

Revenue Department

Minutes of Consultations

25th August 1857

Back Numbers 42-43

Order no 858 dated 25th August 1857

(2021)

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Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 25th August 1857.

No. 42. Read the following letter from C. J. SHUBRICK, Esq., Magistrate of Chingleput; to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government Fort Saint George; dated Sydapet 8th July 1857, No. 24.

SIR,

1. With reference to paras. 7, 8, and 9 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 664 of the 9th Ultimo, I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that if the Merahs of the Taliars and other village Police servants were collected with the Government revenues, and then paid by the Collector and Magistrate to the proper recipients every year, it would, in my opinion, have the effect of bringing these village Police servants more under the immediate control of the Collector and Magistrate than they now are. It would have the effect of making them look to him for the payment of their authorized fees instead of the village community as they do at present, and in consequence make them obedient to his orders, and available for any duty he might impose on them.

2. At present, these Taliars merely nominally constitute a village Police; in reality, they do little beyond guarding the heaps of grain on the village thrashing floor, and tom toming occasionally at night to warn off depredators. Receiving their fees from the inhabitants, they naturally look to serving them alone, and being on good terms with them, the latter being necessary to the early receipt of their fees, and the effect, as might have been expected, is to make them indifferent to the prevalence of crime, and inefficient in suppressing it from their services not being authoritatively applied in that direction.

3. I am quite certain that the collection and distribution of the village fees by Government would be most thankfully accepted by the village Taliars, in fact a Jumrahbundy does not pass without many of them asking for the adoption of the practice from the difficulty they experience in collecting their fees themselves; and I think it cannot be doubted that the direct payment of the Taliars would be followed by their being brought under direct control and converted into valuable auxiliaries to the regular Police. It would enable the Magistrates and Heads of Police to have a greater number of hands at their disposal, and from the Taliars not being thereafter confined to duties in their own villages only would render temporary additions to the Police seldom or ever necessary.

4. These proposals were advocated by me in a letter addressed to the Board of Revenue on the 7th September 1855, No. 215, but to which I have as yet received no reply. In that letter the position of the village Taliars is thoroughly exposed, and the changes that appeared to me necessary to alter their present useless condition laid down. I would beg that reference may be made to it for fuller explanation than I have afforded in this letter. It is only necessary for me here to refer to the mode of paying the Taliars which I would propose might be effected by adding the amount of Merahs deducted from the Government demand at the period of the introduction of the survey field assessment, to the settled demand on the ryot each year, and paying them to the Taliars after collection through the Tahsildar of the talook.

From C. J. SHUBRICK, Esq., Collector of Chingleput; to G. S. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet 7th September 1855.

SIR,

Para. 1. The Board of Revenue in an Extract from their Proceedings of the 24th April 1854, transmitted the correspondence relating to the revision of the Taliary emoluments in South Arcot with a desire that Mr. Freese's report on the subject of date the 19th April 1844, might be considered in reference to the same. The statements submitted by Mr. Freese had reference only to the Government villages and were based on the per centage of the emoluments to the revenue, an important consideration by itself but one which must necessarily be regarded as imperfect and opening a way to inadequate remuneration in small villages. Mr. Freese further calculated the merahs on the Ayacut Beriz and his statements have therefore represented the maximum instead of the real incomes of the Taliars. On these and other considerations it was found desirable to prepare new statements for one or two talooks on the principles enunciated in

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செப்பனியவருக்காக எடுத்தது 27.11.2006

கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

செப்பனியர் முடிந்த நாள் 15.3.2007

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the Board's and Government's reviews of the revision of the Taliary emoluments in South Arcot, so that if approved the revision might be carried out in all the other talooks after the same manner. Two statements of the Sydapet and Poonamallee talooks have accordingly been prepared and are herewith submitted.

2. The measures of reform which appear to be necessary for the efficiency of the Taliary establishment relate to three points.

1st. The increase of their emoluments where they are low and inadequate and the assignment of new grants to the office where there are none.

2d. The incorporation and collection with the Government assessment of the Merahs and Swatuntrums now paid by the ryots in kind and their disbursement in money to the Taliars direct from the Government Treasury.

