M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1961	Press ~~Mis.~~
138-139	
Dated 10 -10- 1861.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10th October 1861.

No. 138. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 20th April 1861, No. 850 :—

SIR,

1. In submitting my recommendation respecting the village Establishments for the Madras Collectorate, I have the honor in the first place to refer to Mr. Cunliffe the Collector's report herewith sent. I would premise that this report has reference to the old Chingleput District and does not include the town of Madras.

Dated 28th May 1860.

2. Mr. Cunliffe is of opinion that the Grama (village) Manniem enjoyed by the Mírásidárs, and which amounts to Rupees 30,478 in addition to certain fees, the perquisites of the Mírásidárs, amounting to about 44,032 Rupees* cannot be taken among the assets available for the remuneration of village servants. There are in fact no emoluments existing for the payment of the Manyakarens. The office is an honorary one, and held by one or more of the Mírásidárs of the village. In very rare instances an individual, not a Mírásidár, has, for some special reason, been chosen as Manyakaren, but without any direct remuneration. The office, Mr. Cunliffe says, seems not to have existed in former times either in this District, or in any part of Thondamandalum, but to have been introduced by the British Government. A separate provision will, therefore, be necessary for this class of officers to afford them adequate remuneration. The office though held now without any special remuneration, is however sought for, as it gives a status to the holder in the village society, the village servants have to obey him, and the authority he possesses and which is often used for private purposes, is a source of pride and gratification to the office bearer. The emoluments they enjoy, are not emoluments of office, but a share of the rent free lands and Kuppatam Merah fees, which are divisible among all the Mírásidárs in proportion to their holdings of assessable lands, and "these Mírási privileges "cannot be applied to Government purposes without doing violence to those social rights and customs which the Government profess to uphold."

Paragraphs 2, 3, & 4.

* This amount has been calculated on the Survey (Sheigal and Saik) cultivable lands, but as the whole of these are not cultivated, the fees will vary every year with the extent of cultivation, and the Collector estimates the average sum at 30,000 Rupees a year.

Appendix B in Collector's report.

Appendix B, paragraph 14.

3. Mr. Cunliffe is however of opinion that it is not advisable that the office should remain unpaid, as it is difficult to enforce an efficient discharge of the duties of an honorary office in countries even where the sense of public duty is infinitely stronger than in India, and he has lately requested permission to employ a special establishment of Zilladárs and Peons to collect the revenues, owing to the great difficulty that is experienced in realizing it in consequence of the Manyakarens not being remunerated for their services. It seems that the collections have hitherto been made in part at least by the Zilladárs before their number was reduced by the late revision of the Táluq Establishments. Whatever course is adopted, Mr. Cunliffe most earnestly deprecates the assignment of the Mírási Grama Manniem lands, or Kuppatam fees, as the source of remuneration for the office; such a measure he asserts would be considered a gross injustice by every Mírásidár in the District, and would meet with the most steadfast resistance.

Paragraph 15.

Letter dated 5th December 1860.
Do. 6th April 1861.

4. For the other village servants there are available assets in land and fees. Mr. Cunliffe advocates that deficiency of emoluments should be made good by cash payments rather than by grants of land rent free, and he is of opinion that advantage should be taken of the present reform to

Paragraph 6.

resume all official Ináms, and to introduce a money remuneration for village servants. The late, Collector Mr. Shubrick, and the head servants of the District, incline to payment in land, as more consonant with the feelings of the people, but Mr. Cunliffe thinks that were money payments introduced and tried, they would be preferred to grants of lands to which there are several objections.

Paragraphs 7 & 8.

Paragraphs 9, 10, 11 & 12.

