M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2067 — Press / Mis.

352-353

Dated 29—10—1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 352. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 22nd May 1861, No. 881:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor, in obedience to the orders of Government, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187, to submit for their consideration a measure for the revision of the village Establishments in the District of Kistna. The proposition now submitted has been discussed with the collective Board and meets with their general approval.

2. The Report* of the Collector Mr. W. Knox, which is forwarded, enters into much detail regarding the present Establishments, which I will briefly recapitulate. The Statements are prepared according to the Táluqs as they stood before the late re-arrangement of Táluqs was made. But the report refers to the whole of the Kistna District, comprising the old Guntoor District and eight Táluqs of the late Masulipatam District.

* Dated 27th August 1860, No. 191.

3. There are at present 1,615 villages; of these six Muhturfa and 220 Mukhása villages have not been touched in the revision of village Establishment. There remain 1,389 Siri, or Government villages; of these 41 very large villages have been sub-divided by the Collector into 92 villages, and 754 small villages have been combined and reduced to 326, and 594 have been left as they are. One large village, Bapetla, containing 19 hamlets, and having a revenue of 36,279 Rupees, has been divided into six villages. There would be by Mr. Knox's proposition 1,012 villages, or 377 net decrease below the present number of Government villages. The town of Masulipatam, or Bunder, is not included; it has no land revenue, the Curnums have no fees, and take no part in the collection of the Muhturfa. The grouping of the villages seems to have been made with care. There will of necessity still be small villages, but on the whole there are not more than 81 below 600 Rupees. The greater number have revenues from 600 Rupees to 3,000 Rupees.

Collector's letter, dated 27th August 1860, No. 191, paragraph 3.

NOTE.—According to the detailed Statements submitted by the Collector the number of Government villages are 1,392, of which—		
41 have been sub-divided into	92	
754 combined and reduced to	325	
597 left as they are	597	
1,392		1,014

By corrected account 1,014.

Paragraph 5. 4. The official village staff are—

1. Munsiffs or Maniakarens.
2. Curnums.
3. Shroffs.
4. Naikwadies.
5. Vettymen.
6. Nirgunties.

In the Masulipatam portion of the District there is a class of honorary village officers, called Pettanadars; they get no emoluments, but generally assist in the public business; they are as illiterate as the Munsiffs.

Munsiff or Maniakaren, paragraph 6.

5. There are now 1,208 Munsiffs for the 1,389 Government villages. The extremely small or depopulated villages have none, but some of the larger villages have two or more Munsiffs. Their emoluments amount to only 10,031† Rupees; and almost the whole of these appertains to the 873 villages in the Guntoor portion of the District, where they received in Fasli 1268—

† This ought to be according to details 10,021 Rupees.

	RS.
Pay from Government	9,804
Inâms	114
Total...	9,918

This gives an average of a trifle more than 11 Rupees for each village per annum! In the Masulipatam portion, the Munsiffs of the 516 villages receive nothing, except a deduction from the Government Revenue.....Rupees 56
and in Ináms..... „ 57

Total only Rupees... 113

6. It may be as well to refer to the two portions of the District separately, as there is a great difference observable in the condition of the village Establishments in them. The salaries of the Munsiffs in Guntoor portion of the District are deducted from the amount payable by them to Government as their Sist. The minimum pay is 12 Rupees; and the maximum 36 Rupees per annum. These salaries were introduced by the Collector Mr. Stokes in 1849. A new incumbent is supposed to receive the minimum at first, subject to increase according to his merits. The total amount paid in Fasli 1268 was 9,804 Rupees, which, as noted above, would not be on an average 1 Rupee a month for the 873 villages; and there must consequently be very few who get the increased allowance of 3 Rupees per month. There are only four villages, in which the Munsiffs in the Guntoor part, have Ináms, amounting to 113 Rupees. They receive no pay.

Paragraph 7. Munsiffs' emoluments in Guntoor Division.

NOTE.—According to the details the number of villages is 876, viz.:—

	No.
Village in which Munsiffs receive more than 1 Rupee	96
Do. in which they receive one Rupee only or less	640
Do. in which they receive nothing at all	140
Total villages...	876

Paragraph 8. Munsiffs' emoluments in Masulipatam Division.

7. The Munsiffs in the Masulipatam Division get no fees, except in the case of six villages, where they receive salaries amounting to 56 Rupees per annum; and in seven villages, in which they have Ináms, from which they derive 57 Rupees; there are no other emoluments whatever for the Munsiffs in the villages of the Masulipatam portion of the District.

