M.R.O.—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1694 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 17-6-~~19~~1868

385-94

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 390. From the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 11th August 1863, No. 1,598.

As a further enclosure to my letter, dated 30th May last, I have the honor to forward a letter* from the Acting Collector of Godavery, Mr. H. Morris, giving his opinion of the proposed village establishments, in reply to my Circular, dated 4th July 1862. Mr Purvis, the late Collector, had already replied to that Circular in his letter, dated 9th January 1863, and his remarks were noticed by me in the Appendix to my letter of 30th May.

* Dated 23rd July 1863, No. 211.

No. 391. From the Inspector General, Madras Police, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 20th April 1864, No. 848.

1. I have the honor to submit certain considerations that have occurred to me with reference to the provisions of the Bill for levying a general cess on all lands alone in lieu of village service fees, which is now before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, so far as they relate to the Village Police. I have spoken to many on the subject of this Bill, and I think that the people are not generally favorable to the provisions of this Bill.

2. I must here admit *in limine* that the experience of nearly six years of Police administration has led me to modify my former views on this subject; and I much fear that the effect of this Bill will be to weaken, if not entirely destroy the Municipal principle and self-governing action, the germs of which undoubtedly exist throughout the country. This principle was recognized, and in part confirmed by the legislation of the earlier days of our administration.

3. The Bill regards the village watcher as a purely Government servant, and it provides for his payment from a fund wholly at the disposal of the Government: to be raised by a general cess, and to be administered exclusively by Government Officers. The hand that holds the purse-strings sooner or later practically governs the payees, and thus we centralize in a Government office the only remnant of Municipal self-government that is left to the people. The social revolution—for such it will be—will be wide-spread, and not, I fear, in the interest of the polity. The interest of the villagers themselves in the working of their Watchers' Establishments, feeble as it is, must be deadened by this centralization, while the supervision and control of this vast body of men will, in practice, fall upon Government. The officers of Government will be found, I fear, quite unable to perform these duties, so as to give satisfaction to the people who furnish the funds; for I do not believe that it is possible that officials can administer the affairs of 50,000 petty village communities, even were the principle sound and the attempt advisable. It has been partially tried as a measure of Police and has failed.

4. In the first place, I think that it is an error to treat of village establishments as if they were Government establishments at all. They are purely Municipal Establishments; and the action of Government should be confined to comforting and strengthening them, by indicating to the people their responsibilities in the matter, and giving to them such powers as may enable them, under the supervision and with the aid of Government, to give them fresh life, and to place and maintain

their own establishments on an effective footing in their own way; by suggesting means and improvements, and compelling them to do what the general good requires, and immemorial custom sanctions. Beyond this, Government interference will prove injurious.

5. Under the immemorial custom of the country the State provided against external aggression; but it wisely left the people to organize their own village and Police arrangements in such manner as seemed good to themselves. This, these communities did in the spirit of their village system. For Police, each village appointed its own watchers, and determined its own mode of remuneration in the manner most convenient to its members. In some villages land was set aside, the State contributions on which were made good by the villagers generally—an arrangement which was always easy under a joint-rent system. In most cases, portions of the crops were also given; and when a field assessment was introduced, the Government contributed in proportion to the share of the crops that fell to it. A house, shop, and trades tax in particular was almost universal. Many of the items of the *Moturpha* tax, or rates on trades and occupations unconnected with agriculture, were in their origin a *Kavelli* tax or Police rate. Hence, the great diversity everywhere met with in the character of these emoluments. The village Police system of the country was and has been, in principle, as purely Municipal as it has been, and continues in England. The people had thus a strong interest in their own institutions. The dependence and fidelity of their servants was secured; and self-interest induced the watchers to give satisfaction to their employers. A mutual understanding was thus established on a purely Municipal basis. There was no law to regulate the relation on either side. The responsible establishment, if duly paid by the people, made good all losses incurred through their neglect. On the other hand, a recusant payee was readily brought to his senses by the loss of his bullocks. These, the village watchers, by acknowledged right, removed; and they could not be traced without the agency of the injured watcher—when he was righted the bullocks were restored; if not, they were sold at a distant market.