3rd. The abolition (without however affecting its hereditary character) of the present system of considering the Taliary office a family property divisible according to the Hindoo Law; and providing for the succession of a limited number of the nearest heirs qualified for the office according to the size and wants of each village.

3. On the first point, I beg to observe that the present Taliary emoluments are generally high, in Chingleput, indeed much higher than they are in South Arcot, consisting of maniem lands and of swatuntrums either separately or together as distinguished in the statements; and amounting in the two talooks under report to Rupees 7,640-3-11,* and Rupees 7,981-5-7† respectively, or 7-11 and 7-7 per cent. of the highest year's revenue, while in the Trivedy talook of South Arcot, which formed the subject of Mr. Maltby's report, they only rose to 1-9-6 per cent. of the revenue. This great difference arises probably from the smaller size of the villages in this District, and their requiring at the same time, or rather possessing, a separate Taliar for each; which though it renders the aggregate remarkably high, does not obviate the necessity of increased emoluments where they may happen to be low.

4. In the Board's Proceedings on South Arcot 30 Rupees per annum was pronounced to be a fair remuneration for a Taliar; considering the proximity of this collectorate to the Presidency and its greater demand for labor, I am inclined to think that it should not be less than 36 Rupees where the village is flourishing and the Taliar well employed. The statements will show that the present emoluments exceed this standard considerably in several villages, and it is therefore only when they fall below it that a change is recommended. With this view, I have adopted three different scales of remuneration, viz. Rupees 24, 30 and 36 to suit the different classes of villages and have raised the present emoluments to those standards only when they have fallen considerably below them, but when they have approximated I have allowed them to remain undisturbed.

5. The proposed increase on the whole amounts to Rupees 753-13-6 in the Sydapet and to Rupees 176-6-5 in the Poonamallee talooks and are proportioned among the Government Zemindary and Shrotriem villages as particularized in the annexed statement, where it is merely necessary to remark, that in a very few cases when a Taliar holds both a Government and private village together the increase has been allotted on the side of the Government village alone.

Particulars.	No. of villages.	Beriz.	Number of Taliars.	Present emoluments	Proposed Increase.
Government.....	260	1,64,406-1-3	336	12,489-1-2	574-5-7
Zemindary.....	30	17,140-11-11	38	1,386-4-5	101-12-0
Shrotriem.....	58	25,419-12-6	58	1,796-3-11	254-2-4
Total...	348	2,06,966-9-8	432	15,621-9-6	930-3-11

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6. The Taliary emoluments of the two talooks under report including the proposed increase are shown in the following abstract.

Talooks.	No. of villages.	Highest Revenue.	No. of Taliars.	Present emoluments	Proposed emoluments
Poonamallee.....	147	1,07,572	202	7,981-5-7	8,157-12-0
Sydapett.....	201	99,394	230	7,640-3-11	8,394-1-5
Total...	348	2,06,966	432	15,621-9-6	16,551-13-5

7. The emoluments will range from Rupees 7-0-8 to Rupees 1-12-6 per head per mensem, and in the two talooks will average Rupees 3-3-1 calculated on the revenue they will be 8 per cent., varying in the several villages from 39 to Rupees 2-5-0 per cent. and would therefore not require more than 5,000 Rupees annually to cover the entire increase of all the 10 talooks of the District.

8. I now come to the second measure of reform mentioned at the commencement of this report and which is the more necessary as owing to the introduction of the field money assessment the Taliars have been thrown upon the bounty of the ryots for the payment of their Merah or put to the trouble of collecting them through an application to the Collector or Tasildar; their incorporation with the Government demand, will afford them a better and more certain and secure rate of income, and by making them dependant on Government ensure their greater efficiency as Police officers. It will be some thing hereafter to deprive a Taliar of a valuable appointment for neglect or inefficiency, while in many cases it may be next to nothing now to do so from the great uncertainty and continued variableness of his income. This arrangement of course will only be necessary in Government villages as in Zemindaries and Shrotriems, the division of the crops affords the Taliar all the facilities he requires for collecting his dues. It will not be necessary to secure a Taliar a certain income every year but only the legitimate commutation of his Merahs whatever they may be, to make him sufficiently dependant on Government, and have his services at the least possible cost.

