

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	723	Press
		~~Mis.~~
	74-75	
Dated	7-5-	1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

No. 74. Read the following letter from C. PELLÉY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th April 1860, No. 243 :—

1. Having received the replies from the Collectors of the Maritime Districts to my circular of 16th August 1859, I am now able to suggest certain alterations which I think will be found improvements, in the present Establishments of the Salt Department, which I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. There is a great variety in the scale of remuneration of the Servants of this Department, as well as in the number of persons employed and in the designation of the several Officers.

3. A few years ago the Establishments in the Northern Circars were revised, and a better salary given to the Superintendents, but this was done at the expense of the reduction of some of the Salt Manufactories. *See Minutes of Consultation, 10th May 1856, No. 481.* The scheme was not carried out generally, as the question of Salt Excise was then pending.

4. The improvement of the Salt Revenue is now occupying the attention of the Board of Revenue and Government; and until the manufacturing stations for each District and Sale Depôts are finally determined, it will not be in my power to fix the Establishments that may be necessary. But much may be done in laying down a general scale of Establishment applicable to all Districts, and which may be easily adopted in every case.

5. The system now in most Districts appears to be, to have Division Kachéris, consisting of a Superintendent, a Deputy, Gumáshtás, Measurers, Peons, and a Shroff. Each Division embraces one or more villages in which the Salt is manufactured under its control, the Division Kachéri superintending the manufacture, collection, storing and sale of the Salt from each village. There are no distinct separate Establishments for the villages, except in Tanjore. I think this system defective, and my plan will be based on a separate Establishment for the village, distinct from, but subordinate to the Division Staff.

6. The Salt Department in every District will be in charge of a Deputy Collector responsible for the due administration of the Department. As this Officer is expected to exercise an active personal superintendence over every part of the Salt Department, he will frequently have to visit all the Divisions, for the purpose of checking irregularities, and carrying out improvements; and as he is a highly-paid responsible Officer, it will not, as it seems to me, be necessary to pay the separate local Superintendents of Divisions so high a salary as the reforms lately carried out in the Northern Circars seemed to contemplate; and indeed Mr. W. Elliot, the Commissioner of the Northern Circars,

See Proceedings Commissioner to Government, 20th November 1854, paragraph 24. also expressed his opinion that with well-paid Uncovenanted Officers in charge of the Department in each District, the pay of the local

Superintendents need not be so high as he then fixed it; but at the same time a liberal salary should be given.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

7. The Establishments which appear to me to be required may be classed under four heads, viz :—

1. The Deputy Collector's Establishment.
2. The Division Establishment.
3. The Station Establishment.
4. The (Separate) Depôt Establishment.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The Establishment recommended for the Deputy Collectors in the general Revenue Department consists of

3 Clerks.	1 Lamp lighter and sweeper
1 Dufterbund.	2 Peons.

The Government seemed to think that as the duties of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department would be very different from that of other Deputy Collectors, a much smaller Establishment would suffice, and suggested only a writer to conduct the correspondence with the Collector and Salt Superintendents, and a couple of Peons. I do not think this will be sufficient. I would not, indeed, burden the Deputy Collector with the duty of preparing the Accounts of the Department generally. This work should be attended to in the Collector's Húzur Account Department; but there are certain Returns that should be sent to, and checked by the Deputy Collector to ensure an effectual discharge of his duties. There will also be depositions to be taken down in matters connected with his duties, and the Contingent Bills of the Department should all pass through him, and be abstracted and signed by him to ensure a complete check on the expenditure. He should also have it in his power to send occasionally a Gumáshtá to any village, when it may be necessary and when he cannot go himself. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Deputy Collector should have two Clerks; and if he is entrusted with Magisterial duties also, and has the charge of Sea Customs Department (as it is proposed he should in the case of Nellore), his Establishment will probably have to be the same as other Deputy Collectors, viz., three Clerks. But the Establishments of Deputy Collectors generally will undergo further consideration with reference to the Order of Government, 11th April, No. 555, paragraph 18.