6. Early legislation left matters in a great measure as we found them. No law was passed regulating the relations of people and watchers; but the responsibilities for losses—an essential ingredient of the mutual relation—was abrogated; and the ordinary operation of criminal justice is gradually, but surely, depriving the watcher of his remedy by retaliation on the property of the community.

7. These and various other causes—such as the appropriation of the labors of the people's watchers in the collection of the revenues, measurement of lands and the like, by the *Potails* and *Kurnums*—have reduced the working of the village Police to what may, in practice, be termed a *voluntary* system; and like all such systems, the whole has now become feeble and confused in the last degree. Property is safer than it was; and payment, lawfully due, is withheld. On the other hand, the watchers are driven into crime as their only remedy—a remedy which is no crime in their eyes. In the district of Tinnevelly the people need protection from the army of 10,000 *Maraver* watchers, who now assess their fellow subjects to any rates they please to dictate.

8. There are, therefore, grave evils to be redressed, and legislative action is required. Further, the former rates of emolument are no longer adequate, and

village institutions must be kept up with the progressing circumstances of the country. But I hope that a remedy may be found more in consonance with the principles of the village institution than that proposed in the Bill now before Government. For if municipal feeling be once destroyed, it will not revive; and in any remodelling of village establishments, it would seem to be of the last importance to preserve this vital and operative principle intact; for, imperfect as the village institutions are, they are a valuable link between the Government and the people.

9. Village communities were obliged by their necessities and the immemorial usage of the country to organize and maintain their village institutions and Police. They must now be empowered and required by law to *re*-organize their own Police, and to provide sufficient funds for their adequate payment. The Police law gives the watchers the powers necessary for the performances of their duties, and provides penalties for neglect or misbehaviour. A *Punchayet* of three or more inhabitants (with the head of the village as President) might, under direction of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, be entrusted to fix the number of watchers required to meet the wants of their village—the amount of wages being fixed at a uniform rate for the whole district. The sum required being thus ascertained, the *Punchayet* would proceed to provide the funds by a rate on all real property, houses, shops, &c., within the village. Very summary powers should be given to levy this rate to the head of the village (President of the *Punchayet*) with the assistance of the Kurnum. The head of the village should also pay the watchers. The nomination of the watchers should be left to the *Punchayet*, subject to the concurrence of the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. They will usually nominate men from the hereditary watchers' families; and, having chosen their own servants, they must be held responsible for the character and conduct of the men whom they select. Once chosen, the village Policeman will be amenable to the provisions of the Police law, under which he is already enrolled.

10. As regards details, I would be guided by the English Rural Constabulary Act, III. and IV. Vic. Cap. 88, and the *Chowkidari* Act of Bengal, Act XX. of 1856. That is to say, the law should be an enabling Act, with a provision authorizing limited amalgamation, if wished by the villagers. A compulsory clause must be framed, empowering its enforcement, under the order of the Governor in Council, where villagers neglect to bring themselves under the provision of the law.

11. The interference of Government Officers should then be confined to inspection and general supervision. They must satisfy themselves that the village Police is properly organized and regularly paid, and that it is working effectively in due co-operation and correspondence with the general Police. Only in cases of obvious inefficiency and misbehaviour, should the interference of Government officials proceed further.

12. The villages of *Zemindary* countries are excluded from the operation of the Bill before the Committee. The village system did not, and does not differ in these. The same, perhaps greater, necessities affect their populations. As a rule, they, in practice, maintain their watchers, and only need like powers of *re*-organization. If village Police be treated as a Government and subsidiary establishment, the Legislation of A. D. 1802 bars action in the direction of the re-organization and remuneration of these Municipal institutions, save at an enormous cost to the State.

If they are viewed as Municipal Establishments, it would not be necessary to except their populations from the advantages of a thorough revision of the Municipal institutions of the country on a principle of self-help and local management. The exception proposed in the Bill will leave the whole measure in a very imperfect condition.

