

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1371

Press
~~Mis.~~

326-327

Dated 23 - 6 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd June 1862.*

No. 326. Read the following letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 3d April 1862, No. 1,226 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to report on the Village Establishments of the Vizagapatam District.
2. There are only two Government Tálucs in this District; one Palconda is rented out to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.; to the other, Nursapatam, the present report alone refers.

Vizagapatam. •
22nd December 1860, No 1,322.
Letter dated 17th February 1862.

3. There are 162 villages having at present 232 Maniakarens.
106 Curnums.
56 Shroffs.
212 Vettyans.

4. The emoluments of the Maniakarens, called Naidoos and Pettanadárs, are almost nothing, being 531 Rupees, in land held in a few villages only.

5. The Curnums have on the whole suitable allowances; in several instances their emoluments are unnecessarily high.

	RS.
The Curnums' emoluments are derived from land...	9,771
Cash payments.....	162
Voluntary payments by Ryots...	2,346
Total emoluments.....	12,279

6. The Shroffs have lands assessed at 1,210 Rupees, and 11 Rupees in fees.

	RS.
7. The Vettyans, called Barikies, have land.....	2,151
and voluntary fees.....	66
Total.....	2,217

8. Mr. Fane proposes to reduce the number of villages from 162 to 103, and to remunerate the servants at rates shown in the table given in paragraph 19.

9. The fees amounting to 2,423, which the village servants receive, are quite voluntary payments, made by the Ryots, and cannot therefore be depended on as an asset available by Government.

10. The cost of the whole establishment, therefore, viz., 29,016 Rupees, proposed by Mr. Fane, would be 15,191 Rupees above the present available assets, which amount to 13,855 Rupees.

11. The proposed cost for the Maniakarens is 4,554 Rupees, for which there are assets now of only 531 Rupees.

12. The assets 9,933 Rupees of the Curnums' emoluments, are also insufficient to meet the proposed charge for them, which amounts to 12,420 Rupees. But Mr. Fane (letter dated 8th February 1862, paragraph 4) repeats his opinion, that the salary proposed by him will not bear reduction; any lower scale would impair the efficiency of this valuable class of servants, whose honesty it is a great object to secure in an unsurveyed District where the Government lands are interspersed with and surrounded by so many private estates, and where therefore boundary disputes so often occur. By the amalgamation of villages nine Curnums only will be displaced.

13. The proposition to raise the emoluments of the Shroffs, from 1,210 Rupees to 3,360 Rupees, is not necessary. They are not required and their Ináms may be resumed, as subsequently recommended by the Collector.

Letter dated 8th February 1862, paragraph 11.

14. But the Vettyans must have the remuneration of 3 Rupees proposed by the Collector, which, for the 242 proposed (and which is the present number), amounts to 8,712 Rupees, deducting the present assets 2,151 Rupees there remains Rupees 6,561 to be provided for. Mr. Fane has made no alteration in the number of Vettyans, because the reduction in the number of villages is only nominal (letter dated 10th July 1861, paragraph 4), but a reduction, I believe, is practicable.

15. Mr. Fane raises the question (letter dated 15th February 1862, paragraphs 8 and 9), whether the Police are to take over the Barikies as they are doing. It is immaterial to me whether they do so or not; all that is necessary is to allow a certain number of persons for performing the revenue duties of the Vettyan, whether they are the present class of Barikies, or are taken from other classes.

16. Mr. Fane does not think it necessary to interfere with the village officers in the rented villages of the Táluq. The majority of these villages are Hill villages in the sub-division of Golcondah, and from the difficulty of managing them, have always been rented to the head men or Dorahs, who are their own Accountants and do every thing for themselves.

