Reconnue Disponible

№ 392

Dated 24 March 1859

392

No. 11. Read the following Remarks of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd March 1859, No. 788, on the Tabular Report on a lapsed pension from the Collector of Masulipatam, dated 17th January 1859, No. 5.

(In Con. 24th January 1859, No. 302.)

On the death of Hussen Ali Khan, Nawab of Masulipatam, his Jaghire was resumed and an annual allowance of one lac of Rupees was granted in 1772 to his family and dependents. Out of this sum, Abdah Begum, a daughter of the Nawab, was in receipt of Rupees 57-12-0 per mensem. On her demise in 1831, her pension was renewed in favor of Mahomed Jaffer, grandson by her eldest daughter, under the sanction conveyed in the letter from Government dated 9th August 1831, No. 750, R. D. on condition of his appropriating a portion of it for the support of the younger branch of the family.

In Cons. 11th August 1831.

2. Mahomed Jaffer accordingly enjoyed Rupees 30-6-0, and Moojafur Ali Saib grandson by the second daughter of the original grantee received the remainder, viz. Rupees 27-6-0.

3. Mahomed Jaffer died on the 2nd September last leaving a widow and four unmarried daughters, who are entirely dependent on the pension for their subsistence. The Collector recommends that Rupees 25 out of Rupees 30-6-0 enjoyed by the deceased be granted to his family leaving Moojafur Ali Saib's allowance in tact.

4. The Board in consideration of the circumstances of the family, who are all females, resolve to support the Collector's recommendation but as the permanent subdivision of the pension is undesirable, the Board suggest that a reduced allowance of Rupees 52-6-0, per mensem, be renewed in compliance with the widow's prayer in favor of Moojafur Ali Saib the eldest surviving male member of the family from the date of Mahomed Jaffer's death, on condition of his allowing her the sum fixed by the Collector for the support of herself and daughters.

5. The Board request that the Collector will submit a revised Statement of the pensions still current out of the original grant, to the family of Hussen Ali Khan. The allowance should be numbered according to the list enclosed in Mr. Malcolm's letter dated 9th February 1795.

Enc. No. 4, in from Govt. 14th in Con. 16th March 1795, R. D.

(By Order.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Sub-Secretary.*

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, No. 392; dated 24th March 1859.

On the resumption of the Jaghire of Hussen Ali Khan, Nawab of Masulipatam, an annual allowance of one lac of Rupees was granted to his family, and out of this sum, a monthly pension of Rs. 57-12 became the share of Abdah Begum daughter of the Nawab. On her death this pension was divided between Mahomed Jaffur and Moojafur Ali Saib who received respectively Rs. 30-6 and Rs. 27-6, according to orders of Government dated 9th August 1831, No. 750, R. D.

Mahomed Jafur died in September last, leaving no male issue, and the Collector recommends that 25 Rupees out of his portion of Rs. 30-6, be granted to his widow and daughters, leaving Moojafur Ali Saib's allowance in tact.

The Board partly support the Collector's recommendation, but suggest that as a permanent sub-division of the pension is undesirable, a reduced allowance of Rs. 52-6, per mensem, instead of the original Rs. 57-12, be renewed in favor of Moojafur Ali Saib, the eldest male member of the family, from the date of Mahomed Jaffur's death, on condition of maintenance allowance as fixed by the Collector being granted by him to the family of the deceased.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs with the proposal of the Board, and sanctions the grant of a life pension of Rs. 52-6 a month to Moojafur Ali Saib, on the terms stated.

(Signed) W. C. SIM,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

In Con. 24th January 1859, No. 302.

From W. KNOX Esq., Collector of MASULIPATAM.

dated Goodewadah, 17th January 1859, No. 5.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings No. 4230, dated 13th November last, I have the honor to send an application in the prescribed form, for the continuance of the lapsed pension reported on in my letter of the 21st October last, No. 201.

Enc. 1.

Tabular Statement shewing the particulars of the undermentioned Pension, connected with the Masulipatam Nabob's family recommended to be renewed in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