5. With the exception of the Manyakarens, the village servants are remunerated by rent free lands, by Merahs, and Sotuntrums. The Sotuntrums were fees deducted from the gross produce before the division of the Government and the ryots share was made. The Merah was taken from the Government share alone. These fees vary in each village. The rent free lands are cultivated generally by the owners; in some instances by others, the owners receiving the Mélwarum or landlord's rent. In the majority of cases these lands are enjoyed by the several shareholders of the office Mírási, whether they perform the duties or not. The Merahs and Sotuntrums which used to be received in kind by them have by order of Government been commuted into money, and entered in the ryots pattas, and collected by Government, and the amount so entered has been deducted in the patta of the Office holder, or some ryot who will pay the sum to them.

Paragraph 17.

See Táluq Account Manual, page 8, Rule 25.

6. Previous to 1812 the village servants performed duty in turns, but the Collector, Mr. Freese, fixed a period of thirty years during which a certain number according to the requirements of the village were to perform service. This system though not strictly observed is nevertheless recognized still. Mr. Cunliffe quite approves of the principle of a single office bearer, though its application may occasion some discontent and even hardship.

7. The number and emoluments of the village servants as now existing and as proposed by Mr. Cunliffe are as follow :—

No. of villages as now 1624. As proposed... ... 889.	Emoluments.							
	As at present.					As proposed by Collector.		
	No. of persons.	Land.	Fees.	Cash.	Total Rupees.	No. of villages and persons.	Maximum.	Minimum.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1 Manyakarens.....	2,523	31,557	*133	92	31,782	889	54,168	33,396
2 Curnums.....	1,206	39,936	51,054	1,199	92,189	889	88,512	53,604
3 Shroffs.....	453	5,543	12,376	61	17,980	441	14,052	.....
4 Vettyans.....	1,535	5,933	21,557	.....	27,490	No. of persons.	1,894	56,820
5 Neerguntees.....	281	398	5,656	.....	6,054	do.	310	7,440

* Note.—This sum belongs only to Satwaid Táluq and is available. The fees enjoyed by Manyakarens in the whole District amount to 30,000 Rupees as shown in paragraph 1, but they are not available.

8. As the Manniems and fees of the Mirásidárs, which are entered above "as present "emoluments" are not available, there can be no funds for a maximum allowance to the Manyakaren, as contemplated in the Government scheme. So the minimum sum Rupees 33,396 alone need be considered in dealing with that office.

9. The Collector's scale of remuneration for the village officers is the following :—

		No. of persons and villages.	Salary per month. Manyakaren. Maximum.	Manyakaren. Minimum.	Curnums. Maximum.	Curnums. Minimum.	Shroffs. Number.	Shroffs. Rate.	Vettyans for each village.		Neerguntees for each village.	
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1	Above 5,000 Rupees.....	16	7	5	14	7	16	4	4	2½	3	2
2	2,000 to 5,000 ,, ...	131	6	4	10	6	89	3	3	2½	2	2
3	250 to 2,000 ,, ...	695	5	3	8	5	336	2½	2	2½	...	...
4	Below 250 ,, ...	47	3	2	6	2	...	...	1	2½	...	...

The cost would be as follows.

	Manyakarens. Number.	Manyakarens. Minimum.	Curnums. Number.	Curnums. Maximum.	Curnums. Minimum.	Shroffs. Number.	Shroffs. Rupees.	Vettyans. Number.	Vettyans. Rupees.	Neerguntees. Number.	Neerguntees. Rupees.
First Class.....	16	960	16	2,688	1,344	16	768	64	1,920	48	1,152
Second do.....	131	6,288	131	15,720	9,432	89	3,204	393	11,790	262	6,288
Third do.....	695	25,020	695	66,720	41,700	336	10,080	1,390	41,700	...	.....
Fourth do.....	47	1,128	47	3,184	1,128	...	.....	47	1,410	...	.....
	889	33,396	889	88,512	53,604	441	14,052	1,894	56,820	310	7,440

10. The Collector's scale I think is susceptible of improvement. By the scale submitted by me* for the approval of Government the actual charge for the Manyakarens (minimum rate as there are no existing emoluments) would amount to..... Rupees 45,736
For the Kurnums (minimum or maximum rates as the case might be, ,, 85,919
Total... 1,31,655