17. On the proposition for enfranchising the service Ináms, the Collector submits his opinion in his letter of 15th February 1862, No. 111; in which he gives a Table showing what would probably be the result of the enfranchisements, but he has not calculated the amount correctly, as he bases the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ th on the whole sist of the Inám, instead of first deducting the Cuttoobadi or quit-rent; and there are other errors in his figures. The proper amount from the enfranchised land would be—

As calculated by Collector,				Rs.
	RS.	A. P.	For Revenue Ináms... .. .	8,558
Revenue.....	9,364	14 4	For Police Ináms... .. .	2,412
Police.....	2,830	2 1		
Total...	<u>12,195</u>	<u>0 5</u>		

to be assessed on the following classes :—

Assessed on the following classes:—		
Revenue.	Total Inám.	Five eighths of Inám.
	RS.	
1. Maniakarens	531	
2. Curnums	9,771	
3. Vettyans	2,151	
4. Shroffs	1,240	
	<hr/> 13,693	
Police.		8,558
1. Village Moonsiff... ..	490	
2. Mukhasa Peons	957	
3. Village do.	247	
4. Hill do.	5	
5. Terustoo do.	2,541	
6. Cutwalls	288	
	<hr/> 4,528	
Deduct Cuttoobady...	668	
	<hr/> Remainder... 3,860	
		2,412

Revenue.....	RS. 1,87,926
Establishment.....	25,686
Per cent...	13½

18. Such is the Collector's proposition. The Revenue Establishment proposed by him for this Tá uq would cost 13½ per cent. of the land revenue, and in my opinion is more than is necessary and higher than what is proposed elsewhere.

19. I beg to annex the scales and cost of the Collector's

19. I beg to annex the scales and cost of the Collector's propositions as compared with the general scale suggested on 30th April 1861, and with the scale proposed for the Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, in which Districts the emoluments are high, and to add the scale I would myself propose for this Tálúq of the Vizagapatam District.

See letter to Government, dated 14th February
1862, No. 1,172.

and to add the scale I would myself propose for this Táluq of the Vizagapatam District.

[illegible]

	Maniakareti.	Curnum.	Vettyan.	Total.
As per Collector's scale...	4,554 ...	12,420 ...	8,712 ...	25,686
" of the 30th April 1861...	2,868 ...	7,044 ...	6,624 ...	16,536
" Bellary scale...	5,508 ...	8,160 ...	8,568 ...	22,536
" "	0 868	8,460 ...	6,624 ...	17,952

20. As the Maniakarens or Naidoos, are not now generally remunerated at all, I think the remuneration allowed in the general scale (column 4) will suffice for them; to be paid them in the form of a deduction from their puttahs at the end of the year. The Curnums are now generally highly paid, I would apply to them the same principle as proposed for the Ceded Districts, where the emoluments are generally high, and give them a more liberal salary than that allowed in the general scale. I have therefore adopted the Bellary scale (column 9) for the Curnums. The Vettyans will receive three Rupees a month, and their cost depends on the number required. Mr. Fane would not reduce the present number of 242 Vettyans, but he has given no detailed allotment of them for the several classes of villages. The number allowed in the Bellary scale is 238, which would give the same number nearly as that asked for by the Collector; but I am not prepared to say that, that number of Vettyans is required for the Tálug of Narsapatam; and I fear the cost, even on the modified scale proposed by me, will be still very heavy in proportion to the Revenue, I have therefore taken 184 the lowest scale (column 12) for the Vettyans, which as the men will be well paid, will probably suffice.