Curnums, paragraph 9.

	Rs.
According to Collector's Statement...	1,26,324*
Vundra not included in do.	5,866
Muhturfa fees not included in do.	4,609
	1,36,689

* According to the details of the Statement this ought to be Rupees..... 1,26,324

8. The emoluments of the Curnums amount in the gross to 1,36,689 Rupees, derived from the following sources, in the two Divisions of the District:—

	In Guntoor.	In Masulipatam.	Total.
Number of Villages	873	516	1,389
Fees in kind and cash paid by Villagers	38,049	28,404	66,453
Paid by Government by deductions from Sist, viz.:—			
Fees and salaries in Palnád	5,156	...	5,156
Usual remissions...	304	273	577
Vundra	5,866	...	5,866
Total by Government...	11,326	273	11,599
Ináms...	43,676	10,352	54,028
Muhturfa fees	4,197	412	4,609
Total emoluments.....	97,248	39,444	1,36,689

Paragraphs 10 to 13. Curnums in Guntoor portion of the District.

9. In the Guntoor portion of the District the fees are paid, partly in money, and partly in kind, at various rates, which the Collector describes. They are generally given by the Ryots themselves, but in three Táluqs are collected by the Government, and paid to the recipients. The Curnums' fees amount to Rupees 38,049.

Paragraphs 14 and 15.

10. The Curnums of 346 villages possess no Ináms at all; but in 394 villages (of the old Guntoor Circar exclusive of Palnád) they have Ináms, from which they derive an annual income of 38,092 Rupees. They, however, claim some of this as personal Inám, not given for service.

Paragraph 16. Circular Orders, 16th October 1859.

11. In most villages the Curnums of Guntoor also receive Muhturfa fees, at the rate of 2 to 8 Annas per loom, and 2 to 8 Annas per shop. In five villages they get 10 per cent. on the Muhturfa collections, and in seven villages nothing at all. But the payment of Muhturfa fees has been prohibited by Government, and the Income Tax, and proposed License Tax Acts, will interfere with all fees and emoluments derived from Muhturfa by the village Officers.

Paragraph 17. Sanctioned by Government, 11th March 1856.

12. Another item received by Curnums is a remission of one-fourth of the amount of the Sist of their cultivation called Vundra; but this item which amounts to 5,866 Rupees is never included in the emoluments of office, because it was allowed only during pleasure of Government, and pending the revision of their emoluments.

Palnád Táluq, paragraphs 19 and 20.

13. The system of remunerating Curnums in the Palnád Táluq, belonging to the late Guntoor District, is quite different from that in the other Táluqs of Guntoor. In this sub-division of the District, the Ináms and fees were resumed by Mr. Stokes in Fasli 1262, and the Curnums were remunerated at the rate of 3 Rupees per month fixed salary (deducted from their Sists), and by an allowance of 2 per cent. on the village collections. Two Curnums were given to every two or three small villages, and one, two or three appointed for each of the remaining villages. There are 173 Curnums so remunerated for 133 villages.

NOTE.—The Palnád includes the old Táluqs of Dáchapully and Tumurukota, which now form one Táluq, Palnád.

Curnums in the Masulipatam portion. Paragraph 21. Do. 23. Do. 24. Do. 25. Do. 27.

14. The emoluments of the Curnums in the Masulipatam portion of the District amount to 39,444 Rupees, of which the fees are 28,404 Rupees, which are chiefly given by the Ryots in a few instances they consist of money payments made by Government and marriage presents. There are 516 villages, in 257 of these, there are no Ináms; but in 259 villages, the Curnums have Inám lands yielding a return of 10,351 Rupees. In some of these villages only do the Ryots pay Muhturfa fees on the looms, shops, &c., varying from one to four Annas each.

Shroffs, paragraphs 28 and 29.

15. There are Shroffs in only 496 villages out of the 1,389 composing the present Kistna Collectorate, they have fees 2,366 Rupees and Ináms 2,630 Rupees, their emoluments amounting thus to Rupees 4,996 are not necessary. Their Ináms may be enfranchised and their fees may cease.

Paragraph 30, Naikwadies.

16. The Naikwadies or Mohtads have either regular pay or Ináms; but they are to be transferred to the Police, and will form no part of the Revenue Village Establishments; and need not be further alluded to in this report.

