Potels	67,416	1,10,688	54,072.
Curnums	105036	1,36,380	1,04,496.
Vetties	1,11,204	74,052.	1,12,032.
	283656	3,21,120.	2,70,600.

Mr Pelly's scale approximates closely to that of Kurnool though somewhat more liberal. It falls however much short of Mr Hathaway's. Mr Pelly knows the District better than any one else and Government will probably accept his recommendations in preference to Mr Hathaways at least for the present.

The total cost will thus be Rs 283656 exclusive of

of Neerguntees, Shroffs and Village Police - For these an additions of Rs 156,743. will probably be necessary raising the total charge ~~of Rs 426486~~ 440,399

The assets, supposing the Inams to be enfranchised at 5/8 and an anna cess to be levied are

Inams - - -	286,766.
Cess - - - - -	187,000.
	473,766.

The receipts would thus be Rs 473,766.
and the Charges - 440,399.
the surplus being - 33367.

It will be seen that Mr Hathaway has recommended that the Inams be enfranchised at ½ instead of 5/8ths of their assessments.

Mr Pelly has also some misgivings as to the effect

Neerguntees .... 21,114.
Shroffs ..... 13,913.
Police ..... 121,716.
156,743.

of the demand for Quit-Rent on all Inams and the Cess which combine will be, he says, be an addition of 25 per Cent to the taxation of the Province - He points out however that the Land Assessment has of late been reduced and can now be paid without the indirect aid hitherto afforded by the possession of Inam land: and that the latter will itself become more valuable because freed from the restrictions still in force on its cultivation - viz the "Aspirini" responsibility &c. - He therefore only recommends exception in Cases of individual hardship, advocating as the general rule 5/8 Assessment and an anna cess.

The Calculation of Cost

Cost given ~~in~~ above shows that there is very little Margin, even on these terms for unforeseen contingencies. Moreover the people already pay in the shape of fees about 80,000 Rs more than the Cess will come to, and no very valid reason is apparent for assessing the Inams more favorably in Bellary than in Kurnool.

I beg orders as to be then the New Establishment may be sanctioned and an anna or 6¼ per Cent Cess levied in lieu of Fees, in the ensuing July.

L. D. S 3/4

this I would therefore will

Village Clerks of Bellamy

Revenue 1862 Departt.
Rec.d from Govt. 4th March
No. 439.

From

The Honorable C. Pelly.

a Member of the Bd. of Revn.

To

J. D. Sim Esqr.

Secretary to Government

Rev. Deptt.

Dated 14th February 1862

Recd 14th February 1862.

Recorded 15th ——

No. 1172.

Submitting for the consideration of Government the measures proposed for reviving the Village Establishments of the Bellary District.

Rs. 500.

To lie over

Fort St. George
7th March 1862

Pro B. of R. 4th March 1862 p 610
to 16th — 1856

No: 3rd September 1859 Mad. J.C. 10
- 15 February 1860 " 41 C 44
- 5 April " " 76 C 78
- 4 December " " 30 C 33
- 22nd March 1861 " 410 - 413
- 26 April - " - 434 - 435
- 13 May - - 80 - 81.
- 19 Nov. - - 185 - 185.

No. 98 + 99