2	1	Case.
Masulipatam in Bunder Talook.	2	Talook and Village.
Rs. 57 A. 12 P. 0	3	Extent and value of the entire Inam or Yeomiah.
Madras Government 28th February 1795. Revenue Board 18th March 1795.	4	When and by whom granted.
None.	5	Sunnuds or other documents in support of the grant.
In lieu of the jagire resumed by Government, on the death of the late Nabob of Masulipatam, and declared to be held at the good pleasure of the Company.	6	Nature of the grant, charity or service. If service, nature of the duty prescribed by the grant.
Abda Bagum who was one of the Daughters of Hussain Alikhan Nabob.	7	Name of the original Grantee.
Mohomud father. He was the grandson by the elder daughter of the original grantee. He died on 2d September 1858.	8	Name of the last holder and the relationship in which he stood to the grantee, and date of his decease.
The deceased enjoyed Rs. 30-6-0, Majafurali Saib, son of Mahabagum 2d daughter of the original grantee, received the remainder from him (Rupees 27-6-0) Moojafurali Saib, also pays 5 rupess a month out of his share, to the son and daughter of his deceased sister.	9	Share enjoyed by the deceased, and that held by the other members.
Fatama Bagum (aged 30 years) widow of the deceased Mohomud Jaffer Jameen Bagum aged 11 years..... Unmarried daughters of the deceased. Abbasee Bagum aged 9 years..... Kayaroonnissa Bagum, aged 8 years..... Anvooleeya Bagum, aged 4 years.....	10	Family left by the deceased, and name and age of the Parties.
Majafurali Saib deceased's brother (by consanguinity) aged 45 years. His wife Janee Bagum aged 30 years ..... Unmarried daughters of Majafulali Saib. Abda Begum aged 12 years. Mahabagum aged 8 years and Beesa Bee aged 3 years....		
The family of the deceased and that of his brother as enumerated in column No. 10 have no other means of livelihood; but are entirely dependent upon the pension.	11	Their circumstances, and the means of subsistence possessed by the family.
As the survivors of the deceased Mohomud Jaffer consist of many unmarried daughters and are reported to have no other means of support, the Collector thinks that this is a case which is not susceptible of considerable reduction in the amount to be continued, and therefore begs to recommend that 25 Rupees be allowed to the widow and daughters of the deceased, leaving Moojafuali Saibs Pension intact.	12	Recommendation and grounds thereof.
The wife of the deceased prays, that the full amount of her husband's Pension may be renewed in the name of Moojafurali Saib; and that the usual subdivision may be left to them.	13	Further Remarks.
	14	Recommendation of the Board of Revenue, and grounds on which it is founded.
	15	Decision of Government.

Masulipatam Zillah. Collector's Circuit Cutcherry at Goodewadah, 17th January 1859.

(Signed) W. KNOX
Collector.

№ 392

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
under date the 24th March, 1859

Read the following
Remarks of the Board of Revenue -
/Here enter 2d March 1859/
№ 788.

In the resumption
of the Jaghire of Hussun Ali
Khan, Nawab of Nuddeapatam
an annual allowance of
one lac of Rs was granted
this family and out of this
sum, a monthly pension of
57. 12. 0 became the share
of Abdah Begum daughter
of the Nawab. On her
death this pension was
to be divided between
Mahomed Jaffer and
Mogjafun ali Saib who
received respectively 30. 6. 0
and 27. 6. 0, according to
orders of Govt dated 9th Augt
1831. №750. R.D.

Mahomed Jaffer
died in Septr last, leaving
no male issue, and the
Coll. recommends that

25 Rs. out of his forfeiture of 30-6-0, be granted the widow and daughters, leaving Mosafer ali Saib's allowance in tact.

The Board partly support the Coll. recommendation, but suggest that as a permanent sub division of the pension is undesirable, a reduced allowance of 52-6-0 per mensem, instead of the original 57.12-0, be renewed in favor of Mosaffer ali Saib, the eldest male member of the family, from the date of Mahomed Jaffeir's death, on condition of maintenance allowance as fixed by the Coll. being granted by him to the family of the deceased.

The Right Honble the Govr. in Council concurs with the proposal of the Board, and sanctions the grant of a life pension of 52-6-0 a month to Mosafar ali Saib, on the terms stated.

JGS

DH

3 Copies to the Bd of Revr. Dated 25th
1 — a Accountant Genl
1 — — Civil Auditor

11-6-12

18/6/14

13-4

9-8-1831

No 11 & 12.

Revenue 1859 Septr.
Dto to Govt 1st April.

No. 392.

Extract Minutes of Govt.
Dy 24th March 59.

Fullest 12-6-1852

Sanctioning the grant of a life Pension of Rs 52-8-0 a month to Moojafur Ali Sahib on condition of his granting maintenance allowances of Rs 25 per month to the widow and daughter of Mahomed Jafur.

3

Cert Translation 1822.

No. 13. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th February 1859, No. 726.