9. For the Salt Department, however, the same Establishment as given in the scale of Revenue Establishments for Deputy Collectors generally, might be adopted, less one Clerk. It would be then as follows:—

Deputy Collector's Salt Department Establishment:—

2 Clerks at 25 and 14 Rupees	39
1 Dufterbund	7
2 Peons at 6 Rupees each	12
1 Sweeper	5
	—
	63

DIVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

10. I would propose the following four classes:—

Designation.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.	
	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.
Ámildár.....	1	100	1	85	1	70	1	60
Gumáshtá.....	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
Do. at 15.....	2	30	1	15	1	15	1	15
Shroff.....	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
Measurers, at 5 each.....	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
Peons, at 5 each.....	8	40	7	35	6	30	6	30
Sweeper and Mashálchi.....	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
Total...	16	215	14	180	13	160	13	150

11. The salaries of the Superintendents are in several places exceedingly low.* I have already noticed that in the Northern Circars a reform was made; there the salaries of these Officers were raised to 150 Rupees, 125 Rupees and 100 Rupees. But this high pay will not now be necessary, as the chief responsibility will centre in the Deputy Collector; and the rates I have given would suffice to procure respectable men as local Superintendents, who, I propose, should be denominated in all Districts "Ámildárs."

12. The first class Divisions would be those in which the manufacture of Salt is 3 lacs of Indian Maunds per year and upwards; the second class where it is from 2 lacs to 3 lacs; the third class from 1 to 2 lacs; and the fourth class where the manufacture is not more than 1 lac of Indian Maunds.

13. I have allowed two Measurers for the permanent Establishment; when sales are active, and there is a press of work, it may be necessary to employ extra hands occasionally, to be charged to contingencies; but as the station Vettiýáns will be available for some months in the year, this extra charge need not be frequent.

14. The Peons will have nothing to do with watching at the Pans; this will be done by the Station Establishments. They will have to attend generally to the orders of the Ámildár, and be present at the sales, carry messages, accompany Escorts in charge of cash, and take the Tappal to the Táluq Kachéri, and afford general aid in preventing smuggling. I have not given a Dafádár, as I see no necessity for this class of subordinates. The Peons will be under the immediate orders of the Ámildár. This number of Peons compared with the Establishments entertained in many Districts is very small; but (as already observed) a distinct Station Establishment is now provided, and comparing the number now allowed with Division Staff of Peons employed in Tanjore, where the system now advocated is in operation, the number will, I think, be found ample. But it is allotted with reference to the Police guards, necessary for the protection of the Salt Kachéri, Treasuries and Stores, and for Escorts of Treasure, being provided by the Police Department in the same manner as at the Táluq Kachéris.

POLICE GUARDS.

15. I addressed the Inspector General of Mufassal Police on this point, and in his reply, dated 11th March, he informs me that no provision has been made in regard to guarding Salt Treasuries, Stores, &c. He suggests that the custody of these properties should be entrusted to the Police, as in the case of other public property, large assets being provided from the present Salt Establishments. He is, however, opposed to the employment of Police as a Preventive force. The number of Peons in the present Establishment has been in some Districts greatly reduced in the revision, but the necessity of an increase to the salaries of the Salt servants generally, makes it impracticable to effect great savings in the present Establishments, to be made over for the employment of Police. I, therefore, think that Mr. Robinson should make provision for these Police duties from the general funds. It will of course be the duty of Vettiýáns allowed for each Salt village to prevent smuggling, &c., in addition to watching the manufacture; and a separate Preventive Establishment will not, I think, be generally necessary. I presume that it will be a part of the general duties of the Village Police to see that the Government property is not unlawfully carried away or made use of; and with the well-ordered and systematic arrangements of the Police, I think that body will be able to check smuggling in the Salt Stations more effectually and at a less expense than a separate Establishment raised for that purpose under the control of the Salt Officers.

