M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-23

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	489	Press ~~Mis.~~
116-17		
Dated	29 - 3 - 1860.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, for the month of March 1860.

No. 116. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 19th March 1860, No. 334:—

Approving the proposed arrangements for the Police of the Chingleput District and directing that early measures be taken for its introduction. (Vide Judicial Proceedings from 11th to 21st March 1860, Nos. 43-44.)

No. 117. ORDER THEREON, 29th March 1860, No. 489.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue for information.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

Estimates by the Inspector General of Madras Police, for the District of South Arcot.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Do. do. Coimbatore.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Do. do. Salem.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Do. do. North Canara.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Do. do. South do.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Do. do. Malabar.
(Here enter 18th May 1860.)

Memo.
(Here enter 27th April 1860.)

ORDER THEREON, 30th May 1860, No. 672.

The Inspector General of Madras Police submits estimates of the expense of the Constabulary and Village Police of the IX Districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, North and South Canara, and Malabar.

2. CONSTABULARY.—The Area, Land Revenue, and Population of each of these Districts, the Constabulary to be employed in each, Inspectors and Constables, under the several heads of Rural Police, Town Police, and Reserve, with the cost of the force of each District, are shown in the following statement.

DISTRICT.	Area square miles.	Land Revenue.	Population.	CONSTABULARY. Rural Police. Inspectors.	Rural Police. Constables.	Town Police. Inspectors.	Town Police. Constables.	Reserve Police. Inspectors.	Reserve Police. Constables.	Total. Inspectors.	Total. Constables.	Cost. Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South Arcot... ...	4,933	25,63,000	11,85,625	19	861	1	81	2	180	22	1,122	1,25,620
Coimbatore.....	8,099	22,10,588	12,27,208	18	804	3	105	3	165	24	1,074	1,26,968
Salem.....	7,610	18,13,920	13,24,200	17	941	2	75	4	158	23	1,174	1,31,420
North Canara... ...	4,300	8,65,032	4,83,336	12	849	...	45	4	150	16	1,044	1,11,880
South Canara... ...	3,480	10,72,635	6,43,602	9	526	1	30	4	148	14	704	79,040
Malabar.....	6,261	26,74,894	16,68,628	21	1,088	5	195	6	370	32	1,653	1,86,960
Total Rupees...	34,683	112,00,069	65,32,599	96	5,069	12	531	23	1,171	131	6,771	7,60,988

3. The total Constabulary Force for the six Districts will be 131 Inspectors and 6,771 Constables, in all 6,902 men. The aggregate expence will be Rupees 7,60,988 per annum.

1. *South Arcot*.....	1,250
2. *Coimbatore*.....	1,411
3. *Salem*.....	1,158
4. *North Canara*.....	800
5. *South Canara*.....	516
6. *Malabar*.....	1,205
	6,330

4. The number of Peons, including Jail Guards, now employed in the six Districts are about 6,330. A large proportion of them will be relieved by the new Constabulary. There are also 2½ Companies of Veterans serving in the District of South Arcot, and the same number in Salem. Their services will be dispensed with altogether, and they will be pensioned.

5. In Malabar, the Malabar Police Corps will be reduced to a single Company which it is hoped, may, at no distant period, be also absorbed. The detachments of regular troops have been and will be largely relieved. In the District of North Canara, not only has the considerable body of Regulars, which, in consequence of the disturbed state of the Country, was for a time kept on the Dharwar and Goa Frontier, been withdrawn, but the ordinary detachments of Native Infantry, at Sirsi 1½ Company, and at Sedashegur ½ Company have been relieved, and that at Honore 1½ Company will also be withdrawn, as soon as the lines at Mangalore can be cleared for their reception. Of the two Native Regiments at Mangalore one can be dispensed with. In South Canara, the detachment at Pootoor, 1 Company, will be relieved. In Malabar, the detachments at Palghaut, 1 Company—at Manantoddy, 1 Company, have been withdrawn, and that at Tellicherry, 1 Company, will be. Of the 2½ Companies stationed at Calicut, two have been withdrawn. The two Companies at Cochin will be withdrawn, except perhaps such a small detachment, as may be required to furnish an Honorary Guard to the Rajah. One of the two Native Regiments in the Cannanore Cantonment may also be withdrawn. In Coimbatore, two Companies at the Zila Station, and a Havildar's Guard at Wellington (Nilgiris) will be relieved.

