M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 814 — Press / Mis.

185-186

Dated 11—4— 1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10-46

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th April 1861.

No. 185. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 4th April 1861, No. 450 :—

Communicate order passed on a letter from the Inspector General of Police containing his estimates for the constabulary and village Police establishment of the Trichinopoly District. (Vide Judicial Proceedings, 4th April 1861, Nos. 9, 10.)

No. 186. ORDER THEREON, 11th April 1861, No. 814.

Ordered to be recorded.

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read letter from the Inspector General of Madras Police.

(Here enter 24th February 1861.)

ORDER THEREON, 4th April 1861, No. 450.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimates for the Constabulary and Village Police Establishment of the District of Trichinopoly.

2. The Constabulary consists of 17 Inspectors and 867 Constables, and will cost annually Rupees 97,880. The Rural Force is in the proportion of one Policeman to 1,300 of the Talook population, and the Town Force in the proportion of one Policeman to 544 inhabitants in the Town of Trichinopoly. In the latter Force, 3 European Constables are included. The cost of the entire Constabulary is under two Annas per head of the population of the District.

	Inspectors.	*Constables.*
Rural	10.....	...571
Town..	1.....	..93
Reserve..	6.....	...203
	17	867

Magistrates' Peons...	725
Armed Civil Treasury Guards...	117
Jail Establishment...	88
Commissiariat Police...	87
Men....	1,017

3 The duties now devolving on the Constabulary, were heretofore discharged by 1,017 Peons, &c, besides two Havildars' and four Naigues' Guards over the Civil Treasuries, Jail, and Commissariat Godowns.

4. Mr. Robinson states that no District of South India will tax the Police more severely than Trichinopoly. In all the Talooks, the population of robber races (Koravur and Kallur) is very large, and heinous crime consequently rife. Much of the country on the South Arcot and Salem Frontiers is wild and close, and peopled by troublesome races. The Town of Trichinopoly is large, and the population exceedingly turbulent. Besides these, the Police have to deal with the mass of camp followers, attached to six Regiments, including one European Regiment and one European Horse Battery, and also with a constant stream of wayfarers.

VILLAGE POLICE.

5. The Villages of this District, 1,643 in number, will be formed into 144 Village Circles, each containing on an average about 11 Villages, an area of 21½ square miles, and a population of 5,250. The establishment proposed to be maintained, consists of 144 Inspectors, one for each Circle, and 1,682 Watchers, at a total cost of Rupees 66,600 per annum.

144	*Inspectors @ Rupees 42 per annum*...	6,048
1,682	*Watchers @ Rupees 36 per annum*...	60,552
1,826 *Men*		*Rupees* 66,600

6. In reference to the assets available for this charge, Mr. Robinson submits some remarks on the past and present condition of the local Police and Village Watcher body. The Kavil system continued for 40 years after the District had passed under British rule, and to the lateness of its suppression Mr. Robinson ascribes the prevalence of crime in this District. In 1817, the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Poligars of Woodiarpolliem, Torriore and Arealore were commuted by grants of Villages conferred on Sunnud-i-milkeut istimrar. All the lands held by them in the adjoining Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore were at once resumed, and their interference with the Police administration put down. But in Trichinopoly there was less decision shown, and, through an oversight, the Poligars were left in the enjoyment of their rent-free lands, in common with all the Menkavilgars of the province, and suffered to interfere with the Police.

7. In 1833, the irregularities and the lawless habits of these men were brought to notice, and the suppression of the Menkavil system was at length resolved upon. In 1837, the rent-free lands of the Poligars were resumed, and the full assessment on them, Rupees 2,439, is still

paid. The fees, however, have not been collected to the extent to which they were paid to the Poligars, and have now fallen to Rupees 2,463 per annum. In 1839 the lands of 338 Menkavilgars, with their fees, were resumed, and life pensions to the aggregate of Rupees 2,786 per annum were granted them. Of these stipendiaries, 185 survive who receive Rupees 1,802 per annum. The commutation was granted originally at the rate of 15 per cent. on their emoluments. The amount of these was Rs. 15,804—but at present only the land assessment, Rupees 1,922, is paid—no part of the fees formerly received by the Menkavilgars, having been realized.

