

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 925	Press ~~Mis.~~
92.93	
Dated	6.6.1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th June 1863.*

No. 92. Read the following letter from Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 30th May 1863, No. 1,546 :—

SIR,

1. Having made my reports for the revision of the Village Establishments separately for each District, it may not be out of place for me to submit a few general remarks on the subject of the schemes proposed.

Object of the revision. 2. The object that Government had in view, in directing the revision of the Village Revenue Establishments, was to restore those Establishments to their original and proper use of collecting the revenue and paying it into the Talook Treasury, and to restore the Village Ináms and fees to their legitimate purpose, and to make the Village Establishments capable of doing their proper work, without needing the aid of the Talook servants; the measure was the more necessary, because the success of the late reform of the Talook Establishments would greatly depend on the efficiency of the Village Establishments.

Principles of the revision.

Number of servants.

3. The Village servants to which the revision applied included five classes, who were to perform the Government work of the village.

1. Maniakaren or Potail ... Headman.
2. Curnum ... Accountant.
3. Shroff ... Cashier.
4. Vettyan or Toty ... Servant.
5. Nirguntty... Water distributor.

4. The Order of Government did not in any way apply to those Village servants who have only duties of a private nature to perform, such as the Carpenter, Barber, Washerman, &c. No servant was to be registered who was not required to do duty; and no one was to perform duty who was not formally registered and appointed. There was never to be more than one officer (of each of the three first mentioned classes) in a village, and the number of Vettians and Nirgunties was to be fixed according to the absolute requirements of the village, the former according to its revenue, and the latter to its irrigated revenue. The Village servants were to be removable from office for misconduct or incompetency under the same rules as servants of Government generally in the Revenue Department.

Proposed modes of remuneration.

Maximum and minimum scale.

5. A maximum and minimum scale of remuneration, according to the revenue of the village, was at first ordered for the Potail, Curnum and Shroff. If the existing emoluments of all kinds available for any of these servants (Shroffs excepted) should be below the minimum, proper for them according to the scale, additional income was to be given either in land or money. If the available emoluments were less than the maximum of the scale, the whole was to be made over to the office-bearer. If the emoluments were in excess of the maximum, the surplus was to be dealt with under the Inán enfranchisement rules.

Land remuneration.

6. The land reserved for the office was to be so described in the Village Land Register; but it was not necessary in every case that the land assigned to the support of the office should be itself made over to the office-holder. It was open to the officer making the settlement (*i. e.* the Collector) to leave the land with the present Mirassy holders on their undertaking to pay the assessment, either at the full or enfranchised rates punctually to the office-holder, and on the clear understanding that on failure to do this the land itself would be given to him. On a lapse of office the whole of the Inám attached to it was to be transferred to the duly appointed successor. In nominating to a vacancy, a Mirassidar, if qualified and of unobjectionable character, was to be selected by the Collector.

Inám and fees how to be dealt with.

7. In contemplation of abolishing fees as a source of emolument it was directed, that the existing Inám should not be so reduced as to bring it below the maximum, and where the fees added to the Inám would raise the emoluments above that maximum, they were to be otherwise disposed of or abolished at once. Or in other words, the Inám was to be considered as the primary source of emolument to be supplemented by the fees.

Modifications ordered.

Procs. of Govt., 15th February 1860, No. 293.

Circular to Collectors dated 17th February 1860, No. 202.

Fee remuneration.

New principle adopted.

Enfranchisement of land

Proceedings of Government, dated 22nd March 1861, No. 673.

and ground of complaint would be caused when a change of incumbency took place, as it often must from various causes, out of the line of inheritance, the Government authorized the enfranchisement of the whole of the service Ináms at two-thirds of their assessment, and the payment of money stipends to the office bearers. By this rule the co-sharers would be far better off than under the preceding order; they would retain their shares of the Inám subject to a payment of two-thirds the fixed assessment, instead of in general losing them entirely.

Remuneration at five-eighths.

Proceedings of Government, dated 20th April 1861, No. 939.

Proceedings of Government, dated 13th May 1861, No. 1,018.

the Rupee, which it was in contemplation to impose in lieu of all fees.

Proceedings of Government, dated 15th May 1861, No. 1,034.

Proceedings of Government, 26th April 1861, No. 939, paragraph 2.

one general principle, was contemplated by Government; and in the arrangements proposed by me for each District, the principle of general enfranchisement has been adopted in most Districts. With regard to the fees no final instructions have been yet issued; but Government contemplate the imposition of a general cess in lieu of fees now paid, or the commutation of fees into a money payment.

Grouping of villages.

Proceedings of Government, dated 3rd September 1859, No. 1,187.

into two or more independent villages; or a new village formed by uniting hamlets belonging to different villages.

Scale of remuneration.

Proceedings of Government, dated 4th December 1860, No. 2,301.

Circular to Collectors, dated 30th April 1861, No. 863.

12. Another principle of the revision was, that where there were a number of very small villages near together, two or more might be clubbed together, and where a village comprised a large number of hamlets it might be divided

13. Much difficulty was found in adopting a scale of remuneration for the Village servants, a scale was submitted to Government which was deemed too high. Another scale was prepared and circulated for the consideration of Collectors; but no general scale has been entirely adhered to in settling the rate of emolument in each District.

What I have proposed for each, has been fixed in communication with Collectors, as separately reported on. The enclosed Statements* show the number of men and the cost at different rates of emoluments allowed for Potails, Curnums and Vettians, in each District for the different classes of villages. The following result may be deduced from those tables.† There will be 15,048 Potails and 14,677 Curnums for the 15,039 villages newly proposed, and their remuneration will be as follows:—

Monigars.				Curnums.			
No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.		No. of men.	Rate.	Cost.	
252 at 15 Rupees.		3,780 Rupees.		530 at 36 Rupees.		19,080 Rupees.	
325 at 18 "		5,850 "		503 at 48 "		24,144 "	
2,186 at 24 "		52,464 "		3,486 at 60 "		2,09,160 "	
486 at 30 "		14,580 "		2,295 at 72 "		1,65,240 "	
3,280 at 36 "		1,18,080 "		3,228 at 84 "		2,71,152 "	
1,465 at 42 "		61,530 "		2,325 at 96 "		2,23,200 "	
2,406 at 48 "		1,15,488 "		1,067 at 108 "		1,15,236 "	
2,871 at 60 "		1,72,260 "		420 at 120 "		50,400 "	
1,019 at 72 "		73,368 "		146 at 132 "		19,272 "	
50 at 84 "		4,200 "		84 at 144 "		12,096 "	
189 at 96 "		18,144 "		38 at 156 "		5,928 "	
57 at 120 "		6,840 "		28 at 168 "		4,704 "	
30 at 144 "		4,320 "		18 at 180 "		3,240 "	
1 at 300 "		300 "		13 at 192 "		2,496 "	
				57 at 216 "		12,312 "	
				1 at 240 "		240 "	
Total...	14,617	6,51,204		14,239		11,37,900	
Add the present number and cost of Potails and Curnums in Malabar not revised.	431	27,180		428		30,816	
Add also Shroffage proposed for Potails in Kurnool.	...	8,618		...		...	
Grand Total...	15,048	6,87,002		14,667		11,68,716	
Average for each Rupees	...	45 10 6		...		79 11 0	

For Vettians.

14. For the Vettians one general rate of 3 Rupees each per month has been allowed, and the number apportioned according to the size of the village. The general scale adopted is given in the margin. The exceptions are that in South Arcot only three Vettians are allowed for villages bearing a revenue of 10,000 Rupees, and that two, four, and five men are allowed for Neilgherry villages whose

Villages not exceeding	1,000 Rupees Revenue, 1 man.
Do. of 3,000	2
Do. of 6,000	2, 3, and 4
Do. of 7,000	3
Do. of 9,000	4
Do. of 10,000	5

revenue ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 Rupees. In my report on Ganjam, dated 18th February 1862, paragraph 25, I recommended 2½ Rupees as the rate for Vettians in that District, but by an oversight 3 Rupees has been entered in the Statement; and perhaps there is no need of making this District only an exception. For the Neilgherries 2 Rupees per month for the Vettians was entered in the Statements, an error, it should have been 3 Rupees. The general scale mentioned above has not been adhered to in all the Districts. Some Collectors have proposed one Vettian for each village, and others such numbers as are necessary according to actual requirements without any reference to the revenue, and this has been adopted as will be seen from the Statement No. 3.

15. The grouping of adjacent villages, as suggested in paragraph 5, Rule 16 of

GROUPING OF VILLAGES.

Districts.	GROUPING OF VILLAGES.	
	Present No. of villages.	Proposed No. of villages.
1. Ganjam	1,237	565
2. Vizagapatam	162	103
3. G. davery	973	715
4. Kistna	1,392	1,014
5. Nellore	838	535
6. Cuddapah	1,178	1,096
7. Bellary	2,540	1,392
8. Kurnool	1,112	697
9. Madras	1,624	692
10. North Arcot	2,930	1,114
11. South Arcot	3,016	1,220
12. Tanjore	6,332	1,186
13. Trichinopoly	1,254	793
14. Madura	778	489
15. Tinnevely	1,100	776
16. Coimbatore	1,514	849
17. Salem	2,971	552
18. South Canara	1,278	569
19. Malabar	432	432
Total..	32,691	15,039

the Government Order, has been carried out to a considerable extent, and the cost of the Establishment has, in consequence, been kept within more moderate bounds than it would have been possible to confine it had an Establishment even moderately paid been provided for every village as at present existing. There are now a great number of small villages which it is very desirable should be clubbed together or annexed to other larger villages adjacent to them; and wherever this has been practicable it has been done. This point has occupied much of the attention of all the Collectors, and their several plans for combination have been very carefully considered by them. As the local Officers acquainted with the localities of the villages, either personally or from information received from the Tahsildars, they alone could with authority declare where it was practical or expedient to make an amalgamation, and their recommendations have been adopted. But I am not confident that in every instance, the grouping decided on, will practically answer. It may not, improbably, be found that where two or three villages have been joined together, they cannot be properly managed by a single Maniakaren or Potail, who from his not being a Native of the villages added to his own Native village, will frequently have but little influence with the people; and will be continually incurring the opposition of those not only of his own village who will be displaced from office, but of those ancient hereditary office-holders of the other villages whom he will supplant. And then it is feared also that the work of a single set of officers, for two or more combined villages will be found irksome, and more than can be well performed by the single man; and that a man engaged in agriculture (such as every Potail should be) will not find it worth his while to undertake the responsibility and incur the odium he is pretty sure to meet as an interloper, beyond his own immediate village. Not only as a Revenue officer will his services be required, but he will be the Village Magistrate of all the villages under his care and will be constantly required by the Police Officers to assist them in their Police enquiries in each of the villages under their management

far more than was at first contemplated when the scheme was propounded; for it must be remembered that when the scheme was first ordered to be carried out, it was intended that the headman of the village should have little or nothing to do with the Police, and that there would be Police Village Inspectors for a circle of villages, who would relieve the Village Revenue Headman of all Police duties; but this plan of Police Village Inspectors has been (and I believe very properly so) abandoned, and the Inspectors were already appointed have since been withdrawn; and the Police now look to the headman of each village for most material assistance in the discharge of their Police inquiries.

16. In the Order of Government it was directed (paragraph 5, Rule 16) that "where there are a number of very small villages near together two or more may be clubbed together under one set of Village officers." This order has in practice perhaps been carried out beyond the literal interpretation of its wording, but certainly not beyond the intention of Government, generally at least, for in the District of Kurnool where the grouping has been carried out to a greater extent than in most Districts, the Government specially G. O. 22nd March 1861, No. 673, expressed their approbation of the Collectors clubbing of villages, paragraph 17. and in my communications with the Secretary to Government a plan of grouping of villages for revenue purposes, to a much larger extent, so as to be conterminat even with the large Village Police circles in North Arcot, was suggested to me; so that on the whole, I believe, that the clubbing of villages, for the most part, as submitted in my several reports, is quite in accordance with the intention of Government; though, as I have said above, it may in some instances after trial require revision; and Government have in some late Proceedings expressed their apprehensions that the grouping may have been carried too far.

17. But it is to be remarked that the economy so necessary to keep the cost of the Village Establishments within limited bounds, and at the same time to give a moderately fair remuneration to the servants, demands that this measure of grouping of villages be generally retained.

18. The Collectors, whose opinions have again been requested, as to the probable practical working of the new Village Establishments, have, on this point of grouping villages, generally acquiesced in the arrangements made. But, nevertheless, I must confess some apprehensions of its perfect success. Modifications may be necessary after trial, especially as the Police require so much from the headman of a village.