* Letter dated 13th September 1860, No. 504.
And Order of Government, dated 4th December 1860, No. 2,301.

for the number proposed by the Collector to be retained. There is a sum of Rupees 9,377 which represents the excess found in some villages over and above the *maximum* rates fixed for the Curnum's emoluments. This sum will by the Government scheme be available, after enfranchisement, for supplementing the deficiencies in other villages, which amount to Rupees 3,164, and there may be a net surplus sum of about Rupees 1,524, thus :—

	RS.
Surplus.....	9,377
If enfranchised at ½ assessment by the Inám Commission rules.....	4,688
Deficiency to be made good.....	3,164
Surplus.....	1,524

See Government Order, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187.

11. The Shroffs would only be entertained where they now are, the emoluments amount to 17,980 Rupees or about 4,000 Rupees more than the sum considered sufficient as proposed by Mr. Cunliffe, and where excess is found in each village above the allotted sum, the Inám will be dealt with by the Inám Commissioner; but it will not probably realize more than a trifle to Government. I am given, however, to understand that in some instances there are no Shroffs now, and the emoluments assigned to the office are usurped by the Manyakaren, or Curnum. If such is the case, the Ináms should be resumed and carried to Government credit.

12. The emoluments now enjoyed by the Vettyans are quite inadequate to provide even the small remuneration of 2½ Rupees per month to each man. They amount to only 27,490 Rupees and the sum required by the Collector's scheme is 56,820 Rupees. The Government are of opinion (see order of Government, dated 4th December 1860, No. 2,301 paragraph 8) that 2½ Rupees is too small a sum as a general standard for the Vettyans, and it certainly is but a poor remuneration to secure efficient and full work, and I have altered the scale to 3 Rupees per man in my proposition now submitted.

13. There are 281 Neerguntees at present, but Mr. Cunliffe has put down 310 as the number required and confined them to villages of the first and second class as being necessary in them only; their present emoluments are 6,054, and the amount required is 7440 Rupees. The existing emoluments in the villages of the two first classes are only 2,947 Rupees, so that the deficiency to be made up would be 4,493 Rupees. I do not at present propose to make any recommendation regarding the Neerguntees leaving them for further consideration after the other parts of the Establishment have been decided on, and then in communication with the Department of Public Works I propose settling the number on some general principle with reference to the irrigation. But their probable cost will be included in the general estimate of the village Establishments.

14. By the original measure as modified by Government, the fees are first to be utilized, and afterwards the Inám lands to be taken to provide for the remuneration of the village servants. Two scales were contemplated for the Manyakaren and Curnum, a maximum and minimum. The maximum rate was to be allowed where the existing emoluments in fees and land of any village were sufficient to afford it, and the surplus above the maximum was to be alone resumed. The minimum rate of remuneration was to be made good by Government from other sources, where the existing emoluments did not suffice to provide that minimum.

Order of Government, dated 15th February 1860, No. 233.

15. But since then the Government have sanctioned for Kurnool, a measure which dispenses entirely with any maximum, and otherwise much simplifies the matter. This measure is to enfranchise at once all existing Ináms at two-thirds their assessed value; allowing all shareholders to retain their respective shares of the Inám on these terms, and appropriating the proceeds as a fund for the payment of the village establishments. The resumption of the Ináms and paying a fixed salary is advocated by Mr. Cunliffe for the Madras Collectorate (see above paragraph 4), and I believe it will be the simplest and most effectual mode of disposing of the question now under reference. If the original scheme is adopted many sharers in the Mirási, who now retain their shares though they do not perform duty, and many who will be absorbed by the combination of villages will all be deprived without any compensation, of their long enjoyed privileges, and no doubt occasion will be given to much discontent and complaint. I will proceed to show the result of the new plan.