16. The probable cost of guarding Treasuries and Stores may be estimated at 30,000 Rupees per year, assuming that 10 Peons for each Division may be required, for which Mr. Robinson will have to provide. This may, however, be partly met by the saving of Rupees 19,500 in the Extra Establishments, which will be noticed hereafter. But I cannot at present estimate what cost it would be necessary to incur in the Police Departments for other Police duties

connected with the Salt Department specially; and it should perhaps be left to the Inspector General of Mufassal Police to do this.

STATION ESTABLISHMENT.

17. *Village, or Station Establishment.*—To every Division Kachéri will be attached all the Stations where Salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood; and to each Station (where two or three are so close that they can be conveniently clubbed together) a distinct Establishment is proposed, consisting of 1 Amín on 14 Rupees, 2 Vettiyáns on 3½ Rupees each;* but where

*Note.—In Tanjore District there is a Karanam on 5 Rupees besides the Monigars; but I do not see what work there is for two such Officers. A well paid Monigar will do all the work that is required. A Taragar on 1½ Rupees is also entertained in every village, but this is not requisite.

two or more small stations are clubbed together, two Vettiyáns are allowed for each station separately, as their presence is constantly necessary for watching the manufacture and preventing smuggling. One Amín will be sufficient for attending the general duties in the combined stations. If the size of a single station is very large, more than two Vettiyáns, perhaps four, but not exceeding that number in any case, may be necessary; but this cannot be determined at present without reference to the Collectors.

18. In manufacturing villages where Salt is also stored and sold in consequence of its distance from the Division Store, or for other cause, it will be necessary to have one Extra Vettiyán on 3½ Rupees, a Measurer on 4 Rupees and a Shroff on 7 Rupees.

19. The Vettiyáns are village servants, inhabitants of the village, and are better suited for watching the Pans than the class of persons called Peons; they can be procured at a lower rate of wages also—3½ Rupees for this class of useful men would be considered good pay, while even 5 Rupees to a Peon is not much. In the Statement I have allowed this rate, 3½ Rupees for the Vettiyáns; but I would suggest for the consideration of Government, whether it would not be expedient to pay them 4 Rupees; the increase in the whole scheme would be Rupees 2,166 per year. And the Amín with his regular Peons, is likely to keep a more efficient superintendence over the village transactions than he could were the village Peons supplied from the Divisional Establishments; and the village Vettiyáns will value their office more than common Peons would, and have this additional inducement for discharging their duty with rectitude.

20. The duties of the Station Amín and Vettiyáns will be to watch and superintend the manufacture at the Pans; to prevent roguery and smuggling; to bring the Salt to the Depôt; and, if the Depôt is at the village, to watch it there. When the manufacturing is not going on, they will attend at the Division Depôts, and assist in the sales, so that their duties will be permanent; and the necessity for Extra Establishments will rarely occur.

DEPÔT ESTABLISHMENT.

21. The Establishments, Divisional and Station, above noticed, will be generally all that is required. But when there is a Depôt for sale only, apart from the Division Depôt and manufacturing stations, a separate Establishment for such Depôt will be required, and three classes according to the amount of Salt sold at, and the importance of the Depôt, may be allowed as follows:—

Designation.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.	No.	Salary.
Ámildár ...	1	R. 60	1	R. 50	1	R. 40
Gumáshtá ...	1	20	1	15	1	15
Shroff...	1	10	1	10	1	10
Masurer, at 5 each...	2	10	2	10	2	10
Peons, at 5 each...	6	30	5	25	5	25
Sweepers...	1	5	1	5	1	5
	12	135	11	115	11	105