21. Whichever scale of emolument is adopted it will be seen that as respect the Maniakaren and Vettyan, they will be much better off than at present. But as respects the Curnum, unless Mr. Fane's scale is adopted, many, but still the lesser proportion, of them will suffer in the reduction of their emoluments. But as already stated, I think Mr. Fane's scale is (as a suitable scale of remuneration for this class of servants, and with reference to the remuneration allowed to the same class in other Districts) too high. It is true that many of the Curnums are now in possession of large Ináms, but it is not necessary to suppose that these Ináms were given as a proper and fair remuneration for their services; had that been the case, equal remuneration would have been assigned, it may be supposed to other villages similarly circumstanced, which is not the case; for the greater number of the Curnums have not land emoluments, equal to the scale now proposed by me; and they will all benefit by rates now to be recommended. Where the Ináms are very large it is probable tht they have been acquired by influential individuals as private grants rather than as remunerations suited for the village service. There are, it will be seen, 103 villages as newly combined, and the Curnums of the present number (162) of villages, will, with a trifling exception, still be the Curnums of the combined villages. Of the 103 Curnums 46, whose present Ináms are valued at 7,367 Rupees, would be gainers. 103 villages as newly combined, and the Curnums of the present number (162) of villages, will, with a trifling exception, still be the Curnums of the combined villages. Of the 103 Curnums 46, whose present Ináms are valued at 7,367 Rupees, would be gainers.

Villages.	Ináms.	Proposed emoluments.	Gain in emoluments.	Loss in emoluments.
46	7,367	4,164		3,203
57	2,404	4,296	1,892	

losers by the change; but 57, whose present Ináms are valued at 2,404 Rupees, would be gainers.

22. The excess of the emoluments of the 46 Curnums would amount to 3,203 Rupees, and this sum would represent a surplus available to meet the deficiency in the emoluments of the other 57 Curnums, or be otherwise available for a village service fund; and on the whole, after allowing a fair remuneration for the Curnums, throughout the Tálug, I beg to recommend the resumption and assessment to the state of the surplus Inám of the Curnums, should the whole Inám not be resumed, and a direct money payment granted in lieu thereof.

23. This leads to the question of resumption and enfranchisement and the mode of remuneration. I see no reason why the Ináms of the Curnums of this Tálug should be enfranchised at a rate below their proper assessment. There are no sharers in the Ináms, who will suffer by the amalgamation of the villages (9 excepted), and none to suffer in consequence of the rule which confines the duty of the office to one responsible man. The Ináms of the Maniakarens are at present almost nominal, and they will all benefit by the change proposed. The Vettyans' Ináms amount to 2,151 Rupees, very far from sufficient for their future remuneration. There seems no reason to enfranchise these at a lower rate than their proper assessment. The whole body entertained will be much better paid than at present, and the assessment on their Ináms need not be reduced. The Shroffs are to be dispensed with, their Ináms may be treated as

personal grants, and be enfranchised, if the Government please, as other Ináms are, and the amount credited to the fund.

24. The Police Ináms do not belong to me, but I think they should be resumed and the police village taliary paid in cash.

25. It will be observed that Mr. Fane recommends that the Ináms of the Maniakarens, the Curnums, the Vettyans and the Munsiffs should be enfranchised at one-half the assessment, and the rest at 10 Annas in the Rupee, if a scale of salaries lower than

Letter dated 8th February 1862, paragraph 7.
Do. dated 15th February 1862, paragraph 6.

that recommended by himself is sanctioned, but if his scale is allowed, that ½ths the assessment is an unobjectionable rate of enfranchisement. This is simply to raise the salary by an indirect method. This was not the object in view when the question of enfranchising the service Ináms was raised. But as stated above I see no necessity for enfranchising the Ináms at a lower rate in this District.

26. The question of the mode of payment has now to be dealt with. Mr. Fane advocates remuneration in land as being more conducive to a residence in the

Letter dated 22nd December 1860, paragraph 7.
Do. dated 8th February 1862, paragraphs 8, 9.

village and leading thereby to a more thorough knowledge of its affairs. The Maniakarens or Naidoos generally have no Inám lands; they are unremunerated for the services they render; the Collector describes them as uneducated; they are employed in making the collections under the guidance of the Curnum. But they are of great use and Mr. Fane would not dispense with them as Government servants. I have no objection to

Letter dated 22nd December 1860, paragraph 9.
Do. dated 8th February 1862, paragraphs 8, 9.

their occupying Government land, and entering it in their puttahs and deducting from their rent the equivalent of their fixed remuneration; but I am not an advocate for giving them Inám land as such. They will enjoy the exemption from payment of the rent, in consideration of their services while retained in office, and if removed will not unless they please, have to part with their land.