19. The Government order is that there should be but one Headman and one Accountant for each village as newly constituted. Their order has been strictly adhered to except in a few villages in the Neilgherry Talook of Coimbatore, and in South Canara where the villages are large, a higher rate of salary which will enable him to pay for assistance when necessary, has been given to the Curnum. It has been objected by some that there should be two headmen and two Curnums separately paid by Government in the larger villages, that to one of the headmen should be entrusted the Magisterial and Police work of the village, and to the other the revenue work; and that the frequent necessity for the absence of the Curnum or headman at the Talook Cutcherry renders it necessary that there should be two men. But I do not think this is necessary; it divides responsibility and will involve a very considerable addition of expense. The Village officers are, however, too frequently summoned away from their villages; but this is not necessary, and it should not be allowed. A Curnum has to send in periodical accounts in a prescribed form, and occasional requisition is made for extra accounts. For the former his attendance is not necessary at the Talook Cutcherry; and for the latter, if a form of

the Statement required is sent to him, he can prepare the accounts in his village, and there are the Talook Revenue Inspectors who are available, and can be deputed to any village when necessary to see that such accounts are duly prepared. The other business of the Tahsildar in the villages which require the attendance of the Curnum can for the most part be transacted in his periodical tours, or by deputing his Deputy or the Revenue Inspector, to the village, so that the attendance of the Village officers at the Talook Cutcherry should be required as seldom as possible, and the practice of continually dragging them away from their villages on every petty occasion be peremptorily forbidden. In the Police there are requisitions made on them which, I believe, often necessitate their absence for a long time from their villages; this too should, as far as possible, be avoided. No Village officer, unless his attendance at the Magistrate's or Criminal Courts, cannot possibly be dispensed with, should be required to attend at them. There are further requisitions made on the time of the Village officers by the Department of Public Works, by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments and others. But these are mostly local and temporary requisitions and ought not necessarily to take the men from their village.

20. At the first introduction of the new scheme, when the officers take office in villages hitherto not under their control, there will no doubt be some difficulty; but I do not apprehend inconvenience, when they are fully instituted in their offices, from having but one set of officers for each village beyond those alluded to in paragraph 16 above, arising from the grouping of villages and the introduction of a stranger.

21. A liberal number of comparatively well paid village lower servants, Vettyans and Nirgunties, has been allowed to all the villages, and the cost of this part of the Establishment is much greater than at present, but this is unavoidable.

22. The Shroffs, as quite unnecessary servants, have, where they now exist, been discontinued. In one District, Kurnool, at the recommendation of the Collector, an extra allowance in the shape of a per centage on the collections has been given to the Potal to reimburse him for losses he may incur from bad coins and other responsibilities devolving on him by depriving him of the Shroffage. But I question the necessity for this allowance.

23. The remuneration of the Village Establishment recommended by me throughout is a money recommendation. The Village servants are now remunerated by grants of land wholly or partially rent free, by fees, and by cash payments. From the fact of the land not being held solely by the office-holders, but shared by co-sharers who either perform no duties or take office in turns, a full and proper remuneration is not afforded to the man who actually does the duty; and now that there will be but one Potal and one Curnum in each village, the difficulties in the way of taking the land from those who lose office, and giving it to the single office-holder would be great, and to deprive the possessors of the land of what they have so long held would be harsh, and cause much discontent which should if possible be avoided. The Government have, therefore, accepted the principle of leaving the land with those who now have it, and taking the assessment on it, in whole or in part, and applying the proceed to pay the office-holder. They have, in order to make the measure of virtual confiscation fall as lightly as possible, allowed the ancient sharers to hold their land at a reduced rate, viz., at five-eighths the proper full assessment, as a compensation

to them, or rather at five-eighths in addition to any Quit-rent hitherto paid; so that if the Inám was assessed at 16 Rupees, and paid a Quit-rent of 8 Rupees, the possessor would have to pay 8 Rupees (five-eighths of 8 Rupees) 5 Rupees = total 13 Rupees. I have generally adopted this

1. Ganjam.
2. Vizagapatam.
3. Madara.
4. Tinnevely.
5. Coimbatore.

principle, but in five Districts, where it seemed unnecessary to, give this compensation, I have taken the full assessment as an asset for the fund from which the Village servants will be paid. Some Collectors hold the opinion that remuneration in land is more valued than money remuneration; but then there occurs the difficulty above noticed; and even if new lands are assigned and the old Inám land is left in the possession of the ousted co-charers, the inconvenience will again recur of depriving the holder of the new Inám of his land, which he may have improved, in the event of his dismissal or vacating office. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that in the changes now contemplated, it is best to take a money remuneration rather than a land rent free equivalent. In the case of the Maniakaren or Potal, I have advocated what in fact will be a remuneration in land. This officer generally is, or should be, a landed proprietor in the village, and he should be as proposed by me, remunerated for his duty by an annual deduction from his puttah, and as long as he behaves well and retains his office, his lands are *pro tanto* Inám; and if he now enjoys old Ináms they will not be taken from him, but be retained in his puttah generally at a lower assessment than the Government lands, and he will, moreover, have the full deduction of the sum which represents his remuneration; so that virtually during the tenure of his office he will be a holder of rent free land. I have not recommended that the Curnums and Vetties should be encouraged to hold land as an equivalent for their services; I would have them paid direct by cash payments at certain fixed periods out of the village collections, the amount to which they are entitled; and it will be quite optional for them to hold or give up their present Inám land when it is subjected to the payment of its proper (either full or reduced) assessment.

24. Respecting the Inám land and its enfranchisement there is one point I would submit for consideration. The service Ináms are frequently saddled now with a payment to Government in the shape of J6di or Quit-rent, the enfranchised rate will be in addition to this Quit-rent, but I think it should not be collected in addition to the Quit-rent now paid; whether the Quit-rent equals or is in excess of five-eighths the Survey assessment, the Government should I think charge only the reduced assessment of 10 Annas in the Rupee. The measure at present sanctioned by Government is first to deduct the J6dy and carry that to the credit of the general Revenue, and then to tax the remainder with 10 Annas in the Rupee.

25. The question of how the fees are to be dealt with is still under the consideration of the Government. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that it is very desirable to abolish the fees paid to the Village servants treated on in the revision of Village Establishments and in place to levy an uniform cess in each District, to the extent in the gross of the amount now supposed to be paid in fees or something more. The cess would be collected with the Land Revenue and contribute to the fund out of which the Village servants would be paid. If Government are to take the responsibility of paying these Village servants it is the only way of dealing with these perquisites of office.

3 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
6th June 1863:

Cost of proposed Establishments.

Proceedings of Government, dated 8th April 1862, No. 785.

For some small villages a rate of 36 Rupees and 48 Rupees has been allowed for Carnums, but Government once expressed an opinion that Carnums should not have less than 60 Rupees per year. If this is given a sum of Rupees 18,750 will have to be added to this amount.

26. The cost of the proposed Establishments, including the cost as at present of the Malabar District, for which a new Establishment has not yet been proposed, amounts to Rupees 30,29,718, viz.:—

Potails	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,87,002
Curnums	...	...	...	...	...	11,68,716*
Vettyans	...	...	...	...	...	10,46,868
Nirgunties	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,132

Total... 30,29,718

Statement No. 4.

distributed as follows over each District:—

Districts.	POTAILS.		CURNUMS.		VETTYANS.		NIRGUNTIES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.	Number.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	565	16,296	565	34,620	807	29,052	...	...	1,937	79,968
2. Vizagapatam	103	2,868	103	8,460	184	6,624	...	...	390	17,932
3. Godavary	715	36,966	715	70,116	1,698	61,128	25	900	3,152	1,69,110
4. Kistna	1,014	30,342	1,014	75,972	1,993	71,748	81	2,916	4,102	1,80,978
5. Nellore	585	35,160	585	53,156	1,449	52,164	392	14,112	3,011	1,54,572
6. Cuddapah	1,096	56,040	1,096	86,172	2,312	83,232	526	15,924	5,030	2,41,368
7. Bellary	1,392	67,416	1,392	1,05,036	3,089	1,11,204	511	16,968	6,384	3,00,624
8. Kurnool	697	39,638	697	58,752	1,751	63,036	218	6,852	3,363	1,68,278
9. Madras	892	21,084	892	50,772	1,349	48,564	310	7,440	3,443	1,27,860
10. North Arcot	1,114	56,208	1,114	86,484	2,312	83,232	1,123	26,952	5,663	2,52,876
11. South Arcot	1,120	72,096	1,120	1,10,256	2,054	1,09,944	...	...	5,494	2,92,296
12. Tanjore	1,186	75,924	1,186	1,04,388	1,186	42,696	...	...	3,558	2,23,008
13. Trichinopoly	793	21,990	793	53,892	1,432	51,552	...	...	3,018	1,27,434
14. Madura	489	20,292	489	39,984	989	35,604	333	11,988	2,300	1,07,868
15. Tinnevely	776	24,984	776	63,660	1,246	44,856	572	13,728	3,370	1,47,228
16. Coimbatore	859	35,484	851	70,224	1,741	62,676	135	4,162	3,586	1,72,546
17. Salem	552	23,136	552	48,624	1,191	42,876	182	5,190	2,477	1,19,826
18. South Canara	509	23,898	199	17,352	569	20,484	...	...	1,337	61,734
19. Malabar	431	27,180	428	30,816	873	26,196	...	...	1,732	84,192
Total...	15,048	6,87,002	14,667	11,68,716	29,225	10,46,868	4,408	1,27,132	63,343	30,29,718

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 9
6th June 1863.

Additional charge for Anicuts, &c.

In addition to the sum entered for Nirguntty Establishments, there will be the Establishments proposed by the Chief Engineer for the charge of Anicut, channels, locks, &c., which are estimated at Rupees 1,43,621, but these are under the charge of Department of Public Works, and have not been entered in my Establishment at present.

Assets available.

27. To meet this cost there are the existing assets from land, fees, and cash payments, the total value of which is entered in Statement No. 5 at 33,82,440 Rupees, but this amount is not all available. The Ináms have to be enfranchised in most Districts at five-eighths their assessment* and that amount only can be taken. The fees are in some cases uncertain, because they are generally paid by the Ryots, and it is only those fees the value of which is deducted from the Beriz, that can be taken into account. In the reports of the Collectors, the fees so deducted or collected and paid to the village officers are treated as cash and mixed with cash payments made directly from the Treasury. I have therefore entered the fees and cash payments in one column as far as these are ascertained to be available. The amount pretty nearly corresponds with the amount of deductions made from the Beriz as shown in the Jamabundy Statements for Fasli 1270 and the cash payments applied for in the Budget for 1863-64; and the sum I have entered in my Statement may therefore be assumed as fairly representing the assets actually available. I have recently addressed a Circular to Collectors to furnish me with a Statement showing the actual cash payments made from the Treasury, and the amount of fees commuted and deducted from the Puttah Beriz, and when the replies are received, I shall be in possession of more correct information on this point, but for mere purpose of calculation the amount I have now entered may be taken as showing approximately the available assets.

NOTE.—This assessment of the Ináms is the assessment less the present Jodi.

Deductions in the Jamabundy Statements... 5,89,372
Cash payments provided for in the Budget of 1863-64... 3,76,620

As shown in my Statements. 9,65,992
9,25,864

28. Calculated as above the amount of available assets is below what is required to meet the proposed cost of Establishment. I have shown what rate of cess would be required to meet the deficiency of assets, and that sum compared with the computed value of existing fees will show in a general way how the cess on a District would bear in reference to the fees now paid. The following table extracted from the Statements above alluded to shows the existing assets to be 33,82,440 Rupees, the amount which has been taken as available is 20,91,067 Rupees, the cost of the new Establishment is 30,29,718 Rupees, the deficit of assets is 9,38,651 Rupees. To meet the deficiency it would be necessary to impose a cess in each District varying from 8½ per cent. to 1¼ per cent. on the assessed value of Government lands occupied, and of Inám lands.

10 Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th June 1863.