22. As the Depôt Ámildár will have nothing to do with the manufacture at the Pans, but will confine himself simply to the superintendence of the Depôt and selling the Salt there, his salary need not be so high as that I have allowed for the Division Ámildárs; and wherever the Government may see fit to establish a Depôt independent of the Division Depôt, one or other of the above Establishments should invariably be entertained, according to the amount of sale transactions, viz., sales of upwards of 1 lac of maunds to constitute the first Class; ½ to 1 lac the second Class, and under ½ lac the third Class of Depôts. It should, however, be understood that though a sale Depôt may be apart from the manufacturing place, yet it will be treated as a Division, if the manufacturing Stations are attached to it, like Madras Salt Depôt; and a Division Establishment will be allowed according to the class to which it may belong, with an addition of an Assistant on a salary of 35 Rupees a month, to assist the Ámildár in his general duties, and particularly to attend to the sales, when the Ámildár may be absent from the Depôt to superintend the manufacture at the Stations. If the sales in any of the separate Salt Depôt, are always very petty, say below 15,000 Indian maunds in a year, the regular Depôt Establishment need not be allowed. For such small Depôts, when necessary to be retained, the Establishment which is intended for Stations, where both manufacture and sales are conducted, viz., Rupees 35½, will be sufficient; if practicable, such Depôts will be attached to any of the principal Depôts.

AMALGAMATION OF DIVISIONS AND VILLAGES.

23. Some of the existing Salt Divisions may possibly be amalgamated and enlarged, as I have suggested in the accompanying table, and villages may in some places be given up as places of manufacture, or two or three small villages clubbed together, which measures would reduce the expenditure; these improvements will come under consideration of the Board in their present enquiries in the Salt Department; and in my scheme I have anticipated a few amalgamations, but whatever Divisions are sanctioned, and whatever villages are retained, the Establishments now proposed should be introduced uniformly.

RATES PAYABLE TO MANUFACTURERS.

24. There is another point connected with the Establishments which I would notice, though it hardly comes within the range of the duty of the revision of the Salt Establishment; and will be considered and disposed of by the Board collectively. I allude to the Kudiváram price paid to the manufacturers for the Salt. In the Masulipatam (Krishna) District the coolies are collected by the Government servants, and paid at the rate of 2 or 2½ annas per day; and there is a charge for Peons employed to collect these coolies. This is, therefore strictly speaking, a part of the Salt Establishment. But in all other places the Salt is manufactured and paid for by contract, at varying rates, averaging

* See Report of Commissioner appointed to enquire into and report upon the manufacture and sales of and tax upon Salt in British India 1856, page 79, paragraph 545.

in each District from 5 Rupees to upwards of 13 Rupees per garce; the average for the whole Presidency being 7½ Rupees, as given by Mr. Plowden.* But the rates are not fixed, nor generally are they the same in any District. In Tanjore, however, there is one unvarying rate of Rupees 10-10-0 throughout the District. In Vizagapatam also there is one rate now of Rupees 6-5-9 per garce. In Rajahmundry, where there is but one Salt Division, there is a different rate allowed for Salt received into store by weight and by measurement, being 7 Rupees per garce in the former case and Rupees 7-7-0 in the latter. In Chingleput, there are about twenty different rates, varying from 6 Rupees to 26½ Rupees, and different rates even at the same Pans; and the Collector proposes no alteration. In South Arcot, there are nine or ten different rates, and so in other Districts.

25. If an unvarying rate is found to answer in Tanjore, it may well be enquired whether the rates of Kudiváram might not be made generally more equal in other Districts. The price of labor may vary in different Districts, but yet considerable uniformity of practice might be

obtained in the payment to manufacturers, by laying down three or four rates to be given, and not to be deviated from.

RECAPITULATION.