13. In England I understand that a grant-in-aid of 25 *per cent.* of all expenses of rural Police, supported by local rates, is made from the consolidated fund, so soon as the county or borough Police Force, raised under the Act, is reported as thoroughly efficient by the Inspecting Officer deputed by the Home Office. I think that a similar provision should be made in this country. It would operate as a strong incentive to village communities in inducing them to adopt the wholesome provisions of the law which I would propose. It would further justify Government interference to require villagers to avail themselves of its powers, and to maintain a due correspondence with the Officers of Government. This grant-in-aid might be provided from the fund that will accumulate from the enfranchisement of Village Police Service *Inams*. These might, on this condition, be fairly resumed. These *Inams* are properly contributions by the State to the support of the village institutions, but they are badly distributed; and the fund arising from their enfranchisement might be equitably re-distributed, in the manner proposed, for the general benefit of the people.

14. I confess that I am most anxious that the principles above enunciated should likewise be applied, in some degree, to the heads of villages. The law has already designated the proper inhabitant of the village to hold this important post. Thus, the objection of in any way leaving the nomination of a magisterial and judicial officer to the people, who look to him for independent judgment, is removed. The villagers have hitherto, and should still be required to find some local remuneration for his trouble and loss of time; but I fear the levelling and bureaucratic principle of this Bill. I dread the *Tahsildar* influence which it strengthens. It is true those village functionaries are likewise collectors of revenue; and this would entitle them to a grant-in-aid from the State. But in their capacity as village head, they form a vital element in the general Police and administration of the country; and I should grieve to see a chance created of their sinking into the position of mere Government hirelings. Their dignity and influence would materially suffer. The consequence must eventually be a change in the class of men who will accept the office. In fact, this is already the experience of the change inaugurated in the Kurnool District. The Cutcherry hack must, I fear in practice, gradually supplant the respected and influential landed proprietor on whom the law now lays this Municipal obligation, as incident to his place in society. On this point, I venture to refer to my letter, dated 15th July 1863, a copy of which is appended for easy reference.

15. I trust that the Governor in Council will acquit me of any factious opposition to a Bill for the improved administration of the country; and I freely acknowledge the modification of my own views. But I feel that all legislation, which in any way touches the Municipal administration of the country, really involves a vast revolution; and that we may, by a false step, irreparably impair those germs of self-help which, wisely guided and strengthened, may be developed

into a powerful aid to sound administration; but will readily wither away under a levelling and centralizing policy.

Communicated to the Legislative Department.

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

No. 392. From the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 31st May 1864, No. 1,720:—

1. In the scheme of Village Establishments lately reported on by me, the grouping of villages is a point that has attracted much attention. It may be desirable to have a statement to shew the number of small villages, with the revenue value of them, that have been grouped, and a statement also shewing the distances of villages so grouped from the principal village. I have, therefore, the honor to submit two Abstract Statements giving this information.

2. In the first Statement you will observe that the number of new villages as proposed in the scheme, viz.,* 14,503 villages, is first given for each district; from this (column 3) is deducted the number of villages, 7,267 villages, which remain as they are, in which there has been no grouping. Then (column 4) is entered the number of new villages 7,236, which are composed of villages grouped together. In column 5 is the number of the subordinate villages of the group, and in columns 6 to 19 these subordinate villages are classed with reference to their revenues from 50 Rupees and upwards.

* NOTE.—The number of new villages, as given in paragraph 15 of my report, dated 30th May 1863, No. 1,546, is 15,039, which includes Malabar, and also a few shrotriem, &c., villages, in certain districts erroneously entered.
The present Statement excludes Malabar, which district has not yet been touched, and shews the ryotwar villages only.

3. It will be seen that the villages which have been absorbed are, for the most part, of small revenue. The number of villages with revenues under 500 Rupees, and the number with revenues above that small amount that have been absorbed in each district, is as follows:—

Districts.	Villages under 500 Rupees absorbed.	Villages above 500 Rupees absorbed.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	559	83	642
Vizagapatam	54	15	69
Godavery	207	61	268
Kistna	256	156	412
Nellore	176	66	242
Cuddapah	203	89	292
Bellary	885	42	927
Kurnool	374	82	456
Madras	680	93	773
North Arcot	1,562	280	1,842
South Arcot	1,116	686	1,802
Tanjore	989	1,333	2,322
Trichinopoly	367	134	501
Madura	224	123	347
Tinnevelly	399	122	521
Coimbatore	423	290	713
Salem	1,916	499	2,415
South Canara	356	373	729
Total	10,746	4,527	15,273