9. One of the principles recognized in the revision of the South Arcot emoluments was that they should consist of a due proportion of land and money, and this the present arrangements will in a great measure fulfil although perhaps not exactly according to the prescribed proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ as the money payments from the commuted Merahs will probably exceed the Mailwarum derivable from the manium land; where an increase therefore has been proposed it can if sanctioned, be made, except in a few instances, in land, and the State be freed from any additional charge. I regret that the accounts do not in their present state shew these exceptional instances, but if the Board approve of the principles, future enquiry can establish them. It is only necessary to remember that the increase in land will not necessarily convey an increase in revenue as this will every year depend on the land being cultivated or not by the Meerassidars, who pay the Mailwarum only, to the Maniemdars, retaining the Coodewaram right for themselves; the land in fact cannot be transferred but only a right to a portion of its produce, in case it is cultivated.

10. The continual sub-division of the Taliary emoluments amongst the different members of the family renders the share devolving to the party recognized as holding the office quite inadequate for his remuneration and is one of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the village Police, and there can be but one opinion as to the necessity of putting a stop to it. I would therefore propose that all the parties now on the roster and sharing the emoluments should be recorded and continued as heretofore, but that no addition should be made or lapses amongst them supplied till their number is reduced to that which is considered necessary for the village, and in reference to which the emoluments have now been calculated and that thence forward the same number of Taliars should be maintained from amongst the nearest heirs qualified for the office. Thus whilst the hereditary character of the office would be preserved, the rights of Government to enforce the efficient performance of the duties for which the grants are made would not be foregone.

11. The statements now submitted are not such as I should wish them; they were commenced under the orders of my predecessor, and I was under the impression that the cause laid

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down in the papers on South Arcot was being followed. I regret that such has not been exactly the case, but as the Board, appeared to be anxious for an early report I have deemed it preferable to submit them in their present state with a general indication of the several points requiring investigation and reform, and which can be afterwards arranged if the Board approve of the general principles and objects laid down rather than delay them till their arrangement in a more perfect shape.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, Acting Secretary.

No. 43.

ORDER THEREON, No. 858; dated 25th August 1857.

In the last para. of their order in the Judicial Department No. 664, dated 9th June 1857, the Government warned all Magistrates that they would be held directly responsible for the prevalence of crime within their respective circles; and pointed out that it would be the duty of those officers to apply to Government for an increase to their Police force, whenever they should have reason to believe that the ordinary establishment of their District would be insufficient to deal with the criminal population.

2. In accordance with the spirit of these orders the Magistrate of Chingleput in his letter above recorded, suggests the propriety of incorporating the Merahs or Fees of the Taliaries and other village Police with the Government revenues, and disbursing them in money to the proper recipients every year. He considers that such a measure would bring the village Police within the immediate control of the representatives of Government in the District; while the removal of the present uncertainty of obtaining any emoluments at all, would ensure greater efficiency.

3. It appears that Mr. Shubrick addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject at considerable length in September 1855, to which letter he refers the Government. It does not appear however that any steps have been taken by the Board in the matter.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is fully prepared to admit the superiority of a system which involves a ready money payment to these petty Police officers, to one under which they are remunerated by fees from the ryots, or by rent free land. In the former case, their being paid at all is uncertain, and they are obliged to have recourse to the Collector or the Tahsildar for help, as is stated by Mr. Shubrick* to be frequently the case in Chingleput; and the system of rent free land is objectionable, because, if the land is remunerative it diverts the holder from his proper duties, and if it is not, as in a bad season, he gets no pay at all.

5. But before passing orders in the case, Government desire to be assured whether Mr. Shubrick has correctly represented the position of the Taliaries of his District in saying that their sole remuneration is in grain paid to them by the ryots from their own share of the gross produce. The Collector will be so good as to explain the precise duties performed by the Taliaries in Chingleput, and to shew to what extent they are servants of the ryots and to what extent public servants of the state; he will also add his opinion as to feelings with which the ryots would view the change in the mode of remunerating the Taliaries which he now proposes.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

122. Recd. Magistrate's Office
Chingleput District
Sd/- 8th July 1857.

From,
C. J. Shubrick Esq.
Magistrate of Chingleput.