Read again the following letters :—

No.	482,	From	Ganjam,	dated	26th	Jan.	in Con.	4th	Feb.	1857, No. 13.
,,	4647,	,,	Vizagapatam,	,,	6th		,, 14th	Nov.	,,	,, 166.
,,	5016,	,,	Rajahmundry,	,,	28th	Nov.	,, 6th	Dec.	1856,	,, 138.
,,	4792,	,,	Masulipatam,	,,	13th		,, 22nd	Nov.	,,	,, 157.
,,	4728,	,,	Guntoor,	,,	5th		,, 18th	,,	,,	,, 149.
,,	5260,	,,	Nellore,	,,	15th		,, 23rd	Dec.	,,	,, 255.
,,	4652,	,,	Cuddapah,	,,	8th		,, 14th	Nov.	,,	,, 116.
,,	80,	,,	Bellary,	,,	30th	Dec. 1856,	,, 5th	Jan.	1857,	,, 132.
,,	5290,	,,	Kurnool,	,,	16th		,, 30th	June	,,	,, 115.
,,	4717,	,,	Chingleput,	,,	15th	Nov.	,, 16th	Dec.	1856,	,, 380.
,,	4736,	,,	North Arcot	,,	7th		,, 18th	Nov.	,,	,, 249.
,,	4484,	,,	South Arcot,	,,	31st	Oct.	,, 4th	,,	,,	,, 223.
,,	61,	,,	Tanjore,	,,	24th	Dec.	,, 5th	Jan.	1857,	,, 207.
,,	4548,	,,	Trichinopoly	,,	3rd		,, 7th	Nov.	1856,	,, 185.
,,	4868,	,,	Madura,	,,	21st	Nov.	,, 13th	Dec.	,,	,, 272.
,,	4669,	,,	Tinnevelly,	,,	8th		,, 14th	Nov.	,,	,, 357.
,,	5091,	,,	Coimbatore,	,,	3rd	Dec.	,, 5th	Jan.	1857,	,, 197.
,,	336,	,,	Do.	,,	14th	Jan. 1857,	,, 5th	June	,,	,, 6.
,,	5289,	,,	Salem,	,,	17th	Dec. 1856,	,, 30th	,,	,,	,, 167.
,,	59,	,,	Canara.	,,	18th		,, 6th	Jan.	,,	,, 140.
,,	4834,	,,	Malabar,	,,	18th		,, 25th	Nov.	1856,	,, 149.
,,	4699,	,,	Madras,	,,	14th	Nov.	,, 5th	Feb.	1857,	,, 171.

6th September 1856. On an application from the Collector of Cuddapah for an increase in the number of Carkoons and Peshcars on his Establishment, the Board proposed that 38 Carkoons should be transferred as a temporary arrangement from the Districts of Bellary, Guntoor and Nellore to that of Cuddapah the number of that class of servants in those Districts being large and apparently more than requisite ; and stated that if the Government approved of the proposal the necessary instructions would be issued to the Collectors.

In Con. 18th October 1856. 2. In the Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 13th October 1856, No. 1085, disposing of those Proceedings, the Government finding the nomenclature of the servants to vary in the different Districts, doubted whether the whole of the so called Carkoons were really of the class intended by the Board ; and called upon them to ascertain what was really the number of servants performing such duties in the Districts named, and to obtain the opinions of the Collectors concerned on the subject of the proposed transfers. Adverting also to the great difference observable in the several Districts in the number of this class of servant, the Government were likewise of opinion that a more extensive rectification than the Board proposed seemed necessary ; and accordingly desired them to report the actual number entertained in all Districts, and the number really necessary and useful.

A 3. The above order was circulated to all the Collectors ; and their replies having been received, the Board resolve to submit to Government a Statement shewing the number of Carkoons and Peshcars, with the area, population and Beriz of the several Districts. This Statement has been compiled both from the Collectors' returns and from the Civil Auditor's list of Establishment, and it is believed that the document as now submitted represents very nearly the actual numbers employed in each District, performing such minor revenue duties as are generally allotted to Carkoons and Tarrufdars.

4. It will be seen from the Statement that the number of Carkoons varies greatly in the several Districts. In ten Districts, viz. Nellore, Bellary, Guntoor, Chingleput, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, Masulipatam, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, and Cuddapah, they range from 119 to 65. In Madura and Salem there are 46 Carkoons and 43 Zillahdars respectively ; and in Canara, there

Note.—They have Peshkars in each District, but they do not appear to be the same class of servant in both cases—the rates of pay being very different.

are 35 Monigars, of whom 30 are paid from the funds allotted for the village establishment. In all other Districts except *Coimbatore* and *Malabar* in which there are no servants thus named, the numbers range from 28 to 11. The District of Chingleput consisting of an area of 2717 square miles with a revenue of 11½ lacs of Rupees has got 90 Carkoons, while North and South Arcot comprising 6580 and 5020 square miles respectively with revenues of 18½ and 26 lacs of Rupees have no more than 66 and 26 of these servants allotted to them. The same disproportion is observable in many other Districts also, and thus it seems evident that the number of each district was not originally fixed with reference to any definite principle.

5. None of the Collectors except those of Nellore, Kurnool and North Arcot are willing to reduce the number of Carkoons employed in their Districts for the purpose of their being transferred to Cuddapah, in which the want of them is represented to be much felt. Almost all of them attach much importance to the services of these officers; and declare that the number they have got is not more than what is absolutely required to meet the wants of their Districts.

6. Of those excepted, the Collector of Nellore says that if some of the present Divisions of his District are re-formed, 16 of the Carkoons can be reduced, and that that number may be made available for transfer to Cuddapah. The Officiating Agent of Kurnool was inclined to the opinion that this class of servants work more mischief than good; and suggested that if, as an assistance to both Revenue and Police Officers, they are to be continued, the number might be reduced after the Survey of the District and the pay of those kept on raised. The Collector of North Arcot considered that the services of Carkoons are of no value to his District, and that the office may be safely abolished.