27. The Curnums stand in a different position. Many now possess large Ináms, more than will be allowed for their future remuneration, and if my view is adopted, the surplus will have to be resumed absolutely. Others have not lands amounting to the equivalent of their future salary; these if paid in land must have more land given them as Inám, or else they must occupy Government land and have the rent remitted for that portion newly occupied. The simplest plan in both cases, would, I think, be to resume the whole Ináms, leaving the land in the hands of the occupants, subject to full assessment or such portion as they please to retain, and to pay them their salary by a deduction from the village kists, they crediting themselves, if they please, with so much of the amount of their own payments; as would represent their salary. But if it be more acceptable to the Curnums, to retain their Inám land as Inám, it may be done, and the balance due to them can be paid from the village Kist. In that case, however, if removed from the office, they would lose their land.

28. The Vettyans should, I decidedly think, be paid in cash from the village collections and all their Ináms resumed.

29. The result of my proposition then is shortly as follows:—
The sum required for remuneration of the servants is 17,952 which upon the Revenue (1,87,926 Rupees) is equivalent to 10 per cent.

For 103 Maniakarens	2,868
For 106 Curnams	8,460
For 103 Curnums	6,624
For 184 Vettyans	17,952
Total.....	17,952

To meet which there is—	531
The Ináms of Maniakarens...	9,933
The Ináms of 106 Curnams...	2,151
The Ináms of 242 Vettyans...	775
The 5½ths Ináms of 56 Shroffs	13,390

Total available funds.....	4,562
Sum required....	4,562

6 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
23rd June 1862.

30. But it must be borne in mind that this sum may be actually exceeded, for it is very probable that the lands may not, when fully assessed to Government revenue, be retained by the Inámdárs, or be taken up by other persons, and the Government will have them on their hands and have to make good the deficiency by direct payments from the general revenue of the village; but I see no objection to that. The sum of 17,952 Rupees above mentioned represents the amount required for the whole village service in the Revenue Department, which the Government in one way or other have to provide for their servants.

Land Revenue.....	RS. 1,87,926
Inám Assessment.....	79,507
	<u>2,67,433</u>
6½ per cent. of the above is.....	16,714

31. The deficiency, if it is to be made good by a fee cess would require a rate of 1·6 per cent. on the land revenue and Inám assessment; a cess of 6½ per cent. would produce 16,714 Rupees. But I have already observed that fees now paid are said to be quite voluntary contributions amounting to the aggregate to not more than 2,423 Rupees for this Táluq.

No. 327. ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1862, No. 1,371.

1. In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the Village Establishment of Vizagapatam. There are only two Government Táluqs in the District, viz., Palcondah and Narsapatam, the former is held on lease by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and consequently no change in regard to its establishment is proposed in this report.

2. There are at present 162 villages in the Narsapatam Táluq; the Collector proposes to reduce the number to 103.

3. The Monigars, here styled Naidoos, and Pettanadárs are said to be quite illiterate and scarcely receive any remuneration, the emoluments of the entire class (232 in number) being only 531 Rupees in Inám land.

4. The Curnums again are in general suitably remunerated, their Inám lands bearing an assessment of Rupees 9,771, besides which they receive Rupees 162 in cash and Rupees 2,346 in fees voluntarily paid by the Ryots.

5. The Barikies or Vetties have land assessed at Rupees 2,151 and Rupees 66 in fees.

6. The Shroffs, whose services are not required, have Rupees 1,240 in land and Rupees 11 in fees.

7. The aggregate receipts of the three first classes of village servants thus amount to Rupees 15,027, viz.:—

Inám land	...	...	...	...	RS. 12,453
Cash payments	...	...	...	...	162
Voluntary fees..	...	...	...	...	<u>2,412</u>
					15,027

* Maniakarens.....	RS. 4,554
Curnums.....	12,420
Vettyans.....	<u>8,712</u>
Total...	25,686

† Maniakarens.....	2,868
Curnums.....	8,460
Vettyans.....	<u>6,624</u>
Total...	17,952

8. The Ináms of the Shroffs enfranchised at ½ths assessment will reduce the deficit to Rupees 4,562. It is possible however that some of the Inám land may be given up when fully assessed and if this prove to be the case, the deficiency will be proportionately increased.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 7
23rd June 1862.