To,
C. Malby Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,
Fort St. George.
With reference to Nos. 7, 8,
and 9 of Extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 664 of the 9th ultimo.

I have the honor to bring to the notice of Government that if the Merahs of the Talissar and other Village Police servants were collected with the Govt. Revenues, & then paid by the Collector and Magistrate to the proper recipients every year, it would, in my opinion, have the effect of bringing these Village Police servants more under the immediate control of the Collector & Magistrate than they now are. It would have the effect of making them look to him for the payment of their authorized fees instead of to the Village Community.

community as they do at present, and in consequence make them obedient to his orders, and available for any duty he might impose on them.

2. At present, these Taluars merely nominally constitute a Village Police; in reality, they do little beyond guarding the heaps of grain on the Village threshing floor, and from time to time occasionally at night, to ward off depredators. Receiving their fees from the Inhabitants, they naturally look to serving them alone, & being on good terms with them. The latter being necessary to the early receipt of their fees, and the effect, as might have been expected, is to make them indifferent to the prevalence of crime, & inefficient in suppressing it from their services not being authoritatively applied in that direction.

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of them asking for the adoption of the practice from the difficulty they experienced in collecting their fees & themselves; and I think it cannot be doubted that the direct payment of the Taluars would be followed by their being brought under direct control & converted into valuable auxiliaries to the regular Police. It would enable the Magistrates & Heads of Police to have a greater number of hands at their disposal, and from the Taluars not being thereafter confined to Duties in their own Villages only, would render temporary additions to the Police seldom or even necessary.

4. These proposals were advocated by me in a letter addressed to the Board of Revenue on the 7th September 1855 No. 215, but to which I have as yet received no reply. On that letter the position of the Village Taluars is thoroughly exposed, and the changes that appeared to me necessary to alter their present wretched condition laid down. I would beg that reference may be made to it for fuller explanation than I have afforded.

afforded in this letter. It is only necessary for me here to refer to the mode of paying the Taluars which I would propose might be effected by adding the amount of Muzahs deducted from the Government Demand at the period of the introduction of the Survey Field assessment, to the settled Demand on the Ryot each year and paying them to the Taluars after Collection through the Tahsil-dar of the Talook.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt. servant.

Charles

Magistrate.

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on the agent Biraj and his statements have therefore represented the maximum instead of the real incomes of the Taluhs. On these and other considerations it was found desirable to prepare new statements for one or two Taluhs on the principles indicated in the Board's and Government's reviews of the revision of the Taluhy emoluments in South Arcot, so that if approved the revision might be carried out in all the other Taluhs after the same manner. Two statements of the Sydapet and Poonamallee Taluhs have accordingly been prepared and are herewith submitted.

2. The measures of reform which appear to be necessary for the efficiency of the Taluhy establishment relate to three points.

1st The increase of their emoluments where they are low and inadequate and the assignment of new grants to the office where there are none.

2nd The incorporation and collection with the Government assessment of the

the Miras and Swatam tracts now paid by the ryots in kind and their disbursement in money to the Taluhs drawn from the Government Treasury.

3rd The abolition (without however affecting its hereditary character) of the present system of considering the Taluhy Office a family property divisible according to the Hindoo Law; and providing for the succession of a limited number of the nearest heirs qualified for the office according to the size and wants of each village.

3. On the first point I beg to observe that the present Taluhy emoluments are generally high, in Chingleput, indeed much higher than they are in South Arcot, consisting of maniam lands and of Swatam tracts either separately or together as distinguished in the statements, and amounting in the two Taluhs under report to Rupees Rs. 3-11, and Rupees Rs. 5-7 respectively or 7 1/2 and 7 1/4 per cent of the highest year's Revenue, while in the Tiruvay Taluk of South Arcot which

* Sydapet

* Poonamallee

formed

formed the subject of Mr Maltby's Report they only rose to 19.6 per cent. of the Revenue. This great difference arises probably from the smaller size of the Villages in this District, and thus requiring at the same time, a rather profuse, a separate Taluk for each, which though it renders the aggregate remarkably high, does not obviate the necessity of increased emoluments where they may happen to be low.