6. In the Memorandum by the Inspector, dated 27th April 1860, showing the probable cost of the Constabulary Police, the off-set from various sources of existing outlay, *i. e.* from the reductions in General Establishment, Jail Establishment, and Magisterial contingencies, is given at Rupees 14,55,000, or, for twenty districts, or on an average Rupees 72,750 per district. This deducted from the total cost for the six districts now under submission, leaves the net aggregate cost for the whole six at Rupees 3,24,488, or, in round numbers, 3¼ lacs of Rupees. Against this, moreover, to be put the gain accruing by the disbanding of the five Companies of Veterans in the South Arcot and Salem Districts. This will be Rupees 1,10,000 irrespective of the pensions. There is further the saving reckoned by Mr. Robinson at about 12,000 Rupees per annum, which will be effected by the partial reduction of the Malabar Police Corps. The principal saving, however, arises from the extensive withdrawal of Military Detachments, and the consequent reduction of the strength of the Army, and of all the Subsidiary Departmental expenditure connected with it. The saving under this last head will be in more than the usual proportion to the reduction of the strength, in consequence of the concentration of the Troops; and the efficiency of the Army will be much promoted by the same cause.

Total cost of the six districts.....	7,60,988
Less (72,750×6).....	4,36,500
Rupees...	3,24,488

7. The Governor in Council has few remarks to make on the above scheme which he quite approves. The expense of the Constabulary for Malabar is very heavy, but looking to its large population of considerably more than a million and a half, the character of the people, and the circumstances explained by the Inspector General in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his report, the Government are convinced that a smaller force would not suffice for the due control of a District, which has been the scene of so many and such dreadful outrages; where exceptional legislation has had to be resorted to, for securing the peace of the country, and which more than any Province of Southern India demands constant and anxious attention on the part of the

Police Authorities. The proposal to reduce the Malabar Police Corps to one Company is approved, with the understanding that this Company will also be absorbed into the Constabulary at an early date, and the Government fully recognize the necessity of dividing the District into two separate Superintendentships, with the ranges proposed by Mr. Robinson.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions the estimates for the Constabulary of the six Districts at an aggregate expense of Rupees (7,60,988) seven lacs, sixty-one thousand Rupees. The Collectors of those Districts will report monthly to Government what savings they have effected in their establishment, consequent on the Police duties of their Districts being taken by the new Force, and will send a copy of each Statement to the Inspector General.

VILLAGE POLICE.

9. South Arcot.—The Mén-kávil system of Police was in full operation in South Arcot when the Province was ceded in 1801, and it was supported by the usual assignment of Inam lands, share of the crops, and village fees. In 1801-2, the system was suppressed in this District, and the whole of these ancient Police Funds were resumed and incorporated with the general Revenues, chargeable only with life annuities to the then incumbents of office, and with the cost of a small Talári establishment, intended to supplement the Village watch, where it had suffered by the resumption of the Funds, from which it was in part supported by the Mén-kávilgar.

Paragraph 5.

10. The annual Mén-kávil income resumed in 1802, amounted to Rupees 1,38,000. It has since been augmented by further resumptions, to 1½ lac of Rupees. The annuities chargeable on it are fast dropping in, and the sole charge will shortly be Rupees 13,350 the salaries, at 2½ Rupees per mensem, of the Talári establishment above referred to. This income is fairly chargeable with the cost of certain recent improvements in the condition of the general Talári Police mentioned by Mr. Robinson in paragraphs 14 and 15 of his report in addition to the above charge of Rupees 13,350 the wages of Talári appointed at the time of the suppression of the Mén-kávil system. The enfranchisement of the Katubadi Inam lands will further raise the *Katubadi* Inam Fund to Rupees 15,000.

Paragraph 6.

Paragraph 7.