26. The scale of Establishments I have laid down, has been framed to meet fully the wants of the Salt Department. To recapitulate, there are for the Salt Divisions four classes of Establishment, viz. :—

	R.
1st Class...	215
2nd Class ...	180
3rd Class ...	160
4th Class ...	150

For the Salt Divisions where the head quarters are situated at a considerable distance from the manufacturing villages, an Assistant Amildár on 35 Rupees is allowed. The separate Depôts for sale only, have three classes of Establishment :—

	R.
1st Class..	135
2nd Class ...	115
3rd Class ...	105

For the Stations, or Villages, attached to a Division, and in which manufacture alone is carried on, an establishment of 21 Rupees is allowed; and for those in which both manufacture and sales of Salt are conducted, an Establishment of 35½ Rupees is given. The same Establishment, viz., 35½ Rupees, is considered sufficient also for separate Salt Depôts in which the sales are generally confined to home consumption and not of great extent. In some Districts, particularly Nellore, Madura and Tinnevely, several small manufacturing villages are now classed each as a separate Division, with a small Establishment of 40 or 50 Rupees a month; but such of them as are conveniently situated to each other may be amalgamated so as to render them a proper charge for an Amildár. The same can be done in the case of some villages also to be placed under the charge of the station Amín. For villages so united to the principal stations, two Vettiyáns on 3½ Rupees each will be allowed.

PROBABLE COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.

27. In order to ascertain what would be the probable cost of the proposed Establishment according to my scale, I have arranged the Divisions and Stations as far as practicable from the materials at hand. The accompanying detailed Statement No. 1, and its Abstract No. 2, will show the Government how this is done. From the Abstract it will be seen that the cost of the proposed Establishment would be Rupees 10,204 per month, or Rupees 1,22,448 per annum. Compared with the cost of the existing Establishment, which amounts to Rupees 10,488½, or Rupees 1,25,865 per annum, there is a saving of Rupees 284½ per month, or Rupees 3,417 per annum. With the separate Establishments now proposed for the Divisions and Stations, and with efficient arrangements of Police, extra Establishments will scarcely be necessary, I think, hereafter, or if required at all in any special case, they will be of very limited extent. The cost of such Establishments as entertained in Fasli 1268 is calculated at about Rupees 19,500 per annum. This amount also will be saved after my scheme is brought into operation. The probable cost of the proposed Establishment, as I have now given in the Statement, cannot, however, be taken as quite correct. The arrangement of Divisions and Stations, and the number of Vettiyáns, may in some places require alterations; and Collectors may be able to suggest further modifications; but still, on the whole, the cost is not, I think, likely to be much in excess of what I have now contemplated. If, however, the scheme now submitted is generally approved of by Government, I propose sending it to the Collectors for any suggestions they may wish to make. After the receipt of replies from the Collectors, I shall submit a final report to Government for their sanction, with a more correct arrangement of the Divisions and financial results of my scheme.

Districts.	Present Establishment.			As per proposed scale.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Ganjam.....	795	...	...	612	...	...
Vizagapatam.....	385	...	...	444	...	...
Godavery.....	438	...	...	355	...	...
Krishna.....	448	...	...	363	...	...
Nellore.....	2,652	...	...	1,525	8	...
Chingleput.....	1,231	...	...	967	...	...
South Arcot.....	536	4	...	634	...	...
Tanjore.....	901	12	...	1,046	...	...
Madura.....	668	8	...	928	...	...
Tinnevely.....	477	8	...	978	...	...
North Canara.....	1,017	8	...	1,054	...	...
South Canara.....	573	4	...	607	8	...
Malabar.....	365	...	...	710	...	...
Per month...	10,488	12	...	10,204	...	...
Per annum...	1,25,865	...	...	1,22,448	...	...

No. 75.

ORDER THEREON, 7th May 1860, No. 723.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly lays before Government for approval his plan of Establishments for the Salt Department. It is as yet only preliminary; and he proposes to circulate it to Collectors for their opinions on its provisions, so far as relates to their Districts respectively.

