

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	461	Press ~~Mis.~~
³⁸³⁻⁸⁴ Dated	18-2-	1868.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th February 1868.*

No. 383. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Judicial Department:—

Communicating to Inspector General of Police
letter from Government of India regarding
the annual charge for the Madras Police, and
referring to Revenue Department para-
graphs 5 to 9 of the above letter relative to
certain measures connected with the Village
Police for diminishing the charges for the
regular organized force.

(Here enter 4th December 1867, No. 1,983.)

No. 384. ORDER THEREON, 18th February 1868, No. 461.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government observe that
the anticipation stated in paragraph 7 of
the above letter to have existed, that the

enactment of the Madras Acts IV of 1864 for the levy of a cess in lieu of village
service fees, and IV of 1866 to exempt enfranchised Village Service Inams from
the operation of Regulation VI of 1831, would have the effect of diminishing,
pro tanto, the charge for the regular organized Police by the proportion of the
entire receipts under those Acts, which would be payable to the Village Police,
was certainly never shared by this Government, and they are at a loss to understand
how such an idea can have originated.

2. The object had in view by the legislation in question was to enable this
Government to put the Village, Revenue, and Police Establishments generally on a
more efficient and sounder footing, and to substitute money payments for their
existing emoluments in land and fees in money and grain.

3. For this end it was proposed to enfranchise the Service Inams from the
condition of service, charging the holders with a quit-rent in commutation, which
would be credited to the Village Service Local Fund, and to relieve the ryots from
the obligation of paying fees in cash or kind to the individual village servants in
question, charging on them in lieu thereof a fixed cess proportioned to the assess-
ment value of their holdings, the proceeds of which cess would be similarly credited
to the local Village Service Fund. From this Fund would be disbursed the money
allowances to the Village Establishments in lieu of all other emoluments.

4. It was in most cases necessary, in order to provide the necessary funds for
the purpose, that both measures should be carried out in their entirety simulta-
neously, and this necessity, combined with the revision of the land assessment
now going on, and with difficulties which arose in matters of detail, have caused
unavoidable delay in the general adoption of the change of system, but the reform
is still in progress, and will be gradually completed.

5. The effect of its adoption, partial or complete, can in no way be to relieve
the Imperial finances from any portion of the charges now borne by them. The
assets realized will merely be in substitution for emoluments now enjoyed in the
form of landed Inams, or of fees paid by the people. That portion of the cost of
the Village Establishment which is now provided for in the general Budget, must
still be provided *by the State* in some form or other, inasmuch as it represents certain
other emoluments assigned for the remuneration of village service, which were
resumed very many years ago in some places, cash payments from the Treasury

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being substituted for them. Full explanation on this point was furnished to the Supreme Government in letter No. 1,160, Revenue Department, dated 31st May 1865.

6. Thus the Village Service Fund will eventually consist of—
Quit-rent charged on enfranchised Service Inams.

Cess levied on ryots in lieu of fees due by them.

State contribution in lieu of village service emoluments resumed long ago, a corresponding disbursement having ever since been made in cash from the public treasury.

7. It is probable that as cultivation extends, and the proceeds of the cess in lieu of fees increase concurrently, the amount of this last item, viz., the charge on Imperial revenues, may be somewhat diminished, though but to a small extent, as the need for increasing the Village Establishment will probably also arise with the growth of population and the extension of the area needing to be administered and watched. But with this slight exception it must be perfectly evident that the State cannot justly look to the Village Service Fund for any relief from the burden of Imperial charges, the assets of the Fund being hypothecated to remunerate the village services on account of which they are raised, *which services are not in any way re-placed or rendered less essentially necessary to the well-being of the great mass of the population than they have always hitherto been, by the organization of the regular Police force or of any other department of State administration.*

8. It is probable that non-appreciation of this last fact has led to the mistaken notion under which the present reference has been made, and that it is supposed that the regular Police now perform duties which formerly devolved on the Village Establishments. The idea is entirely erroneous. The regular Police do not, and never can in any way take the place of the village watchers, and it would be a serious mistake if they should attempt to do so, nor has the possibility of such an incongruous arrangement been ever contemplated here. Even the idea that the village watch might be linked on to the regular Police, and controlled and supervised by the same superior officers, has long ago been abandoned as utterly impracticable, and certain to result not only in failure to perform the former work, but also in the eventual destruction of what, in its proper place, is a very useful institution, duly appreciated by the village community of which it forms an integral portion, and deserving as such to be treated with the utmost consideration, and, if necessary, improved by reform but certainly not by absorption. In fact with the disappearance of the Village Police must disappear also the funds raised for their remuneration, so that any idea of transferring them to the Imperial Treasury as a set off against the cost of the regular Police is simply delusive.