Districts.	EXISTING EMOLUMENTS.			AMOUNT TAKEN.			Cost of new Estab-lishment.	DIFFERENCE.		RATE OF CESS TO MEET THE DEFICIENCY.		
	Inám Land less Quit-rent.	Fees and Cash.	Total.	Land at full or 5/8 on the assessment.	Fees and Cash.	Total Assets.		Excess.	Defici-ency.	Rate.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Ganjam	RS. 36,345	RS. 14,214	RS. 50,559	RS. 35,811	RS. 14,214	RS. 50,025	RS. 79,968	RS. ...	RS. 29,943	RS. 3 15 0	RS. 29,949	
2. Vizagapatnam	13,693	2,585	16,278	13,228	162	13,390	17,952	...	4,562	1 12 0	4,680	
3. Godavery	1,19,329	43,744	1,63,073	74,580	26,127	1,00,707	1,69,110	...	68,403	2 6 0	68,893	
4. Kistna	72,672	1,11,040	1,83,712	45,420	21,679	67,099	1,80,978	...	1,13,879	3 8 0	1,14,415	
5. Nellore	71,272	68,963	1,40,235	44,545	9,278	46,823	1,54,572	...	1,07,749	5 15 0	1,08,549	
6. Cuddapah	2,85,333	48,333	3,33,666	1,78,333	...	1,78,333	2,41,368	...	63,035	1 15 0	64,282	
7. Bellary	3,02,825	2,32,545	5,35,370	1,89,265	...	1,89,265	3,00,624	...	1,11,359	3 12 0	1,12,066	
8. Kurnool	3,11,211	24,721	3,35,932	1,94,525	...	1,94,525	1,68,278	26,247	...	0 0 0	...	
9. Madras	83,367	92,128	1,75,495	28,917	79,619	1,08,536	1,27,860	...	19,324	1 8 0	20,025	
10. North Arcot	1,15,514	1,39,818	2,55,332	72,196	7,580	79,776	2,52,876	...	1,73,100	8 2 0	1,74,045	
11. South Arcot	42,115	2,43,662	2,85,777	27,242	1,95,620	2,22,862	2,92,296	...	69,434	2 5 0	71,033	
12. Tanjore	...	2,53,163	2,53,163	...	2,53,163	2,53,163	2,23,008	30,155	...	0 0 0	...	
13. Trichinopoly	21,160	88,766	1,09,926	13,225	63,790	77,015	1,27,434	...	50,419	3 5 0	51,939	
14. Madura	91,399	2,228	93,627	91,399	356	91,755	1,07,868	...	16,113	1 4 0	16,769	
15. Tinnevely	33,651	50,996	84,647	33,651	33,378	67,029	1,47,228	...	80,199	3 5 0	81,249	
16. Coimbatore	1,22,866	15,016	1,37,882	1,22,866	162	1,23,028	1,72,546	...	49,518	1 15 0	49,945	
17. Salem	...	1,10,032	1,10,032	...	1,10,032	1,10,032	1,19,826	...	9,794	0 9 0	9,944	
18. South Canara	...	33,512	33,512	...	33,512	33,512	61,734	...	28,222	2 7 0	28,763	
19. Malabar	...	84,192	84,192	...	84,192	84,192	84,192	...	...	0 0 0	...	
Total.....	17,22,782	16,59,658	33,82,440	11,65,203	9,25,864	20,91,067	30,29,718	56,402	9,95,053	2 7 0	10,06,546	
								Net.....	9,38,651			

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11
6th June 1863.

Fee cess how calculated.

29. I have calculated the Fee cess as falling on all Government lands occupied by the Ryots under Ryotwary, and on all lands belonging to Inámdárs. The cess on the former is on the amount of the land assessment entered in the Puttahs, and in the latter it is on the assessed value of the Inám lands, not on the Quit-rent only paid by the Inámdár. As a six and a quarter per cent. cess, i. e. one Anna in the Rupee, has been contemplated as the maximum rate of a Fee cess, the amount derivable from such a cess is also shown in the Statement* herewith enclosed. It would on the whole produce a sum of 26,00,089 Rupees.

* See columns 19 to 23 of Statement No. 5.

	RS.
Viz., On the Land Revenue of	3,30,38,392
On the Inám assessment of	85,63,118
Total	4,16,01,510
At 6 1/4 per cent	26,00,089

But as the net sum required to meet the net deficiencies is only 9,38,651 Rupees, a general cess of 2 1/4 per cent. would suffice for the Revenue Establishments in addition to commuted fees now deducted from the beriz and cash payments from the Treasury.

30. Briefly the cost of the new Establishment including the present Establishment of Malabar will be Rupees 30,29,718, And the assets are from Inám Rupees 11,65,203 And from the fees and cash payments " 9,25,864 Total..... 20,91,067

thus causing a net deficiency of ... Rupees 9,38,651 which remains to be made up by further contributions from Government, or by a cess on the people.

31. It appears to me that it would be desirable and expedient now that the new Revenue Survey Settlement is in progress, to make that Settlement subject to a general cess for all village purposes; for the payment of the Village Establishment, both Revenue and Police, for Roads and for Municipal purposes; and that all the Service Ináms should, as already proposed, be resumed and credited to the Village Fund; and that the grants now paid from the general revenues should cease, they being taken into consideration and absorbed in the new Revenue Settlement. The Revenue Settlement should, in every case, be made so easy and fair that it would bear without any difficulty, the imposition of this cess, which should be kept quite distinct from revenue, and be strictly applied to the purposes for which it is imposed. I would also suggest that, in those Districts in which it may not be intended to introduce the Revenue Settlement, a similar cess, calculated on fair principles should be introduced; or a deduction of a certain per centage from the Government Revenue for this purpose be made at a fixed per centage; or both measures combined according to the circumstances of the District.

Statements sent.

32. To the Statements which accompany this report I have attached explanatory notes to which I beg to direct your attention for information on several points connected with them.

Village Police not provided for.

33. In this report I have purposely excluded all reference to the Village Police, their emoluments or their future Establishments.

Reports concluded.

34. I have now with the exception of the District of Malabar, concluded my report on the Establishments proposed

12. *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
6th June 1863.

for Village Revenue services in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency. There are, however, the *Nirgunty* Establishments of four Districts, which have yet to be reported on, but I need not defer this report on that account. I am expecting from the Collectors the requisite information to enable me to complete this part of the subject.

Concluding remarks.

35. I have endeavoured to frame my reports in accordance with the orders I received from Government, and I have submitted the result of my plans for their consideration and final orders. Since the question was first taken up there has been a very important change of opinion regarding the Police, and it will be a matter for grave deliberation, how and to what extent the Revenue and Police functions of the Village servants are to be combined or separated. And whether the plan for the Village Revenue Establishment, in consequence of this change of views in regard to Police, will need to be modified.

Change of opinions in respect to Village Police.

Reports of Collectors.

36. The reports of the several Collectors on the Establishment suggested for each District have been laid before Government. But I have thought it expedient on a matter of so much importance to call again specially for their opinions of the probable working of the system now that they have had more time to consider the plan which has been proposed for their several Districts. I accordingly despatched a Circular* and drew their attention to the points on which their opinion was particularly requested. Their replies are sent for the perusal of Government, a precis† of which is enclosed with my remarks occasionally made.

* See Circular No. 1,330, dated 10th July 1862.

† No. 6.

No. 93.

ORDER THEREON, 6th June 1863, No. 975.

Ordered to lie over.

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

Statement showing the number, rate and cost of remuneration as newly proposed for Manickarens or Potels for different classes of Villages in the several Districts of Madras Presidency—

Districts	Revenue of Villages																											
	Under 250 Rs.				Under 600 Rs.				Under 1000 Rs.				Under 1500 Rs.				Under 2000 Rs.				Under 3000 Rs.				Under 4000 Rs.			
	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of men	Rate per annum	Cost
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Ganjam	88	88	18	1584					286	286	24	6864					122	122	36	4392					61	61	48	2928
2. Vizagapatam					10	10	18	180									58	58	24	1392								
3. Godavary					37	37	18	666	76	76	24	1824	103	103	36	3708					230	230	48	11040				
4. Elitna					81	81	18	1458									479	479	24	11496								
5. Nellore									74	74	36	2664	164	164	48	7872					212	212	60	12720				
6. Cuddapah									365	365	36	13140	258	258	48	12384					363	363	60	21780				
7. Bellary									672	672	36	24192	323	323	48	15504					262	262	60	15720				
8. Kurnool									162	162	30	4860	176	176	36	6336					232	232	48	11136				
9. Madras					252	252	15	3780									494	494	24	11856								
10. North Arcot									383	383	36	13788	265	265	48	12720					359	359	60	21520				
11. South Arcot									146	146	36	5256	208	208	48	9984					566	566	60	33960				
12. Tanjore { Wet villages																	13	13	48	624					676	676	60	40560
{ Dry " "																	106	106	60	6360					69	69	72	4968
13. Trichinopoly					81	81	18	1458									453	453	24	10872								
14. Madura					25	25	24	600																				
15. Tirunelveli					28	28	18	504									266	266	24	6384								
16. Coimbatore { Coimbatore Villages					49	49	24	1176									324	324	30	9720								
{ Neelgherry " "					1	2	48	96									2	5	48	240								
17. Salem													50	50	36	1800												
18. South Canara																												
19. Malabar																												
Total	88	88		1584	564	565		9918	2164	2164		72588	1547	1547		70308	2317	2320		63336	2224	2224		127896	806	806		48456

Note— Except for the Neelagherry Villages one Potal only for each Village has been proposed—
 In South Canara a uniform rate of 12 Rs. per annum has been proposed for each Potal without reference to the Revenue of Villages—
 No scale has yet been finally proposed for Malabar, the existing Rs. and Cost of Potels are entered in the Statement.

Revenue of Villages Continued

Grand Total

	Under 5000 Rs.				Under 6000 Rs.				Under 7000 Rs.				Under 8000 Rs.				Above 9000 Rs.				Under 9000 Rs.				Above 9000 Rs.				Under 9000 Rs.				Above 9000 Rs.			
Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost				
Ganjam	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
Vizagapatam	32	32	36	1152	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	48	144	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	565	565	16296	"	"	"	"				
Godavary	148	148	60	8880	"	"	"	"	62	62	72	4464	30	30	96	2880	28	28	120	3360	1	1	144	144	"	103	103	2868	"	"	"	"				
Kistna	372	372	36	13392	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	77	77	48	3696	5	5	60	300	"	"	"	"	"	715	715	36966	"	"	"	"				
Nellore	82	82	72	5904	"	"	"	"	27	27	96	2592	14	14	120	1680	12	12	144	1728	"	"	"	"	"	585	585	35160	"	"	"	"				
Cuddapah	84	84	72	6048	"	"	"	"	20	20	96	1920	4	4	120	480	"	"	"	"	2	2	144	288	"	1096	1096	56040	"	"	"	"				
Bellary	81	81	72	5832	"	"	"	"	28	28	96	2688	11	11	120	1320	"	"	"	"	15	15	144	2160	"	1392	1392	67416	"	"	"	"				
Kurnool	97	97	60	5820	"	"	"	"	18	18	84	1512	"	"	"	"	11	11	96	1056	1	1	300	300	8618	697	697	39638	"	"	"	"				
Madras	130	130	36	4680	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	16	48	768	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	892	892	21084	"	"	"	"				
North Arcot	88	88	72	6336	"	"	"	"	19	19	96	1824	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1114	1114	56208	"	"	"	"				
South Arcot	246	246	72	17712	"	"	"	"	54	54	96	5184	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	15	84	1260	"	1220	1220	72096	"	"	"	"				
Wet Villages	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	303	303	72	21816	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1186	1186	75924	"	"	"	"				
Tanjore Dry Villages	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	4	84	336	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	793	793	21990	"	"	"	"				
Trichinopoly	232	232	36	8352	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	26	48	1248	1	1	60	60	"	"	"	"	"	489	489	20292	"	"	"	"				
Madura	436	436	42	18312	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	25	48	1200	3	3	60	180	"	"	"	"	"	776	776	24984	"	"	"	"				
Tinnevely	423	423	36	15228	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56	56	48	2688	3	3	60	180	"	"	"	"	"	849	849	35284	"	"	"	"				
Coimbatore Villages	392	392	48	18816	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	66	66	60	3960	13	13	84	1092	"	"	"	"	"	552	552	23136	"	"	"	"				
Coimbatore Villages	2	8	48	384	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	569	569	23898	"	"	"	"				
Salem	460	460	42	19320	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	42	48	2016	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	432	432	27180	"	"	"	"				
South Canara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					
Malabar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"					
Total	3305	3311	"	156168	4	4	"	240	535	535	"	42336	374	374	"	22368	76	76	"	7956	34	34	"	4152	8618	15039	15048	687002	"	"	"	"				

Revenue Board Office
Madras
May 1863

Secretary
Member

In a letter from the
Hon^{ble} Co. Pelly, Member of the B^{rs}
of Rev^{rs} to J. D. Sim Esq^r Sec^y
to Govern^t Rev^{rs} Sept^r 27 20th 1853
No 1546.

Rev = 1257/183.

N^o 1

Statement shewing the Number
Rate & Cost of remuneration as now
proposed for Manyakareus, for the
several classes of Villages in the
several Districts of the Madras Division.

Statement shewing the Number rate and Cost of remuneration as newly proposed for Murnums in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Revenue of Villages.