2. The existing Salt Establishments are perhaps even more unequal and more confused than those of the general Revenue have hitherto been. Not only the designations of the servants employed vary, and their rates of pay even much more than in the general Revenue Establishment, but even the system varies in different Districts. In general, there are a number of small independent Establishments; the heads of which from their very number are mostly on very poor pay. Tanjore is the only District in which the Establishments appear to have been framed with some regard to method; those for the places of manufacture and for the stores and sales being distinct, and the former being subordinate to the latter.

3. Mr. Pelly's plan follows in the main the system already established in Tanjore. The manufacturing places or "Stations" are to be provided with separate Establishments and arranged

in Divisions, each comprising one or more Depôts or Stores for the sale of Salt, and each such Store having certain "Stations" subordinate to it. Mr. Pelly proposes four scales of Establishment for the

Divisions, varying in numbers and cost according to the amount of the transactions. He also proposes (paragraph 17) a single scale of Establishment for the Stations or manufacturing places, to be slightly increased (paragraph 18) in the rare case in which a Station is also a

place of sale. He also proposes a scale of Establishments for Depôts

Paragraph 21. where entirely unconnected with the superintendence of manufacture. He assumes that a Deputy Collector will be in general charge of the Salt Department in each District, and the salary proposed for the Amildár, or head of the Division Office, is fixed with reference to his being under such supervision.

4. The general object and effect of the proposed arrangements is to economize superintendence by reducing the number of independent offices, and establishing a system of subordination and control. It is thus practicable to give much better pay than before, not only to the heads of offices, but even to the subordinate servants. More local knowledge is necessary in order to determine the exact application of the plan in practice, and it is also necessary, as Mr. Pelly notices, in order to this being done, that the places of manufacture to be retained or newly opened should be decided. A reference is, therefore, necessary to the Collectors; but meanwhile Mr. Pelly submits an estimate of the probable financial result of the

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

plan, as nearly as he can judge of the local arrangements from the information at his disposal. According to this estimate there would be a yearly saving of 3,417 Rupees, besides the large sum of about 19,500 Rupees a year for extra Establishments, making in all about Rupees 23,000 a year. This estimate, however, is not offered as correct.

5. The Government have read Mr. Pelly's report with much satisfaction. He is making good progress in reducing to order and regularity large public Establishments never before subjected to a general revision. They approve the general scheme, and authorize Mr. Pelly to circulate it for the opinions of the Collectors of the Coast Districts. Those Officers will be requested to give their early consideration to it, and to report as soon as possible both on the general provisions of the plan, and on the mode of applying it to their Districts respectively.

6. The Government consider the term Peshkár to be better than Amildár for the Head of the Division Establishment.

7. The examination of enclosure No. 1 suggests a few remarks. In the Godavery District only one Salt Division is proposed, and the same in the Krishna, though the number of subordinate stations is large. It will have to be determined after local enquiry whether this arrangement is expedient; but where there is only a single Salt division in a District, it seems unnecessary to have both a Deputy Collector for the Salt Department and also a Peshkár for the division.

8. In the Krishna Division the Pans at Nizam-
* Order, 10th May 1856, No. 481, patam, closed in 1856* but recently ordered to be
paragraph 6. opened, do not appear. These would probably form
a second division.

9. In Malabar there is a Salt Depôt at Cochin. The average sales are set down at 1,232 Indian maunds yearly, while the proposed Establishment is to cost 1,260 Rupees, being much more, certainly, than the net Revenue from the sales. A Depôt cannot be maintained on such terms. The arrangement is opposed to Mr. Pelly's intention as expressed in the latter part of paragraph 22, and is perhaps an oversight; but even the Establishment specified in the passage just referred to (35½ Rupees a month) would be excessive. At present the Depôt appears to be kept up at no separate charge. The propriety of continuing any Depôt at all at Cochin seems doubtful.

