1. Number of pages: 46
2. Date of repair. 4-3-3
3. Initials of Referencer.

M.R.O. 1—82,400—28-11-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	964 Revenue	Press Mis.
Dated	29th June	1870.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Ch. 2 Wd. Ward. 3
Last use will &c
Rev. a Royal Arms
— Indian Creek
Cuyahoga Co. Ohio
Sept 11-3

Cuddapah
Jany 25.

My dear Master

Thanks for your note
I received it in time to read
for Cox to consult on the re-
vision required for the sub divn.
I have just worked up a Scheme
for the revision of villages & tolls
in the principal divn here and
have made it like best get
drawn up — there are such
ample funds that we can
provide well paid & strong
establts for every inhabited village

The vexed question of Bisavel & Gair minded office holders here will be settled for ever & the Collector work will be greatly facilitated by the substitution of ready money payments for land nainyams.

It seems rather anomalous that whilst we should continue Reg VI of 1831 seeing that we calmly abolish hundreds if not thousands of office holders with a stroke of the pen Reg VI notwithstanding & then proceed to support the enemy

enemy with a Reg that we have virtually abolished ours -

It is so very essential to secure the best men as office holders possible among the resident Puttadars, & it is often so disadvantageous to get rid of factious or ignorant or misbehaving village officers - Wilson Arundel Price Cumming & others who have had to deal with resumed village estates strongly support my views & now that these lands are unpunchayet & are no longer service nainyams it is time to revise a system that

long ceased to be beneficial. I must try & get up to Jaipur as Seddings work draws to a close & prepare a scheme for that suitable - that will make 7 a one uniform plan & be a good work well advanced - it seems to be a pity to leave Trichinopoly out of the system - the establ have been raised it is true but quite at last hazard & the villages have been formed into talluks ready for immediate Government purpose going there very shortly to take up all matters & could easily revise the village establ it was thought to be desirable.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3

D.O. From W. R. K. Puckle.

Dated 25th January 1879.

Subject. Revision of Village Establishments in Trichinopoly

FOR ORDERS.

I am unaware for any action on this Govt. If Mr Puckle has it being up to the head officially he can do so from here - but I object to change merely for the sake of change & uniformity with not be desirable

The Village establishments in Trichinopoly as they now stand, were sanctioned in G.O. 29th June 1876, No 964 and were organized on the said principle as that in force in Tanjore and Godavari.

The establishments for each village or those districts were fixed with reference to the population, Revenue, amount of work, and the peculiar requirements of each village. Where the cess was not sufficient, it was supplemented from the General

General Village Cess Fund Vz. Kattubadi and Gram Guilmants

According to Mr. Buckle's Schemes there are fixed scales of establishments, seven or eight, and each village or groups of villages are provided with an establishment according to one of those scales chief-ly with reference to the assets of the village.

There is no complaint from Tichinopoly that the present System does not work well. Apparently there is no good to be gained by the change except

5

securing uniformity. But then Godavari and Tanjore will still remain exceptional in the matter of village establishments, unless they also are taken up.

Mr. Buckle might be told to report on the matter officially through the Board if he sees sufficient reason for so doing.

W

Ltr

FOR ORDERS.

The Registration ordered as stated this month G.O. 29 dated 18th Nov 964

13/3/80

the minimum of hardship to the classes interested.

I do not think it necessary further to trouble this Committee. A Memorandum has been submitted to him as from each mile & found in a G.O. (not printed) in the Library / this Day with the Day Rules in the Museum Establishment. I had a long conversation with the Chairman on Monday & he attended how the new Scheme would work in each. The Morning Day the same Officer -pre-

I would add to the Memorandum of the proposed new Scheme in

the Museum & Library & the Day Rules in the Museum Establishment. I had a long conversation with the Chairman on Monday & he attended how the new Scheme would work in each. The Morning Day the same Officer -pre-

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I would add to the Memorandum of the proposed new Scheme in

I fear on the account
called Blanchen. I would
if we can better by the
Rage it invest the in
the name of the Coll
for the time being. An
amount ~~of~~ de Rente
of Rs 73,335- must be made
from the Revenue & trans
ferred to the Fund on
account of "Cattle Sh.
Loans" and the annuities.
ment - and this with
the interest on the Loans
(now larger than it has
the Bombay) and the
Village Cess Collections
(which cannot however
be made available at
the villages in which
they are raised) will
just be Sufficient to cover
the charges.
It seems to me should
have remarks
the Bombay

Y pray to ch[illegible] this sum of
as Settlement Duty &
bring it home on to Credit
and be continually Dr.
Please the whole affair
of Mr Cadell - & as to
proceed with to the.