9. A cess of 1·6 per cent. on the land Revenue and Inám assessment of the Táluq will make good the deficiency, but as the proposed cess is intended to be for Police as well as Revenue purposes its rate cannot be fixed until the requirements of the Police Department are known.

10. Under these circumstances the revision of the Revenue establishment must be deferred until Mr. Robinson reports on the Village Police. The Government will then decide on the remuneration to be granted to the Revenue servants and the rate at which their Ináms are to be enfranchised.

11. The mode in which the village servants shall be paid has already been determined and further discussion of that question is unnecessary. Mr. Fane prefers the grant of land, a plan which would assuredly in the course of a few years re-produce all the evils which are now being corrected.

12. From paragraph 26 of Mr. Pelly's report there would seem to be some misapprehension as to the position of the Monigar. It seems necessary therefore to point out that this Officer is the Headman under Regulation IV and XI of 1816, and is the chief Revenue Officer and Magistrate of his village.

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

2982/62

Note.

W

In this letter Mr. Pelly reports on the village establishment of Vizagapatam. There are only 2 Government Talooks in the District viz Palcondah and Narsapuram. The former is held on leave by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and consequently no change in regard to its establishment is proposed in this report.

There

2. There are at present 169 villages in the Narsapatam Talook; the Collector proposes to reduce the number to 103.

3. The Manigars here styled *haistors* and *Pellanaistors* are said to be quite illiterate, and scarcely receive any remuneration, the emoluments of the entire class being only 531 Rs in Inam land.

4. The *Gurnums* again are in general suitably remunerated, their Inam lands bearing an assessment of Rs 9771 - besides which they receive Rs 162 in cash and Rs 2,346 in fees voluntarily paid by the ryots.

5. The *Dariks* or *Vetties* have land assessed at Rs 2151

and

and Rs 66 in fees.

6. The *Shroffs*, whose services are not required, have Rs 1240 in land and Rs 11 in fees.

7. The aggregate receipts of these ³ ~~4~~ classes of village servants thus amounts to Rs 15,038²⁷ viz.

Inam lands 12,453.

Cash payments 162.

Voluntary fees 2,423.

15,038.

The Establishment proposed by the Collector would cost Rs 25,686. Mr. Pelly however considers this too expensive and recommends one which will cost Rs 17,952.

Even the latter scale however exceeds the assets available by Rs 5337⁵³³⁷ ~~4999~~ supposing

+ *Gurnaharums* - 4584
Sharums - 12400
Pelligars - 8712
Total - 25,686

* *Gurnaharums* - 2866
Sharums - 5150
Pelligars - 6596
Total - 14,612

the Inams to be fully assessed as proposed by Mr. Pelly, but not concurred in by the Collector. The fees are declared to be purely voluntary, and are therefore excluded.

7. The Inams of the Choffa enfranchised at 78 assessments will reduce the deficit to Rs 4562. It is possible however that some of the Inam land may be given up when fully assessed and if this proves to be the case, the deficiency will be proportionately increased.

8. A cess of 1.6 per cent on the land revenue and Inam assessment of the Taluk will make good the deficiency, but as the proposed

cess

6
cess is intended to be for Police as well as Revenue purposes its rate cannot be fixed until the requirements of the Police Department are known.

Under these circumstances the revision of the Revenue establishment must I think be deferred until Mr. B. G. B. reports on the Village Police. The Gov^t will then decide on the remuneration to be granted to the Revenue servants and the rate at which their Inams are to be enfranchised.