Revenue of Villages																												
Districts	Under 250 Rs.				Under 500 Rs.				Under 1000 Rs.				Under 1500 Rs.				Under 2000 Rs.				Under 3000 Rs.				Under 4000 Rs.			
	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per annum	Cost
1. <u>Barjam</u>	88	88	36	3168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349	349	63	20940	59	59	72	4248	42	42	84	3528	19	19	96	1824
2. <u>Vizagapatnam</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	60	1800	22	22	72	1584	16	16	84	1344	17	17	96	1632	96	96	108	10368
3. <u>Godavary</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	216	60	12960	93	93	84	7812	137	137	96	13152	98	98	96	9408
4. <u>Elitina</u>	-	-	-	-	81	81	36	2916	117	117	48	5616	185	185	60	11100	177	177	72	12744	212	212	84	17808	53	53	108	5724
5. <u>Sellore</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	60	4440	164	164	72	11808	98	98	84	8232	114	114	96	10944	64	64	108	6912
6. <u>Cuddapah</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	365	60	21900	358	358	72	25776	189	189	84	15876	174	174	96	16704	55	55	108	5940
7. <u>Pellary</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	672	60	40320	323	323	72	23256	133	133	84	11172	129	129	96	12384	65	65	108	7020
8. <u>Turnool</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	162	60	9720	176	176	72	12672	106	106	84	8904	126	126	96	12096	25	25	96	2400
9. <u>Madras</u>	-	-	-	-	252	252	36	9072	217	217	48	10416	168	168	60	10080	109	109	72	7848	93	93	84	7812	69	69	108	7452
10. <u>North Arcot</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	383	60	22980	265	265	72	19080	195	195	84	16380	164	164	96	15744	172	172	108	18576
11. <u>South Arcot</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	146	60	8760	208	208	72	14976	222	222	84	18648	344	344	96	33024	676	676	84	56784
12. <u>Tanjore</u> { { Wet Villages { Dry Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	72	936	-	-	-	-	69	69	96	6624
13. <u>Trichinopoly</u>	-	-	-	-	81	81	36	2916	129	129	48	6192	202	202	60	12120	122	122	72	8784	150	150	84	12600	59	59	96	5664
14. <u>Madura</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	60	7800	72	72	72	5184	138	138	84	11592	85	85	96	8160
15. <u>Tinnevely</u>	-	-	-	-	28	28	36	1008	40	40	48	1920	97	97	60	5820	129	129	72	9288	226	226	84	18984	136	136	96	13056
16. <u>Coimbatore</u> { { Coimbatore { Nilgerry { Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	251	60	15060	119	119	72	8568	213	213	84	17892	122	122	96	11712
17. <u>Salem</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	60	240
18. <u>South Canara</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	60	1140	30	30	60	1800	79	79	72	5688	174	174	84	14616	151	151	96	14496
19. <u>Malabar</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	88	88	3168	442	442	-	15912	2354	2354	-	135204	3044	3044	-	199632	2040	2040	-	160740	2453	2453	-	220572	2027	2027	-	193548	

In South Canara only two rates of pay viz. 96 and 84 Rs are for a Deputy-munim or an Assistant to the Munim. This amount includes an allowance of Rs 24 existing Rs & Cost of Potils are entered.

In Malabar no scale has been yet finally proposed, the

Revenue of Villages

Districts	Under 5000 Rs.				Under 6000 Rs.				Under 7000 Rs.				Under 8000 Rs.				Under 9000 Rs.				Above 9000 Rs.				above and under 10000 Rs.				Grand Total								
	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Rate per Annum	Cost									
1 Ganjam	30	31	32	33 Rs	34	35	36	37 Rs	38	39	40	41 Rs	42	43			44	45	46	47 Rs	48	49	50	51 Rs	52	53	54	55	56	57 Rs	58	59	60 Rs				
2 Vizagapatnam	4	4	120	480	2	2	132	264																													
3 Godavary	52	52	120	6240	38	38	132	5016	24	24	144	3456	18	18			156	2808	12	12	168	2016	28	28	216	6048	1	1	240	240	715	715	70116				
4 Krishna					108	108	108	10800											39	39	120	4680	5	5	180	900					1014	1014	75972				
5 Nellore	29	29	120	3480	19	19	132	2508	8	8	111	1150	8	8			156	1248	6	6	168	1008	12	12	216	2592					585	585	53136				
6 Giddalur	20	20	120	2400	12	12	132	1584	8	8							156	468	1	1	168	168					2	2	216	432	1096	1096	86172				
7 Bellary	26	26	120	3120	18	18	132	2376	10	10	144	1440	5	5			156	780	6	6	168	1008					15	15	216	3240	1392	1392	105036				
8 Tumkur	32	32	120	3840	11	11	132	1452	7	7	144	1008	4	4			156	624	2	2	168	336	6	6	180	1080					697	697	58752				
9 Madras					18	18	108	1944											10	10	120	1200									892	892	50772				
10 North Arcot	19	19	120	2280	14	14	132	1848	8	5	144	720																			1114	1114	86484				
11 South Arcot	74	74	120	8880	32	32	132	4224																							1220	1220	110256				
12 Tanjore	The Villages								303	303	96	29088																			15	15	108	1620	1186	1186	104388
	Dry Villages								4	4	108	432																									
13 Trichinopoly					37	37	108	3996											12	12	120	1440	1	1	180	180					793	793	53892				
14 Madurai					51	51	108	5508											10	10	120	1200	3	3	180	540					489	489	39984				
15 Tirunelveli					83	83	108	8964											34	34	120	4080	3	3	180	540					776	776	63660				
16 Coimbatore	Coimbatore				87	87	108	9396											39	39	120	4680	13	13	192	2496					849	849	70224				
	Neighbouring Villages																																				
17 Salem					83	83	108	8964											16	16	120	1920									552	552	48624				
18 South Canara																																569	199	17352			
19 Malabar																																432	428	30816			
Total.	256	256			30720	609	609		69276	369	369		38448	38	38				5928	192	192		24384	93	93		17544	33	33		5532	15739	14667	1168716			

Revenue Board Office
Madras
30th May 1863.

Keely
Number

16
In a letter from the
Honble C. Pelly, Member of the
Bd of Prov. to J. D. Smith Esq.
Secretary to Govt. Prov. Sept 27
204 Aug 1863 42 1546

Rev = 1257/63

N^o 2

Statement showing the number
Rate & cost of enumeration, as now
proposed for Kamour in the several
Districts of the M^o & no Guiding.

Statement showing the Number and Cost of Vettians proposed for each new Village under several Clauses in the Districts of the
Madras Presidency.

Villages whose revenue is

Districts	Under 500 Rs.			Under 500 Rs.			Under 750 Rs.			Under 1000 Rs.			Under 1500 Rs.			Under 2000 Rs.			Under 3000 Rs.			Under 4000 Rs.		
	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost
1. Tanjore	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	374	13264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	132	4752
2. Vizagapatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	666	23976	-	-	-
3. Godavary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	113	4068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672	1344	48384
4. Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	198	7128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nellore	8	8	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	656	23616	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Guddapah	172	172	6192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	1280	46080	-	-	-	278	834	30024
7. Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1128	2256	81216	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Churnool	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	2304	-	-	-	274	548	19728	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	790	28440
9. Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	469	16884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. North Arcot	187	187	6732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	1312	47232	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. South Arcot	30	30	1080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	1092	39312	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Tanjore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	1064	38304
13. Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210	7560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	722	25992
14. Madurai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	2304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Tinnevely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	1148	41328
16. Coimbatore	Coimbatore Villages			-	-	-	-	-	-	131	131	4716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Neelghur &c.			-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	180
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	288
17. Salem	-	-	-	1	3	108	-	-	-	18	18	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	868	31248
18. South Canara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Malabar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	397	397	14292	1	3	108	64	64	2304	1609	1611	57996	274	548	19728	3298	6596	237456	333	666	23976	3795	8172	294192

N.B. The rate of remuneration proposed for each Vettian is 36 Rupees per annum.
In Tanjore one Vettian for each Village or Vattum is proposed without reference to its revenue.
In Tinnevely Vettians are proposed according to the actual requirement of each Village without reference to its revenue.
In South Canara at the uniform rate of one Vettian is proposed for each Village without reference to its revenue.
In Malabar no scale has yet been proposed finally, the existing number and cost are entered in the statement.

Villages whose revenue is.

Above 4000 Rs Under 6000 Rs Under 7000 Rs Above 7000 Rs

Number & Cost of Villages proposed for Exemption under 9000 Rs Under and above 10000 Rs Grand Total

Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost	Number of Villages	Number of Men	Cost		
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1 Sanjam			202				6	18	648				2	8	288				41	1496	565	807	29052
2 Vizagapatam							6	18	648				1	4	144						103	184	6624
3 Godavery				186	558	20088							54	216	7776	29	145	5220			715	1698	61128
4 Krishna							125	375	13500	19	76	2736									1014	1993	71748
5 Nellore							223	669	24084				14	56	2016	12	60	2160			585	1449	52164
6 Cuddapah													4	16	576	2	10	360			1096	2312	83232
7 Bellary							238	714	25704				11	44	1584	15	75	2700			1392	3089	111204
8 Kurnool	62	248	8928																		697	1757	63036
9 Madras							22	66	2376	6	24	864									892	1349	48564
10 North Arcot							271	813	29268												1114	2312	83232
11 South Arcot																644	1932	69552			1220	3054	109944
12 Tanjore																					1186	1186	42696
13 Trichinopoly							46	138	4968	5	20	720									793	1432	57552
14 Madurai							53	159	5724	11	44	1584									489	989	35604
15 Tinnevely																					776	1246	44856
16 Coimbatore							111	333	11988	28	112	4032									844	1724	62064
Coimbatore Villages																					5	17	612
Neilgherry D.																					552	1191	42876
17 Salem				83	249	8964	11	33	1188				5	20	720						569	569	20484
18 South Canara																					432	873	26196
19 Malabar																							

Total 62 248 8928 269 807 29052 1112 3336 120096 69 276 9936 91 364 13104 702 2222 79992 41 1476 15039 29225 1046868

Revenue Board Office
Madras
30th May 1863

W. C. C. C.
Member

17
In a letter from the
Honble. C. Pelly, Member of the
Board of Rev. to J. D. Smith Esq.
Secretary to Govt. Rev. Sept.
7 30th May 1863 No 1546

Recd = 1257/p

8-3

Statement shewing the number
and cost of Vellyan's proposed forest
new village under several classes in the
District of the Madras Presidency.

Abstract Shewing the present and proposed number and Emoluments of the Village Revenue Servants in the Districts of the Madras Presidency

Particulars of the existing Establishment

Village Establishment as now proposed

Districts	Number of old existing Taluqs	Totals						of new Taluqs proposed						Totals												
		Emoluments	Shroffs	Vettians	Ngunties	Total	Emoluments	Shroffs	Vettians	Ngunties	Total	Emoluments	Shroffs	Vettians	Ngunties	Total										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16									
1 Canjiam	5	1237	872	13563	535	26085	81	534	1576	10377	*	3064	50559	3	565	565	16296	565	34620	807	29052	"	"	1937	79968	
2 Vizagapatam	2	162	232	531	106	12279	56	1251	242	2217	*	636	16278	1	103	103	2868	103	8460	184	6624	"	"	390	17952	
3 Godavary	19	973	2462	25356	1690	118622	411	4583	2325	14414	14	98	6902	163073	9	715	715	36966	715	40116	16986	1128	25	900	3153	169110
4 Krishna	21	1392	1208	10031	2898	136639	546	4997	4659	31699	10	296	9357	133712	11	1014	1014	30342	1014	45972	1993	71748	81	2916	4102	180978
5 Nellore	17	838	1878	22026	6026	87397	764	9612	2460	18171	176	3029	11604	140235	9	585	585	35160	585	53136	1449	52164	392	14112	3011	154572
6 Cuddalore	12	1178	5213	94470	5603	153321	717	9370	5992	65885	1156	8320	18681	233666	11	1096	1096	56040	1096	86172	2312	83232	526	15924	5030	241368
7 Bellary	16	2540	1575	189414	1340	214779	428	7608	9355	112734	711	10835	13409	535370	15	1392	1392	67416	1392	105036	3089	111204	511	16968	6384	300624
8 Secunderabad	12	1112	1879	66609	2096	145333	723	12279	7650	104263	308	7478	12656	333962	8	697	697	39608	697	58752	1751	63036	218	6852	3363	168278
9 Madras	12	1624	2523	31782	1206	92189	453	17980	1535	27490	281	6054	5998	175495	6	892	892	21084	892	50772	1349	48564	310	7440	3443	127860
10 North Arcot	13	2930	4354	76453	1483	103704	489	15423	2691	48932	1012	8620	10029	255332	9	1114	1114	56208	1114	86484	2312	83232	1123	26952	5663	252876
11 South Arcot	13	3016	4425	63813	1428	99462	1427	35975	3782	80773	244	5254	11306	287777	8	1220	1220	72096	1220	110256	3054	109944	"	"	5494	292296
12 Tanjore	16	*6332	3531	69191	1055	158896	"	"	5929	19181	4926	5895	15441	253163	9	1186	1186	75924	1186	104388	1186	42696	"	"	3538	223008
13 Trichinopoly	9	1254	2396	13671	916	55464	190	4253	3606	34246	293	2292	7401	109926	5	793	793	21990	793	53892	1432	57552	"	"	3018	127434
14 Madurai	7	778	1605	35710	699	31321	386	3987	2031	17418	692	5297	5413	93627	6	489	489	20292	489	39984	989	35604	333	11988	2300	107868
15 Tinnevely	13	1100	2400	16594	776	54477	19	293	1195	8939	488	4344	4378	84647	9	776	776	24984	776	63660	1246	44856	872	3728	3370	147228
16 Coimbatore	15	1544	2360	46124	1041	47969	"	"	3137	26984	984	16305	7522	137832	11	849	859	35184	857	70224	1741	62676	135	4162	3586	172546
17 Salem	14	2971	1933	31209	741	36041	"	"	3391	37796	469	4986	6534	110032	9	552	552	23136	552	48624	1191	42876	182	5790	2477	119826
18 South Canara	5	1278	1123	8509	201	15035	"	"	334	9968	*	1658	33572	5	569	569	23898	199	17352	569	20484	"	"	1337	61734	
19 Malabar	16	432	431	27180	428	30816	"	"	873	26196	*	1732	84192	10	432	431	27180	428	30816	873	26196	"	"	1732	84192	
		237	32691	42400	84223	30268	162477	96690	128739	62763	97683	12094	89603	154235	332440	154	15039	15048	637002	14667	1168716	29225	104686	440812	132633	83029718

Note. Whenever asterisk * is affixed as reference should be made to the annexed Memo, to this statement.
In addition to the number of existing Vettians in Tanjore there are 2012 persons called Doctors and 4262 called Pattabaras.