9. The foregoing remarks have reference to the Village Police properly so-called, and dispose of the third, fourth, and fifth items of the abstract statement in paragraph 8 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, so far as they relate to that body. The fifth item, however, includes also certain revenue expected from the operation of the Towns' Improvement Act, and there can be no doubt that the contribution required by Law from Mofussil Municipalities towards the cost of Town Police is fully realized, and that the Supreme Government have no reason to complain in this respect.

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10. The first and second items do not relate to Village Police. The Government do not know on what *data* the estimate of amount proceeds, but whatever is realized from these sources goes into general revenues, and is, *pro tanto*, a reduction in the cost of the general Police, to the credit of which the items should be carried, in order to shew correctly the extent of the charge on ordinary revenue on account of the regular Police of the country, and with the same object the cost of all Salt and Treasury Guards, and similar special service, should be distinguished from that of the Police proper.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Judicial Department.
,, the Inspector General of Police.
,, the Board of Revenue.

Ed. S. T. Augustin.

Judicial Department.
Proceedings of the Madras Government. 7
 No. 488. *Read the following*

FROM

E. C. BAYLEY, ESQUIRE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,

TO

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Dated Fort William, the 18th November 1867.

SIR,

HOME DEPT.
 Police.

WHEN the Madras Civil Constabulary was re-organized in 1861, the Police for towns was provided from the general revenues as a part of the Constabulary. The original limit for Police charges, which was voluntarily accepted by the Government of Madras, was fixed at 31 lakhs per annum. The actual charges, however, greatly exceeded that amount, and various measures of reduction were considered from time to time. Among them was the transfer to Municipalities of the charge for Town Police; and at length an Act was passed, (X. of 1865,) by which the Police of towns was made a Municipal charge; but the same Act also provided that one-fourth of the gross Municipal charges for Police, Conservancy, &c., should be paid by Government, *i. e.*, from the general revenues. In effect, the Municipalities took over three-fourths of the charge for Town Police, in consideration of Government paying the remaining fourth and one-fourth of their general charges for Conservancy, &c.

2. Until lately, means have not been available for judging of the financial result of the arrangement. The *Madras Government Gazette*, however, has contained notices of late of the gross Municipal charges and the Municipal Police charges of various towns and the quota thereof payable by Government and the Municipalities, respectively. The results are shown in the Table hereto annexed, and they are here summarized as follow:—

	Annual gross Municipal charges, both Police and Conservancy.	Establishment (wages) of Municipal Police included in the preceding (annual).	One-fourth of the amount in column 1 contributed by Government, under Section 27 of Madras Act X. of 1865.	Net payment or receipt by Government, after deducting Police charge.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fifteen towns ...	6,21,916	95,862	1,53,489	Payment ... 57,627
Three „ ...	55,034	14,910	13,759	Receipts ... 1,151
Ten „ ...	1,32,968	48,522	33,065	15,457
Total of { first 15 towns..	6,21,916	95,862	1,53,489	Payment ... 57,627
{ next 13 „ ..	1,88,002	63,432	46,824	Receipt ... 16,608

On the first 15 towns, Government loses Rupees 57,627; while the net relief to the general revenues on the other 13 towns is Rupees 16,608, leaving Government a loser, on all the 28 towns, of Rupees 41,019 per annum, instead of the considerable relief from the charge on the revenues for Town Police which was expected. The loss in reality is larger, as the Madras Police has had to be increased in consequence of the arrangement with the Municipalities.