7. On closely looking into the details of the present Revenue Establishment, it appears to the Board that not only a thorough reformation in the organization of all the minor Revenue Subordinate Establishments is necessary, but also a complete revision of the nomenclature of the servants generally in that Department, to bring it on a uniform footing. They do not however deem that the present is a fitting time to make an attempt of the kind, as the Talooks in the several Districts are about to undergo reformation, in order to effect a saving in the Revenue Establishment, for the purpose of introducing the enlarged system of Police throughout the Provinces; and the Board recommend that any changes be deferred till that measure shall have been completed, when the necessary alterations regarding Carkoons and other minor Revenue servants can again be brought under consideration.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Sub-Secretary.*

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, No. 393; dated 24th March 1859.

In this paper the Board of Revenue report on the subject of the classes of Revenue servants called by them Carkoons and Peshcars. The former class, though called Carkoons by the Board, bear various appellations in the different Districts, Carkoons, Peshcars, Tarafdars, Zillahdars, Summutdars, and in Canara Monigars. Servants of this class are usually in charge each of a sub-division of a Talook. Their duties are various. They are supposed to exercise a check over the Carnums by inspecting the cultivation; they assist in collecting the Revenue; they have various functions in connection with the Police, aiding in the discovery of crime and the execution of process, and holding inquests and enquiries and transmitting their proceedings to the Tahsildar; they had also much to do in the Maramut while that was under the Collector. Their pay ranges from 7 Rupees to 14, and their numbers in the several Districts vary still more as noticed in the Board's 4th para. In two Districts, Coimbatore and Malabar, there are none; in the others, the numbers range from eleven in Vizagapatam and 26 in North Arcot, to 107 in Guntoor, 108 in Bellary and 119 in Cuddapah. The opinions of the various Collectors differ not less remarkably as to the value of these servants. While most of them represent their services as useful and some even as indispensable, the Collector of North Arcot thinks that they may be safely abolished, and the late Officiating Agent in Kurnool was of opinion that they did more harm than good.

2. The Peshcars resemble the Carkoons in many respects. But they are better paid; are less numerous and more equally distributed; there being in most districts about one to each talook. Their duties are the same as those of the Carkoons, except that some Peshcars hold the powers of Police Ameen, and have the power of deciding petty Police cases, and of committing more serious ones to the Criminal Court for trial.

3. As their judgment on the whole subject, the Board express the opinion that a thorough reformation is necessary in the organization of the subordinate Revenue Establishments, as well as a revision of the nomenclature; but they recommend that this work should be postponed till the changes consequent on the introduction of the new police arrangements shall have been completed, and that till that time no change shall be made in the Carkoons.

4. In considering the subject thus brought before them, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the state of the Village establishments. It appears to them that the duties of the Carkoons, as above described, are in great part such as properly belong to the village headman. The holding of inquests and the collection of the revenue certainly belong to that functionary; and where he does his duty there can be little further need for more than an occasional inspection of the cultivation. With respect to other parts of a Carkoon's duty, his concern with the Maramut has already ceased; and his share in the pursuit of crime and the issue or execution of process, as well as his employment in taking examinations in police and criminal cases to be sent to the Tahsildar, will all terminate wherever the new police system is introduced. Thus a part of the Carkoon's work, and in some Districts a large part, viz. the Maramut, has already been taken from him; a change now actually impending, and not likely to be deferred above a few years in any District, viz. the police reform, will withdraw a very large part of his remaining work; and that which will still be left belongs properly, as it seems to Government, to the Village headman, and may be very beneficially restored to him, if the Village establishments are made efficient.

5. The present inefficiency of those establishments has repeatedly been brought before the Government as well as before the Board. The causes of it are various; the usurpation of their authority by the Carkoons; the jealousy of the Tahsildars and other talook officers; the personal inconvenience and expense often caused by an efficient performance of their duty especially in Police matters; the want of consideration for them so frequently shewn by Judicial and even Revenue officers; and the readiness on the part of Collectors to receive complaints against them; all these operate, but no doubt the most powerful of all is the absence of suitable remuneration, in consequence of the practice which has been allowed to become so general, of permitting the emoluments attached to Village officers to be treated as ordinary property, and parcelled out among all the members of the family, instead of being wholly enjoyed by the office holder. Were this cause removed, the Government do not doubt that the office of Village headman in particular, would speedily recover its former respectability and usefulness. Both the Government and the Board of Revenue have long been aware of this evil, and have endeavoured to some degree to check it; but they have not acted decidedly, and nothing material has been effected, in consequence of the opposition of the local officers. The Government is of opinion that the fit time has now come, to put a stop to this resistance, and place the Village establishments on a really efficient footing, by applying the endowments of those offices to their legitimate object.