The condition of the Talári and the measures proposed for their relief are described by Mr. Robinson in paragraphs 8 to 12 of his Memorandum. The scheme submitted by the Collector in 1851 and approved by Government was, that the average remuneration of the Talári should be Rupees 30 per annum, of which 12 Rupees should be paid in money and the rest in land. The revision of the Talári emoluments on this scale has been but imperfectly carried out even in the Hooloos Táluqs, while in the Manargudi and Chedumbarum Táluqs and part of Cuddalore, it has been deferred pending the new survey settlement, as affecting the Talári Inams. It must not be delayed longer, but be carried into full effect, according to the principle originally approved by Government, as speedily as possible. The cost will be Rs. 17,369 a year, but Mr. Robinson thinks that this may admit of reduction. This, as shown by him in paragraph 15, will still bring the increased charge for Talári below that estimated in 1851.

Paragraph 9.

Paragraph 10.

Paragraph 11.

In the 10 *Hooloos Táluqs, besides assignments in land to the 3rd class Talári*...	*Rs.*	10,000 0 0
In Manargudi, Chedumbarum and Cuddalore...	,,	7,369 0 0
Rupees...		17,369 0 0

11. The 3,213 villages in South Arcot are to be distributed into 340 village circles with the same number of Village Inspectors. Their salaries at Rupees 42 each per annum, are Rupees 14,280 a year, which is sanctioned.

Paragraph 13.

12. The cost of all these arrangements, as shown by Mr. Robinson at the conclusion of his report, falls much within the income of the Mén-kávil Fund on which it is rightly chargeable.

13. Coimbatore.—There are in Coimbatore 1,503 villages and 4,988 hamlets which will be distributed into 275 village circles, each presided over by a Village Inspector. The cost of these will be Rupees 11,550 per annum, which is sanctioned.

Paragraph 6.

14. The condition of the Village Police in this District appears to be most wretched. Their former emoluments were all resumed by the Mahomedan Rulers of the Country. On the assumption of the country by the British, no improvement in their condition took place, and no public provision was made for the Talári at the settlement of 1804-5, although a certain deduction from the estimated produce was allowed to meet the claims of the village *Revenue* Establishment. The state of the Talári Police continued for years to be *the* crying evil of the District. In 1844 an attempt was made to improve it by the assignment to the Taláris of waste land as Inám, in addition to the private fees which they received from their villages. The settlement did not realize the expectations entertained, and practically the condition of the Talári was little bettered. The basis taken viz., a rate equal to one-half of the petty Inám of another menial village officer, was too varying, and in many cases reduced the extent of the holding to so small an area that no internal arrangement could be made, and the piece of land was too small to be worth cultivating. But the main obstacle was that no really good land was procurable. Land that had laid waste for half a century could not be cultivated by poor village drudges without capital or leisure. In some instances the Mányagárs or other Rayats were induced to register part of their own holdings as Talári Inám, of which they pay the Revenue to the Talári, but in most cases the Ináms created in 1846-47 remain in a great measure waste, and the income then assigned to the Talári is often rather nominal than real. The condition of the Coimbatore Talári is probably as miserable as ever, and to this circumstance is to be attributed the fact that in no district in the Presidency has crime been more rife, and detection less successful.

Paragraph 8.

Paragraph 11.

15. In 1853 the miserable condition of the Village Watchers, was again brought before the Government. The Magistrate then proposed to remunerate the Village Watcher establishment at the rate of 30 Rupees per annum to each Watcher, exclusive of village fees which he considered could not be realized, and he advocated a payment in money alone, and that the newly created Ináms should be abolished. There was an increased cost to the State of Rupees 33,000. The Government admitting the necessity of immediate remedial measures, refused, however, to abandon so reasonable a public cess as the village fees, and pointing out that it would be found on enquiry that there is an established rate for these fees in every village where they exist, at so much a plough or other measure, according to some local scale, suggested the commutation of these fees at a liberal rate, and directed that the Collector should ascertain in what mode the fees are now regulated and how the conversion may be most conveniently made. This enquiry has not yet been instituted, and will no doubt be attended with some difficulty; but if systematically undertaken, backed by the legislative powers now so urgently required in this respect throughout the country, and be carried back to a time when the people had not learnt so effectually to ignore the ancient customary demands on them, it will probably, Mr. Robinson thinks, develope a much larger fund than that ascertained at the partial and incomplete enquiry of 1847. Further correspondence has taken place, but nothing has been done to improve the condition of the Talári. It is clear however that the subject can no longer be evaded. The local Police, says Mr. Robinson, will be constituted from the races so long exercising the calling; but it is obvious that it must be a stipendiary one. He agrees with the Magistrate that the newly created Ináms should be resumed. He thinks that the fees should be collected by the public Officers and the Taláris paid wholly in cash. The village establishment of Coimbatore has however long been numerically too weak for the duty to be performed. The villages are very extensive (average area 5·2 square miles) and many villages have even 10 or 15 hamlets attached to them (the average is 3 to each village.) To admit therefore of their all being adequately watched, and to provide a Village Police for the Nilgiri Hills and the Palepat