4. In the second statement the number of villages of which each group is composed, and the distance of each village from the principal village, is shewn in abstract. There are altogether in the groups—

				Number of villages.
Villages distant from the principal village less than			¼ mile	1,550
Do.	do.	do.	½ ,,	2,804
Do.	do.	do.	¾ ,,	570
Do.	do.	do.	1 ,,	4,679
Do.	do.	do.	1½ ,,	1,689
Do.	do.	do.	2 ,,	2,017
Do.	do.	do.	2½ ,,	528
Do.	do.	do.	3 ,,	722
Do.	do.	do.	3½ ,,	86
Do.	do.	do.	4 ,,	253
Do.	do.	do.	4½ ,,	96
Do.	do.	do.	5 ,,	279
			Total ...	15,273

5. It will be seen that there are only 1,964 villages distant more than two miles from the principal village.

No. 393. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th June 1864, No. 3,558.

Read again the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 15th April 1863, No. 658, Revenue Department.

Passing orders upon the letters from the Honorable Mr. Pelly and the Inam Commissioner, regarding the establishment of village servants in the Kurnool District, and calling upon the Board for their views in regard to the proposed treatment of village establishments, the grouping of villages, and the village fee cess.

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1. The question referred for the Board's opinion relates to a proposed révision of the village establishments, involving the resumption and re-assessment of service Inams; the payment of money allowances to village officers; the grouping together of villages separately provided with establishments; and the commutation of fees now paid by the ryots for a fixed cess.

2. The Board see no objection to the imposition of a fixed cess. Fees that have been annexed by the State to village offices may be claimed as public dues; and as by Clause 7 Section 11, Regulation XXIX. of 1802, such fees ought to be entered in the Kurnum's register, there would seem to be no difficulty in ascertaining what fees were deducted from the produce when the existing settlements were made. A fixed charge is better in principle than a fluctuating one. It protects the ryots from undue exactions, and, on the other hand, is more convenient for the village servants who are exposed to much trouble and loss when they have to collect for themselves various small payments in kind. But in any case, whether the ryots have to pay fees in kind or a fixed cess, such charges are as much a tax on the produce as rates of assessment imposed for general purposes. The Board, therefore, think it very inadvisable that any additional charge should be laid on the land if

the aggregate demand should, by such means, be raised to a higher rate than the Government have of late years held to be fair or moderate. They hope that the principles now maintained on this subject will not be departed from, even though the proposed cess would amount to no more than a fair equivalent for the fees previously collected. The best time for imposing a cess would be when a new settlement is made, that the cess and the revised rules of assessment might be introduced together.

3. The Board are also satisfied that the resumption of the service Inams is a sound measure. The re-assessment of the Inams at five-eighths of the full rate is a very liberal concession to the non-official persons in whose favor a large portion of the land has been improperly alienated. The alienation of these lands from the object for which they were given was unfair both to the village servants and to those who have any interest in the service to be rendered. But looking at the fact that a lax practice has long existed in respect to these Inams, the office holders having been tacitly allowed to treat them as private property, every member of a family succeeding to a share in the land as with other property whether he performed the required duty or not, the Board think it better that the apparent claims of the actual shareholders should be, in some measure, recognized as proposed, than that the land should be re-assessed at full rates. In future the office bearers should be remunerated in a way which will make any return to such an abuse impossible, while the partial re-assessment of the land will materially aid the Government in providing the required funds for the intended money-allowances.