Paragraphs 31 to 36.

17. The emoluments of the Vettyans amount to, in

fees...	Rupees	15,916
in Ináms	„	15,563
in Government payments	„	220
Total...	„	31,699
Viz., in Guntoor Division	„	24,858
in Masulipatam Division...	„	6,841

These fees are, in some places, paid by the Ryots to the Vettyans; in some collected by Government and paid to them, and in some places the Vettyans do not get their fees at all.

Nirgunties, paragraphs 37 and 38.

18. Nirgunties are found only in 37 villages. Their emoluments amount only to 295 Rupees.

Mukhása and Agraharam villages, paragraphs 39 to 50.

19. Mr. Knox describes the modes of remuneration to the village servants in the Mukhása and Agraharám villages; but they need no particular notice in this place as it is not necessary to interfere with the village revenue servants in these villages.

Future emoluments of village officers, paragraph 51.

20. Mr. Knox expresses an opinion that the future emoluments of the village servants should be calculated with reference to the population rather then to the revenue of the village. He bases this opinion on the ground that greater difficulty exists in collecting petty sums from a large number of pauper Ryots, than in collecting largely from rich Ryots, and that to keep accounts and registers of the many Ryots of small fields is more troublesome than entering large tracts of lands and large sums of money in the names of a few Ryots. The amount of magisterial and judicial work also depends very much upon the population of the village He notes a few instances of large* villages with small revenues, and of small villages† with large revenues.

NOTE.—Mr. Clark, Member of the Board, also prefers a population to a revenue basis for poverty stricken villages.

* 4 Villages.
† 11 Do.

21. He classes the villages according to Population, as follows:—

Nos.				
15	villages above	3,000	inhabitants	1st. Class.
68	,,	1,500 to 3,000	,, ...	2nd. ,,
493	,,	500 to 1,500	,, ...	3rd. ,,
422	,,	under 500	,, ...	4th. ,,
998				
20	Depopulated.			
* 1,018	Total villages.			

* NOTE.—This should probably be 1,014.

The town of Bunder is not included, but it requires four Munsiffs at least, and one extra is required for Guntoor; so that there should be twenty first class Munsiffs: he would pay the Munsiffs as follows:—

			Rs.
1st Class,	20	at 36 each	720
2nd ,,	68	at 30	2,040
3rd ,,	493	at 24...	11,832
4th ,,	422	at 18	7,596
			22,188
Deduct amount of salaries and Ináms of Munsiffs			10,031
Balance to be made good by Government... ...			12,157

Paragraph 52.

22. In the event, however, of the revenue being the standard of remuneration, the Collector proposes a scale of remuneration which is quite out of all proportion to the remuneration he proposes for the same men, if paid according to his scale based on the population of a village. But as I have fixed a scale which has been submitted for the approval of Government, I need not further refer to Mr. Knox's scale, but would observe that the revenue and not the population should in my opinion be taken for the basis.

Paragraphs 53 to 58.

23. Mr. Knox observes that the present Maniakarens are generally illiterate and unequal to their work, and attributes this inefficiency mainly to the mere honorary character of the office; and he draws a comparison between the paid Munsiffs in the Guntoor portion, and the unpaid Munsiffs of

Masulipatam, much in favor of the former, a great many of whom are decidedly useful to the Government as well as to the people, in disposing of Civil and Police cases, while those in the Masulipatam portion are afraid to try and decide even the pettiest Police cases. They are often not aware of their own powers, and allow themselves to be led by the Curnums and others in the village. Such men, I would observe, are simply useless, or worse than useless. Men of influence and position and common ability should be selected for the position of Maniakaren whether paid or not. The retention of those incompetent unpaid men is mischievous. In the selection of the Maniakaren the villagers should have a voice as proposed by the Collector.

Paragraph 59.

Remuneration of Curnums.

24. Mr. Knox would also fix the Curnums' emoluments with reference to the population of the village:—

Paragraph 61.

	Per month.	No.	Annually.	Total.
1st class at	17½	20	210 Rs.	4,200
2nd ,, ,,	15	68	180 ,,	12,240
3rd ,, ,,	10	493	120 ,,	59,160
4th ,, ,,	8	442	96 ,,	42,432
			Total Rs.....	1,18,032
Amount they now receive ... ... ,, ...				1,36,689
			Saving ,, ...	18,657

Curnum scale.