Paragraph 13.

Paragraph 14.

and Shrotriam villages, the present establishment must be augmented to the extent of 300 men. It will be necessary to pay each man 36 Rupees per annum, and the additional Watchers will be selected exclusively from Talári races. The expence after deducting the value of the Ináms and the village fees will be Rupees 44,373, which however can scarcely be deemed the whole charge involved, for much of the Inám land is waste and probably uncultivable, and the realization of the village fees may be difficult. But, whatever may be the cost, it must be borne, if this large and important Province is to have an efficient Police at all. The Government therefore sanction the appointment of 1,947 Taláris on a monthly salary of Rupees 36 each per mensem. The Collector will resume the Ináms and report further on the village fees through the Board of Revnue. The Taláris will of course be solely under the orders of the Inspector General and his Officers, and will be exclusively occupied in Police duties.

Paragraph 15.

16. Salem.—The Government sanction the proposed arrangement for throwing the Salem District into convenient village circles, and the payment of the 249 Inspectors at a cost of Rupees 10,458. The Inspector General is not yet in a condition to report fully on the Village Police generally.

Paragraph 5.

17. Canara, North and South.—A village system of Police as it is understood in other parts of India, can scarcely be said to exist in Canara. The existing Local Establishments—they can scarcely be termed Village Establishments—have been organized rather with reference to the Revenue wants of the Province, than with a view to the protection of life and property. The Shambhoges or Revenue Accountants, Potails, Heads of Villages, and Ugranies, or Village Peons, attached to the Maganies, or Sub Divisions of Táluqs, are very inadequately paid. The villages in Canara are very large and the body of Potails is sufficiently numerous, but the pay is so inadequate that were they reduced to one-fourth the present number, the pay enjoyed by each would still be no more than is reasonable. As regards the Ugrani, one-half of the Maganies have no more than one Ugrani each, and the pay of this class of Revenue menials (Rupees 26¾) per annum is below the reasonable average. Nothing, therefore, either in men or money, is to be got from present local Establishments to furnish the indispensable local Police Watcher Establishment.

South Canara, paragraph 7.

Paragraph 8.

18. The exceeding inadequacy of the Village Police Establishment in Canara was forcibly represented by the Collector Mr. F. N. Maltby in 1854, he pointed out the very disadvantageous position in which the Province had been left in regard to local establishments, as compared with every other District throughout the Presidency—for, 1st, no alienation from the Land Revenue in the shape of service Inám (or tax free) land existed; whereas in other Districts these are very large. Ináms had all been resumed by the Mahomedan rulers, and had become incorporated with the Land Revenue, secondly, he pointed out, that whereas in other Districts large deductions from the estimated gross produce had been left in the hands of the people for the support of their Village Institutions and Village Police, the stipend of the Village Establishment of Canara was miserable. He proposed to place the Village Police Establishment on a reasonably fair footing as regards numbers and emoluments, by supplementing the Potail and Ugrani pay or establishment to the extent of Rupees 57,000. In reviewing Mr. Maltby's report, the Board of Revenue "strongly recommended that an addition should be made to the number of Ugranis proposed by Mr. Maltby, so that one might be attached to each Potail," at a further cost of Rupees 32,000. And in their review, the Government expressed their concurrence with the recommendation of the Board; observing "that it is to this class of village servant that the Magistrate must look for the information and service requisite for the maintenance of an efficient Police, and it is therefore of some importance that the limits of his duties should not be too much extended."