4. It has been held that both land and fees were originally granted to the village servants by the other members of the village community for services rendered to the people themselves, and that, on this account, the Government can scarcely claim to deal with either, or, at all events, with the *fees* as if they were paid exclusively as a remuneration for services rendered to the State. It may be true that land was thus allotted in the first instance by the members of the village to the several office-bearers, the land thus allotted being held by them exempt from any charge on account of the gross contribution which the village had to make in grain, or in money, for the use of the State; but, of course, in later times, when the lands of a village came to be separately assessed, the right to hold land exempt from any charge to the revenue could only be enjoyed with the consent of the State. In many cases the State has assessed lands originally held rent-free, and thus has placed them on the same footing as the other lands of the village. In like manner, the payment of fees by each separate farmer might have been a self-imposed tax on the part of the people for services rendered to themselves; though in the progress of time, even these payments have been considered as forming a permanent portion of the remuneration annexed to the village office. The Board, therefore, can see no good reason why these fees should not now be converted into a fixed charge and collected with the regular revenue, provided this measure be confined to fees that are found in the village register as actually appropriated to the use of the office-bearers at the time the existing settlements were made. This arrangement is not itself calculated to throw any additional burden on the ryots, nor do the Board anticipate that the office-bearers, when their entire remuneration shall be drawn

from the State, instead of its being derived *in part* direct from the hands of the people, will be less disposed than formerly to render any services to the villagers that the latter by custom have a right to require of them. The plan, which it is proposed to adopt, has been, in practice, many years in some districts, and no inconvenience has been complained of as arising from the substitution of money-payments for fees in kind.

5. With regard to the grouping together of the smaller villages, the Board see no objection to this measure in the case of small villages conveniently situated for the purpose. A Kurnum may reasonably be required to keep the accounts of more than one village, when the work is no more than a single person can fairly attend to. His having in such a case additional work would not interfere with his performing for the villages such kinds of service as they are entitled to look for. They also think that in the same case one headman would be sufficient for every necessary duty, a Kurnum and a headman being allowed to each group so as to make each establishment complete in itself. But with regard to the headmen, or to the inferior servants, the Board observe that the inhabitants of a village are usually so bound together by various ties that to place two are more villages of considerable size under a headman, who has had no personal interests in more than one of these villages, would probably produce discontent and ill-feeling, and any pecuniary saving to be effected by such a measure might be more than counterbalanced by the disunion it would create. A headman exercises considerable influence in his village. He is invested as Munsiff with substantial power; as Monigar he ought to have the confidence of the people; and in all matters, he is looked up to as the person on whom the other inhabitants may rely to represent their wants or complaints, and to care for their personal interests. Hence, the Government have always desired to see the office filled by those who are considered by the people themselves as best qualified to perform its duties so far as their interests are concerned. The Board are also inclined to believe that each village would prefer to have its own Sub-Police servants, considering that this class of servants are expected to render certain services to the people themselves; as, watching the crops, and guarding the village at night; duties which could not be equally well performed if two or three villages had only a single servant of this description attached to them. On the whole, therefore, they think it inadvisable that the grouping of villages should be carried out to the extent at present contemplated. The main object to be effected by this arrangement is to put the village establishments on a fair footing as it regards expense, or to retrench existing expenditure when not really called for as it regards duties rendered to the State; but in effecting this kind of reform it is not, in the Board's view of the question, good policy to break up to any great extent the old organization of the country, or to take any steps in that direction that would injuriously affect the personal interests of a large body of the people, or would even tend to offend long-standing prejudices. They, therefore, recommend that the measure be restricted to villages which are clearly so small that a separate establishment for each village could not, on any reasonable ground, be acquired or allowed.

6. Mr. Clarke, the 3rd Member, desires to record his dissent from these Proceedings, and has stated the grounds of his dissent in a separate Minute.

No. 394. ORDER THEREON, 17th June 1868, No. 1,694.

Miscellaneous.

Resolved that these papers be recorded with reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 28th November 1865, No. 2,946, and that copies of the communications from the Inspector General of Madras Police and Mr. Pelly be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

No 211

Godavery District
Collector's Office
Cocanada 23rd July 1863.

From,

H Morris Esqr
Ag Collector

To,

The Honourable C Pelly
Member of the
Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir,

My attention has been directed to your letter of 4th of July 1862, No 1330, which still remains unanswered, requesting the opinion of Collectors on the practical working of the proposed scheme of village Establishments.

2. I do not know why a reply has not been sent to this letter, and I am very sorry that you have not received an opinion

on the subject from my predecessor, who, by his great experience in the country and intimate acquaintance with this District, could have afforded you most valuable information.