J. B-L. 19.5.

No 3272 of 1869 + 900 of 1870

Memorandum on the proposed revision of the Village Establishments of Trichinopoly.

In September 1859 the Government determined upon a revision of the Village Revenue Establishments of the Presidency in view to improving their efficiency, and appropriating to their proper purpose the assets which were originally set aside for the remuneration the village-officers. In their Order, under date 3rd April 1859, this duty was committed to the Honourable Mr. Pelly, and the terms and conditions on which the revision was to be undertaken, were pointed out.

2. During the three years immediately subsequent to the date of this Order, Mr. Pelly submitted to Government schemes for the revision of the Village Establishments in all the districts of the Presidency, with the exception of Malabar. In his letter, dated 30th May 1863, recorded in the Order of Government, under date 6th June 1863, No. 975, Mr. Pelly thus describes the instructions upon which he framed his schemes and based his proposals

* * * *

Object of the revision. Procs. of Govt., 3rd Sept. 1859, No. 1,187.

"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 Inams 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.

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

Principles of the revision. Number of servants.

1. Maniakaren or Potail... Headman.
2. Curnum ... ... Accountant.
3. Shroff ... ... Cashier.
4. Vettyan or Toty ... Servant.
5. Nirgunty ... ... 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, etc. 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 Vettyans 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.

Proceedings of Govt., dated 15th February 1860, No. 233, paragraph 12.

"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

Proposed modes of remuneration.

Maximum and minimum scale.

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 Inam enfranchisement rules.

"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 mirasy-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 Inam 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.

Land remuneration.

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

Inam and fees how to be dealt with.

as the primary source of emolument to be supplemented by the fees.

"8. But Government subsequently modified and reversed the Order. The fees were to be taken as a substantive part of the remuneration, and were to be supplemented with so much of the Inam land as might be required to make up the emoluments of the office, and the remainder of the land was to be enfranchised at half assessment.

Modifications ordered.
Procs. of Govt., 15th February 1860, No. 233.
Circular to Collectors, dated 17th Feb. 1860, No. 202.
Fee remuneration.

"9. But at a later date a new principle with regard to the Inams was introduced and adopted. In consequence of the hardship that the co-sharers in Inams would be subjected to by the resumption and transfer of their portion of the land to the office-holders, and because much inconvenience 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 Inams 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 Inam subject to a payment of two-thirds the fixed assessment, instead of in general losing them entirely.

New principle adopted.
Enfranchisement of land.
Procs. of Govt., dated 22nd March 1861, No. 673.

"10. The rate of enfranchisement fixed at first at two-thirds was afterwards settled at five-eighths of the assessment, after deducting the Jodi

Remuneration at five-eighths.
Proceedings of Government, dated 26th April 1861, No. 939.
Proceedings of Government, dated 13th May 1861, No. 1,018.

payable, being 10 Annas in the Rupee. This change was made because the Inam land would be subjected to the general Fee-cess of one Anna in the Rupee, which it was in contemplation to impose in lieu of all fees.

"11. This Order for enfranchisement of the Inam first applied to Kurnool only, but was extended afterwards to the whole of the Ceded Districts, including the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, as well as Kurnool, and its extension to other districts, and so dealing with Village Service Inams on 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.

Proceedings of Government, dated 15th May 1861, No. 1,034.
Proceedings of Government, 26th April 1861, No. 939, paragraph 2.
Proceedings of Government, 5th April 1860, No. 539.
Do. 4th December 1860, No. 2,301, paragraphs 10 and 11.
From Board of Revenue to Government, 1st February 1862, No. 722.
Procs. of Govt., dated 15th April 1863, No. 658, paragraph 12.