10. In paragraphs 24 and 25 of his letter, Mr. Pelly refers to the subject of the price paid to the manufacturers at the various places. The existing prices vary very greatly; and like the Establishment, much more from accident than from real difference of circumstances. These variations, occurring in the same District and even at the same set of Pans, are a real and serious inconvenience; and besides being a great hindrance to business, give much opening for fraud. In Tanjore and in Vizagapatam only, the rate is uniform. The greatest variation of rates appears to be in Chingleput, where there are about twenty different rates ranging from 6 Rupees to 26½ Rupees a garce. It is very desirable, indeed, that this source of confusion should be removed, and there would probably be little difficulty in effecting it. The Government consider it better that it should be done by Mr. Pelly in conjunction with the Salt Establishments; but he will, of course, confer on the subject with the general Board.

11. The reason for so extravagant a price as 26½ in one case in Chingleput, is not apparent. But as that sum is double or treble the real value of the Salt, it should be reduced to a fair price, or the Pans should be closed.

12. The Government agree with Mr. Pelly (paragraph 15) that a separate preventive force will not be necessary or expedient. They fully agree also in the views stated by Mr. Pelly in the latter part of paragraph 15. The guarding of Pans and Stores will be a part of the duty of the Police, village and stipendiary, to be performed with their other duties. The Inspector General will determine the mode in which this duty shall be performed, and the increase of force necessary in consequence; and this increase will probably be covered by the saving alluded to above in paragraph 4, if that is ultimately as large as it now appears. The Pans are to be guarded, it is observed, by the station Establishments, (paragraphs 14 and 15) but they will be aided so far as may be found necessary by the Police.

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

Rev. Dep't

No 723

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 7th April 1860

Read the following
letter from C. Pelly Esq
Member of the Board
of Revenue.

Submitting for the
consideration & orders of
Govt certain alterations for
the improvement of the pre-
sent establishments of the
Salt Department. (Filed under 16 April 1860
No 243)

I have read Mr Pelly's report with great
satisfaction. He continues able to
perform his task, and is reducing
to order and regularity large public
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revision.

19 April
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Remark
P. 12
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The manufacturing places or "stations" are to be provided with separate Establishments arranged in Divisions each comprising one or more Depôts or stores for the sale of salt, & each such store having certain "stations" subordinate to it.

Mr Pelly proposes four scales of establishment for the Divisions, varying in numbers and cost according to the amount of the transactions.

He also proposes (Para 12) a single scale of establishment for the stations or manufacturing

Paras. 10 to 14.

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District, and the sala-
ry proposed for the
Amildar or head
of the Division
office, is fixed with
reference to his
being under
such supervision

Para 21

The

The general object and
effect of the proposed arrange-
ments is to economize super-
intendence by reducing the
number of independent
offices, and establishing a
system of subordination
and control. It is
thus ^{practicable} ~~able~~ to give much
better pay than before,
not only to the heads
of offices, but even to
the subordinate
servants. More local
knowledge is necessa-
ry in order to deter-
mine the exact ap-
plication of the plan
in practice, and it is
also necessary, as
Mr. Pelly notices, in
order to this being done,
that the places of
manufacture

manufacture to be retained or newly opened should be decided. It is for this ~~in fact~~ that the reference is therefore necessary to be made to the collectors; but meanwhile Mr. Pelly submit an estimate of the probable financial result of the plan, as nearly as he can judge of the local arrangements from the information at his disposal. According to this estimate there would be a yearly saving of 3,417 Rs. a year, besides the large sum of about 19,500 Rs. a year for extra establishments

5- The Govt. have read Mr. Pelly's report with much satisfaction. He is making good progress in reducing to order and regularity large public establishments never before subjected to a general revision. They

6 The Govt. consider the term *Peikhan* to be better than *Simulian* for the Head of the Division Estate.

establishments, making in all about. Rupees 23,000 a year. This estimate however is not offered as correct.

