

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	576	Press
	91-92	~~Mis.~~
Dated	5-4-	1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

No. 91. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1860, No. 1,199:—

Read letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 20th February 1860, No. 26.

(In Con. 24th February 1860, No. 859.)

In the above letter the Collector of Madura submits the information called for by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation, 26th March 1859, Revenue, Department, No. 407, regarding the necessity for continuing to employ six Tandalgárs and

Toties on Rupees 2 each monthly in the Tenkarai Tálug of that District.

Kombai. Tenkarai. 2. Mr. Clarke states that these servants are required
Gudalur. Mémangalam. in the four villages noted in the margin.

3. The first three of these villages contain large tracts of dry land which have never been properly surveyed; the fields are extensive and much sub-divided, and seldom cultivated in two consecutive years. The last village is also large, the area being nearly 6,000 kánis.

4. The cultivation in all these villages has increased since the survey, but this is particularly the case in Gudalur, where it has risen from 137 to 3,789 kánis.

5. The village Officers are numerous but their allotment does not appear to have been regulated by the relative importance, &c., of the villages. Their emoluments are greatly sub-divided and some of them are unprofitable. The ináms of those who refused to do duty were not attached, apparently because the greater portion of the land has remained uncultivated.

6. Mr. Clarke proposes two measure:—

i. To re-assess the land and employ two Tandalgárs and two Toties in each village on salaries of 2 Rupees each monthly; or

ii. To grant 82 kánis of good in lieu of the same extent of unproductive land and to grant in addition 73 kánis of fresh land assessed at Rupees 153, as shown in the enclosures of his letter.

7. Mr. Clarke prefers the first alternative, but the Board presume that Government will not wish any change to be made in the way of addition to emoluments, until the subject has been considered by Mr. Pelly. In this case the substitution of productive for unproductive land and the continuance of the grant of 12 Rupees monthly already sanctioned up to the close of Fasli 1268 would be the most convenient arrangement.

8. The Board certainly think, however, that the ináms of those Officers who refuse to do duty at all, should be assessed.

9. They also wish the Collector to report whether he cannot arrange for a temporary survey of these and any other similarly circumstanced villages. The present state of affairs is obviously very unsatisfactory as regards both Government and the people, and a remedy cannot be applied too soon. The regular survey may not reach the District for years, but a temporary survey, sufficiently accurate for present purposes, might be effected, and would do more to place matters on a proper footing than merely improving the condition of a few of the village servants.

10. Resolved that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted for the consideration and Orders of Government.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, Secretary.

No. 92. ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1860, No. 546.

In sanctioning* a charge amounting to Rupees (12) Twelve per mensem up to Fasli 1,268, for payment of six persons employed in measuring cultivation in the Tenkarai Tálug of the Madura District, Government requested explanation on certain points. This the Board now furnish.

* 26th March 1859, No. 407.

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

2. There are it appears four† villages, of which the area is large, containing extensive tracts of land which have never been properly surveyed; and from the fields being also large and seldom cultivated two years in succession, constant measurements are required; the villages are growing in size and importance yearly; the Officers are numerous, but the duties are heavy and the emoluments so sub-divided and insufficient that it is not worth their while to continue doing the duties of their several offices when other more remunerative employments are open to them.

3. The measures proposed by the Collector are, either to re-assess the Inám lands and employ two Tandalgárs and two Toties in each village on salaries of 2 Rupees each monthly; or to grant good in lieu of unproductive Inám land, and in addition to make a fresh grant of new land as Inám, viz., 73 kánis assessed at Rupees 153.

4. The Government, however, agree with the Board (paragraph 7) that the simplest course will be to give good land in exchange for the worthless Inám, and also to continue for the present the grant of 12 Rupees per mensem hitherto allowed. It appears from the Collector's report that much of the Mányam land is held by persons not doing duty; the whole should now be made over to the individuals nominated for the duty by the Collector.

5. The above arrangement will be in force until the whole subject of village emoluments has been finally decided upon.

6. The Board will be good enough to submit the information called for in paragraph 9 when received.

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

IN CON. 24TH FEBRUARY 1860, No. 859.

From T. CLARKE, Esq., Collector of MADURA,

dated Madura, 20th February 1860, No. 26.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 26th March last, communicated with the Board's Proceedings of the 6th April, I have the honor to submit two Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, the former shewing, among other particulars, that the services of the servants employed on the 12 Rupees sanctioned by the Board, under date the 19th November 1855, are required in the four villages noted marginally in the taluq of Tenkare, and the latter exhibiting the lands proposed to be granted to village officers in lieu of their unprofitable inams.

2. Three of these villages, Kombe, Gudalur and Tenkare contain large tracts of dry land, which have never been properly surveyed, being at the time of survey covered with dense jungle.

3. These lands are seldom cultivated two years consecutively. They have no boundary marks, are divided into such large stals or fields which are occupied and sub-divided among many cultivators, that it is necessary they should be annually measured.

4. The cultivation of these three villages at the time of the survey and during the last year is given in the margin. Much of the land lies among the mountains, the assessment is light, the soil is rich and the villages growing in size and importance yearly.

5. Parties from the Tinnevely district and the neighbouring taluqs take up land in Gudalur; and Kombe, as its name implies, is a valley in the hills.

6. The outlying lands of these villages are far from the villages, some as far as 10 miles distant:

7. In Gudalur, several new hamlets have sprung up, the ryots emigrating from the chief town, reside in the newly formed hamlets that they may be near their cultivation.

