M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1697 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 9 - 8 - 1962.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 9th August 1862, *No.* 1,697.

Read again letter from the Honorable C. Pelly, dated 7th December 1861, No. 1,117 and recorded in Proceedings of Government 3rd February 1862, No. 173.

1. The reform of the village establishments in Tanjore reported upon by Mr. Pelly in the foregoing letter presents no difficulties.

2. The office of Potail or Head man was instituted in 1835; and a sum of Rupees 75,744, subsequently reduced to Rupees 69,191, was sanctioned from the General Revenues for the payment of the officers. The actual charge has however been little over Rupees 68,000. The salaries now paid range from Rupees 3 to 97 per annum. The object for which the office was established has not, it is stated, been hitherto attained. The influential Mirassidárs, willing enough to act as village Judges and Magistrates, have regarded their Revenue functions as derogatory to their position, and have left these to the Curnums, or delegated them to their servants. It is proposed to remedy this state of affairs by selecting Mirassidárs competent and willing to perform all the duties of their office, though probably they may not be the most influential members of the community. It is now proposed to give the Potails salaries ranging from 48 to 84 Rupees per annum in the irrigated, and from 60 to 84 Rupees in the unirrigated, villages; the distinction being proposed because the latter class of villages are larger, and involve more labor and trouble. The cost of the new establishment will be Rupees 75,924. Mr. Pelly proposes that the salaries of these officers shall be paid by a deduction from their assessment according to the general rule already laid down, but the Collector prefers monthly payments. The Government approve the latter course.

3. The Curnum office was placed on a footing of comparative efficiency in 1807, and lands were assigned for the support of the officers, besides which they enjoyed some fees. As however the Government share of the produce of the lands was alone assigned, while the cultivation of the lands depended on the Mirassidárs, the system proved inconvenient. In 1820 therefore, the estimated produce of the lands was thrown into a general fund, from which disbursements were made in the course of the year; the accounts being finally adjusted after the close of the year, when the value of the produce was known. This plan also had its drawbacks; and in 1830, the Collector took the average actual payments of four years (Fasli 1235 to 1238) as the standard amount of the Curnums' salaries for the whole District, making however but little alteration in the rates of salaries, which range from 6 to 7¾ Rupees per mensem and are paid monthly. The present cost of the Curnum establishment is Rupees 84,460½, and the average annual value of the lands and fees Rupees 1,24,051.*

* Lands 1,08,429
Fees 15,622
Rupees 1,24,051

4. The revised Establishment will cost Rupees 1,04,388, the salaries ranging from 6 to 9 Rupees a month in the irrigated, and from 7 to 9 in the unirrigated, villages.

5. The Vetties of Tanjore are regarded by the Mirassidárs as their private servants. A similar claim to the services of the Taliaries has already been admitted† by Government, and a different course cannot be followed in respect to the Vetties. They are remunerated by fees deducted from the gross produce and valued at Rupees 25,363 per annum.

† Proceedings of Government 19th March 1860, No. 335, paragraph 13, Judicial Department.

6. Mr. Pelly proposes that Government should relinquish all claims to the services of the Vetties, and in consideration of this, resume a moiety of the fees, inasmuch as these were a joint contribution of the Government and the Ryot. The present Vetties being thus resigned to the Mirassidárs, it is necessary to employ others who shall be exclusively servants of the State. The cost of this establishment will be Rupees 42,696, the pay of the men being uniformly 3 Rupees per mensem.

7. The entire cost of the revised village establishments of Tanjore will thus be :—

	RS.
Potails	75,924
Curnums	1,04,388
Vetties	42,696
Total per annum...	2,23,008

8. The assets already pointed out amount to Rupees 2,05,923, viz.:—

	Rs.
Potails' salaries	69,191
Curnums' do.	1,08,429
Do. fees	15,622
Vetties' do. (moiety)	12,681
	2,05,923

The deficit is thus Rupees 17,085. There are however various other funds available.

9. When the assessment was fixed, deductions were made from the gross produce for fees to officials who are either no longer required, or who are (like the Vetties) claimed by the Mirassidárs, as their private servants. In both cases, Government may fairly reclaim a moiety of the deductions as their share of the original joint contribution. The following are the assets from these sources:—

	Rs.
Doctors and Patakarens*...	6,500
Neeranikums†...	5,895
Taliaries'‡...	22,829
Taliaries land assessment	776
	36,000

* Watchers of stray cattle.
† Distributors of water.
‡ Watchmen.