3. The scheme on the whole appears to me very good: but I think parts of it require reconsideration. I think it would be better to leave those villages which are now governed by local officers in their present position, and not to incorporate them with neighbouring villages. The people will probably not understand the change, and would prefer being responsible & even residing in their own village, and not to

to feel dependent on any one living away from them, although they may not have far to go. One Stradman and one Karnam would be quite enough for a village; but I would have them still continued in villages which have hitherto been governed by such officers.

4 Neither do I think it a good plan to pay the village officers in money only. Let them be well remunerated, that they may take an interest in their business: but they ought to have a stake in the soil, as well as in the work: and I would like to see them retain the emoluments which have

have been in their families from time immemorial, and, in case those are not sufficiently remunerated, have a supple = = mentary salary in money. These maniyams ought, as far as possible, to be in the possession of the working Karnams, and not, as they are now too frequently, in the hands of non-working drones. Unless the hereditary niam is retained in the family, there will be no means for ensuring that the hereditary office be retained.

5. I do not think you will be able to carry out your intention of creating a separation between the Government, and the private village servants.

You

You may be able to make the separation in theory: but the people will not understand it in practice. The collections will either not be made at all, or continual dissensions will be created. The subject of the rate for the village pagadas will also have to be considered. To my mind the theory that such funds are entirely private is perfectly clear and plain: but it is not so to the people themselves. They will not understand our motives in leaving them alone, and they will most probably not pay them at all. No simple villager will understand a Moonsiff making one collection in his private,

and another in his public, capa-
-city.

6. It is necessary for the welfare
of the whole population, that the
village communities should
be in a healthy condition: but
we must be very careful, lest
we derange the system by in-
-sisting on the introduction
of our own principles, however
excellent they may be. I would
therefore, revise, and not re-
-form. I would maintain
these ancient institutions
in their integrity, making
no distinctions between one
kind of collection and another,
but seeing that each officer
in "the little republic" performs
his

his duty properly, and receives in
return a degnate remuneration

7. I offer these remarks with
diffidence, as you have of course
received the opinions of many
of longer service and of greater
experience than myself.

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

H. Morris.

Ag Collector

Ex. D. Ramachandrama
D. Clerk

Rec: 1863 Vol 1st
Bd of Cust. Dep. Jamaica
No. 1886.

From,

The Hon.ble La Bally
Member of the
Bd of Rev.

To,

J. D. Sim Esq.
Secretary to Govt
Rev. Dept.

Date 11th August 1863
Dep. 11th

Enc: 1 Ltr. No. 1598
St. Ann's Bay 17th June 1863

Forwarding a letter
from the Acting Collector of
Lyssaway giving his opinion on the
proposed Village Settlt. of the
Dist.

Rec. 390

Rec: 1st June 1863 No. 92-93

1863 No. 2659
Rec'd 1st Sept.
Kg Mallender
Tenancy Wm Hart
Mr Hamble C Rees
Remarking upon the Rep. of Rec.
Brahan

Rec'd 23rd Sept 1863
Rec'd 2nd
Ans 2nd Rec: 1880 No.
Secs: Rec'd
Brahan: Ans: 17th June 63
No 390
Rec'd to Govt Dft Ltr Rec'd
Secy's Office Enclosing
to a Ltr of the 4th Inst
1862; opinion on the
Sanitarial working
of the proposed Settlement
Village at Salt Pond
Bay

Govt Sec's Office 23rd Sept 1863
Ans: 1598.

General Abstract shewing the number of Villages which have been united with other villages with their revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency

No. 1

Districts	Number of new villages	Deduct number of villages ungrouped	Remaining number of new villages	Number of subordinate villages united with those in Col. 4.	Subordinate villages revenue under													
					50 Rs.	100 Rs.	250 Rs.	500 Rs.	750 Rs.	1000 Rs.	1500 Rs.	2000 Rs.	3000 Rs.	4000 Rs.	5000 Rs.	6000 Rs.	7000 Rs.	8000 Rs. and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Ganjam	565	243	322	642	267	80	135	77	31	30	21	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
2 Vizagapatam	104	38	66	69	19	9	10	16	8	1	3	2	"	1	"	"	"	"
3 Godavery	715	586	129	268	110	24	32	41	27	13	14	5	2	"	"	"	"	"
4 Kistna	1017	707	310	412	34	27	71	124	79	39	30	7	1	"	"	"	"	"
5 Nellore	586	408	177	242	14	8	66	88	44	15	3	1	3	"	"	"	"	"
6 Cuddapah	973	748	225	292	17	25	64	97	47	30	5	3	4	"	"	"	"	"
7 Bellary	1391	859	532	927	207	144	297	237	37	4	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8 Kurnool	713	438	275	456	60	26	120	168	65	13	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
9 Madras	933	454	479	773	153	96	255	176	71	16	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10 North Arcot	1114	253	861	1842	417	267	471	407	157	71	41	9	1	1	"	"	"	"
11 South Arcot	1220	275	945	1802	162	103	355	496	298	210	129	35	14	"	"	"	"	"
12 Tanjore	1148	245	903	2322	66	72	295	556	473	339	369	113	34	5	"	"	"	"
13 Tritchinopoly	790	465	325	501	45	49	120	153	69	36	19	6	3	"	"	1	"	"
14 Madura	489	305	184	347	36	27	72	89	48	33	29	10	3	"	"	"	"	"
15 Tinnevelly	776	527	249	521	68	52	120	159	65	22	25	7	3	"	"	"	"	"
16 Coimbatore	849	453	396	713	98	40	116	169	115	65	50	32	15	9	3	"	1	"
17 Salem	552	83	469	2415	285	246	738	647	271	108	81	29	9	1	"	"	"	"
18 South Canara	569	180	389	729	19	36	102	199	120	84	98	40	24	7	"	"	"	"
Total	14503	7267	7236	15273	2077	1331	3439	3899	2025	1129	926	300	117	24	4	1	1	"

Revr. Board Office
31st May 1861.

Member.

Rec: 1420/64.
From 17th June 188 [illegible] No 392.

Enclosure

In a letter from the Hon'ble Petly, member of the Bd of Rev: to the Secretary to Govt R. D. of 31st May 1864 No 1720.

No 1.

General Abstract shewing the number of Villages which have been united with other villages with their revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency

Rec'd 17th June/188
B 392

Rev.n Depart.t

No. 1694.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 17th June 1868.

Read the following papers.

From the Honorable C. Pelly.

Forwarding a letter from the Actg Collr of Godavery giving his opinion on the proposed village Establt of the Distt.

(Here enter 11th Augt 1863 No. 1598)

From the Insp.r Genl of Police

Submits certain considerations that have occurred to him with refce to the provision of the Bill for levying a general Cess on all lands alone in lieu of Village Service Fees which is now before the Select Comtee of the Legislative Council.

(Here enter 20th April 1864)

From the Honble C. Pelly.

Forwarding two statts shewing the number and revs as well as the distance of small villages which have been grouped together in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

(Here enter 31st May 64 No. 1720)

Rev.: 1420/64
From C. Pelly Esq.r dated 17 June 1868
& Enclosures

Read a letter from the Secy to Govt. B.R. Revenue to the Board of Rev.: R.D. 23 Dec.r 1862 No. 1720.

No. 2.

Read a Statt shewing the number of villages of which each group is composed and the distance from the farthest village of each group to the head village of the Talook or district of the Madras Presidency.

R. Lee
B 962 / 68

158

Proc: of the Bd of Rev
Sub Bd observations on the subject of the proposed treatment of village establt, the grouping of villages, and the village fee rests.

(Here enter 10 Lunds/64 R 3558

Resolved that these papers be recorded with reference to the Proceedings of Government dated 28th November 1865, R 2946, and that copies of the communications from the Inspector General of Madras Police and Mr Pelly be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information.

14 Copies To the Bd of Rev Dec 18

S.H.O.C.

5/6

Ex 24

Revenue 1868 Dept.
Pro of Govt for June

No 1694

Pro of the Madras Govt
D/17 June 1868.

Pro Nos 113-115
15/4/63

12-13
1/6/63

Nos 390 @ 394