25. If fixed according to the revenue, he proposes a scale of remuneration for Curnums, which gives a maximum amount of 1,11,966 Rupees, and a minimum of Rupees 99,408; both sums are less than their present receipts by Rupees 24,723 and Rupees 37,287 respectively.

Description.	Demand.	A scale proposed by Mr. Fraser.	Proposed by Mr. Knox. Minimum.	Proposed by Mr. Knox. Maximum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Up to	100	...	12	12
,, ...	150	...	12	18
,, ...	300	...	18	24
,, ...	450	...	24	36
,, ...	600	42	30	42
,, ...	750	46	36	48
,, ...	900	50	42	54
,, ...	1 000	55	48	60
,, ...	1,300	60	54	66
,, ...	1,500	70	60	72
,, ...	1,700	80	72	84
,, ...	2,000	90	84	96
,, ...	2,300	105	96	108
,, ...	2,600	120	108	120
,, ...	3,000	135	120	132
,, ...	3,500	150	144	156
,, ...	4,000	165	156	168
,, ...	4,500	180	168	180
,, ...	5,000	200	192	204
,, ...	5,500	220	216	228
,, ...	6,000	245	240	252
,, ...	8,000	270	252	276
,, ...	8,000	300	288	300
Above				

Paragraph 63.

26. Mr. Knox expresses much doubt whether a single Curnum will be found generally sufficient; but on the whole he seems to come to the conclusion, that if the Maniakaren has his own clerk or a Gumáshta set apart for magisterial and civil work, and if the Tahsíldárs are prohibited from calling the Curnums frequently to the Kacheri, that then one Curnum will suffice; but he has omitted to show from what funds the Maniakaren's clerk is to be paid. He cannot be paid out of the allowance of 1½ Rupees to 3 Rupees per month he proposes for the Maniakaren.

Paragraph 65.

27. He is of opinion that the fixed pay proposed for the Vettyans of 2 and 2½ Rupees is not advisable, because all would get alike, though the quantity of work is very different, and depends much on the Revenue of the village. But he has mistaken my proposition, which was that the number of Vettyans should be greater in large than in small villages according to the work to be performed. The scale, which the Collector proposes, is half the maximum scale proposed for the Munsiffs, viz., ... Rupees 33,199*

* See paragraph 52 of Collector's letter, and enclosure D.

Deduct present receipts, Vettyans	31,699	
Nirgunties	295	31,994
Increase proposed		1,205

Paragraph 66. He thinks one Vettyan sufficient for all revenue matters; but in this opinion I do not at all concur; one or more Vettyans will be required according to the size and other circumstances of the village.

Paragraph 67, Nirgunties. 28. He sees no use in Nirgunties; they are only in twelve villages now, and he would discontinue them, resume their Ináms and give them to the Vettyans. But I think this class of persons must be required in some villages, and at all events I would not at present disturb those now existing.

Paragraph 68. Mode of remuneratin the village servants. 29. During the sharing system, it was customary to deduct the grain fees *before* the produce was divided between the Government and the Ryots from the gross produce. When the Visabaddy or Mukta system was introduced the Government share only was converted into money, so the Ryots were bound to pay the whole fees. But as the cist is now to be fixed on the land according to the natural quality of the soil, Mr. Knox is of opinion that the present system should be altogether given up. There is now also much trouble about the payment of fees, and the village servants he thinks should be made independent of the villagers. He recommends the abolition of all fees, and the *resumption* of Ináms, and in lieu would give each class of the village servants half of the sum of his remuneration in cash and the other half in Inám land. The cash payment to be deducted from the cist where it can be.

Not to apply to Agraharams and Mukhása villages. 30. But the Collector sees no necessity for disturbing the existing arrangements in Agraharam and Mukhása villages.

Paragreph 69. 31. The system at present allows of succession to office as a hereditary right, which is highly valued. But this privilege will be necessarily greatly infringed by the amalgamation of villages, as that combination has been made solely in consideration of the size and proximity of neighbouring villages, and without any reference to the Mirási privileges. Mr. Knox would continue the right of succession, provided the party succeeding is efficient and every way eligible; but where that is not the case, he would allow the villagers to name their officers, but make it essential that men of good education and character should not be passed over without sufficient reason. This proposition is reasonable enough; but as regards the villagers electing their officers I would not allow them more than a voice in the matter. They should be consulted, but the Collector should determine.