Revenue Board Office

Madras

30th May 1863

Secretary

Members

Little Districts

Memoirs & Statements No. 24.

Ganyam
Thayapattam
South Gnyam
Malabar

There are no villages at present in these Districts.

Coorg - The Villages in Col. 12 of this & Bellary Districts are composed of the following classes of persons -

	No.	Amount
Mandigas	2275	23678
Pottis	2016	20807
Unsettled	650	10310
Unsettled	23	410
Unsettled	895	9345
Unsettled	122	1193
Unsettled	11	92

Total - 5992 - 65885

Bellary -

Mandigas	160	1754
Pottis	6280	74223
Pottis	961	33680
Pottis	924	12931
Pottis	1030	10146

Total 9355 - 112734

Kannur -

The originally proposed number of Villages in Col. 11 has been since increased from 96 to 697 in consequence of the Villages of Kannur being divided into two and the additional cost sanctioned for that Village was to Rs. 180. has been added to the originally proposed cost. The Comm. for the additional work has been increased by Rs. 100 in each case, has been included in the cost for Villages in Col. 12; it amounts to Rs. 8618 -

Tanjore -

The large number of existing Villages in this District are composed of the following -

Proctor	1818	1196
Proctor	3011	251
Proctor	29	1
Proctor	26	1

Total 6332

These are formed into 1155 Villages, which by the new plan will be increased to 1186 Villages. The Government's estimate in Col. 5 is for

Village Revenue	124,051
Land Revenue	34,845
Total	158,896

The Village revenue Col. 4. are as follows -

Of District & Pottis	6500
Of Villages	12,681
Total	19,181

In Col. 15 the sum of Rs. 104,388 for the Government's revenue is included. the sum of 18,000 Rs. sanctioned for the Government's revenue for one year only.

Trichinopoly -

Govt. Revenue	830	51,444
Land Revenue	86	4020
Total	916	55,464

The proposed cost for Government in Col. 15, will if 5 Rs. is made the minimum be Rs. 57,384 (see para 6 of Mr. Pelly's Report dated 9th Aug 1862).

Madras -

In the existing estimate Col. 9 the value of the unutilized parts of sums is excluded (see para 7 of Mr. Pelly's Report 10th Aug 1862).

Levy
Member

In a letter from the
Hon^{ble} C. Pelly, Member of the
B^d of Rev: to J. A. Chis left
Secretary to Govt Rev: Dept
27 30th May 1863. to 1864.

Rev = 1257/63

N^o 1.

Abstract showing the present and
proposed number and emoluments
of the Village Revenue servants in the
districts of the Madras Presidency

55

The new Revenue Village Establishment in the Districts																			
Districts	Present Revenue Deduct amount Establishment not taken as assets						Remaining Income	Proposed Assets										Difference	
	Net value of Assets after de- ducting Sundry	Value of Assets after cash payments	Total	Income	Fees	Total		at full value	at full value	Total	Present fees	Cash payments	Total of column 13 & 14	Proposed cost of the new Establishment	Gross	Deficiency			
																	1		2
1	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Bangalore	36,345	14,214	50,559	534	"	534	35,811	14,214	50,025	35,811	"	35,811	14,214	50,025	79,968	"	29,943		
2. Vijayapattanam	13,693	2,585	16,278	"	24,23	24,23	13,693	162	13,855	12,453	775	13,228	162	13,390	17,952	"	4,562		
3. Godavari	119,329	43,744	163,073	"	17,617	17,617	119,329	26,127	145,456	"	74,580	74,580	26,127	100,707	169,110	"	113,879		
4. Krishna	72,672	111,040	183,712	"	89,361	89,361	72,672	21,679	94,351	"	44,420	44,420	21,679	67,099	180,978	"	1,077,419		
5. Kottur	71,272	68,963	140,235	"	66,685	66,685	71,272	2,278	73,550	"	44,545	44,545	2,278	46,823	154,572	"	63,035		
6. Cuddalore	28,533	48,333	33,666	"	48,333	48,333	28,533	"	28,533	"	17,833	17,833	"	17,833	24,136	"	1,135		
7. Bellary	30,282	23,254	53,536	"	23,254	23,254	30,282	"	30,282	"	18,926	18,926	"	18,926	30,062	"	1,135		
8. Kurnool	31,124	24,721	33,596	"	24,721	24,721	31,124	"	31,124	"	19,452	19,452	"	19,452	16,827	"	19,324		
9. Madras	83,367	92,128	175,495	37,100	12,509	49,609	46,267	79,619	125,886	"	28,917	28,917	79,619	108,536	127,860	"	17,310		
10. North Arcot	115,514	139,818	255,332	"	132,238	132,238	115,514	7,580	123,094	"	72,196	72,196	7,580	79,776	252,876	"	169,434		
11. South Arcot	42,115	243,662	285,777	"	48,042	48,042	42,115	195,620	237,735	24,55	24,787	27,242	195,620	222,862	292,296	"	69,434		
12. Tanjore	"	253,163	253,163	"	"	"	"	253,163	253,163	"	"	"	253,163	253,163	223,008	30,155	"		
13. Trichinopoly	21,160	88,766	109,926	"	24,976	24,976	21,160	63,790	84,950	"	13,225	13,225	63,790	77,015	127,434	"	50,419		
14. Madurai	91,399	2,228	93,627	"	1,872	1,872	91,399	356	91,755	91,399	"	91,399	356	91,755	107,868	"	16,113		
15. Tanjavelly	33,651	50,996	84,647	"	17,618	17,618	33,651	33,378	67,029	33,651	"	33,651	33,378	67,029	147,228	"	80,199		
16. Coimbatore	122,866	15,016	137,882	"	14,854	14,854	122,866	162	123,028	122,866	"	122,866	162	123,028	172,516	"	49,518		
17. Salem	"	110,032	110,032	"	"	"	"	110,032	110,032	"	"	"	110,032	110,032	119,826	"	9,794		
18. South Canara	"	33,572	33,572	"	"	"	"	33,572	33,572	"	"	"	33,572	33,572	61,734	"	28,222		
19. Malabar	"	84,192	84,192	"	"	"	"	84,192	84,192	"	"	"	84,192	84,192	84,192	"	"		
Total	17,22782	16,59,658	33,82,440	37,634	7,33,794	7,71,428	16,85,118	9,25,864	26,11,012	29,86,35	8,66,560	11,65,203	9,25,864	20,91,067	30,29,718	56,4,02	9,95,053		
																net	9,38,657		

Ganjam

The Shroffs Inams 534 Rupees / Column 5 / have not been taken into the Appts, as it was proposed that they should be left to them, the Shroffs performing duties as usual. The Inams of the District, Column 11, have not been enfranchised at a reduced rate but assumed at their full value. The Shroff Inam had better however be enfranchised as proposed below for Vizagapatam -

Vizagapatam

The Shroffs Inams 775 Rupees / under Column 12 / I said in my report these might be treated as other Inams are by the Inam Commission and the enfranchised rate carried to the general fund. It would be better perhaps to enfranchise them at once at 5/8 and dispense with their service - And Ganjam / see above / might be treated in the same way -

The deficiency of 4569 Rupees / Column 18 / will have to be made good by an increase of the Cops or in some other way. 1 1/4 per cent would cover it -

Godavary

The fees hitherto paid have been incorporated in the new Revenue Settlements. But Government have reserved to itself the right of superannuating a Cops to the Settlement to make up the estimated deficiency of funds for this District. Rupees 68,403 is required. The Cops that it would be necessary to impose for the revenue requirements would be at the rate of less than 2 1/2 per cent -

The

Deficiency how to be supplemented by fee Cops
Cops to be lived on Fee Cops State of Cops necessary
at 1/2 per cent
Land Inam Total percent Rate Amount
Revenue assessment

Districts	19 Ru	20 Ru	21 Ru	22 Ru	23 Ru	24 Ru
1. Ganjam	560,435	200,221	760,656	47,521	3 15	29,949
2. Vizagapatam	187,926	79,507	267,433	16,714	1 12	4,680
3. Godavary	201,420	58,635	260,055	18,128	2 6	6,893
4. Kistna	232,168	94,320	326,488	20,312	3 8	11,415
5. Nellore	137,968	45,169	183,137	11,441	5 15	10,854
6. Cuddapah	168,737	16,305	185,042	20,736	1 15	6,282
7. Bellary	180,525	11,829	192,354	18,677	3 12	11,266
8. Hurmoob	12,240	4,140	16,380	1,487	" "	"
9. Madras	11,305	2,045	13,350	8,442	1 8	20,025
10. North Arcot	17,113	4,310	21,423	13,388	8 2	17,404
11. South Arcot	27,783	29,352	57,135	19,199	2 5	7,103
12. Tanjore	41,510	10,709	52,219	3,263	" "	"
13. Trichinopoly	13,684	19,517	33,201	9,799	3 5	5,193
14. Madura	12,418	9,752	22,170	8,348	1 4	16,769
15. Tirunelveli	23,653	8,451	32,104	15,330	3 5	8,124
16. Coimbatore	23,574	2,384	25,958	1,611	1 15	4,945
17. Salem	16,149	15,298	31,447	11,049	" 9	9,944
18. South Canara	11,800	"	11,800	7,753	2 7	28,763
19. Malabar	17,643	4,449	22,092	11,055	" "	"
Total	330,383	85,631	416,014	26,008	2 7	10,065

In Madras and Kistna the Land Revenue is taken from the Village Establishment Report, and that of Inam assessment from Column 5 of Quinquennial Statement No. 20 of 1871.

Revenue Board Office
Madras
30 May 1863.

Secretary
Member

The fees now paid will be absorbed in the new revenue settlement, and Government will have to make good the sum required for the new Establishment, out of the revenue of the District in addition to that now paid in cash. Or else a fee cap will have to be imposed as may be finally ordered by Government.

In Columns 9 and 14, the item Rupees 21,679 includes the sum of Rupees 5866 payment to Kurnums from the Beriz under the head of Tunkra. It was omitted to be included in the Cash Apts in my reports to Government.

The Nizamty Establishment which was reported to Government on the 19th April 1863 costs 2916 Rupees.

The Nizamty Establishment is not yet disposed of. The present Nizamty Apts are 3029 Rupees, but the probable cost will not be less than 14,112 Rupees for which provision is made in Column 16 of this Statement No. 5. A fee cap of a little less than 6 per cent would cover the deficiency in this District.

The amount of Rupees 48,333 entered in Column 3 is the fees as originally reported to Government, but their value may possibly be assumed at a much higher sum, perhaps a lac or more as explained in my subsequent letter to

Histur

Nellore

Chudolapah

to Government dated 25th February 1863. The higher rate of commutation may be assumed as that rate is taken for Bellary. The deficiency of revenue Apts excluding the fees would be 63,058 Rupees. The Land Revenue and the Inam Apts amount to 33,4905 Rupees / see Para 28 of Report dated 26th February 1862 / A fee cap of less than 2 per cent would more than cover this deficiency a sum considerably less than is now paid to the revenue Village servants by the Ryots.