The two last items belong to the Police, rather than Revenue. Mr. Cadell states that the extra demand on account of the resumption of the Government share of these fees will be very light, and will be cheerfully paid by the people, in consideration of the present Vetties, Neeranikums and Taliaries being declared to be their own servants.

10. Another source of income is the Nat Curnum Fund. These officers are peculiar to Tanjore, and are paid by a distinct cess on the Mirassidárs who "have always cheerfully paid it, seeing that it is devoted to the remuneration of so useful a class of Native servants." Formerly, Nat Curnums themselves collected their fees; in 1820 the Collector commuted these fees into a cess which was collected with the assessment, the Curnums being paid from the Treasury; and in 1851 the cess was incorporated with the general Revenue by Order of Government.

11. The changes which have since occurred, viz., the abolition of the Oolungoo Settlement, the simplification of accounts, &c., render the assistance of these servants less necessary now than formerly. Mr. Pelly would retain 113 of them at a cost of Rupees 13,560 for another year, while Mr. Cadell wishes to retain 30 more at a further cost of 4,440 per annum. The cess amounts to Rupees 34,845, so that whichever course is pursued there will be a considerable surplus. It seems to the Government that with new establishments, enlarged Táluqs, and all the other changes in progress the most prudent course is to allow the few extra servants proposed by Mr. Cadell for another Fasli, the subject to be reported upon at the close of the year.

12. The various items above mentioned amount, exclusive of the Taliary emoluments, to Rupees 2,53,163, while the charges, inclusive of the 143 Nat Curnums which the Collector proposes to retain for the present, amount to Rupees 2,41,008,§ leaving a net surplus of Rupees 12,155. The Government sanctioned the new arrangement subject to the condition mentioned above in paragraph 11 in respect to the Nat Curnums, and grant authority for its being carried out in the current Fasli.

§ Village Establishments		2,23,008
Nat Curnums		18,000
Rupees		2,41,008

13. The Taliary emoluments should be credited to the new Police Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable C. Pelly.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Judicial Department.
,, Accountant General.
,, Civil Paymaster.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Revenue Depart.

Note

1 The reform of the village establishments in Tanjore presents no difficulties

2 The office of Potel or Head man was instituted in 1835, and a sum of Rs. 75,744 subsequently reduced to Rs. 69,191 was sanctioned from the general revenues for the payment of the officers. The actual charge has however been within Rs. 68,000. The salaries now paid range from Rs. 3 to 97 per annum. The object for which the office was established has not it is stated, been hitherto attained. The influential Merasidars willing

willing enough to act as village Judges and Magis= =trates, have regarded their Revenue functions as dero= =gatory to their position, and left these to the Curnums, or delegate them to their Servants. It is proposed to remedy this state of affairs by selecting Meerasidars competent and willing to perform all the duties of their office, though probably they may not be the most influential Members of the Com= =munity. It is now proposed to give the Potails salaries ranging from 48 to 84 Rs. per annum in the irrigated, and from 60 to 84 Rs. in the unirrigated villages, the dis= =tinction being proposed because the latter class of villages are larger and involve more labor and trouble. The cost of the new Establishment [illegible]

be Rs. 76924 - Mr. Kelly pro= =poses that the salaries of these officers shall be paid by a deduction from their assessment according to the general rule already laid down - the Collector prefers monthly payments and pro= =bably it would be well to leave the matter to the Collectors discretion - The Curnum's office was placed on a foot= =ing of comparative efficie= =ency in 1807 and lands were assigned for the support of the officers besides which they enjoyed some fees - At however the Govt. share of the produce of the lands was alone assigned, while the cultivation of the lands de= =pended on the Meerasidars, the system proved inconve= =nient - In 1820 therefore the estimated produce of the lands was thrown into a general fund, from which disbursements were made in

I agree with Mr Kelly that it would be well to leave the matter to the Collectors discretion

WH

in the course of the year, the accounts being finally adjusted after the close of the year, when the value of the produce was known. This plan also had its drawbacks, and in 1830, the Collector took the average actual payments of 4 years (Sicca Rs 1235 to 1238) as the Standard Amount of the Curnum's Salaries for the whole District - Making however but little alteration in the rates of Salaries, which range from 6 to 7 3/4 Rs per mensem and are paid monthly - The present cost of the Curnum Establishment is Rs 84,460½ and the average annual value of the Lands & Fees Rs Fees 1,24,051 -