See Acting Collector's letter, 14th November 1860, No. 263.

Scheme now recommended. 32. There appear, from the Collector's report, to be funds sufficient for giving an ample remuneration to the Curnums, reduced in number by the combination and reduction of villages. But for the Maniakarens and Vettyans the funds are not sufficient.

33. The Kistna District is now being newly assessed by the Director General of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, and he will include in his field assessment all demands against the Ryot for land revenue, for payment of village revenue, and Police servants, or any other Government purpose; and consequently the fees, which now form a separate demand upon the landholder will be merged, and lost sight of in the consolidated assessment. And as the payment of that assessment will absolve the Ryot from all other demands on the part of Government, it will be but proper and necessary to assign a portion of the assessment to the purpose of paying the village Establishments.

34. The Ináms in the Palnád Táluq were assessed in Fasli 1262, and it was the intention at the time to have dealt with the rest of the Guntoor District in the same manner; and this course may now with propriety be adopted. But instead of assessing the Ináms at their full assessed value, it would be desirable, if it can be done without great sacrifice, to follow the plan ordered for the Kurnool District and to assess them at two-thirds their full assessment. Many office holders by the combination of villages will be thrown out of employment, and many sharers in the Ináms, who do not hold office, will be deprived of this means of their livelihood, by the total resumption of the Ináms: and I, therefore, propose to enfranchise all the existing Ináms at two-thirds their full assessment.

* Particulars of fees.

Land fees	84,752
Muhturfa	4,609
Total...	89,361
Paid to Maniakarens	0
,, Curnums	71,063
,, Vettyans	15,916
,, Nirgunties	16
,, Shroffs	2,366
Total..	89,361

35. The amount of fees now paid is 89,361 Rupees.* This at least will be the sum included in the new Revenue Assessment, which will fairly have to be appropriated for village purposes; but probably Government may direct a cess of 6¼ to be included in the new Survey Assessment.

36. The cash payments now made by Government by deductions from the demand for remunerating the village servants, amount to Rupees 15,813; so that the present assets would amount to Rupees 1,53,622 as follows:—

	Rs.
Two-thirds of all Ináms	48,448
Value of fees...	89,361
Government payments	15,813
Total...	1,53,622

37. According to the revised scale of remuneration proposed by me, the cost of the establishment for the whole of the Kistna would be, excluding Nirgunties, as follows:—

	Rs.
Maniakarens	30,342
Curnums	75,972
Vettyars	71,748
	†1,78,062
Estimated value of assets	1,53,622
Deficiency of assets	24,440

† See Statement enclosed.

38. There would be no fee cess to be directly levied in the Kistna, because it would disappear in the new land assessment; and out of this assessment or from the general revenue of the country, it would hereafter be necessary for Government to pay the village Establishments of the Kistna Division, after crediting itself with the proceeds of the emancipated Ináms and the sums now paid in cash. The cost of the Establishment, estimated above, is Rupees 1,78,062; assuming that a fee cess of 6¼ per cent. is levied or virtually included in the new assessment in lieu of all fees payable on account of Revenue or Police purposes, the estimated assets may be taken as follows:—

	Rs.
The quit-rent from enfranchised Ináms	48,448
Two-thirds of fee cess for Revenue Establishment ...	1,00,000
	1,48,448
leaving a deficit of...	29,614

to which will eventually have to be added the cost of the Nirgunties not considered to be wanted by the Collector, but whom it may nevertheless be found necessary to have.

39. The cost of the Revenue Establishment on the present land Revenue of the District would be Rupees 7-6-7 per cent.

40. I would beg to recommend that this Establishment, should it meet with the approval of Government, be introduced simultaneously with the new Revenue assessment.

No. 353. Order thereon, 29th October 1861, No. 2,067.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the Village Establishments of the Kistna District.

2. There are altogether 1,389 Government villages in the District. These have been reduced to 1,014, exclusive of the town of Masulipatam.

3. In the Guntoor portion of the District the plan of paying the Munsiffs in money, by deductions from the assessment due on their holdings was introduced in 1849. The salaries were fixed at 12 Rupees annually as the minimum, and 36 Rupees annually as the maximum; new incumbents receiving the lower salaries on first appointment. The total amount paid in

Fasli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) was Rupees 9,804, and as there were then 873 villages the maximum salary could have been allowed in very few instances. In the Masulipatam portion of the District the Munsiffs are almost entirely unpaid.