6. The Government have never recognized these endowments to be private property, and have uniformly treated their alienation from the office as an abuse, as well as the needless multiplication of office holders with the view of allowing a larger number to claim a share in the emoluments. One headman carefully selected and adequately paid is sufficient for the duties of any village, and no more should be allowed. In like manner there should be one Carnum responsible for the duty, with liberty to employ help when necessary, out of his own emoluments, and on his own sole responsibility. The practice of allowing Carnums to write the accounts in turns, destroys all real responsibility, gives rise to endless abuses, and should no longer be permitted. Where the office Inám is very large, as occurs especially in Bellary, and members of the office bearing-family have been long in the enjoyment of parts of it; they may be allowed a life interest in their shares, full provision being made for the remuneration of the selected office holder; but where the emoluments, are not exorbitant, the whole should be devoted to their proper object. The Government wish the Board of Revenue now to

take up this subject in earnest, in view to its early settlement in accordance with the general principles above set forth. If, to this end, the Board require to obtain information from the Collectors, they will make those officers understand that it is to be furnished promptly; and that delay such as that exhibited in the replies to the reference respecting Carcoons, and in other matters lately before Government, will by no means be allowed.

7. Simultaneously with this reform of the Village establishments it is the opinion of Government that the Carkoons may be wholly abolished. They consider further that the number of these servants may be greatly reduced, even in anticipation of that reform, wherever the new Police system is introduced. Thus, of the three Districts where that system is to be first adopted, there are at present 90 Carkoons in the little District of Chingleput, 66 in South Arcot, and 26 in North Arcot. The Collectors of the first mentioned two Districts deprecate any reduction in the number of the Carkoons, and the Collector of South Arcot wishes for more. A Collector's chief Revenue servants, on whose opinion he is apt mainly to rely in such matters, will rarely admit that the existing establishments can be reduced; but the Government can appeal to more general considerations, and can balance the opinions of different officers. If there are no Carkoons in Coimbatore or Malabar, and the Collectors state that none are wanted, and if 26 are sufficient for the large District of North Arcot, and the Collector thinks that even these might be dispensed with, it cannot be credited that 90 are really needed in Chingleput. The Government are of opinion that except so far as absolutely necessary, servants of this class are a great and positive evil. Independently of their agency in keeping down the village servants, their influence at the Talook Cutcherry gives them a power of exaction which their small pay leads them to use; and the Governor in Council believes that they are often convenient instruments of extortion to superior servants. The Board will immediately apply themselves in the spirit of these remarks to the consideration of the Carkoon establishments of the three Districts above named, and the Government hope to be in possession of their views on the subject at an early date.

8. With regard to the Peshcars, it is very doubtful to Government whether these also may not be wholly dispensed with, when the Police and the Village establishments shall be reformed. At present, however, no general change seems necessary as respects this class of servants.

9. The Governor in Council fully agrees with the Board that a thorough revision of the Revenue Establishments is very desirable; and he is not of opinion that there is any good reason why this revision should not be undertaken at once. He is informed that the late Accounts Commission had collected a large body of statistics in order to such a reform of the Revenue Establishments, and that these materials are still fully available. The object of the Commission is understood to have been to classify both the Districts and the Talooks, according to revenue, population, and extent, and to fix a certain scale of Establishment for each class, both of District and of Talook. This kind of graduated uniformity has already been introduced in the Judicial Department, as well as in that of Public Works; and it would be of great service in the Revenue Department. The Board advocate the postponement of this reform till the new Police system shall have been universally introduced, but the Government are not of opinion that such postponement is at all necessary. It is true, as the Board remark, that the size of talooks is likely to be enlarged in some cases on the introduction of the new Police; but such changes will not otherwise affect the proposed reform of Establishments than to place a talook in a higher class and so give it a larger Establishment, but still one known and determined. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the earlier this reform is completed the better, and he resolves to request the Board to take it in hand without delay.

10. In some Districts there is a class of servants styled Naut Curnums, who perform duties analogous to, if not identical with, some of those of Carkoons, with other duties more like those of talook Goomastahs; but who are not borne on the Government Establishment, but are paid in some manner more or less resembling that of Village Carnums. The Board will include these servants in their enquiries, in view to determining what duties they really perform, and whether they or any of them need be retained, especially under the new and simple system of Revenue accounts. If any such servants are retained, they should be brought on the regular Establishment. The Board will take measures to ascertain whether there are any other classes of servants of similar anomalous descriptions, and will deal with any such in the same manner.