The revised Establishment will cost Rs Fees 104,368 the Salaries ranging from 6 to 9 Rs in

Lands - 108,429.
Fees - 15,622
Rs 1,24,051.

how is this to be settled when fees will both the above

in the irrigated, and from 7 to 9 in the unirrigated villages. The Vettiers of Tanjore are regarded by the Devasthanams as their private Servants. A similar claim to the services of the Talaiaries has always been admitted by Govt. A different course cannot be followed with the Vettiers - They are remunerated by fees deducted from the gross produce and valued by the Collector at Rs 20,622 per annum -

Mr Kelly proposes that Govt should relinquish all claim to the services of the Vettiers, and in consideration of this, resume a moiety of the fees, inasmuch as these fees are a joint contribution of the Govt and the ryots - The present Vettiers being thus resigned to the Devasthanams as necessary to employ

employ others who shall be exclusively servants of the State - The cost of this establishment will be Rs 42,696 the pay of the men being uniformly 3 Rs per mensem -

The entire cost of the Village Establishments of Sanjose will thus be -

	Rs.
Potails -	75,924.
Curnums -	104,388.
Vettiers -	42,696.
	223,008.

The assets already pointed out amount to Rs. 206,053 viz. -

Potails Salaries -	69,191.
Curnums " -	108,429.
Sundry fees -	15,622.
Vettiers Do (Moiety) -	12,811.
	206,053

The deficit is thus Rs 16,955. There are however various other funds available when the assessment was fixed deductions were made from the gross produce for fees to officials who are either no longer required, or who are (like the Vettiers) claimed by the Meerasdars as their private servants. In both cases for it may fairly be claimed a moiety of the deductions as their share of the original joint contribution

The following are the assets from these sources Rs.

Sooloo & Salakaren +	6,500.
Reimbursement ++	6,895.
Salaries ✓	22,829.
Salaries Land assessment	776.
	36,000.

+ Watchers of Stray cattle.
++ Distributors of Water
✓ Watchmen.

The two last items belong to the Police rather than Revenue Mr Cadell states that the extra demand on account of the resumption of the fort share of these fees will be very light and will be cheerfully paid by the people, in consideration of

of the present Vettiers, Meer-
=anikaurs and Talaiaries
being declared to be their
own Servants.- Another,
~~the principal~~ source
of income is the Rat Cur-
=rum Land.- These officers
are peculiar to Tanjore &
are paid by a distinct ce-
=ss on the Meerasdidars
who "have always chearfully
paid it, seeing that it is
devoted to the remunera-
=tion of so useful a class
of native Servants." Pre-
=merly Rat Purrums them-
=selves collected their fees.-
in 1820 the Collector com-
=muted these into a cess
which was collected with
the assessment, the Purrums
being paid from the Trea-
=sury - and in 1857 the cess
was incorporated with the
general Revenue by order
of Government.-

The changes which
have since occurred with
the abolition of the Collector

~~Village Establishment Tanjore~~

settlement - the transfer
of the Public Works, the Sim-
=plification of accounts &c &c
under the assistance of
these Servants less necessa-
=ry now than formerly - Mr
Bally would retain 113 of them
at a cost of Rd 13,560 for
another year - while Mr
Cadell wishes to retain 30
more at a further cost of
£440 per annum - The cess
amounts to Rupees 34,845,
so that whichever course
is pursued there will be
a considerable surplus -
Statements to me that with
new Establishments
Enlarged Salary's and
all the other chan-
=ges in progress
the most prudent co-
course is to allow
the

6

the few extra ser-
=vants proposed by Mr
Cadell for another
Lastly, at the close of
which the subject
can be reconsidered.
I presume that Govern
=ment can continue to
realize this excess even
after the abolition
of the Rat Tax provi-
=ded it is bonâ fide
expended in maintain-
=ing an efficient Village
Establishment.

The various items
above mentioned in
amount, exclusive of

the Salary remu-
=nerate to Rs 2,53,163
while the charges
amount to Rupees
Village Establt. 2,23,008. 2,41,008 including the
Rat Tax Remunr. 18,000
Rs 2,41,008 143 Rat Tax Remunr which
the Collector proposes to
retain for the present.
There is thus a retur-
=plus of Rs 12,155 and
the new arrangement,
if approved by Govt can
be carried out in the remu-
=ning Districts.