5- The Govt. approve the general scheme, and authorize Mr. Pelly to circulate it for the opinions of the collectors of the coast Districts. Those officers will be requested to give their early consideration to it, & to report as soon as possible both on the general provisions of the plan, & on the mode of applying it to their Districts respectively.

7 The examination of enclosure No. 1 suggests a few remarks. In the Godavary District only one salt Division is proposed, and the same

same in the District,
though the number of
subordinate stations is
large. It will have to
be determined after
local inquiry whether
this arrangement is ex-
pedient; but where there
is only a single salt
division in a District, it
seems unnecessary
to have both a
Deputy Collector for
the salt Dept^t & also a
^{Peshkar}
~~Amildar~~ for the Division.

8. In the District
Division the panchat
at Vizampalam, closed
in 1836 but recently
ordered to be
opened, do not appear.
These would probably
form a second Division.

In

* Order, dated 10th May 1856
No 481. Para 5.

* The arrangement is opposed to
Mr. Pelly's intentions, as expressed in
the latter part of Para 22, and
is perhaps an oversight;
but even the establish-
ment specified in
the passage just referred to
(35 1/2 Rupees a month)

59
9. In Malabar there
is a salt Depot at Cochin.
The average sales are
set down at 1232 Indian
maunds yearly, while
the proposed Estab-
lishment is to cost 1360
Rupees, being much
more, certainly, than
the net revenue from
the sales. A depot
cannot be maintained
on such terms. At pre-
sent the Depot appears
to be kept up at no
separate charge. The propri-
ety of continuing any Depot at all at Cochin
seems doubtful. In Paras 24,
10th
and 25 of his letter Mr.
Pelly refers to the subject
of the price paid to the
manufacturers at the
various places. The
existing prices vary very
greatly

greatly; and like the
Establishment, much
more from accident than
from real difference of
circumstances. These
variations, occurring in
the same District and
even at the same set of
Pans, are a real and
serious inconvenience, be-
sides being a great hind-
rance to business, give
much opening for fraud.
In Tanjore and in Vi-
zagapatam only, the
rate is uniform. The
greatest variation of
rates appears to be in
Chinglepat, where there
are about twenty differ-
ent rates ranging from
6 Rupees to $26\frac{3}{4}$ Rupees
a garce. It is very desirable
indeed

11. The reason for 20 sections -
against a price as $26\frac{3}{4}$
in one case in Chinglepat,
is not apparent. But
as that sum is double or
triple the real value of
the salt, it should be
reduced to a fair price,
on the pans should be
closed.

- The new Police can only
advantage guard the salt
treasuries & platforms -
But I have doubts about
their being able to take
care of the pans during
season of manufacture -
- Mr Pelly has never been
a salt district, & it would
be well not to pronounce
an opinion on this point
till the answers of the Collectors

that
indeed, this source of
confusion should be
removed, and there
would probably be
little difficulty in
effecting it. The Govt
consider it better that
it should be done by
Mr. Pelly in conjunc-
tion with the Salt
Establishment, but he
will of course confer
on the subject with the
general Board.

12. The Govt agree
with Mr. Pelly (Para 15)
that a separate pre-
ventive force will not
be necessary or expedient.
They fully agree also in the
views stated by Mr. Pelly
in the latter part of para 15 -
The guarding of pans and
stores will be a part of the
duty of the Police village
and stipendiary, to be performed

with their other duties.

The Inspector General
will determine the mode
in which this duty shall
be performed, and the
increase of force necessary
in consequence, and
this increase will pro-

bably be covered by the
saving alluded to above
in para 4, if that is ult-

imately as large as it

now appears. The Vaux and 2 to guard

[Signature]

it is shown, by the Statute
Estab^d. (Vaux 14th) but

they will be aided so
far as may be found
necessary by the Police

4 Copies

C. Pelly Esqre C. P. 8

" B. of Prov. 11

1st Commis. of the Govt. of the
1st Indian Commis. of the

1st Indian Commis. of the

40 15
6