The cost for the Nizamty Establishment entered in this total cost of Revenue Establishment / Column 16 / is that submitted to Government with my letter on the Nizamty Establishment for the Ceded Districts dated 12th July 1862 Rs. 1340-

Bellary

In my report dated 14th February 1862 the cost of the Establishment Revenue and Police were blended together, and the Apts available for the whole calculated, and the calculation was as follows / see P 25 /

Revenue Establishment	Rs. 30,770
Police	12,1716
Total	4,26,486

and Apts / P 15 /	28,6466
Unfranchised Service Inams	189,000
Fee cap at 6 1/4 per cent	Total Apts - 4,73,766

The Revenue charge is now alone shown in the Statement No. 5. The Apts taken are Inams - 189,265 and a fee cap calculated at only 3 1/4 per cent 112,066 3,01,331 showing a small surplus, but a 6 1/4 per cent fee

see

free cess for Revenue and Police might fairly be imposed - The difference between the Revenue establishment as first reported, and that now entered is Rupees 4446, which is the difference between the cost of the Kirguntz establishment as originally estimated, and the lesser cost as reported in my letter on that establishment to Government dated 12th July 1862 No. 1340 -

The sum available for the Police would be as follows -

Enfranchised Income — 99,501
Balance Vaj 2 1/4 % Fee Cess — 74,712
Total — 1,72,213

The cost of the Police as then proposed by the Collector was — 1,21,716
Surplus — 50,497

In a subsequent letter from the Collector dated 13th March 1863 Mr. Hathaway calculates the cost of Police Salaries Vaj 2,952 men at 36 Rupees — 1,06,272 and takes as apots to meet the cost

Enfranchised Income of
Salaries - Warrant Salaries } 61,584
Kavalies / and etc. etc.
Cuthobachies /

To be taken from Fee Cess — 45,416
1,07,000

No free cess is entered in the proposed Apots as the Income is sufficient to provide a fund - The cost of the whole Establishment including Kirguntz / as proposed in letter dated 12th July 1862 / and an abolition of Rupees 180 sanctioned by Government on 21st January 1863 - And 1/2 per cent extra to Patels for sick Rupees 8,618, is provided

Karnool

Machous

provided for -

The item of 79,619 Rupees in Column 9 and 14 includes the cash payment of Rupees 1352 which was omitted in my previous Apots, it is now included. The Inams and Fees of the Mangalkaram are not available and are therefore / Column 5 and 6 / excluded. The proposed Apots being now calculated at 5/8 of the Income there is a difference in that item between the sum before and now proposed as apots. The Kirguntz Apots are also now included.

The present fees which have been commuted into money are retained as a proposed Apots -

The Sheriff's emoluments are altogether excluded as it was not intended to touch them - But if these Inams are enfranchised, as they might be, there will be a sum of 34,64 Rupees available as a further Apot -

In the proposed cost of establishment is included 7440 Rupees as the estimated cost of the Kirguntz establishment which has not yet been settled - The Apots also of the Kirguntz

Rupees
Vaj 5/8 Inams — 249
Fees — 5656
Total — 5905

is included in the proposed Apots -

North Arcot

The free cess at the full rate of 6 1/4 per cent had been proposed for this District and

and out of it 26,795 as representing the present amount of Police fees, has been deducted, and the balance 107,090 Rupees taken as a proposed Apot for the Revenue Establishment, as stated in my report on this District, but there is still a considerable deficiency to make up - For meeting the deficiency in the Revenue Establishments only, a fee cess of $8\frac{1}{8}$ per cent is required, see Columns 23 and 24 of the Statement No. 5 -

The Ninquenty Apots, and the proposed cost of that establishment, / Rupees 26,952 / is entered in the Statement - The cost was not included in my report of 11th July 1862, but from the Collector's report which has been submitted to Government, this large sum of Rupees 26,952 seems to be required -

In the proposed Apots to the Damaish Inams / 24,55 Rupees are taken at their full Apotment - The rest at $6\frac{1}{8}$ as proposed in my report dated 19th December 1862 - Ninqueties are stated not to be required in South West, and no provision is made for them - Their Inams will be enfranchised at 552 Rupees -

For the particulars of the Apot taken for this District I would refer to Para 30 of my report to Government dated 7th December 1861 and Government order dated 9th August 1862 Para 12. Cash allowances amounts

Trichinopoly

dated 16th May 1863
No. 1534

South West

Tanjore

Madurai

amount to 177,620 Rupees and fees estimated to Rupees 40,698. Net current exps 34,848 - Total 2,53,163 Rupees -

The deficiency will have to be made good by either a deduction from the Land Revenue, or else by a fee cess accordingly as Government may decide on the question when the new Revenue Settlement is disposed of - In my report, I provided for a fee cess on the Inam lands only, on the supposition that the fees would be absorbed in the Revenue Settlement - The cess required would be about $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent on the assessed value of the District -

From a late return received from the Collector the value of fees are given 24,976 Rupees and cash payments 63,790 Rupees - But the total is the same as entered in my report to Government - In fact the whole fees paid partly in kind and partly in cash - and I have entered it accordingly under the head of fees in Column 3, and taken credit for that portion 63,790 which is now commuted into a cash payment and therefore at present an available Apot -

In my report on Madurai I included in the proposed Apots a cess which it was proposed to levy in lieu of fees at the rate of 2 per cent to meet

meet the deficiency of appts both revenue and Police -

Fee Cess at 2 per Cent — ^{No} 26,831
Required for Revenue Establishment — 16,113
Remainder to be given for Police — 10,718

See Para 25 of Report dated 18th August 1862. A Cess at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent will suffice for revenue purposes See Column 23 and 24 of Statement -

It is proposed to introduce a fee Cess and the amount to be made good is 80,199 Rupees, which is assumed as the amount to be credited to the Revenue Appts from that Cess, which would be rate of a little more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

The fees paid now and included in the Statement belong to the Neigunties - The estimated cost of Neigunties is included in the cost of the establishment - The fees 14,854, belong exclusively to the Neigunties and are enjoyed partly by the Neigunties of the Tanks &c. for which a new establishment is proposed, and partly by the men of those channels which it is proposed to leave as at present under the care of the Rajots themselves, and they are now taken as a proposed Appt until the Neigunties establishment is finally settled - The estimated cost of Neigunties is about to be reported on to Government is 4,162 Rupees -

The difference of Rupees 204 between the

the proposed cost of Vethians as first reported and that now entered in the Statement is owing to the rate of pay having been erroneously calculated at 24 Rupees instead of 36 Rupees per annum for 17 Vethies for Neilgherry Villages -

Salem

The whole of the appts including the payments to the Toties, Revenue or Police for they cannot be divided have been taken - But to the cost will have to be added whatever extra sum is necessary to pay for a Village Police establishment, See Para 16 of my Report dated 20th August 1862 - The Neigunties establishment may yet have to be further revised - Its cost as now entered is 5,190 Rupees - There are no fees in Salem - A very small Cess of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent would make up the deficiency in the revenue establishment -

South Canara

The establishment of Canara is paid entirely by cash payments - The proposed establishment requires a sum of 28,222 Rupees to supplement the present amount which if raised by a Cess would be equivalent to

to a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent -

The establishment of this Dis-Malabar
= tract is entered as at present
existing as its revision has been
postponed for a time -

Peery

Member

*In a letter from
the Honble C. Pelly, Member
of the Bd of Rev. to J. O. Sim
Esq. Secretary to Govt. Rev. Dep.
730th May 1883. No 1546.*

Rev = 1257/83.

8-5

*Statement showing what are
the existing emoluments and how far
are they available as a fund to meet the
proposed cost of the New Revenue Village
Establishments of the Madras Presidency*

CIRCULAR.

No. 1,330.

From the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue,
To ALL COLLECTORS.

SIR,

1. The reports on the new Village Establishments have been received from most Collectors, and submitted for the orders of Government. It is probable that they will soon be reconsidered, and the decision of Government passed on them. In the meantime it is desirable that your opinion on the probable practical working of the scheme proposed for your District should be given, which you will be now in a position to submit with more satisfaction, as the subject must have received careful consideration, and been much discussed during the last two years, while the scheme as proposed for your District was being matured.

2. The object of the revision is to supply an efficient Village Staff for conducting the Government work in the villages.

3. The chief features of the scheme are:

First.—The grouping of small contiguous villages.

Second.—The providing of one responsible Headman and one Kurnum for each new village with an adequate salary, in place of a number of ill-remunerated men, and the appointment of one or more well paid village servant (Vettyan).

Third.—The resuming of Service Land Inams, or rather the assessing these lands at their full or at a lower rate of assessment, but leaving them in the possession of the present holders, and in lieu thereof granting a money remuneration to the actual office holders; viz., to the Potail or Manyakaren by an annual honorary deduction from his Puttah, and to the Kurnum and Vettyan an adequate salary payable periodically.

Fourth.—The commutation of existing fees, or more correctly speaking, the imposition in lieu of all fees payable to, or demandable by, the village Government servants of a moderate fee cess not exceeding 6½ per cent. on the assessed value of all lands, Government or Inam, in occupation.

Fifth.—The formation of a fund out of the resumed Inams and fee cess for remunerating the village servants in future.

Sixth.—The discontinuance of the office of Shroff or Notagar where it exists.

Seventh.—The revision of the Nirguntty or Nircutti Establishment for looking after tanks, &c.

Eighth.—The entire non-interference with any village servants or their emoluments, other than those known as Government, as distinguished from private (Barber, Smith, Potter, &c., &c.) village servants.

4. It was not part of my commission to make arrangements for the Village Police. But the subject is intimately connected with the duty assigned to me, and I shall probably be expected to provide funds for the Taliary of a village also. I believe it to be now generally admitted that the Headman of the village should be the Village Magistrate, and exercise control over the village watchman, and afford that valuable assistance to the Police Authorities, which his position so eminently enables him to do, in matters of Police. It is not improbable therefore that the Inspector General of Mofussil Police may acquiesce in an arrangement, which has been proposed in some Districts, of adding a Police Taliary (one or more as may be necessary) to each of the new villages, to be under the immediate supervision and orders of the Potail, but responsible to the Police. And on this point your opinion is particularly requested; and if you have not yet done so, that you will submit an estimate of the probable number and cost of village Police Taliaries that it may be necessary to employ, with a Memorandum of the funds now available for their payment.

5. I have the honor to request you will give the subject of this letter careful attention, and report your matured views on the proposed new Establishment at an early date, that I may submit them to Government, who have, as I have already observed, the subject now under their consideration, and the matured opinion of Collectors will, it is believed, be of much value in coming to a conclusion on this very important matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras,
11th July 1862.

Edw. J. Wright.

Requesting the opinions of Collectors on the probable practical working of the scheme of Village Establishments proposed for their Districts.

No. 1,330.

Dated 11th July 1862.
Received

From Hon'ble C. Pelly, Member of the Board
To all Collectors.
of Revenue.

No.

CIRCULAR.

Precis of the replies from Collectors,
with Mr. Kelly's remarks on them, regarding
the working of the Scheme of Village Establish-
ment.

From G. S. Forbes Esq. 1. Mr. Forbes raised several objections to
the principles to be adopted in treating the
Collyer of Ganyam. The principles which were fully repor-
ted and discussed in my report to Government
dated 18th February 1862. No 1177 paras 11 to 21.
He had advanced an opinion before that the
enfranchisement of Service Inams at less
than their actual value would constitute a
disposal of public property not legally within
the power of the local Government. He now adds
the doubt whether a compulsory enfranchise-
ment even at full value would be legal, and
on this point, and on the power of Government
to impose a new cess in lieu of fees, he inti-
mates the necessity of their satisfying them-
selves before acting. He notices that as the
effect of the contemplated measures would be
to substitute a set of salaried Government
servants for Officers who still to a certain
extent preserve their original character of
servants of the community as well as of
Government, and who in accordance with
that character receive payments from both,
it follows that the question lies between a change
to simple centralization and the revival of
municipal establishments containing in
themselves

themselves the germ of self government and capable if duly fostered of spontaneous efforts towards improvement and progress. In the former case he remarks the Scheme can expect nothing from the sympathies of the people; in the latter it is sure of cordial support.

2. Having already expressed my opinion on these views of the Collector (see letter and paras above referred to) I need not again repeat them, but I cannot but think the advantages of the Municipal Establishments which Mr. Forbes would revive, but in what manner he does not define, are rather imaginary. The object of Government is to devise some practical method of restoring the Village Establishments to their proper use and to ensure a suitable remuneration to those who perform the duty.

3. Mr. Forbes points out that in para 16 of my letter to Government I had somewhat misconceived his meaning. He did not intend his description, that in earlier times the Village Officers were rather the servants of the Municipality than of Government, to extend to their present position, and he by no means intended to exclude their concurrent duty towards the Government. He advocates the creation of the Office of Kingmunt, where it does not now exist, to be remunerated by a grant of land as the most acceptable mode of remuneration. On the other points of the scheme Mr. Forbes offers no further opinion.

Mr.

From
J. H. Carmichael Esq.
Acting Collector
of Vijayapatnam
23rd Aug. 1862.

From A. Burnis Esq.
Collector of
Godavari
9th January 1863.

4. Mr. Carmichael has no objection to offer on the Establishment proposed by Mr. Ford.

5. Mr. Burnis in his reply to my Circular confines his remarks entirely to the requirements of the Village Police Taluaries. The cost of these men, if his proposition is adopted, will be 54,936 Rupees. The present emoluments of this class of persons who will be transferred to the Police is 23,439 Rs. The enfranchisement of their Inams may yield 13,000 Rs., to which can be added present cash payments of 4,331 Rs. so that a sum of 37,605 Rs. will have to be provided from the proposed Village cess. Mr. Burnis is of opinion that one or more Taluaries is required for each of the existing Villages not merely for each of the combined Villages. The number he requires is 1,526 Taluaries, or on an average nearly two to each present Village, which, in addition to the revenue duties proposed to be given by me seems a large number. But I do not in my department undertake to fix the number of Village Police servants.