8. The village of Melmungalum is a large and rich village lying on the banks of Varaganathi. It has much nansey lands and the punsey, though not extensive as in the other villages above enumerated, is abundant. The ayakut of this village is computed to be kanis 5,959, of which is nansey 746 and punsey 5,213. The cultivation at the survey and last year is given in the margin.

9. The village staff of these villages at the time of the survey, and as it now stands, is given below:—

	As per survey account.				As per the settlement account, Fusly 1263.			
	Kombe.	Gudalur.	Melmungalum.	Tenkare.	Kombe.	Gudalur.	Melmungalum.	Tenkare.
Nattame.....	13	1	13	10	10	1	8	5
Karanam.....	*	1	3	2	1	2	3	2
Tandal.....	12	1	3	5	11	2	3	1
Toti.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Madari.....	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...
Niraniken.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
Notem.....	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...

10. The duties of the petty village officers are heavy; many more remunerative ways of obtaining a livelihood present themselves at Gudalur and Kombe than by discharging the duties of tandal or toti or madari on the proceeds of the maniam lands allowed to such offices.

11. The tandalkar, as his name implies, is a collector of money. There is enough to be done in the way of collecting the kists in Kombe, Gudalur and Tenkare, to employ the whole time of the tandals. The toties and madaries are the persons employed to measure the lands.

* The faisal chitta does not shew the number or names of the karanams in Kombe at survey.

12. The pattas in Gudalur amount to 782; those in Kombe to 1,174; those in Melmungalum to 640; those in Tenkare to 958; and when it is recollected that many of these patta holders live at a great distance from the chief town and that often the tandal has to go over the mountains to collect the kists, it will not be considered that the maniam granted him in three villages noted in the margin is large, for he is under the necessity of keeping two or three persons to help him in his work.

13. The tax on the land granted to the toti is only Rupees 11-4-3 in Kombe and Rupees 5-1-6 in Melmungalum, that for the madari in Kombe is Rupees 22-4-1 and in Melmungalum it is Rupees 5-1-6.

14. It will be observed that the tandal maniam of Kombe is divided among 11, giving Rupees 0-8-10 each, that of Gudalur among two giving Rupees 1-11-10 each per mensem, and that of Tenkare held by one gives Rupees 1-12-3 each per mensem.

15. The toti maniam of Kombe held by one person gives less than 1 Rupee per mensem.

16. The madari maniam held by two less than 2 Rupees per mensem.

17. The toti maniam of Melmungalum held by one gives about $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per mensem, and that of madari held by one person less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem.

18. But it will be seen also that the lands are said to be worn out, they have not been cultivated for years.

19. It does not appear that the maniams of the recusant officers have been attached, though the greater portion of them have remained uncultivated. The cultivated lands have been enjoyed by the holders of the offices.

20. I would propose that the land be incorporated and that two tandalkars and two toties be employed in each of these villages on a salary of 2 Rupees per mensem.

21. Should the Government not sanction a money payment, I would recommend lands to the extent of kanis 82, as 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ as be granted in lieu of the unproductive land shewn in Table No. 2, and that additional lands to the extent of kanis 73, as 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ as 1, assessed at Rupees 153-13-5, as shewn in Table, No. 1, be granted to the village officers in the proportions shewn in column 13 of the Table.

Enc. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Statement shewing the inam and money allowance enjoyed by the tandalgars and others, and the inam recommended to be granted additionally in the Kombe and other villages.

Enc. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Statement of lands proposed to be given to village officers in lieu of their inams which have become uncultivable in the district of Madura.

Ed. J. Tulloch.

No 546
Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 5th April 1860.

Read the following Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue

Submitting information
regarding the employ-
ment of certain tandal-
gars and toties in the
Madura District.

Here entered March
1860. No. 1199

26 March 1860. No. 407.

In sanctioning a charge amounting to Rs (2) twelve per mensem up to Feb. 1268, for payment of six persons employed in measuring cultivation in the Tenkare Taluqa of the Madura District, Government requested explanation on certain points. This the Board now furnish.

Kombai
Gudalur
Tenkari
Melmungalum

2 There are it appears four villages, of which the area is large, containing large tracts of land which have never been properly surveyed, and from the fields being also large & seldom cultivated in two successive years, constant measurements are required: the villages are growing in size and importance yearly; the officers are numerous,

but the duties are heavy and the emoluments so subdivided and insufficient that it is not worth their while to continue doing the duties of their several offices when other more remunerative employments are open to them.

3. The measures proposed by the Collector are, either to re-assess the miam lands and employ two Dandalgas and two Doties in each village on salaries of 2 Rs. each monthly: or to grant good in lieu of unproductive ~~the~~ miam land, and in addition to make a fresh grant of new land as miam: viz 73 kams assessed at Rs. 153-

4. The Government however agree with the B. (para 7) that the simplest course will be to give good land in exchange for the worthless miam, ~~land~~, and also to continue for the present the grant of 12 Rupees per measure hitherto allowed. ~~After this arrangement has been carried out, and~~

It appears from the Collector's report that much of the miam land is held by persons not doing duty: the whole should now be made over to the individuals nominated for the duty by the Collector.

~~it becomes necessary to do so, the means of those officers who refuse to do duty at all should be provided.~~

5. The above arrangement will be in force only until the whole subject of village emoluments has been finally decided upon.

6. The Board will be good enough to submit the information called for in para 9 when received.

11 Copies to the Magistrate
1 - District Officer
3 - Civil Audit

M. H.
Dy. Mag. P. H.
J. H.

1880 no 35-36
1-4-59

2 No 546

Revenue 1860-1861
No. of you 1860-1861

No. of the Madras Govt
25th April 1860.

No 1792

Regarding the
consequence of certain
landed in hand to the
in the Madras District.

at Madras 1860