16. The Manyakaren as explained above has no Ináms, there is no occasion to interfere with the Shroffs' emoluments, and I would defer the disposal of the Neerguntees' emoluments

for the present. There remain the Curnums and Vettyans' Ináms to be dealt with at present:—

	Total	Two-thirds.
	RS.	RS.
1. Curnums' Ináms	39,936	26,624
2. Vettyans	5,933	3,956
Total...	45,869	30,580
To these assets must be added the Fees of Curnums...	51,054	
,, ,, Vettyans	21,557	
	———	72,611
Total assets...		1,03,191

17. The total cost of Manyakarens, Curnums and Vettyans, at rates which I am presently about to propose, is Rupees 1,20,680; so that there will be a deficiency to make up of Rupees 17,489, for which I see no avilable funds, and it will consequently be necessary to make a direct payment from the revenues.

18. Should the Fees as contemplated by the late Order of Government, dated 17th April 1861, No. 868, be commuted for a general cess at the rate of 6¼ per cent. on the land revenue, this measure would on the Revenue of 11 lacs of Rupees yield a sum of about 69,000 Rupees only; two-thirds (the sum proposed to be allotted for Revenue Establishments) would be Rupees 46,000, and one-third for Police, 23,000 Rupees, while the present amount of Revenue fees only is 90,643 Rupees,* so that in this District no pecuniary grain will arise from the commutation.

	Fees.
* Curnums	51 054
Vettyans...	21,557
Total..	72,611
Neerguntees	5,656
Shroffs	12,376
Total..	18 032
Tot l fees..	90,643

19. I have considerably modified the scale of remuneration submitted to Government under date the 13th September 1860, in obedience to their instructions, especially as regards the Manyakarens, who at present as already explained in this District, receive no remuneration, but, as a consequence, as it would appear from Mr. Cunliff's accounts do not perform their work. But these officials have all Mirási perquisites of considerable value which they enjoy as joint sharers in the Mirási rights of the village, but not specially for service; they, however, from what the Collector says, and from what I learn elsewhere, do no doubt, hold the Office of Manyakaren in esteem; and to be the recognized head of the village is with them a position not lowly appreciated, and a small honorary gratuity is perhaps all that will be necessary to ensure a proper discharge of the duty; at all events it is all that under the circumstances the Government can afford to allow, though I wish it had been in my power to give them a larger remuneration. It should not, however, be lost sight of that the Mirási privileges and exemptions, though shared by the whole body of the Mirásidárs, did doubtless carry with them the responsibility of keeping up the cultivation and punctually paying the Government revenue, and generally administrating the village affairs, which duties, for the sake of convenience, have by common consent been ordinarily entrusted to one or two of their body.

20. I would recommend that the remuneration to them be given in the shape of a deduction from their patta annually as compensation for their services, ranging from 15 Rupees to 48 Rupees a year according to the size of the villages in this District. Should the Manyakaren not hold a patta to the amount he is entitled to receive, the balance should be deducted from the village revenue and retained by him. I would not pay him by a monthly salary. The Mirásidár

most suited, from his position, his interest and his acceptability in the village, having also proper qualifications for the office, should always be selected to fill the situation of Manyakaren. The cost would amount to 21,344 Rupees per annum, viz :—

Villages having a revenue.	No. of villages.	Rate of pay per annum.	Amount. Rs.
Up to 600 Rs.	252	15	3,780
2,000 ,,	494	24	11,856
5,000 ,,	130	36	4,910
9,000 ,,	16	48	768
	892		21,344

NOTE.—The number of villages provided with Establishments by me is 892 which is the correct number according to the detailed statement of villages, and not 889 as given by the Collector in his letter, and noticed in the preceding part of this report.