6. Mr. Ford observes that with

regard to the grouping of Villages, the question from E. B. Frood Esq.
having been already settled by Government Acting Collector
it needs no further comment. That of District 22nd Sep.
with regard to the plan of having - October 1862.
a single responsible Officer for each
Village, he is decidedly of opinion
that a single Curmum cannot dis-
-charge the duties of the enlarged Villages,
and he is not in favor of the plan which
provides that the Surmum should
provide his own assistance, and would
-recommend that there should be
two Curmums for all large Villages
paying more than 2,000 Rs. revenue, of
which there will be 456 such Villages.
He would divide the pay between the
two responsible Curmums, which he
thinks would be much better than
allowing one man to entertain an
assistant on his own responsibility.
I do not myself anticipate that the
work of a Curmum when the new
revenue assessment comes into
operation, and very simple and easy
accounts

accounts are introduced, will be beyond
the power of a single man aided occa-
-sionally by an assistant, even in the
larger Villages, if they are not unduly
and unnecessarily interfered with
by the Taluk Officials.

7. Mr. Frood also suggests that
the Surmum be employed exclusively
on Revenue work, that the Mooneiff
should do his own work. I suppose
he means that the Surmum should
not assist the Marikaren in his
magisterial or civil duties. But I
am afraid without occasional assis-
-tance the Head man could not conduct
an enquiry, which needs the recording of
evidence. He would accommodate the
number of Vettjans to the size of the Village,
but this has already been done in the
scheme, and he would allow a Vettjan
for each Cattle Pound, payable out of the
Pound Fund: If necessary this may be
allowed - but it need form no part of
the general Village establishment with
which the Government are now dealing.

Mr Flood would prefer that the quit rent on the Service Inams be raised to 12 Annas rather than their entire resumption. He doubts the advisability of remunerating the potels by deduction from their puttahs, and is sure they would prefer actual pay (which I very much question); as a deduction in the Puttah Cist would be considered as a bar to their claims to remission in a bad season, as the Cist remaining to be paid would be comparatively small. But this is erroneous reasoning. If they are entitled with others to remission in bad seasons they will receive it, independent of their remuneration for services, which must be made up to them from the Village collections, if not available from their own Cists.

8. He would levy on Inam lands the proposed ceps in lieu of fees at half the amount only leviable on Government lands, as they are privileged lands. But I see no reason for dealing

dealing with Inamdaras in respect to fees more leniently than with other ryots. He sees no objection to the formation of a fund out of resumed Inams and other available services for remunerating the Village servants.

9. He does not object to the dispensing with the Shroffs where they now exist in 496 Villages. He would maintain the Meerpanthy establishments, and entirely approves of non-interference with the private servants of a Village.

From J. W. Dykes Esq
Collector of 10
Bellare

28 Feb 1863.
Sent by post

Mr Dykes has but so recently sent in his report on the Village establishments that it embodies any remarks he might have to make specially on the Circular of 11th July 1862. I have just submitted my report to Government on this District.

and

and it will only be necessary here to
remark that the Superintendent of
Survey is anxious that no change
in the Village establishments should
be made until the Survey is comple-
ted, and I think it is expedient that
the proposed measure should be defer-
red till the Survey aforesaid is
finished. Mr. Dykes himself would
as noticed in my report, defer the
introduction of the new establishments
indefinitely.

Mr. Wedderburn has written at some
length his opinion on the probable working
of the new Village establishments. I
would beg to refer the Government
to his letter and its enclosures for a
full statement of his views. On
the grouping of Villages he has no
further remarks to add. The dimi-
nution of office holders he believes

From
A. Wedderburn Esq.
Collector of Cuddalore
dated 22nd Decr 1851

will tend to produce greater responsi-
bility, and perhaps efficiency, but this
latter is questioned.

12. On the point of substituting
salaries in lieu of landed Inam and
fees, he remarks that the objections he
formerly entertained, that the enfran-
chisement of the Inams at five eighths
the apportionment would bear hard on
the possessors of the Inams, had been
removed on the intimation given that
the Inams would participate in
the general 25 per cent reduction of
apportionment. He enumerates the advan-
tages to be anticipated by this part of
the Scheme, which he however considers
to have some drawbacks. The disadvan-
tages he alludes to are 1st the possibility
of increased expense to the State. 2nd That
the salaries that can be afforded by
the

the State will appear very petty,
that there is an honor connected
with the possession of land (whether
profitable to its owner or not)
which does not attach to salary
in Cash, the loss of salary will
not be held as a great misfortune
while the confiscation of hereditary
land was dreaded more especially
if it had been improved. He notices
(para 19) that he had carefully explai-
ned to the people the object and advan-
tages of the change of system, and that
on their hearing that the usual
remission would be allowed prior
to the enfranchisement of the Inams,
a chief objection was removed, and he
thinks the people are not likely to
be dissatisfied with the measure.

The sub-

38
Sub Collector (Mr. Molony) however says
that the appeasing the Inams of those who do
no service, though strictly just, will create
immense discontent. I am not sure whether
he means appeasing them at all, or at full
appeasement only, but he would let the Mi-
rassidars not in office die out, and then
impose full appeasement, a slow and after
all unsatisfactory remedy. But the Collec-
tor observes, with reference to Mr. Molony's
objection, that a large portion of the
Inamdars are satisfied with the enfran-
chisement of their Inams.

13. Mr. Wedderburn (para 10) also
gives expression to a fear entertained
by native officers that the enfranchise-
ment of the Inams, and the imposition
of a quit rent on them, and so relieving
the illremunerated crowd of Village
servants from all duty will not have a
favorable result in the diminution
of crime. But surely it is better that
these men should go and seek work

elsewhere where labor is scarce and the demand great, and obtain a good livelihood and suitable wages.

14. On the point of commutation of fees his views are it seems more favorable to the measure (see paras 11 and 20) The sub Collector speaks of it as a most desirable measure; the complaints, he observes, of the village servants that they are not paid their fees are innumerable.

15. The changes proposed in the village Establishment system are in Mr. Molony's opinion, unexceptionable, with the exception of the intention of Government not to interfere with the private village servants, barbers, potters &c if by now interference is meant that these village servants should receive no assistance from Government in the realization of their fees for he thinks if Government countenance be withdrawn, no fees will be

be paid and the system will collapse. But Mr. Molony states that if the proposed scheme be carried out all at once it will amount to a complete revolution in the institutions of the Country, and cause very serious opposition, and in confirmation of this view he mentions that when making preliminary enquiries with a view to the appointment of one Reddy and one Kurnum to each village, the ferment created was the cause of an anonymous letter threatening his life, and he wishes that the Government should not be under the impression that such changes can be made without exciting very considerable discontent.

16. On this Mr. Wedderburn the Collector hints that the unpopularity of the measure may be well founded, and thinks it would be prudent both in a financial and political view, to introduce the new system into one district first before attempting to introduce it throughout the Ceded District, and watch its operation

operations and effect; for supported as "the measure may be, by Reason and justice, and tending to official efficiency there is no denying that it is of a revolutionary character, and sudden changes of system with a partially civilized population" are not unaccompanied by risk."

17. These objections of the local officers have already been noticed by me in my report on this district dated 26th February 1862 No 1189.

18. My views on the probable effect of the new system in Bellary were fully discussed in my report on that district. Mr. Hathaway the Collector in answer to the Circular sees no reason to alter his opinion on the subject. He would however propose that the Pote be remunerated in ready money to ensure uniformity of practice and to

From A. Hathaway Esq
Collector of Bellary
dated 13th March/63
D/14th Feb/62
No 1172

avoid confusion in the accounts." But the uniformity he seeks is not necessary, and there need be no confusion whatever in the accounts by remunerating the Pote by a deduction from the Pattahs as I strongly recommend should be the practice.

19. He also fully concurs with me in considering it expedient to appoint a Police Taliaary (one or more as may be necessary) to each new village to be under the control of the Pote, and supposes that there will be required 2952 men costing at 36 Rupees each 106272 Rupees for which there will be funds more than sufficient viz.

Police Inams enfranchised =	61,584
Amount from fees =	45,416
Total	1,07,000

From J. D. Pringle Esq 20-
Collector of Kurnool
21-17th Jan/63

The new system has been sanctioned, introduced, and is now in full operation, in the Kurnool District. In this District there has been a great grouping of Villages

Villages, and the success or failure of the system (proposed by the Collector Mr. Minchin, who has also the task of carrying it out) will probably be known in a few months. The Potels are not merely honorary servants as first proposed by the Collector, but are remunerated according to the scale approved by Government, and the Khums and Vettes are well paid officials. I have indeed heard rumours that the work imposed on the Potels by the Police, and the extra work falling on the village servants generally, in consequence of the operations of the Inam Commission, the Survey and Settlement Department, and the Irrigation Company in the District, is more than the establishments are equal to. But this would naturally be the case for a time and further experience is

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is required before any conclusion should be drawn. I will shortly allude to what Mr. Minchin himself says.

21- A cef in commutation of fees was one part of the scheme. But as the proposed act legalizing the imposition of a cef has not yet been passed, the cef is in abeyance, and the collection of the present grain fees on behalf of the Government is reported to be impracticable, and the Ryots consequently enjoy a complete exemption at present on this account. Mr. Minchin has always been of opinion that in Karnool proper no cef should be levied until the introduction of the new settlement and he thinks even then that it will be preferable to merge the cef in the apesment, because as these Ryots have never paid such fees, the imposition of the Cef will be viewed as a hardship, whilst its amalgamation with the new apesment would pass unperceived. But in the other Taluqs (those trans-ferred

ferred from Cuddapah and Bellary) he says that the sooner the Collection of this Ccp is legalized the better, as the longer the Ryots remain exempt from the payment the more disagreeable will its final enforcement appear to them.

22. I do not concur in opinion with Mr. Minchin that it would be better to merge the Ccp in the land assessment in a portion of the district only, and levy it as a district Ccp in the other portion of the district. I would rather that the new land assessment be made with reference to the impositions of the Ccp, and that the whole district be treated on the same principle with respect to this Ccp, which will then appear fair to all.

23. The levy of the Ccp is not financially necessary as the quit rent payable on enfranchised Inams will more than cover the cost of the new Village establishment as proposed by me.

The

24. The Village establishment as newly arranged is in operation except as regards Mergunties. The sanction of Government to the scheme proposed for this class of servants has not yet been given. With this exception the revised scheme, the grouping of contiguous villages, appointment of a single Head man and Hurum to each Village with a sufficient number of Pethies, the enfranchisement of the Village Service Inam lands and the discontinuance of the office of shroff have been carried out.

25. Mr. Minchin says it is yet early to pronounce definitely on the result which cannot

cannot be observed he deemed that
all these changes are opposed to
Native feeling and prejudice
always hostile to change even
for the better and wedded by
long custom to the loose sys-
tem of Village service which
has been reformed root and
branch. Mr. Minchin then
expressed his opinion in favor
of some reform. The experiment
has been started under the un-
favorable circumstances al-
ready noticed and under such ex-
ceptional circumstances there
must be difficulties under
the new system but he con-
siders its increased efficiency
for the ordinary Revenue work
of the District unquestionable.
As respects the Hurnum
the

the place is eagerly sought for and
he has not yet met with an instance
where the work is absolutely beyond
the strength of a single individual.
The benefits of appointing a single
paid Muniff to each Village are
he thinks more doubtful, as he con-
siders this officer is the Head of
the Village more than a servant of
the Government, and the receipt of pay
which tends to fix him more in the
latter position is not, he thinks, ne-
cessary, while the Villagers in general
prefer the rule of a Panchayat of
Elders to that of an individual
Chief. The payment is however
effected in the best manner by
making it a deduction from the
Pottah and even wealthy ryots
who would not like to receive
a small paid salary look sharply
enough after the entry in the
Pottah which is to save them from
so much payment. While I quite
concur in the method of remunerating
the Potehs or Head men for their service
I do not agree with Mr. Minchin that the
Remuneration

remuneration is not necessary
26. A very liberal salary compared with any thing they formerly received of 3 Rupees a month has been allowed to the Village Pethy, but strange to say the appointment of these men has been attended with peculiar difficulties in Purnool, but this is owing entirely to the high wages and great demand for labour by the Irrigation company Contractors and the difficulty will no doubt disappear when the works are completed and Mr. Minchin even now has been able to fill up vacancies among the Pethies, so that I don't apprehend that it will be necessary to increase the wages of these men who have many inducements on a moderate salary to remain in their own villages

27. No change has been made in the old Village Police and no immediate change is contemplated. Native feeling, it is asserted, is particularly adverse to any change in the Village Police system. But it will be almost impossible to allow the Village Salary to collect his fees as

See on this subject
Report to the
1862 No. 1189
No. 1398. -

as now from the people, as his remuneration for the duties he has to perform, where a general cess in lieu of all official fees is introduced, and a change in this respect has been urgently demanded by the Inspector General himself
28. On the whole Mr. Minchin is of opinion that where no change has yet been effected it would be as well to confine the alteration to the Village Curmums. The change which in place of an intriguing body of under paid village servants, gives one responsible government servant much everywhere is beneficial, and the reform is so great and obvious, as to render it worth carrying out in spite of any opposition from native prejudice. His objection to a change in the system of Pethies seems to be that in most Districts it should not be effected but at some cost to the State, otherwise the selection and payment of Pethies would generally be a popular as well as useful measure
29. The result of the new system
much

must have further trial in Hurnool but I think from the collector's report there is no reason to fear but that it will be satisfactory in the end. The chief ground of fear is that the Pils will be subjected by the Police to greater demand upon their time than they will readily consent to give. But I do not see why as the new system of Police continues to progress and improve, the officers of police should not obtain through the principal inhabitants of all the petty Villages, as much information and assistance as they require, without having recourse in numerous instances to the Pil of the group, who cannot be always expected to go with the police to every Village on every occasion.