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

in the several Districts of this Presidency

Total pay.	Peshcars. Number.	Maximum and Minimum pay.	Average pay per month.	Total pay.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
240 ...	7	30 to 25	27 14	195 ...	The number here entered under the head of Carkoons are those who are generally employed in inspecting and examining the Cultivation and checking the accounts of the Curnums, many of them are also vested with the powers of a Sub. Officer of Police and perform those duties also. The returns received from many of the Collectors are neither comp'ete nor perfect and consequently the Civil Auditor's annual Moyenzabitah also has been made use of in many cases in filling up these particulars to render the Statement as complete and accurate as possible. These classes of servants are called by different names as follows; and perform more or less the same duties.
110 ...	4	20	20 ...	80 ...	
984 ...	19	35 to 15	25 4	480 ...	
618 ...	7	20 to 10	15 3	106 ...	
822 ...	9	20 to 15	17 4	155 ...	
278 ...	9	25 to 21	24 2	217 ...	
720 ...	2	21	21 ...	42 ...	Districts. Terms in use.
189 8	10	20 to 15	19 8	195 ...	Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Guntoor ..... Summutdars.
336 ..	2	24	24 ...	48 ...	Chingleput, Madura ..... Zillahdars.
720 ...	4	25	25 ...	100 ...	Cuddapah, Salem, Ganjam, Kurnool ..... Carkoons.
234 4	15	45 to 18	26 2	391 8	
587 ...	5	40 to 21	30 6	152 ...	Tinnevelly, North Arcot ..... Tarufdars.
979 4	22	40 to 10½	27 12	610 8	Nellore, Tanjore ..... Peshcars.
					South Arcot ..... Carkoons and Tarufdars.
118 ...	19	10 to 8¾	9 15	188 12	Masulipatam ..... Zillahdars and Summutdars.
460 ...	1	25	25 ...	25 ...	Bellary, Trichinopoly ..... Carkoons and Zillahdars, but in the Civil Auditors Moyenzabitah all are entered as Goomastahs for Bellary.
190 ...	11	30 to 21	22 10	249 ...	Canara ..... Monigars, 30 of these are paid from the funds allotted for the village establishment, none are entered in the Moyenzabitah.
... ...	18	24 to 17	18 7	332 8	
302		.....	... ...	... ...	Coimbatore, Malabar ..... None, but in these two districts there are 18 and 14 Peshcars respectively.
.. ..	7	35 to 30	34 4	240 ...	The number of Peshcars here entered are taken from the Moyenzabitah for the sake of information.
.. ...	14	17½ to 14	17 ...	238 ...	

Sub Secretary.

A.—List shewing the Number and Pay of Carkoo

Number.	Names of the Districts.	Number of Talooks.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Population as taken in Fusly 1266.	Beriz of Fusly 1266. Ryotwar including Extra Revenue and Interest.	Peshcush.	Total.	Carkoons. Number.	Maximum and Minimum pay.	Average pay per month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs. A.
1	Ganjam	10	1,224	5,758	9,49,747	5,56,013	4,27,136	9,83,149	20	12	12 ...
2	Vizagapatam	2	142	4,690	12,84,243	2,95,361	9,76,021	12,71,382	11	10	10 ...
3	Rajahmundry	14	820	4,501	10,81,703	16,96,730	5,89,976	22,86,706	90	12 to 8	10 15
4	Masulipatam	12	652	4,711	6,23,803	8,93,327	2,84,633	11,77,960	73	10 to 7	8 7
5	Guntoor	14	874	4,752	5,93,213	16,93,529	.....	16,93,529	107	14 to 10	11 7
6	Nellore	17	689	7,959	9,52,032	14,85,656	4,17,815	19,03,471	119	14 to 10	10 12
7	Cuddapah	15	1,754	13,298	13,51,151	24,17,633	15,198	24,32,831	65	14 to 10	11 1
8	Bellary	17	2,646	12,101	11,81,087	23,29,743	.....	23,29,743	108	12 to 10½	11 ...
9	Kurnool	8	485	3,278	2,87,726	7,96,740	.....	7,96,740	28	12	12 ...
10	Chingleput	10	1,654	2,717	6,05,221	11,68,094	1,09,778	12,77,872	90	8	8 ...
11	North Arcot	11	2,837	6,580	15,18,104	18,62,809	5,07,186	23,69,995	26	9½ to 9¼	9 ...
12	South Arcot	13	3,132	5,020	11,35,961	26,06,626	8,636	26,15,262	66	12 to 5	8 14
13	Tanjore	9	1,818	3,781	16,57,285	44,76,886	31,434	45,08,320	81	14 to 6	12 1
14	Trichinopoly	9	1,250	2,922	8,09,580	13,31,149	50,188	13,81,337	16	10 to 7	7 6
15	Madura	7	784	13,545	17,92,737	11,88,003	7,36,953	19,24,956	46	10	10 ...
16	Tinnevelly	13	1,262	5,482	13,39,374	22,03,207	3,18,738	25,21,945	70	7	7 ...
17	Coimbatore	15	1,533	8,151	11,76,831	22,71,228	28,019	22,99,247	...	.....	.....
18	Salem	16	4,893	7,499	12,68,200	15,61,451	4,58,216	20,19,667	43	14	14 ...
19	Canara	12	2,267	7,152	11,26,938	21,04,590	.....	21,04,590	35	.....	.....
20	Malabar	17	432	6,050	16,02,914	18,37,873	15,000	18,52,873	...	.....	.....

Rev. Dept.