3. But though the results of Act X. of 1865 have proved to be exactly the reverse of what was anticipated, inasmuch as its working has, instead of relieving the imperial finances, actually imposed a heavy additional burden on them, the Governor General in Council has no desire at present to suggest to the Government of Madras the expediency of a re-consideration of that enactment, but would prefer leaving it undisturbed to its operation.

4. In the face of the state of things now apparent, however, it has become absolutely necessary to consider the ways and means of a speedy

will be prepared

reduction of the annual charge for the Madras Police, which has now swelled to upwards of 39 lakhs, to the limit of 31 lakhs originally adopted, or even lower.

5. Towards the latter end of 1865 a Bill was before the Madras Council, rescinding or amending the provisions of Regulations IV. and VI. of 1831, which prohibited the alienation of hereditary grants to Village Officers and others, and removed all claims relating to such grants from the cognizance of the Civil Courts. Under that Bill all enfranchised Service Inams were to be released from the control of Government, and become free-hold and transferable property,—the price of enfranchisement being available for the partial remuneration, in ready money, of the necessary village servants.

6. Similarly, Act IV. of 1864, the Village Cess Act, when gradually extended to all the districts of the Presidency, would provide an additional and certain payment to the various village servants, including the Headman and the Watchmen, in lieu of the precarious fees they had previously received.

7. These two measures combined would, it was expected, eventually place at the disposal of Government a considerable sum of money to meet the requisite emoluments of village servants of all denominations; and the proportion of the entire receipts payable to the Village Police would, it was anticipated, diminish, *pro tanto*, the charges for the regular organized Force.

8. It was then expected that, including the results of the above two measures, credit should be taken by the Government for the following sums as receipts, either immediate or prospective, to set against the charge of 39 lakhs:—

	Rs.
1st.—House Tax collected by law (Regulation I. of 1816) in Tanjore for Police purposes, but hitherto credited to general revenues	2,00,000
2nd.—Assessment already fixed and payable at once on enfranchisement of Inam lands belonging to the old feudal or Military Police (Kavilgur or Kattuvadi), about	1,50,000
3rd.—Assessment (fixed in 1865, and payable thereafter annually) on Village Service Inams of three districts, when enfranchisement would be completely carried out, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly six lakhs; of which probably one-third, or at least one-fourth, it was expected, would be payable to Village Police	1,50,000
4th.—Extension of the same measure to all the other districts of the Presidency	1,00,000
5th.—The Village Cess Act and the Town Improvement Act, the result of which was considered to be moderately estimated approximately at	4,00,000
Or, altogether, the sum of	10,00,000

9. If this sum has been realized, as is probable, I am directed to enquire what reason exists that it has not been credited to the Police, so as to relieve the imperial charge of 39 lakhs to a corresponding extent. Full information is requested upon this point; and I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be good enough to state whether, if this sum is properly accounted for, any cause exists why the cost of the Madras Police Force, to be defrayed from the general revenues, might not at once be reduced to 30 or 31 lakhs.

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

Signed J. J. Wheeler

For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order thereon, 4 December 1867. No. 1983

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be sent to the Inspector General of Police for his remarks, and that paragraphs 5 to 8 be referred to the Revenue Department for consideration.

/ True Extract

W. M.
Chief Secretary

The Revenue Department.

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W. B. W.

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Recd. 20. 10. 1861
Deformed No 1982 dated 4th
December 1867 & for
consideration in the
the 1st January 1868
from the day to day of the
in the Home No 1982
dated 16th Nov 1867 -

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 18th Aug 1868 -
Recd. 20. 10. 1861.
Revenue No 1982

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The foregoing remarks have reference to the Village police properly so called - and dispose of

of the 3^d, 4th and 5th items of the abstract statement in para 8 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India so far as they relate to that body. —

The 5th Item however includes also certain revenue expected from the operation of the Town Improvement Act and there can be no doubt that the contribution required by Sanjivani Municipalities towards the cost of Town police is fully realised - and that the Supreme Government have no reason

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L.R.

5 - The judicial Dept. }
4 - Copy to the Insp. Gen. of Police }
14 - ———— Rev. H. }
On 19 Feb

W. H. Ball

Revenue 1868 Dept
Pro. of Govt. for Februar

N^o 461.

Pro of the Madras Govt
D/18 February 1868.