30. The object the Government have in view is to obtain as efficient a Village establishment as is practicable at a cost which the State can afford to pay, and it is impossible to give a respectable remuneration to a host of officials, many of the duties must be supplemented by

From B. Cunliffe Esq.
Collector of Madras
1st August 1862

by voluntary assistance of the people in general. 31. Mr. Cunliffe has but a few observations to make on the scheme. The plan of enfranchising the Inam lands at $\frac{2}{3}$ ($\frac{5}{8}$) of their assessment, should, he remarks, allay any discontent which the service Inamdars might feel in being deprived of their hereditary offices, and the ready money allowances proposed by me except to Manigars should secure efficiency of service. He thinks that legislation, and the rescission of Regulation VI of 1831 may be necessary, as by the grouping of villages the offices will no longer be hereditary.

From J. Fraser Esq.
Collector of
North Arcot
20th August 1862

32. Mr. Fraser observes that the grouping of villages has been carried quite as far as it should be; that the salaries proposed for the servants cannot be lower with any hope of efficiency and he fears they are too low, that the resumption of Inams, and giving money salaries instead will not be a popular measure, particularly among the Manigars and Curums; but he admits that the measure is a necessity for salaries and such like, to ensure good service. He seems to anticipate that unpopularity to the measure will arise from the liability of the Inams when enfranchised

passing by sale or decrees of Court into other hands. The payment of fees, he also remarks, by those who have not hitherto paid them, will certainly be looked on as a hardship, and he fears that the fund for the payment of village officers will prove a delusive one in its amount, because from the poverty of many of the lands it will not be possible in all years to collect even the reduced apportionment or quit rent on them, and as that will be rigidly exacted, many will abandon these Inam lands, and take Government lands in lieu where they may hope for remissions in bad seasons, and he feels sure that all classes of village servants including Talaris cannot be adequately provided for without a separate and heavy charge on the state to supplement the amount that the fund will give.

33. The Government no doubt must be prepared to take over some such relinquished Inam lands. The poor lands do not in fact represent the value, as a remuneration for service attached to them, but if the apportionment on these lands is moderate, and a further deduction of five to six annas in the Rupee is made on them as the enfranchised rate, I do

not think that it can be fairly anticipated that the abandonment of these privileged lands, and their relinquishments to Government, will extend to any serious extent. If they are now immoderately highly apportioned, the apportionment should be reduced, to put them on an equivalent footing with Government fairly apportioned lands of similar class.

From C. W. Reade Esq.
Collector of
South Arcot
of 16 August 1862.
Sent by post with
the 1st page of
the report.

34. The views of the Collector of this District are embodied in my report to Government dated 19 December 1862 on the establishment proposed by him subsequent to the date of the Circular.

From G. L. Morris Esq.
Acting Collector
of Bangalore
of 16 January 1863

35. Mr. Morris the Acting Collector as to permission to defer his reply to my Circular for a few months in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which the District is now placed in respect to the village establishment. In this District the orders of Government had been actually passed for giving effect to the new establishment, and it was in course of being introduced, and would in all probability have been in full working by this time. But the Inspector-General of Police visited the District, and discovered that the new arrangement would not suit his

his proposed police system. It appears that a village Police, called Cheekbundi Inspectors, and Vicharpiis, had been introduced some two years previously, but failing to give satisfaction Mr Robinson had resolved to abolish them. In doing away with this police establishment the Inspector General had to fall back on the Village Munsiff for the performance of all village police duties, and it was found that the enlarged charge of the Mungars by the grouping of the villages into revenue Vattums composed of several small villages would not work efficiently for the Police. Mr Robinson was of opinion that a Munsiff with more than one village under him could not really know all that was going on in his Vattam, and could not therefore either possess or give the requisite information regarding all crimes committed in each village, and in this view Mr Morris acquiesced. But after all it is obvious that the question turns upon what is to be considered as a village. There are in Tanjore no less than 6332 villages. These it was proposed to reduce in number to 1186 villages, (or as they call them in Tanjore Vattums) I do not suppose that Mr Robinson would wish to have 6000 Munsiffs for his Police

Police arrangements. The number of former Potels was 3531, in the new scheme there would have been only 1186 Potels. But as Mr Robinson wishes apparently to avail himself of as many potels as possible for aiding the police, he has obtained the sanction of Government to allow the new scheme to be in abeyance for a twelve month, and will I suppose avail himself of the services of these 3531 potels to assist in the village police system. Until then, and until it is finally decided how and by whom the village police are to be supervised, it is needless to offer any suggestions for modifying the scheme proposed for the village revenue administration, which for the present has been completely set aside.

Thos. M. P. McDonnell 1862
Collector of Tanjore
13 September 1862

36. Mr McDonnell having given the subject his best consideration has entirely changed his opinion, and now deprecates any change at present in the system of village establishments. He would instead of grouping the villages as proposed, attempt to improve the existing establishment but he does not hint how this improvement is to be made. The reasons for this change of opinion seem to have originated with reference to the police for it is inconsequence

of the abolition of the Police Village Inspectors and the transfer of their duties to the Judicial Munsiff of the village, that Mr. McDonnell now advocates no change being made at present in the village establishments. To remodel the establishments as proposed would he says prove expensive without deriving the advantage from so doing while he is hopeful that the most happy results will follow the amalgamation of the village Police with the District Constatulary.

37. I agree with the Collector in thinking the abolition of the Police Village Inspectors a good measure. It is better that the Headman of the village should be the village Magistrate, and interested in the Police. But I question whether on this account it is expedient to abandon the scheme for putting the Revenue Village Establishment on a satisfactory footing and to effect this by giving the servants a moderate remuneration for their services without at the same time incurring an expense which the Government would never sanction, it is necessary that the smaller villages be combined with others and grouped together. In the scheme of grouping of villages in the Trichinopoly District the number of villages have been reduced from

from 1252 to 793 villages and the number of villages within 3000 Rupes revenue will be 684 leaving only 109 with a revenue higher than 3000 Rupes.

38. The Inspector General of Police is no doubt anxious to have a man in every petty village to whom without any Police charge he can look for assistance in police matters. But if a Manyakarsu, or Munsiff is to be allowed for every small village now existing, it will entail an expense of probably between 8000 and 10000 Rupes for Monigaris only, above the amount estimated for in my revenue establishments and the remuneration of these men has been kept within the lowest amount that could well be recommended. The question for the Government to decide is, whether the requirements of the Police demand that the existing number of small villages, each with its headman must be retained

or not.

From V. H. Loringe Esq.
Collector of Madura
28 August 1862

39. Mr. Loringe is much in favour of the proposed scheme. He believes that fixed salaries in lieu of the existing landed Inams will ameliorate the condition of the village officers and secure an efficient village staff for conducting the Government work in the villages that the present system of remunerating the establishment

is unsatisfactory to the holders and trouble-
some to Government officials and that in
this view he is supported by the opinion of
a former Collector of Madura Mr. Parker.

40. On the grouping of villages he notices
that the small contiguous villages are com-
-pactly grouped so as to form a convenient
circle for a village staff efficiently to attend
to, who will be fairly paid. He hopes therefore
that the system will work well.

41. Mr. Silver states that the scheme
proposed for his District will work
well and has no alterations to suggest.

From J. Silver Esq.
Collector of Sinnerelly
of 15 August 1862.

42. Mr. Grant sees no reason to differ
in opinion from the former Collector Mr. Thomas
who submitted the scheme of the village es-
-tablishment for the Coimbatore District
and which has been duly reported on to
Government. He thinks that the introduc-
-tion of the fee cfs would be unfair, as fees
have never been paid unless a corresponding
reduction on the land assessment is car-
-ried out. He notices also that it is not
probable that the whole extent of the
Inam lands, when resumed and assessed
at their full assessment, will be cultivated.
There are many Inams now waste and
unproductive and on their resumption are
sure to be thrown up. This is very probable
and the loss from this abandonment or
from

from a reduction in the assessment must
be borne by Government. Such lands are now
only emoluments in name to the holders. It is
not proposed to enfranchise the lands in this
District on the reduced quit rent of five eighths
of the assessment value.

43. Mr. Grant considers that the best
arrangements that can be made is that
recommended by his predecessor viz 1st to
resume all the service Inams allowing of
course the holders if they please to retain
the lands paying the full assessment; or
2nd if they do not wish to retain them, to
let them revert to the Government waste avail-
-able to other applicants; and 3rd to allow
the village officers to deduct their stipen-
-dial emoluments from their puttas as far
as practicable, and to take the balance from
the collections. I am myself an advocate
for the manyakaren having his service
emoluments deducted from his putta;
but I would pay the other servants from
the several village collections.

44. Mr. Arbuthnot says there is
every reason to believe that the scheme
proposed for Salem will work satisfac-
-torily. He considers that the number of
Police

From Hon^{ble} D. Arbuthnot
Collector of Salem
7/19 March 1863

Police Taluaries (826) and of Revenue Tandalgans (873) proposed for this District, if they are allowed to assist each other in their various duties will be sufficient, but the police Taluary should be under order of the Patel, but that they and the Patel, while they should attend to the instructions of the police, should be under the orders of the Magistrate.

45. Mr. A. P. Hodgson notices only the 4th para of my Circular and states the necessity for a larger number of Police Havilgars. The village police had been placed under the village Inspectors but this system having been abolished the Havilgars are now handed over to the Patels, but the number is less than one to each of the newly proposed villages and he thinks that there should be one Police Havilgar to each of the new villages. His letter has been forwarded to Mr. Robinson. There are 569 new villages for which 569 Havilgars are required but at present there are only 483 men. It seems to me necessary that each new village should have its police salary distinct

From P. Hodgson Esq.
Collector of
South Canara
of 27th March 1863

Sent to Mr. the
General & Mr. the
Secretary
under 1000

from the revenue Ograny as the village servant is called in Canara.

Teley
Memorandum

Precis

In a letter from the
Hon^{ble} C. Pelly, member of the
B^d of Rev^t to J. D. Linn Esq^r
Secretary to Gov^t - Rev^t Depart^t
23rd May 1863. No 1546

Rev^t 1257/63.

No 6

Precis of the replies from
collectors with Mr. Pelly's remarks
on them regarding the working of
the scheme of Village Establish^{ts}.

11

6. Enclosures
15. Letters from District Collector
returned by
Darrabing m^{rs}.
21st August 63

Rev^t B^d Office
Madras
20 August
1863
To

Memorandum

It is requested that the enclosures
sent to Government with Mr. Pelly's general report
on the Village Establishments 23rd May 1863
may be forwarded to this office for reference.
They will be returned when no longer required.

P. Vardachany
Head Account^t

The Registrar Government Office
Rev^t Dept^t

- 15th September/59 312
 - 15th February/60 412
 - 5th April " 105
 - 4th December " 35
 - 22nd March/61 410
 - 26th April " 412
 - 13th May " 80287
 - 15th " " 112-113
 - 18th December " 1860-11
 - 8th April/62 140
 - 25th June " 385-386
 - 13th April/63 113-114

Received 1863
 Draft of Govt. June
 W. 1257

From

The Hon^{ble} C. Pelly
 member of the Board
 of Revenue

To

J. D. Sim Esq^r
 Secretary to Government
 Revenue Dept^t

293691

Dated 30th
 12-31st May 1863
 Received 1st June -

Enclosure 1
 26th Return to Mr. Pelly & Co
 - Vide Memo attached -

From the Hon^{ble} C. Pelly C^o 1886 of 1863
 In P^{er} 68-17 June - 1894.

Submitting a few
 general remarks on the subject
 of the schemes proposed for the
 revision of Village Establishments

109457

Ordered to lie over

6th June/63

For the Sec.
 6th June/63

L

1092491