4. The assets available for the payment of the Munsiffs are.—

	RS.
Land enfranchised at $\frac{5}{8}$ net assessment.....	107
Money payments now made.....	10,031
	10,138

5. Mr. Pelly proposes to give the Munsiffs, salaries ranging from Rupees 18 to Rupees 60 per annum, the total cost being Rupees 30,342 or Rupees 20,204 in excess of the present available assets.

6. The Curnums in part of the Guntoor District are paid like the Munsiffs, in money. They have also Ináms and fees, both there and in Masulipatam. The available assets are as follows:—

Land enfranchised at $\frac{5}{8}$

	RS.
Assessment.....	33,768
Fees.....	66,454
Cash payments.....	5,733
	1,05,955

7. Mr. Pelly proposes to pay the Curnums, salaries ranging from Rupees 36 to Rupees 180 per annum, the total charge being Rupees 75,972 or 29,983 Rupees less than the assets.

8. The emoluments of the Vetties amount at present to Rupees 31,699, viz:—

	RS.
Fees.....	15,916
Ináms.....	15,563
Cash payments.....	220

9. The Ináms enfranchised will bring in Rupees 9,727, so that the available assets will be Rupees 25,863.

10. The establishment proposed by Mr. Pelly will cost Rupees 71,748, the pay of each Vetty being Rupees 3 per mensem.

11. There are Shroffs in only 496 villages, and their emoluments amount to Rupees 4,997, viz:—

	RS.
Land...	2,631
Fees	2,366

If the office be abolished, the land will be enfranchised and bring in Rupees 1,644.

12. Collecting the figures above given the following is the result.

Assets.

	Land.	Fees.	Cash.	Total.
Munsiffs	107	.....	10,031	10,138
Curnums... ...	33,768	66,454	5,733	1,05,955
Vetties	9,727	15,916	220	25,863
Shroffs... ...	1,644	2,366	.....	4,010
	45,246	84,736	15,984	1,45,966

Charges.

Munsiffs	30,342
Curnums	75,972
Vetties	71,748
Charges...	1,78,062
Assets	1,45,966
Deficit	32,096

13. Mr. Pelly's proposals are in accordance with the general principle laid down by Government. As to the question of the best time for bringing them into practical operation, he suggests that the introduction of the new Settlement would be the most convenient time. He makes this suggestion on the ground that this Settlement will include the fees payable to village servants. So much of the assets required to make up the pay of the village officers depends on fees; that the collection of these must be placed on a satisfactory footing before any change can be introduced. Mr. Pelly, however, is under a misapprehension when he supposes that the new Settlement includes every cess payable by the Ryots. It was expressly ruled that the new Settlement should be exclusive of all these charges; that it should represent no more than the land tax payable to the State; and that cesses for whatever purpose levied or leviable should be extra imposts. Subsequently, the Road Fund was included in the Settlement, but this forms the only exception to the rule. Under all the circumstances the Government deem it expedient that the Kistna Village Establishments should remain as they are until the Village Cess Act is passed.

14. Mr. Pelly's arrangements do not include the Naikwadies and Nirgunties. The former will be transferred to the Police Department, the latter will be separately dealt with hereafter.

15. As regards the large towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor, it is desirable to consider whether a special Establishment would not be the best arrangement, such for instance as is adopted in Kurnool, where a well paid town Munsiff is retained. It is inexpedient to endeavour to keep up in large towns, institutions which are suited only to agricultural villages. Mr. Pelly will report on this question after consulting the Collector.

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

Memorandum

In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the village establishments of the Histna District.

There are altogether 1389 Govt. villages in the District. These have been reduced to 1014, exclusive of the town of Masulipatam.

In the Guntoor portion of the Dis-trict the plan of paying the Munsiffs in money, by deductions from the assess-ment due on their holdings was intro-duced in 1849. Their salaries were fixed at 12 Rupees annually as the minimum & 36 Rs. annually as the maximum new incumbents receiving the lower salaries on first appointment. The total amount paid in F. 1268 / A.D. 1858/9 was Rupees 9,804, & as there were then 843 villages the maximum salary could have been allowed in very few instances. In the Masulipat-

portion of the District the Munsiffs are almost entirely unpaid.