21. For the Curnums I do not propose to make so great a change in the rates of remuneration before recommended by me, and the Government do not probably wish that the rates proposed for these working men should be much reduced beyond my scheme. But a modification, generally one Rupee a month, to meet the views of Government has been made. It will be observed that the great bulk of the villages have revenues between 300 Rupees and 2,000 Rupees, and any reduction in the rates proposed for these classes of villagers will most affect the general cost. The average emoluments of the present number (1,206) of Curnums is 7⅓ Rupees per month, and to impose more work and greatly reduce their pay at the same time will, I fear, not make the establishments efficient. The rates I have now adopted range from 3 Rupees to 10 Rupees per month, or 36 Rupees to 120 Rupees per year, and the cost of the Curnum establishment will be 50,772 Rupees, viz :—

Villages having a revenue.	No. of Villages.	Rate of pay per annum.	Amount. Rs.
Up to 600	252	36	9,072
1,000	217	48	10,416
1,500	168	60	10,080
2,000	109	72	7,848
3,000	93	84	7,812
4,000	25	96	2,400
6,000	18	108	1,944
9,000	10	120	1,200
Total..	892	Total...	50,772

which is less than their existing emoluments by the sum of Rupees* 41,417. The Curnums should be regularly paid their salaries monthly, or at other approved intervals. They will not, neither will the Vettyans, be allowed to draw their remuneration in the form of a deduction from any patta they may hold.

* Present ... ... 92,189.
Proposed ... ... 50,772.
41,417.

22. The number of Vettyans recommended by the Collector is 1,894, at the rate of one to four men for each village at 2½ Rupees each per month, (see p. 5). I have modified this proposition and I would recommend the following number to be paid at the rate of 3 Rupees each.

Villages having a revenue.	No. of Villages.	No. of Vettyans.	Amount. Rs.
Up to 1,000	469	At 1.....469	16,884
4,000	395	,, 2.....790	28,440
7,000	22	,, 3.....66	2,376
above 7,000	6	,, 4.....24	864
	892	1,349	48,564

23. The cost of the proposed Establishments will thus be,

Manyakarens...	21,344.
Curnums...	50,772.
Vettyans...	48,564.
Total.....	1,20,680.

Neerguntee Inám 398
Two-thirds of which are 265
Fees 5,656
Total.... 5,921

Proposed by Collector but not settled.. 7,440

Deficiency 1,519

Order of Government, dated 17th April 1861, No. 868.

The available funds are as before shown 1,03,191 Rupees. The sum to be provided by Government to give effect to this scheme is thus Rupees 17,489, to which must be added the deficiency estimated for the Neerguntees as per margin.* So the whole deficiency to be made good will be about Rupees 19,008. The Board have just received the Government Order respecting the alteration proposed to be made in the Fees which if carried into operation in this District will affect the above calculations. The assets will then be as follow :—

	Rs.
Two-thirds of all Ináms including the Shroffs and Neerguntees	55,578.
6¼ per cent. cess on 11 lacs of Land Revenue	68,750.
Deduct one-third for Police	22,917.
Remaining for Revenue Fees ...	45,833.
Total	1,01,411.
The cost will be, Rupees ...	†1,28,120.
Deficiency...	26,709.

† Manyakaren .. .. 21,344.
Curnum .. .. 50,772.
Vettyan .. .. 48,564.
Total.. 1,20,680.

Neerguntees as proposed by the Collector.. .. .. 7,440.
Total.... 1,28,120.

NOTE.—Shroffs not needed, and not provided for.

24. In the measure now submitted I have adopted the scheme of amalgamation of villages proposed by the Collector, who possesses the best means of knowing to what extent this uniting of villages can be carried without impairing efficiency. Very small villages have been all combined together; notwithstanding, in a very few instances the combined village still remains very small, these are exceptional cases; and in disposing of the remuneration of the officers for such villages the Collector should treat them as exceptions to the general rule, and give only such salaries as may be needed. On the other hand villages already of a considerable size have in a few instances been amalgamated, no doubt because they are conveniently and closely located to each other. But when the Collector carries out the measure he may see occasion to make some modifications. At my request Mr. Cunliffe sent me a man on his Establishment well acquainted with the Táluq of Peddapollem* and with the scheme of amalgamation of the villages that had been made in that Táluq. With this Gumáshta I examined the Statements and found that the amalgamation of some villages in which the same Curnum performs service could be made without disturbing the rights of the hereditary Curnums, and thus a better arrangement could be effected than had been in the distribution of the new villages. The number also would thus be diminished. There are 166 villages at present in that Táluq. This number in the Collector's scheme had been reduced to 109. And by uniting villages belonging to the same Curnum, the number could it seems be reduced to 100 villages. If the Government, therefore, approve of the general plan now submitted I would yet request that the Collector be authorized to make such modifications in details as may be found expedient reporting the same for the approval of Government.