Paragraph 9.

	No.	*Increased charge.*
Potail	1,500	42,278
Ugrani	746	14,417
	Rupees...	56,695

Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 20th October 1855, Revenue Department, No. 1171.

Paragraph 11. 19. The Inspector General now proposes to divide both North and South Canara into convenient village circles, to each of which will be appointed a Village Inspector and 3 Village Watchers or Police
Paragraph 12. Ugranis. The arrangement is shown in the following table :

	Area.	Population.	No. of Villages	No. of Village Circles.	Area of each Village Circle. Area.	Population.	No. of Village Inspectors.	No. of Village Watchers.	Cost.
Southern Division.....	3,480	6,22,258	1,088	161	22	3,864	161	483	24,110
Northern Division.....	4,300	4,30,699	1,178	175	24	2,461	175	525	26,250
	7,780	10,52,957	2,266	336	....	.....	336	1,008	50,360

There will be 161 Village circles with as many Village Inspectors for the Southern Division and 175 for the Northern. In the former they will be of an average area of 22 square miles and population of 3,864, in the latter of 24 square miles and 2,461 souls. The cost per annum will be for South Canara 24,110, for North Canara 26,250, total Rupees (50,360) fifty thousand three hundred and sixty, being below the estimate drawn up by Mr. F.
Paragraph 13. Maltby and still more below that of the Revenue Board and of Government. Arrangements it would appear having been made for giving immediate effect to these measures. The Government sanction them and desire that they may be vigorously proceeded with.

20. Malabar.—A village system, as understood throughout India, never existed in Malabar. The great bulk of the people reside scattered on their farms and
Paragraph 9. in their garden huts. There are several large towns on the coast, but in rural Districts, beyond an occasional Mopla Bazar and the Agrahárams of foreign Brahmins, there is no clustering of houses together in a manner answering to the village of India generally. The word village is not used. There is no
Paragraph 10. District in India in which the local establishments are of more consequence to the peace and well-being of the people and Province, more indispensable in a Police point of view, than in Malabar. The scattered condition of property and of the residences of the people gives great facility to crime, presents serious obstacles to its prevention and detection, and increases the difficulty of observing and becoming acquainted with the habits and intentions of its ill-disposed and *dangerous* classes.

21. The present *joint Police and Revenue* Establishment is an *Amshom* Establishment. An *Amshom* (subdivision of a Hobli or Nad) contains, on the average of the District, 5 Desham (villages) and about 4,000 inhabitants each. To each such *Amshom* there is one *Adhigári* or *Potail*, one Accountant (*Menon*) and two *Kávilgárs* each receiving a stipend as shown in the margin, at a cost of about 84,000 Rupees per annum. The cost of this Establishment is really borne by the people alone. When the settlement of Malabar was made, in 1793-96, an additional cess of 10 per cent. was added to the revenue demand of each payer of land revenue throughout the District (except in the 4 Northern Táluqs

Adhigári each 5½ *Rupees per mensem.*
Accountant „ 7 „ „
Kávilgár „ 2 „ „
432 *Adhigári* *Rupees* 27,090.
428 *Accountant* „ 35,940.
876 *Kávilgárs* „ 21,024.
84,060.

and in Wainád) to meet these local charges. These charges are not met as in other Districts, by a joint contribution of the state and people. The amount is collected with the revenue and is disbursed in the form of a monthly stipend to the local Officers. The collection under this head amounted in 1857-58 to Rupees 84,112.

Paragraph 11. 22. The arrangement proposed by Mr. Robinson is to divide the District into 268 Village circles of an average area of 23·6 square miles and population of 6,191. To each circle will be appointed a Village Inspector or Police Adhigari on Rupees 50 per annum and with from 2 to 4 Kavilgars on 3½ Rupees each per mensem. The total cost will be Rupees (44,916) forty-four thousand nine hundred and sixteen which the Government sanction. The Collector is making simultaneous reductions in the number of his Amshoms, and consequently of the local Revenue establishment, a measure which would place a fair proportion of their cost at the credit of the Police. The Government understand from Mr. Robinson that the amount thus to be placed to his credit will be at least Rupees 20,000, which will reduce the actual cost of the revised Village establishment of Malabar to Rupees 25,000.