Land Assessment		1,922
Fees—Grain...	2,545	
Ready money.....	11,337	
		13,882
Rupees		15,804

8. Subordinate to the Poligars and Menkavilgars has existed the local Village Watch, called Kulakavilgars in the dry talooks, and Talari in the irrigated talooks. Almost every Village in the District has its Watchers—and in every Village, there is a known swatantrum, or right payable to the Watcher.

9. While suppressing the higher grades of the Kavil system, the necessity of retaining the Watcher body and improving their condition was always admitted and long agitated. In 1853, the subject was revived—and a scheme which had been drawn up in 1844, was with little modification submitted to Government. An establishment of 1,652 men was proposed for the Talooks of which the District was at that time composed. The Collector recommended that their fees should form part of the Watchers' remuneration in addition to their Government salary, which was thus fixed at Rupees 24 per annum. The Government, however, decided, on the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, that their emoluments should be provided by assignments of land yielding Rupees 12 per annum, with a money payment to a like amount—while their fees as far as they might be capable of realization, were to be incorporated with the revised land tax.

	Men.
4 *Irrigated talooks*.....	867
4 *Dry do.*	785
	1,652

Dry Talooks.—785 *Talari* @ *Rs.* 24 =		18,840
Watchers' Fees.—*Land*.....		899
Grain and money.....	3,235	
Poligar resumptions.....	4,902	
		8,137
Rupees		9,036

The expense of the reformed Talari for the 4 dry Talooks, where the fees of the Watchers, including the Poligar resumptions, were inconsiderable, have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The carrying out of the measure, however, has been deferred by the Collector, pending the revision of the Settlement. Mr. Robinson states that the Surveys and estimated assessment of these Talooks are nearly completed—but that these preliminaries have not led to any practical result in the way of bringing the Fees of Village Watchers to account.

10. The assets which should now be available are summed up in the margin. The Inams of the Village Watchers valued at Rs. 2,255 will now be resumed. Insufficient as these assets are, to meet the cost of the proposed Village Establishment, nearly Rupees 27,000 thereof as pointed out by Mr. Robinson, are dependant on the precarious and variable source of *Fees*. The Board of Revenue will report how far it may be practicable to secure these fees, and what measures should be taken for the purpose. They will also inform the Government, as to the manner in which these fees have been dealt with in the revision now in progress of the land assessment of the District.

Land.—*Resumptions Poligar*..	2,439	
Menkavilgar.....	1,922	
Inams of the Village Watchers.....	2,255	
		6,616
Fees.—*Poligar*.....	2,463	
Village Watchers.....	24,514	
		26,977
Rupees...		33,593

11. Mr. Robinson considers the establishment originally proposed for the 8 Talooks of the District sufficient as the Village Police of the District, and has adopted the number in his present estimate, adding, however, 30 Watchers for the Manapara Talook, which has since that been joined to Trichinopoly. He proposes also giving each Watcher Rupees 36 per annum. The original rate Rupees 24 per annum was fixed by the Collector in the expectation that the Village Watchers would be permitted to retain their fees, in addition to the salary to be granted by the State.

884 *Inspectors and Constables*..		97,880
1,826 *Inspectors and Watchers*.....		66,600
2,710	*Rupees*...	1,64,480

12. The Government sanction the Constabulary and Village Police Establishment proposed for the District of Trichinopoly at a cost of Rupees one lakh sixty-four thousand four hundred and eighty.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
,, Magistrate of Trichinopoly.
,, Civil Auditor.
,, Accountant General.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Inam Commissioner.
,, Military Department.
,, Revenue Department.
} with copy of the Inspector General's Report.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Revenue 1861 Dept.to
Sec: of Govt for April
No 836.

Proceedings of the
Board of Govt in the
Judicial Department.

Dated 4th April
Recd 6th 1861.
No 450.
Encl 1 in sent by Mr Sim Dy Mag Kaira

No. 814
To be recorded
Secret Govt
11th April 1861

Communicates or-
der passed on a letter
from the Inspector Genl
of Police containing his
Estimates for the Con-
stabulary & Village Police
Establt of the Kaira
District.
No 814 - 11th April
Recorded

No 185 & 186

C.F. 73.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			