* Now part of Trivallore Táluq.

25. I have already recommended as regards the Manyakaren that his remuneration should be made by a deduction from his patta, I would recommend that the Curnum and Vettyan be paid periodically by a deduction from the Kist Collections, and that they be not required to go to the Táluq Kacheri for their pay. The adjustment to be made at the Jummabundy.

26. It is probable that an act of the legislature will be required to carry out the measure of enfranchisement absolutely of the village service Inám, and for appropriating them to similar, indeed though not the specific purposes, for which they were assigned, and from which by Regulations IV and VI of 1831 they might appear to be inalienable.

No. 139. ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1861, No. 1961.

The Governor in Council resolves to defer the question of the re-organization of the village offices of the Chingleput District for the present. The Inám Commissioner will forward to Government as soon as he can an abstract of his Deputy's Register of the village service Ináms, showing their value for each class† of village servants with such elucidatory remarks as may be necessary.

† Monigar. Curnum. Vitty. Nergunty. Taliary.

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

Cpy B^d of Rev.
" Inam Commr

and the authority he possesses and which is often used for private purposes, is a source of pride and gratification to the office bearer. The emoluments they do enjoy, are not emoluments of office, but a share of the rent free lands and Kuppatam merah Fees, which are divisible among all the Merasidars in proportion to their holdings of assessable lands. and "these Merasy privileges cannot be applied to Government purposes without doing violence to those social rights and customs which the Government professes to uphold."

Appendix B para 44 — There is Merasy in as aspect so vague as would [illegible] Inam Commr

p. 15. 3. Mr. Cunliffe is however of opinion that it is not advisable that the offices should remain unpaid, as it is difficult to enforce an efficient discharge of the duties of an honorary office in countries even where the Sense of public duty is infinitely stronger than in India and he has lately requested permission to employ a Special establishment of Tillaadars

Letter 9/5th Decr/60 — do — 6th April/61

Tilladars and Peons to collect the revenues, owing to the great difficulty that is experienced in realizing it in consequence of the Manyakarens not being remunerated for their services. It seems that the collections have hitherto been made in part at least by the Tilladars before their number was reduced by the late revision of the Taluq Establishments. Whatever course is adopted, Mr. Cunliffe most earnestly deprecates the assignment of the Meerasy Grama Inamiem lands or Kuppatum fees, as the source of remuneration for the office. Such a measure he asserts would be considered a gross injustice by every Meerasidar in the District, and would meet with the most steadfast resistance.

4. For the other Village Servants there are available assets in lands and fees. Mr. Cunliffe advocates that deficiency of emoluments should be made good by cash payments rather than by grant of

The Madras District Manual thereby the former Chingleput District only, comprises 1624 Villages which have been reduced to 892.

The Monigars possess large Emoluments in land and fees - but there is no special remuneration for the office of Moonsiff, which is held by one of their number. The "Grama Maniems" and "Fees" are regarded by some officers as Meerasy privileges, enjoyed by the Monigars in virtue of their position

as

as Merassidars, and essentially private property. This view was not acquiesced in by the Government, and pending the receipt of information called for from the Inam Commissioner need not be discussed on this occasion. The Mouniffs receive no special remuneration for their services in that capacity, and though the office is prized, the late Collector Mr Cruikshank urged the advisability of attaching some special emoluments

emoluments to the office, and his successor Mr Ellis has reported that the Mouniffs, as a rule, do not discharge its duties satisfactorily. Mr Pelly points out that Merassy privileges have also their responsibilities, and he considers a small honorary gratuity all that is necessary under the circumstances. He proposes accordingly allowances ranging from 15 to 48 Rs according to the size of the Villages the total cost for 892 villages

villages being Rs. 21,344.