The Salary Es-
=tablishment should
I think be credited
to

to the new Police de-
-partment-

In para 32 of
his report Mr. Bellyer
states that the cost
of the village Revenue
Establishment
in Tanjore is for
the most part borne
by Government, on
the contributions
of the people being
very small- The
people however
contribute largely
for the Police

Bellary—4,67,747.
Cuddapah-2,85,418
Kurnool—2,95,574
Tanjore—2,84,212

the "Cavalry c/p" now
yielding Rs 1,78,307-
Further (In reality) the
Government do not
contribute so much
towards the support
of the Village establish-
ments in Tanjore
as towards those of
the ceded Districts.
The appeared value
of the Inams in these
Districts is shewn
in the margin in
comparison with the
Government grants
of Tanjore. The more
favorable result in
the latter Province
is owing to the dif-
ferent manner in
which the enclosures
have been dealt with.
The Revenue and
Police

Police fees of the Distress
amount to Rs 2,76,679
or rather more than
5 per cent on the land
assessment. Inams
included. A cess of
6¼ per cent would
yield about 3¼ lacs.
As however there are
no present funds avail-
able the Government
will perhaps think
it best to leave
matters as they are
for the present.

J.W.S.
3/4

J.C.
W.C.

Village Establishments in Tanjore

(5)

Post
Revenue Letter

No. 1697 - Revenue Depart.t

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 9th Augt. 1862.

Read again letter from the Hon.ble
Telly Esquire dated 7th Decem:
ber 1861 No. 1117 and recorded in
Proceedings of Government 3d
February 1862 No. 173.

1 The reform of the village
establishments in Tanjore re:
:ported upon by Mr. Telly in the
foregoing letter presents no difficulties

2 The office of Potail or
Head man was instituted in 1835,
and a sum of Rs. 75,744 subse:
:quently reduced to Rs. 69,191 —
was sanctioned from the general
revenues for the payment of the
officers. The actual charge has
however been little over Rs. 68,000.
The salaries now paid range
from

Draft a cover
to the note
[illegible]
[illegible]

from Rs. 3 to 97 per annum. The object for which the office was established has not, it is stated, been hitherto attained. The influential Merasedars, willing enough to act as village Judges and Magistrates, have regarded their Revenue functions as derogatory to their position, and have left these to the Curnums, or delegated them to their servants. It is proposed to remedy this state of affairs by selecting Merasedars competent and willing to perform all the duties of their office, though probably they may not be the most influential Members of the Community. It is now proposed to give the Potails salaries ranging from 48 to 84 Rs. per annum in the irrigated, and from 60 to 84 Rs. in the unirrigated, villages; the distinction being proposed because the latter

class of villages are larger, and involve more labor and trouble. The cost of the new establishment will be Rs. 75,924. Mr. Pelly proposes that the salaries of these officers shall be paid by a deduction from their assessment according to the general rule already laid down, but the Collector prefers monthly payments. The Government approve the latter course.-

3 The Curnum office was placed on a footing of comparative efficiency in 1807, and lands were assigned for the support of the officers, besides which they enjoyed some fees. As however the Govt. share of the produce of the lands was alone assigned, while the cultivation of the lands depended on the Merasedars, the system proved inconvenient. In 1820 therefore, the estimated produce of the lands was thrown into a general

general fund, from which disbursements were made in the course of the year; the accounts being finally adjusted after the close of the year, when the value of the produce was known. This plan also had its drawbacks; and in 1830, the Collector took the average actual payments of four years (Fasli 1235 to 1238) as the standard amount of the Curnams' salaries for the whole District, making however but little alteration in the rates of salaries, which range from 6 to 7 3/4 Rs. per mensem and are paid monthly. The present cost of the Curnam Establishment is Rs. 84,460½ and the average annual value of the lands and fees Rupees 1,24,051.*

* Lands 1,08,429
Fees — 15,622
Rs. 1,24,051

4 The revised Establishment will cost Rupees 1,04,388 the salaries ranging from 6 to 9 Rs. a month

in the irrigated and from 3/6 9 in the unirrigated, villages.

5 The Vettirs of Tanjore are regarded by the Merasidars as their private servants. A similar claim to the services of the Taliaries has already been admitted by Govt,* and a different course cannot be followed in respect to the Vettirs. They are remunerated by fees deducted from the gross produce and valued ~~by the Collector~~ at Rupees 25,363 ~~2,500~~ per annum.