4. In the Board's Proceedings on South Arcot 30 Rupees per annum were proposed to be a fair remuneration for a Taluk. considering the proximity of this Collectorate to the Presidency and its greater demand for labor, I am inclined to think that it should not be less than 36 Rupees where the village is flourishing and the Taluk well employed. The statements will show that the present emoluments exceed this standard considerably in several villages, and it is therefore only when they fall below it that a change is recommended. With this

view

view I have adopted three different scales of remuneration viz. 24, 30 & 36 to suit the different classes of villages and have raised the present emoluments to those standards only when they have fallen considerably below them, but when they have approximated I have allowed them to remain undisturbed.

5. The proposed increase on the whole amounts to Rupees 753. 13-6 in the Sydapet and to Rs. 176. 6-5. in the Ponnammallee Taluk and are proportioned among the Government, Zemindari and Shrotrium villages as particularized in the annexed statement, which it is merely necessary to remark, that in a very few cases when a Taluk holds both a Government and Private Village together the increase has been allotted on the side of the Government Village alone.

Particulars.	No. of Villages.	Being	Number of Taluks.	Present Emoluments.	Proposed Increase.
Government	260	16,406. 1-3	336	12,539. 1-2	576. 5-7
Zemindari	30	17,140. 11-11	38	1,386. 4-5	101. 12-1
Shrotrium	58	25,119. 12-6	58	1,796. 3-11	256. 2-4
Total	348	208,666. 9-8	432	15,721. 9-6	933. 3-11

The

6. The Taluk emoluments of the two Taluks under Report including the proposed increase are shown in the following abstract.

Taluk	No. of villages	Highest Revenue	No. of Taluks	Present Emolu-ments	Proposed Emolu-ments
Ponnammallee	114	117572	212	7981-5-7	8157-12--
Siddapett	211	99396	230	7640-3-11	8396-1-5
Total	325	206968	442	15621-9-6	16553-13-5

7. The emoluments will range from Rupees 7 " 8 to Rupees 12 6 per head per annum and in the two Taluks will average Rupees 3 3-1. Calculated on the puccime they will be 8 per cent, varying in the several villages from 39 to 25 per cent and would therefore not require more than 5000 Rupees annually to cover the entire increase of all the 10 Taluks of the District.

8. I now come to the second measure of reform mentioned at the commencement of this report and which is the more necessary as owing to the introduction of the gold money system

957

the Taluk have been thrown upon the bounty of the Ryots for the payment of their Merahs or put to the trouble of collecting them through an application to the Collector or Talukdar, their incorporation with the Government demand, will afford them a better and more certain and secure rate of income, and by making them dependant on Government ensure their greater efficiency as Police officers. It will be some thing hereafter to deprive a Taluk of a valuable appointment for neglect or inefficiency while in many cases it may be next to nothing now to do so from the great uncertainty and continued variableness of his income. This arrangement of course will only be necessary in Government villages as in Zemindaries and chettrams, the division of the crops affords the Taluk all the facilities he requires for collecting his dues. It will not be necessary to secure a Taluk a certain income every year but only the legitimate commutation of his Merahs whatever they may be to make him

him sufficiently dependant on Government,
and have his services at the least
possible cost.

9. One of the principles recognized
in the provision of the South Arcot
enrolments was that they should consist
of a due proportion of land and money,
and thus the present arrangements will
in a great measure fulfil although per-
haps not exactly according to the pre-
scribed proportions of $\frac{3}{5}$ th and $\frac{2}{5}$ th as the
money payments from the commuted
miserahs will probably exceed the mailwar-
rum derivable from the maximum land;
where an increase therefore has been
proposed it can if sanctioned, be made
except in a few instances, in lands
and the state be freed from any addi-
tional charge. I regret that the accounts
do not in their present state show
these exceptional instances, but if the
Board approve of the principles, further
enquiry can establish them. It is only
necessary to premise that the increase
in land will not necessarily convey an increase
in

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in pursuance as this will every year de-
pend on the land being cultivated or
not by the Miserahs, who pay the
Mailwarum only, to the miserahs, retain-
ing the Coddwarum right for themselves;
the land in fact cannot be transferred but
only a right to a portion of its produce,
in case it is cultivated.