9. The mode in which the village servants shall be paid has already been determined and further discussion of

the

that question ^{is answered.} seems useful
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undoubtedly

|| From para 26 of Mr.
Telly's report there would seem
to be some misapprehension
as to the position of the Pro-
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therefore to point out that
this officer is the Head man
of Reg: IV and XL of 1816 and
is the chief revenue officer
and Magistrate of his Village.

yes
W

J. D. S. 4/4

Village Grants of the
Cann District.

Revenue Department.

No 1371 W. 1371.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 23rd June 1862.

Read the following
letter from Mr. Kelly, Secy.
Member of the Bd. of Revenue.

Submitting his
report on the Village Grants
- Disbursements of the Viragapam
- Cann District. -

(Here enters 3^d April
1862 No 1226/-)

In this letter Mr.
Kelly reports on the village
establishment of Viragapam
- Cann. There are only 2
Govt. Taluqs in the District
viz, Calcondah and Kara-
-pataam - the former
is held on lease by Mr.
Messrs. Robertson and Co
and consequently no change
in regard to its establish-
ment is proposed in this
report.

2. There are at present
162 villages in the Kara-
-pataam Taluq; the collector
proposes

Indraconing

proposed to reduce the number to 103. -

3. The Monigars here styled Raisors, and Letta-radars, are said to be quite illiterate, and scarcely receive any remuneration, the emoluments of the entire class (232 in number) being only 531 Rs in Suam land.

4. The Kurunms again are in general suitably remunerated, their Suam lands bearing an assessment of Rs 9771. he considers which they receive Rs 162 in cash and Rs 2346 in fees voluntarily paid by the ryots. -

5. The Barikins or Kethins have land assessed at Rs 2151, and Rs 66 in fees. -

6. The Shroffs, whose services are not required, have Rs 1240 in land and Rs 11 in fees. -

7. The aggregate receipts of the 3 first classes of

of village servants thus amount to Rs 15,027 vizt -

Suam land - 12,453.
cash payments - 162
Voluntary fees - 2,412
15,027

The establishment proposed by the collector would cost Rs 25,686. Mr. Kelly however considers this too expensive and recommends one

*
Manigakarems - 4,554.
Kurunms - 12,420.
Kethins - 8712.
Total - 25,686.

*
Manigakarems - 2,866.
Kurunms - 8,460.
Kethins - 6,624.
Total - 17,952.

which will cost Rs 17,952. Even the latter scale however never exceeds the assets available by Rs 5337 supposing the Suams to be fully assessed as proposed by Mr. Kelly, but not received in by the collector. The fees are declared to be purely voluntary, and are therefore included. -

8. The Suams of the shroffs enfranchised at 5/8th assessment will reduce the deficit to Rs 4,562. It is possible however that some of the Suam land may be given

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-tion to be granted to the
Revenue Servants and
the rate at which their Inames
are to be enfranchised.

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the village servants shall be paid has already been determined and further discussion of that question, is unnecessary. - Mr. Lane prefers the grant of land, ^{plan} a ~~course~~ which would assuredly in the course of a few years reproduce all the evils which are now being ^{corrected} ~~corrected~~.

12. From para 26 of Mr. Kelly's report there would seem to be some misapprehension, as to the position of the Monigar. It seems necessary therefore to point out that this officer is the head-man under Regulation IV, and II of 1856, and is the chief revenue officer and Magistrate of his village. —

14 Copies to Mr. Putney
with 8 Ind. Cops - 24.
14 - 2d of News
5 - Ind. Cops

L.A.

57-6

Village Establishment
Vizagapatam District.

Pro: 7 March /62 No. 98-99.

Revenue 1862 Deptt.
Pro: of Govt. for June.

No 1371.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Df 23^d June 1862.

Report from Mr
Pelly on the Village
Establishments of Vizaga-
patam Distt, with orders
thereon-

No 326 + 327.

16-6-62

L.