The assets available for the pay of the Munsiffs are

Land-enfranchised at 5/8 Ast

	Rs.
assessment	107
Money payments now made	10031.
	10,138

Mr. Pelly proposes to give the Munsiffs salaries ranging from Rupees 18 to Rs 60 per annum - the total cost being Rupees 30,342 or Rs. 20,204 in excess of the present available assets.

The Hurrumms in part of the Guntoor District are paid like the Munsiffs in money. They have also Inams & fees both there and in Masulipatam. The available assets are as follows.

Land-enfranchised at 5/8

Assessment	33,768
Fees	66,454
Cash payments	5,733
	105,955

Mr. Pelly proposes to pay the Hurrumms salaries ranging from Rs 36 to Rs 180 per annum - the total charge being Rs 75,972 or 29,983 Rs less than the assets.

The emoluments of the Vetties amount at present to Rupees 31,699- viz:

Fees	15,916
Inams	15,563
Cash payments	220

The Inams are enfranchised

will bring in Rs. 9,727 so that the available assets will be Rs. 25,863.

The establishment proposed by Mr. Pelly will cost Rs. 7,1748 the pay of each vetty being Rs3 per mensem.

There are Shroffs in only 496 villages and their emoluments amount to Rs 4,997- viz.

Land	R. 2,631.
Fees	2,366.

If the office be abolished, the land will be enfranchised & bring in Rs. 1,644

Collecting the figures above given the following is the result.

Assets

	Land	Fees	Cash	Total.
Moonsiffs	107	—	—	10,031-10,138.
Hurrumms	33,768	66,454	5,733	10,5,955
Vetties	9,727	15,916	220	25,863.
Shroffs	1,644	2,366	—	4,010.
	45,246	84,736	15,984	145,966

Charges

Moonsiffs	30,342
Hurrumms	75,972
Vetties	71,748
Charges	178,062
Assets	145,966
Deficit.	32,096.

Mr. Pelly's proposals are in accordance with the general principle laid down by Govt. as to the question of

of the best time for bringing them into practical operation he ~~recommends~~ Suggests that the introduction of the new settlement would be the most convenient time. He makes this ~~recommendation~~ suggestion on the ground that this settlement will include the fees payable to village servants. So much of the assets required to make up the pay of the village officers depends on fees, that the collection of these must be placed on a satisfactory footing before any change can be introduced. Mr. Pelly however is under a mis-apprehension when he supposes that the new settlement includes every cess payable by the ryots. It was expressly ruled that the new settlement should be exclusive of all these charges that it should represent no more than the land tax payable to the State — and that cesses for whatever purpose levied or leviable should be extra imposts. Subsequently the Road Fund was included in the settlement but this forms the only exception to the rule. —

Under all the circumstances I apprehend the Kistna village establishments must remain as they are until the village

Ca. Rs. C 14th Aug. Sec. 1855 No. 967. Para 13 page 12 of the Printed Selections No. I III.

why was this done pro tem

yes by Act VI of 1858

Village Cess Act is passed

Mr. Pelly's arrange-ments do not include the Nuisances and Sirgun-ties. The former will be transferred to the Police Dept.t — the latter will be separately dealt with hereafter. —

As regards the large Towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor, it seems de-sirable to consider whether a special establishment would not be the best arrangement — such for instance as is adopted in Kurnool where a well paid Town Moonsiff is retained. It is inex-pedient to endeavour to keep up in large

Towns

towns, institutions which
are suited only to agricul-
tural villages.

I D.S

(8)

Memo:

Village Establts of the Kistna District.

Draft according to

c 5 October 1861

Revenue Dept

No 2067

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 29th October 1861.

Read the following

letter from C. Pelly Esq^r

Member of the Board of

Revenue.

Submitting a report on the revision of the Village Establishments of the Kistna District.

(Here enter 22d May 1861 No 881)

In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the village establishments of the Kistna District.

There are altogether 1389 Government Villages in the District. These have been reduced to 1014, exclusive of the town of Masulipatam.

In the Guntoor portion

portion of the District the
plan of paying the Munsiffs
in money, by deductions from
the assessment due on their
holdings was introduced
in 1849. The salaries were
fixed at 12 Rupees an-
nually as the minimum
and 36 Rupees annually
as the maximum; new
incumbents receiving the
lower salaries on first
appointment. The total
amount paid in Fusly 1268
A.D. 1858/9
was Rupees 9804, and as
there were then 878 villages
the maximum salary could
have been allowed in very
few instances. In the
Masulipatam portion of
the District the Moonsiffs
are almost entirely unpaid.