* Proc. of Govt 19th March 1850 No 335 para 13 Judl. Dept.

6 Mr. Pelly proposes that Government should relinquish all claim to the services of the Vettirs, and in consideration of this, resume a moiety of the fees, inasmuch as these were a joint contribution of the Govt and the ryot. The present Vettirs being thus resigned to the Merasidars, it is necessary to employ others who shall be exclusively servants of the State. The cost of this Establishment will

will be Rs 42,696, the pay of the men being uniformly 3 Rs per mensem.

Revised The entire cost of the Village establishments of Tanjore will thus be.

	Rs
Potails	75,924 ✓
Curnums	104,388 ✓
Vettiers	42,696 ✓
Total per annum	223,008 ✓

8 The assets already pointed out amount to Rs ~~220,000~~ 205923 Viz.

Potails' Salaries	69,191 ✓
Curnums' Do	108,429 ✓
Do Fees	15,622 ✓
Vettiers' Do (Moiety)	~~17,681~~ 12,681
	~~220,000~~ 205,923

The deficit is thus Rs ~~17,077~~ 17085.

There are however various other funds available.

9 When the assessment was fixed, deductions were made from the gross produce for fees to officials who are either no longer required, or who are (like the Vettiers) claimed by the Merasseidars as their private servants. In both cases, Govt may fairly reclaim a moiety of the deductions as their

* Watchers of Stray cattle.
† Distributors of Water
✓ Watchmen

† If Mr Pelly's figure 25363 is taken, the moiety will be 12681. Please see para 6 of Mr Pelly's report. A corresponding alteration will have to be made in the total and in the Summentioned for the deficit

13

share of the original Joint contributors. The following are the assets from these sources

	Rs
Doctors & Patakarens*	6500
Meerasinekums†	5895
Taliaries✓	22,829
Taliaries Land Assessment	776
	36,000

The two last items belong to the Policy rather than Revenue. Mr Cadell states that the extra demand on account of the resumption of the Govt share of these fees will be very light, and will be cheerfully paid by the people, in consideration of the present Vettiers, Meerasinekums and Taliaries being declared to be their own servants.

10 Another source of income is the Curnum Fund. These Officers are peculiar to Tanjore, and are paid by a distinct cess on the Merasseidars who have always cheerfully paid it, seeing that it is devoted to the remuneration of so useful a class of native servants." Formerly

that

hat Cummums themselves collected their fees; in 1820 the Collector commuted these fees into a cess which was collected with the Assessment, the Cummums being paid from the Treasury; and in 1851 the cess was incorporated with the general Revenue by order of Government

11. The changes which have since occurred viz. the abolition of the Colongoe settlement, the simplification of accounts &c. render the Assistance of these servants less necessary now than formerly - Mr Pelly would retain 113 of them at a cost of Rs 12,560 for another year, while Mr Cadell wishes to retain 30 more at a further cost of 4,440 per annum. The cess amounts to Rs 34,845, so that whichever course is pursued there will be a considerable surplus - It seems to the Govt that with new establishments, enlarged Talugs, and all the other changes in progress the most prudent course would be to allow the few extra servants proposed by Mr Cadell for another Fusly, the subject to be reported upon at the close of the year.

12. The various items above mentioned amount, exclusive of the Talaiary emoluments, to Rs 2,53,163; while the charges, inclusive of the 113 hat Cummums which the Collector proposes to retain for the present, amount to Rs 241,008 leaving a net surplus of Rs 12,155. The Govt sanction the new arrangements and grant authority for its being carried out in the current Fusly.

13 The Talaiary emoluments should be credited to the new Police Department.

Village Establt —— 223,008
Hat Cummums —— 18,000
Rs 241,008

* subject to the condition mentioned above in para 11 in respect to the hat Cummums,

4 Apts Lotte Hmble C. Pelly Dep. Secy
14 " —— Bd of Revl
5 " —— Judl Depts
3 " —— Accts General
2 " —— Civil Paymasters

Reported to England 25th November 67 No 8 Land Revn

26/1952
2-2-88

29 Oct 67

Tanjore Village Establishments

Revenue 1862 Dept.
Pro: of Govt. for August
1697.

Pro: of the Madras Govt:
Dated 9th August 1862.

Received Proceedings
No. 213-214

Government Proceedings
sanctioning conditionally
the revised Village estab:
lishments of Tanjore.

No. 120.

1

Rec'd 2 Oct 62
Rep'd 8