10. The continual subdivision of the
Salary enrolments amongst the different
members of the family renders the share
devolving to the party recognized as
holding the office quite inadequate for
his remuneration and is one of the greatest
drawbacks to the efficiency of the Village
Police, and there can be but one opinion
as to the necessity of putting a stop to
it. I would therefore propose that all
the parties now in the list and sharing the enrol-
ments should be recorded and continued
as heretofore, but that no addition should
be made or lapses amongst them supplied
till their number is reduced to that which
is considered necessary for the village and in
reference to which the enrolments have now

been

been calculated and, that therefore
the same number of Salaries
should be maintained from amongst
the nearest hims qualified for
the office. Thus whilst the hereditary
character of the office would be pre-
served, the rights of Government to en-
force the efficient performance of the
duties for which the grants are made
would not be forgone.

11. The statements now submitted
are not such as I should wish them,
they were commenced under the
orders of my Predecessor and I was
under the impression that the course laid
down in the Papers on South Africa was
being followed. I regret that such
has not been exactly the case,
but as the Board, appears to be
anxious for an early report I have deemed
it preferable to submit them in
their present state with a general
indication of the several points requir-
ing investigation and reform, and when
can be afterwards arranged if the

Board

Board approve of the general principles
and objects laid down, rather than de-
lay them till their arrangement in a more
perfect shape.

Singlehurst Dist,
Colt. Fitching,
Sydney, 7. Sept. 1855.

I have the honor to be
Signed / C. Shulrick
Collector

(Other Copy)

J. S. M.
Acting Secretary

No 2

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 1st August 1857.

Read the following

letter from the Magistrate of
Ching leput.

(Received 8th July 1857 No 24)

A
X

In the last para of
their Order in the Judicial Depart-
ment No 164 dated 9th June 1857,
the Government warned all
Magistrates that they would
be held directly responsible
for the prevalence of crime
within their respective circles;
and pointed out that it would
be the duty of those officers to
apply to Government for an
increase to their Police force,
whenever they should have
reason to believe that the
ordinary

ordinary establishment of their District would be insufficient to deal with the criminal population.

2. In accordance with the spirit of these orders the Magistrate of Chingleput, in his letter above recorded, suggests the propriety of incorporating the Mesaras or Peas of the Taluquas and other village Police with the Government revenues, and disbursing them in money to the proper recipients every year. He considers that such a measure would bring the Village Police within the immediate control of their representatives of Government in the District; while the removal of the present uncertainty of obtaining any remuneration at all, would ensure greater efficiency.

1358
It appears that Mr. Shubrick addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject at considerable length in September 1855, to which letter he refers the Government. It does not appear however that any steps have been taken by the Board in the matter.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is fully prepared to admit the superiority of a system which involves a ready money payment to these petty Police officers, to one under which they are remunerated by fees from the Ryots, or by rent for land. In the former case, their being paid at all is uncertain, and they are obliged to have recourse to the Collector or the Tahsildar for help, as is stated by Mr. Shubrick to be frequently the

Letter above recorded O. B.
of 7th Sept. 1855 In. . . .
O. B.

the case in Chingleput, the
system of rent-free land is ob-
jectionable, because if the land
is remunerative it diverts
the holder from his proper
duties, and if it is not, as in a
bad season, he gets no pay
at all.

5 But before passing
orders in the case, Government
desire to be assured whether
Mr. Phabricat has not some
what mistaken the position
of the Taluaries of his District
in assuming that they are
all the servants of Government.

It is admitted that they are
paid by the Ryots; and it
seems doubtful whether, as in
Tanjore, they are not exclusively
the servants of the Ryots. If
their sole remuneration
consists in the grain fees
which it is now sought
to

could be with a view to
the Taluaries of the
District. The Taluaries
are not servants of the
Government, but of the
Ryots. They are paid
by the Ryots for the
services they render to
them. The Taluaries
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are not servants of the
Government, but of the
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by the Ryots for the
services they render to
them.