№ 393

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 24 March 1859

Read the following
Extract from the Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue

(Fore enter 26th February 1859
№ 726)

A

In this paper the
Board of Revenue report
on the subject of the class of
of Revenue servants called
by them Carkoons & Peshcars.
The former class, though
called Carkoons by the Board
bear various appellations
in the different Districts,
Carkoons, Peshcars, Taraf
-dars, Zillahdars, Summut
-dars, and in Canara Ma
-nigars. Servants of this
class are usually in charge
each

each of a subdivision of a Talook. Their duties are various. They are supposed to exercise a check over the Tahsildars by inspecting the cultivation; they assist in collecting the Revenue; they have various functions in connection with the Police, aiding in the discovery of crime and the execution of process, and holding inquests and enquiries and transmitting their Proceedings to the Tahsildar; they had also much to do in the Maramut while that was under the Collector. Their pay ranges from 7 Rupees to 14, and their numbers in the several Districts vary still more

more as noticed in the Board's 4th para. In two Districts Coimbatore and Malabar, there are none; in the others, the numbers range from eleven in Vizagapatam and 26 in North Arcot, to 107 in Guntoor, 108 in Bellary and 119 in Cuddapah. The opinions of the various Collectors differ not less remarkably as to the value of these servants. While most of them represent their services as useful and some even as indispensable, the Collector of North Arcot thinks that they may be safely abolished, and the late Officiating Agent in Kurnool was of opinion that they did more harm than good. The

2. The Peshcars resemble the Tarkoons in many respects. But they are better paid; are less numerous and more equally distributed; — there being in most districts about one to each Talook. Their duties are the same as those of the Tarkoons, except that some Peshcars hold the powers of Police Ameen, and have the power of deciding petty Police cases, and of committing more serious ones to the Criminal Court for trial.

3 As their judgment on the whole subject, the Board express the opinion that a thorough reformation is necessary in the organization of the Subordinate Revenue Establishments as well as a

revision

revision of the nomenclature; but they recommend that this work should be postponed till the changes consequent on the introduction of the new Police arrangements shall have been completed, and that till that time no change shall be made in the Tarkoons.

4 In considering the subject thus brought before them, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the state of the village Establishments. It appears to them that the Duties of the Tarkoons, as above described, are in great part such as properly belong to the Village headman. The holding of inquests and the collection of the Revenue certainly belong to that functionary,

and where he does his duty there can be lit. the further need for more than an occasional inspection of the cultivation. With respect to other parts of a Cantoon's duty, his concern with the Warrant has already ceased; and his share in the pursuit of crime and the issue or execution of process, as well as his employment in taking examinations in police and criminal cases to be sent to the Tahsildar, will all terminate wherever the new police system is introduced. This a part of the Cantoons work, and in some Districts a large part,

Viz.

Viz. the Warrant, has already been taken from him; a change now actually impending, and not likely to be deferred above a few years in any District, Viz. the police reforming, will withdraw a very large part of his remaining work, and that which will be left belongs properly as it seems to Government, to the Village Headman, and may be very beneficially restored to him, of the Village

Establishments

Establishments are made efficient.

5. The present in-efficiency of these Establishments has repeatedly been brought before the Government as well as before the Board. The causes of it are various, the usurpation of their authority by the Cutcherry; the jealousy of the Tahsildars and other Talook Officers; the personal inconvenience and expense often caused by an efficient performance of their duty

Hampton 7 5

duty especially in police matters; the want of consideration for them so frequently shewn by judicial and even Revenue Officers; and the readiness on the part of Collectors to receive complaints against them; all these operate, but no doubt the most powerful of all is the absence of suitable remuneration, in consequence of the practice which has been allowed to become so general, of permitting the emoluments attached to village Offices to be treated as ordinary property, and parcelled out among all the members of the family, instead of being wholly enjoyed by the Office holder.

were

were this cause removed, the Government do not doubt that the Office of village head man in particular, would speedily recover its former respectability & usefulness. Both the Government and the Boards of Revenue have long been aware of this evil, and have endeavoured to some degree to check it; but they have not acted decidedly, and nothing material has been effected, in consequence of the opposition of the local Officers. The Government is of opinion that the fit time has now come, to put a stop to this resistance, and place the village establishments on

allowing it to be hereditary is a great mistake as here are - as it is not to each real wells

on a really efficient footing, by applying the endowments of those offices to their legitimate object -

6 The Government have never recognized these endowments to be private property, and have uniformly treated their alienation from the Office as an abuse, as well as the needless multiplication of Office holders with the view of allowing a larger number to claim a share in the emoluments. One head man carefully selected and adequately paid is sufficient for the duties of any village, and no more should be allowed. In like manner there should

should be one Curnum responsible for the duty, with liberty to employ helps when necessary, out of his own emoluments, and on his own sole responsibility. The practice of allowing Curnums to write the accounts in turn, destroys all real responsibility, gives rise to endless abuses, & should no longer be permitted.

Where the Office Inam is very large, as occurs especially ~~in Bellary, in Bellary, the Distrs~~ and members of the Office bearing family have been long in the enjoyment of parts of it, they may be allowed a life interest in their shares, full provision being made for the remuneration of the selected Office holder; but where the emoluments are not extraordinary, the whole should be devoted to their proper objects.