The Cummums now number 1206 persons and receive Rs. 92,189 in lands fees and cash payments - The fees have been commuted into money and are entered in the ryots puttahs. The lands are enjoyed by the shareholders whether performing duty or not -

Lands - 39,936
Fees - 51,054
Cash - 1,199
92,189-

The Establish-
-ment proposed by Mr. Pelly will cost Rs. 50,772 or Rs. 41,417 less than they now receive -

Lands 5,933.
Fees 21,557.
27,490.

Manigars 21,344-
Cummums 50,772-
Vetties ---- 48,564-
120,680.

The average emolu-
-ments of the present 1206 Cummums - are Rs. 76½ per annum - while Mr. Pelly's scale allows an average for 892 of only Rs. 57-

The emoluments of the Vetties are now Rs. 27,490 of which Rs. 21,557 are in commuted fees - Mr. Cruickshanks proposed to entertain 1894 men at Rs. 30 per annum or Rs. 56,820 - there are being now 1535 - Mr. Pelly proposes to employ 1349 at Rs. 36 making the total cost Rs. 48,564

The total charge proposed by Mr. Pelly is thus Rs. 120,680, the available

available funds (omitting the Monigars emoluments and commuting the Inams at 2/3rds) being Rs. 103,191. Owing to the Monigars failure to collect the Revenue, the Collector has a special Establishment of 24 Zilladers on 8 Rs. monthly or altogether Rs. 2304 per annum to aid in this duty. As the Monigars appear to have no repugnance to their Magisterial duties, it seems to me desirable to enquire whether an addition to the number of Zilladars would not be as effective, while it certainly would be much more economical than paying the Monigars as Mr. Pelly proposes. The office of Moonsiff is said to be prized and might remain on its present footing.

As the fees of the Inams have been commuted, the original plan of supplementing these where necessary and enfranchising the Surplus Inams - when excessive - might be tried first. The charge for Vetties - even if the pay be reduced to 30 Rs. will amount to

to Rs. 40,000 - while their present emolu-ments are only 27,500 - They can, however, be dealt with when it is seen what surplus will be available from the Cummums -

A Fee Cess does not seem desirable in Madras - with its Merassy tenures and fees -

No 1961

The Governor in Council resolves to defer the question of the reorganization of the Village Offices of the Chingleput District for the present. The Inam Commissioner will forward to Government as soon as he can an abstract of his Deputy's Register of the Village Service Inams, shewing their value for each class of village servants with such descriptive remarks as may be necessary.

Mooyar
Kumara
Vetty
Nergunty
Talcary.

Post St George
10th October 61

I Dal

4 Copies - C. Selby Esq., Chief Sec.
14 " Board of Rev:
3 " Inam Comm:

A-3d September 1859 No. 7 to 10
—15th February 1860 — 41 to 44
—4th December — — 30 to 33.
—22d March 1861 — 410 to 413
—17th April — — 295-296

From the Inam Commissioner
of 24th January 1863 be. No. 2882

No 138 & 139.

2 October 87th

(1)

Revenue Depart.
Proc. of Govt for October

No 977

From

C. Pelly Esqr
Member of the
B. of Revenue

To

L. D. Bourdillon Esqr
Secretary to Govt
Rev. Dept.

From Inam Commissioner
of 7th April 62 No. 1048
Dated 20th
Rec'd 22d April 1862.
Mis. Pro. 2 April 62. No. 6.
~~Letter to Board~~ 830.
30-7-62

Submitting for
the consideration of Govt
Government a report
on the subject of remu-
nerating the Village
Servants of the Madras
Collectorate.

No. 1961 - 10th October
with an Order.