23. Resolved that Mr. Robinson's Reports with the above proceedings be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India and to the Supreme Government.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
„ Civil Auditor.
„ Accountant General.
„ Military Department.
„ Inám Commissioner.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Magistrate of

Exd. F. Cartledge.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Mufasil Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 18th February 1860.

1. I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police of the District of Changalpet.

2. The following Statement shows the proposed arrangement, with its cost, in abstract, the fuller information will be found in Appendix A.

NAME OF TALOOK.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Beriz.	Constabulary. No. of Police parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ration to Population.	Ratio to Area.	Cost.
Poneri		550	72,471	1,67,909	4	3	3	2	60	62	1168·8	8·8	7,600
Tiruvalur		280	68,864	1,72,193	3	1	2	1	45	46	1497·6	6·0	5,150
Striperambuduru		700	1,00,070	2,93,519	7	4	7	2	105	107	935·2	6·5	11,650
Sydapet		350	1,00,457	1,88,291	9	6	8	2	135	137	732·2	8·5	14,350
Changalpet		480	88,096	1,85,404	5	3	6	2	75	77	1144·8	6·3	8,950
Maturántakam		630	1,35,551	3,06,378	6½	4	7	3	98	101	1342·	6·9	12,120
Total	2,339	3,010	5,65,509	13,14,694	34½	21	33	12	518	530	6821·	5·6	59,820
TOWN POLICE.													
Kanchipuram			30,700		2			1	30	31			3,800
St. Thomas' Mount			15,000		2			1	30	31			3,800
Total			45,700		4			2	60	62			7,600
Huzur Treasury Office					1			1	15	15			1,350
Jails					4½			1	68	69			7,220
Magistrate's Courts and Sessions					1			1	15	16			2,450
Head Quarters and Reserve					3			2	45	47			6,250
Total					9½			4	143	147			17,270
Grand Total		3,010	6,11,209	13,14,694	48	21	33	18	721	739	6821·	34	84,690

No. of Peons, &c., on the Establishment of the Collector and Magistrate	933
Jail Establishment—say	75
Commissariat	68
Total	1,076

Military.
Gandi.—1 *Havildar's Guard.* } 3 *reliefs.*
1 *Naique's do.*
Changalpet.—¼ *of Co. of Veterans.*

The Force will consist of 18 Inspectors and 721, Constables at a cost of Rupees 84,690 per annum. The whole bears a ratio of one man to 805 of the population; and the cost is about 2 Annas per head per annum. The marginal statement shows the number of Peons now under the Collector and Magistrate and attached to the Jail, most of whom will be relieved, the strength of Military detachments and guards, and of the Commissariat Police at the Mount.

3. The Force proposed is considerable; but the most careful dispositions have been made in consultation with the Magistrate with a view to keeping it on a low scale. The facts that this District surrounds Madras, and has within it the large Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount with Palaveram and Punamali, that it is intersected in all parts by the many much travelled roads converging to Madras, that it in some parts has a troublesome Pariah population, and

* *General District Credit*.....	*Rupees*	67,420
Jail Establishment.....	„	3,000
Commissariat Police.....	„	4,000
	Rupees...	74,420

that it includes several of the stations along the Railway line, have all constrained us to estimate liberally. The cash credit, as per margin,* however, obtained within the District will nearly cover the charge, irrespective of the large relief to the Military, for which credit must be taken.

4. Head-quarter of the Constabulary to be at the Mount.—The different items of estimate require no remark. In consultation with the Magistrate I recommend that so soon as the Commissariat Police is made over to the Constabulary, the Head-quarters of the Police should be transferred to St. Thomas' Mount. This will be sufficiently near the Magistrate's Head-quarters for easy communication; and the Superintendent will be at hand to communicate with the Commanding Officer, and watch those delicate relations which, at first at least, subsist between the Police and Military.

VILLAGE POLICE.

5. Village Inspector.—The villages of the Changalpet District are very small as regards both area and population, and in forming village circles several may be clubbed together. The following Statement gives an abstract of the proposed arrangement, the number of village circles, and the cost of the Village Inspector grade.