The Government wish the Board of Revenue now to take up this subject in earnest, in view to its early settlement in accordance

accordance with
the general principls
above set forth. If,
to this end,
the Board require to
obtain information
from the Collectors,
they will make those
officers understand
that it is to be fur-
nished promptly; and
that delay such as
that exhibited in the
replies to the reference
respecting Carkoons, & in
other matters lately
before Government, will
by no means be allowed.

Simultaneously
with this reform
of

of the village Esta-
blishments it is the
opinion of Govern-
ment that the Carkoons
may be wholly abolish-
ed. They consider fur-
ther that the number
of these servants may
be greatly reduced, even
in anticipation of that
reform, wherever the
new Police system is
introduced. Thus, of the
three Districts where
that system is like
first adopted, there
are at present 90
Carkoons

Carkoons in the little
District of Chingleput,
66 in South arcot,
and 26 in North
arcot. The Collectors
of the first mentioned
two Districts de-
precate any reduction
in the number of the
carkoons, and the
Collector of South
arcot wishes for
more. A Collectors'
Chief Revenue Servants
on whose opinion
he is apt mainly
to rely in

such

such matters, will rarely admit that the existing Establishments can be reduced; but the Govern-ment can appeal to more general considera-tions, and can balance the opinions of different officers. If there are no carkoons in Coimba-tore or Malabar, and the Collectors state that none are wanted, and if 26 are sufficient for the large District of North Arcot, and the Collector thinks that even these might be dispensed with, it cannot be credited that 90 are really needed in Chingleput. The Govt are of opinion that

except

except so far as absolutely necessary, servants of this class are a great and positive evil. Independently of their agency in keeping down the village servants, their influence at the Talook Cutcherry gives them a power of exaction which their small pay leads them to use; and the Governor in Council believes that they are often convenient instruments of extortion to superior servants.—

The Board will immediately apply themselves in the spirit of these remarks to the consideration of the Establishments of the three Districts above named

I presume this is the case but I know no actual number yet

b

named, and the Govt. hope to be in possession of their views on the subject at an early date.

8. With regard to the Peishcars, it is very doubtful to Government whether these also may not be wholly dispensed with, when the Police and the Village Establishments shall be reformed. At present, however, no general change seems necessary as respects this class of servants.

9. The Governor in Council fully agrees with the Board that a thorough revision

d

the size of Talooks is likely to be ~~enlarged~~ enlarged. ~~This~~ in some cases on the introduction of the new Police, but such changes will not otherwise affect the proposed reform of Establishments than to place a Talook in a higher ~~class~~ class and so give it a larger ~~Establishment~~ Establishment, but still one known and determined. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the earliest this reform is completed the better, and he resolves to request the Board to take it in hand without delay.

10. In some Districts there is a class of servants styled Naick Curnums, who perform duties analogous to if not identical with some of those of Curkoons, with other duties more like those of Talook Goomastahs; but who are not borne on the Government Establishments, but are paid in some manner more or less resembling that of village Curnums. The Board will include these servants in their enquiries, in view to determining what duties they really perform, and whether they or any of them need be retained, especially under the new

of the Revenue Establishments
is very desirable; and he
is not of opinion that
there is any good reason
why this revision
should not be under-
taken at once. He is
informed that the late
accounts Commission
had collected a large
body of statistics in
order to such a reform
of the Revenue Establish-
ments, and that these
materials are still fully
available. The object of
the Commission is under-
stood to have been to
classify both the Dis-
tricts and the Talooks,
according to Revenue,
population, and extent,
and to fix a certain
scale

scale of establishment for
each class, both of District
and of Talook. This
kind of graduated uni-
formity has already been
introduced in the Judicial
Department, as well as
in that of Public Works;
and it would be of great
service in the Revenue
Dept. The Board ad-
vocate the postponement
of this reform till the
new Police System
shall have been univer-
sally introduced,
but the Government
are not of opinion
that such postpone-
ment is at all
necessary. It is true,
as the Board remark,
that

new and simple
system of Revenue Accounts.
If any such servants
are retained, they should
be brought on the regular
Establishment. The
Board will take mea-
-sures to ascertain whether
there are any other
classes of servants of
similar anomalous
descriptions, and will
deal with any such
in the same manner.

J. Lyne

J Copy to the Bd of Rev
with 34 Enclos
Dft 25

I hope to be able
to forward you a
memorandum as
to the number of
Servants &c

Revenue 1859 Department.
Dft to Cons 1th April.

No 393.

Contract Mins of Cons:
Df 24th March /59.

[illegible]

Passing orders on the
[illegible]ct of a thorough reformation
organization of the minor
[illegible]inate Revenue Establish:
[illegible]ts as well as of a complete
[illegible]vision of the nomenclature
[illegible] the servants in that Dept:-

26-7
14-10-56

No 13 & 14-

11th March 1859