The assets available
for the payment of the
Moonsiffs

Munsiffs are-

Land-enfranchised at 5/8 net assessment	Rs 107
Money payments now made	10031
	10138

Mr Pelly proposes to
give the Munsiffs salaries
ranging from Rupees 15
to Rupees 60 per annum-
the total cost being Rupees
30342 or Rupees 20204
in excess of the present
available assets.—

The Karnums
in part of the Guntoor
District are paid like
the Munsiffs in money.
They have also Inams
and fees both there and
in Masulipatam. The
available assets are as
follows.

Land enfranchised

at

pt. 5/8

Assessment ——— 33768

Fees ——— 66454

Cash payments — 5733

105955

Mr Pelly proposes to pay the Kurnums salaries ranging from Rupees 36 to Rupees 180 per annum. the total charge being Rs 75,972 or 29,983 Rs less than the assets.

The emoluments of the Vellies amount at present to Rupees 31,699- viz

Fees ——— 15,916

Inams ——— 15,563

Cash payments — 220

The Inams enfranchised will bring in Rupees 9727 so that the available assets will be Rupees 25,863.

The establishment proposed

proposed by Mr. Pelly will cost Rupees 76,748 the pay of each vetty being Rupees 3 per mensem.

There are Shroffs in only 496 villages and their emoluments amount to Rupees 4997 viz.

Land ——— Rs 2631

Fees ——— " 2366

If the office be abolished, the land will be enfranchised and bring in Rupees 1,644.

Collecting the figures above given the following is the result.

Assets

	Land-	Fees -	Cash -	Total
Moorsiffs —	107 —	" —	10,031 -	10,138
Kurnums —	33,768 -	66,454 -	5,733 -	1,05,955
Vellies —	9,727 -	15,916 -	220 -	25,863
Shroffs —	1,644 —	2,366 -	"	4,010 -
	45,246 -	84,736 -	15,984 -	1,45,966

Charges

Charges

Moorsiffs	30,342.
Kurnums	75,972.
Vettics	71,748.
Charges	1,78,062.
Assets	1,45,966
Deficit	32,096.

Mr Pelly's proposals are in accordance with the general principle laid down by Government. As to the question of the best time for bringing them into practical operation - he suggests that the introduction of the new Settlement would be the most convenient time. He makes this suggestion on the ground that this settlement will include the fees payable to village servants. So much of the assets required to make up the pay of the Village Officers

Officers depends on fees, that the collection of these must be placed on a satisfactory footing before any change can be introduced. Mr Pelly however is under a misapprehension when he supposes that the new settlement includes every cess payable by the Ryots. It was expressly ruled that the new settlement should be exclusive of all these charges - that it should represent no more than the land tax payable to the State - and that cesses for whatever purpose levied or leviable should be extra imposits. Subsequently the Road Fund was included in the settlement, but this

fies forms the only exception to the rule.

Under all the circumstances the Govern-ment deem it expedient the Kistna Village Esta-blishments must remain as they are until the Village cess Act is passed.

Mr Pelly's ar-rangements do not in-clude the Naikwadies and Nirgunties. The former will be trans-ferred to the Police De-partment, the latter will be separately dealt dealt with hereafter.

As regards the large Towns of Masu-lipatam and Guntoor, it is desirable to consider whether a special esta-blishment would

not be the best arrangement such for instance as is adopted in Kurnool where a well paid Town Moonsiff is retained. It is inex-pedient to endeavour to keep up in large Towns, institutions which are suited only to agricultural villages. Mr Pelly will report on this question after consulting the Collector.

J D S

4 Copies. C. Pelly Esq^re with Q^rs Ltr to Collr^s.
11 " Board of Revenue.
3 " Accountant General.
3 " Civil Paymaster.
4 " Inspector General of Mofussil Police.
4 " Judicial Department.

22/8/61

So lw 53
11.3.56

So lw 2.10
3.9.59

Village Establishts of the Kistna District.

Revenue 1861 Departt
Proc: of Govt for October.

No 2067.

Proc: of the Madras Govt
Dd 29th October 1861.

From Boundary Polly Dd
28 March 62 No 9 Encl

Letter from Mr Polly
on the Village establish-
ments of the Kistna Distt
with orders thereon.

No 352 & 353.