No. of Villages.	No. of Village Circles.	Average area, &c., of each Village Circle.		Village Inspectors.	
		Area.	Population.	No.	Cost.
2,321	202	10·4	4,900	202	8,484

The Estimate has been made on the lowest possible scale; for immediately around Madras the area of the village circles must be small and the number of Inspectors must be increased. Each village Inspector will have on an average 11 villages and 17 Taláris to look after under the above arrangement. The increase is properly a charge against the Ménkável fund, arising from resumptions which took place in 1802. Accurate accounts of this fund are in course of preparation; but it does not, I believe, fall much short of a lac of Rupees per annum.

6. Talari Police.—I am not so fully informed on the subject of the village Talári Police of this District as I could wish; and shall submit a separate report so soon as it is more fully investigated. This is, however, of the less importance as the funds in the District are large, and no assistance can be required of the State if only a less wasteful system in regard to their administration than has now crept in, can be adopted. No increase is proposed with my present information.

7. Number of Talari.—The following abstract Statement shows the condition of the Talári Police.

No. of Villages.	Talári.		Emolument.		
	No. of registered.	No. of serving	Inám.	Fees.	Total.
2321	4,727	3,489	30,353	63,122	93,475

N. B.—There is some difference in the accounts as regards the amount of the fees; they have been estimated in returns made to the Board of Revenue as high as 89,000 *Rupees per annum.*

Thus, there is a *registered* Talári to every 136 inhabitants; but 1238 are not even nominally serving. However, there is said to be one serving man to every 168 of the population. For a well conducted and active Police service these are proportions wholly unreasonable. I believe that half the number of men, were they really devoting their time to the Service and its duties, would more than suffice; while a saving of labor and expense to the country would be effected. This matter has been carefully examined by the Superintendent, and he estimates that 2,064 men would give to all villages a liberal Establishment.

8. Emoluments of Talari.—This unnecessarily numerous body annually divides amongst them fully one lac of Rupees, in Inám land and village fees, a sum which would give an average annual emolument of Rupees 27-8 to each of the 3,500 men said to be serving; but its distribution is most unequal. The following table classifies the serving men according to the rate of emolument of each.

Rates of annual emolument.	No. of Talári.	Amoupt received by this class.	Average per Talári.
Under Rs. 20.....	2,214	40,632	18 4 3
„ „ 36.....	389	21,631	32 7 6
Above „ 36.....	808	40,211	49 12 3

It will be seen that 2,214 (two thousand two hundred and fourteen) receive on an average Rupees 18-4-3 per annum; while 808 receive on the average about 50 Rupees per annum. If the subject of the Talári Police of Changalpet District can be re-considered with a view to its reduction within reasonable and *necessary* limits, and the Talári Police Fund can be administered on the ordinary principles of dealing with *wages* of labor, the existing emoluments, now frittered away amongst this unnecessarily large and unmanageable body, would give an annual salary of 45 to 50 Rupees to every man that can be *usefully* employed—no pecuniary aid could be required from Government; while it would take 25,000 Rupees to make up the deficiency to 2,214 men. The Talári Police will be taken over with its existing conditions, and we must look to administrative arrangement for its improvement. The fees are collected with the Revenue and are included in the Pattah.

Order thereon, 19th March 1860, No. 334.

The District of Chingleput contains 2359 villages, has an area of 3010 square miles, a population of 6,11,209 souls, and yields a revenue of Rupees 13,14,694. There are only two towns in it of much importance, Conjeeveram and Saint Thomas' Mount.

	Population.
Conjeeveram.....	30,700
St. Thomas' Mount.....	15,000

2. The Constabulary force proposed by Mr. Robinson consists of 18 Inspectors and 721 Constables, total 739, and will cost Rupees 84,690 per annum. It bears a ratio of one Policeman to every 827 of the population, and the expense is about 2 Annas a head per annum.