See no reason for
believing that the
Taluaris are
not servants of the
Ryots. The Taluaris
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by the Ryots for the
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are public police officers
with larger salaries
attached to them.

several of the Taluaris
are public police officers
with larger salaries
attached to them. The
Taluaris are not servants
of the Government, but
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Ryots. They are paid
by the Ryots for the
services they render to
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with their prompt
interference.

be sent prepared to
carry out the principle
at once? If Chingleput
with no other place
in the district to enforce it.

14/538
to compensate for a fixed money
payment, it is clear that they
are village servants whose
duties are to watch the
crops, grain stacks &c.; &
under these circumstances to
collect from the Ryots all the
fees, pay them to the Taluaris,
and then to employ the latter
in public business, would be
a manifest injustice to
the Ryots, for they would have
to obtain the services of others
to watch their property whom
they would have to pay, and
they would thus pay double.

6 The Collector and
Magistrate will now
be requested to report,
through the Board of
Revenue, upon the
precise status of
these men, whom
further

further address will be

referred to

W. H. H.

Aug. 15

18
65

By the College of

W. H. H.

C14. Aug. C19-A24

No. 858

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 25th August 1857

Read the following
letter from the Magistrate of
Chingleput.

(The enclosed 8th July 1857 No. 24)

In the last para of
their Order in the Judicial Depart-
ment No. 664 dated 9th June 1857,
the Government warned all
Magistrates that they would
be held directly responsible
for the prevalence of crime within
their respective circles; and
pointed out that it would be
the duty of those officers to apply
to Government for an increase
to their Police force, whenever
they

they should have reason to believe that the ordinary establishment of their District would be insufficient to deal with the criminal population.

2 In accordance with the spirit of these orders the Magistrate of Chingleput in his letter above recorded, suggests the propriety of incorporating the Mootahs or Pees of the Taluaries and other village Police with the Government revenues, and disbursing them in money to the proper recipients every year. He considers that such a measure would bring the Village Police within the immediate control of the representatives of Government in the District; while the removal of the present uncertainty of obtaining any contributions at all, would ensure

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ensure greater efficiency.

3 It appears that Mr. Thubriell addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject at considerable length in September 1855, to which letter he refers the Government. It does not appear however that any steps have been taken by the Board in the matter.

4 The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is fully prepared to admit the superiority of a system which involves a ready money payment to these petty Police officers, to one under which they are remunerated by Pees from the Ryots, or by rent free land. In the former case, their being paid at all is uncertain, and they are obliged to have recourse to the Collector or the

the Tahsildar for help, as is
stated by Mr. Thubri to
be frequently the case in
Chingleput; and the system
of rent for land is objectionable
because, if the land is remunerative
it diverts the holder from
his proper duties, and if it is
not, as in a bad season, he
gets nothing at all.

But before passing
on in the case, Government
desires to be assured whether
Mr. Thubri has correctly
represented the position of
the Taluquas of his District
in saying that their sole remuneration
is in grain paid
to them by the Ryots from
their own share of the crops &
produce. The Collector
will be so good as to explain
the precise duties performed
by the Taluquas in Chingleput,
and

* Letter above recorded P. 2.
of 1st Sept. 1855 P. 2.
1855

1855
and to show to what extent
the servants of the Ryots and
to what extent public servants
of the State - he will also add
his opinion as to feelings with
out which the Ryots would view
the change in the mode of remuneration
affecting the Taluquas which
he now proposes.

BR

Copy to the Magistrate of Chingleput. Dis. 26.

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656

Revenue 1857 Depantt:
Cons. 25th August.

1858.

6^o
Extract Minis. of Cons:
Of 25th August 1857.

From the Coll^r of Chingleput the
Sept^r 17th 1857. No. 1030.
13 Oct.

Extract from the Pro. of the Bd. of
Rev^y 22nd March 1858. No. 121 in

Requesting the collector of
Chingleput to explain the previous duties
performed by the Taluquas in his Dist^t,
and to show to what extent they are
servants of the people, and to what extent
public servants of the State.

Copy to the Ad. of Gov.
7 Oct 1857
No 1030.

No 42 + 43.