It is thus to be distributed:—

	No. of Police parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ratio to population.	Ratio to area.	Cost.
Allocated Rural Police.....	34½	21	33	12	518	530	1,067	5·6	59,820
Town Police.....	4	...	...	2	60	62	...	...	7,600
Reserve.....	9½	...	...	4	143	147	...	...	17,270
Total.....	48	21	33	18	721	739	1,067	5·6	84,690

No. of Peons, &c. on the Establishment of the Collector and Magistrate.....	933
Jail Establishment, say.....	75
Commissariat.....	68
Total...	1,076

Military.

Guindy.—1 *Havilder's Guard.* } 3 *reliefs.*
1 *Naigue's do.* }

Chingleput.—½ *of Company of Veterans.*

* *General District credit, i. e., sum obtained by reductions in the present Establishment*...	*Rs.*	67,420
Jail Establishment...	„	3,000
Commissariat Police...	„	4,000
	Rs...	74,420

4. The number of peons now under the Collector and Magistrate, and attached to the Jail, most of whom will be relieved, the strength of Military Detachments and Guards and of the Commissariat Police at the Mount, are as per margin.

5. The proposed force has been estimated for liberally, because the Chingleput District surrounds Madras, has within it the large Cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount with Palaveram and Poonamallee, is interesected in all parts by the many much travelled roads converging to Madras, has in some parts a troublesome Pariah population, and includes several of the Stations along the Railway line. "The Cash credit as per margin,* however, obtained within the District, will nearly cover the charge, irrespective of the large relief to the Military, for which credit must be taken."

6. In consultation with the Magistrate, the Inspector recommends that so soon as the Commissariat Police is made over to the Constabulary, the Head quarters of the Police should be transferred to Saint Thomas' Mount. This is apppoved.

VILLAGE POLICE.

7. The 2,321 villages in the Chingleput District, will be divided into 202 village circles, of an average area of 10·4 square miles, and population of 4,900. The annual cost for the 202 Inspectors, one for each village circle, will be Rupees 8,484. This is properly a charge against the Ménkável fund, arising from resumptions which took place in 1802. Accurate accounts of this fund are in course of preparation, but it does not, Mr. Robinson believes, fall much short of a lac of Rupees per annum.

8. Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Memo. treat of the Talári Police, on which however the present information is defective, and a separate report is promised hereafter.

9. Their present condition is as follows:—

No. of Villages.	Talari.		Emolument.		
	No. of registered.	No. of serving.	Inám.	Fees.	Total.
2,321	4,727	3,489	30,353	63,122	93,475

It is calculated by the Superintendent of the District, that 2064 men would give to all villages a liberal establishment.

10. The Honorable the Governor in Council considers the arrangements proposed by the Inspector General for the Police of the Chingleput District, as above summarized, to be judicious, and thinks that the force proposed to be entertained is no more than sufficient. He therefore sanctions the estimated expenditure at a total cost as per margin, of Rupees ninety-three thousand, one hundred and seventy-four per annum—but at a net present increase of expenditure, after allowance for the saving shown in the margin of paragraph 5—but not including saving in the Military Department, of Rupees eighteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four yearly. He directs that early measures be taken for the introduction of the New Police, for relieving the Military Guards, and for the reductions in the District Jail and Commissariat Establishment from which the larger portion of the expense is to be provided. The Inspector General will report from time to time the progress made in carrying out both these objects. The reductions which can be effected in the Native Troops in consequence of the change will be considered in the Military Department.

Constabulary	*Rupees*	84,690
Village Inspector	"	8,484
Saving	"	74,420
Net Increase, Rupees		18,754

11. Mr. Robinson will report hereafter his proceedings in reference to the Talári Establishment.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
" Magistrate of Chingleput.
" Revenue Department.
" Military Department.
" Civil Auditor.
" Accountant General.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Revenue 1860 Dept.
Proc. of Govt 31st March

No. 629.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt in the Judicial Department.

Dated 19th
Recd 26th } March 1860.

Approving the proposed arrangements for the Police of the Chingleput Distt and directing that early measures be taken for its introduction -

No 116 & 117

No 489-29 Mar 60 Municl

With an Order L

No. 489

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue for information.

Fort St. Geo. } L Maltby
29 March 1860 }

6 Copies - Board of Rev:
with Proc. Jud. Dept. No. 334

Copy 29th