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

Grouping of villages.
Procs. of Govt., dated 3rd Sept. 1859, No. 1,187.

* * * *

"16. In the Order of Government it was directed (paragraph 5, Rule XVI.)

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 expressed their approbation of the Collectors clubbing of villages; 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 conterminate 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.

G. O., 22nd March 1861, No. 673, paragraph 17.

"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.

Order of Government, dated 15th April 1863, No. 658.

"18. The Collectors, whose opinions have again been requested as to the probable practical

Circular to Collectors, dated 11th July 1862.

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."

* * *

3. Though the schemes submitted by Mr. Pelly for the several districts received from time to time the general approval of Government, Kurnool was the only district in which the immediate adoption of his plan was authorized. In the Order, under date, 19th November 1861, the Government sanctioned the amalgamation of the 1,112 villages of that district into 696, and the payment of the revised Village Establishments for these 696 villages at a cost of Rs. 1,52,628, while it was estimated that the enfranchisement of the Inams of the existing village-officers would produce Rupees 1,84,733. Subsequently, however, when Mr. Minchin, Collector of Kurnool, submitted proposals to deal with the village Police on the same principles as the Revenue Village Service, the Government observed* that they were not indisposed to view favourably Mr. Robinson's counter-proposal—to undo what had been already done in the Revenue Department—"as mature con-"sideration of the grouping-system had "led them to doubt whether, even if legal, "it was not objectionable, and a failure "where tried;" but before sanctioning this retrogressive step, they desired to have the opinion of the Collector and Board of Revenue on the question.

* G. O., 10th October 1865.

4. In their Order, under date 9th August 1862, the Government sanctioned

the introduction of the revised scheme for the Tanjore District, but in a subsequent Order, dated 12th September 1862, No. 1,960, the introduction of the scheme was postponed, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. W. Robinson, who was satisfied "that for "Police Administration at least, the "retention of the Village Municipality "as nearly as possible in its integrity, "would be found most useful to the "State as well as acceptable to the "people." A revised scheme was however finally adopted as will be noticed hereafter.

5. About six weeks after the issue of the Order referred to at the close of paragraph 4 above, the Government again took under consideration Mr. Pelly's general proposals, the disposal of which, with the two exceptions noted above, had, from various causes, been deferred. The Government observed as follows:—

* * * * *

"4. The general result of Mr. Pelly's proposals for the above named eighteen districts (Malabar not being included) is, that the number of villages in them is cut down from 32,691 to 15,039; in other words, and after making allowance for additions derived from the sub-division of large villages, considerably more than one-half of the villages throughout the greater part of the Presidency will lose their separate existence, and all those privileges, which the ryots now guard so jealously from encroachment by their neighbours, will, in these cases, cease to be distinctive.

"5. It is scarcely necessary to say that so sweeping a change was never contemplated by Government, and that its expediency, in a political point of view, cannot but be deemed most questionable.

"6. Mr. Pelly observes that, by the proposed grouping, the cost of the revised establishments has been kept within more moderate bounds than would otherwise have been practicable; but he expresses his doubts whether the arrangements, though in accordance with the recommendations of the local officers, will be found to answer. The Government fully share these doubts.

"7. The financial results of Mr. Pelly's proposals are shown briefly below:—

	Average per annum.	Total cost.
	RS. A. P.	RS.
Potails or Moonsiffs	45 8 0	6,59,822
Curnums	79 8 0	11,37,900
Vetties (uniform)	36 0 0	10,20,672
Nirgunties ...	29 0 0	1,27,132
		29,45,526

	Estimated value of available assets.
	RS.
Land	11,65,203
Fees and cash	8,41,672
Total...	20,06,875

"8. The result is an estimated annual deficit of Rupees 9,38,651, notwithstanding the sweeping reduction of villages, and notwithstanding also that in five districts the Service Inams have been valued at their *full* assessment instead of at five-eighths of that assessment, as ordered by Government with reference to the fact of the Inams having been extensively sub-divided in times past, and being now in great measure alienated from the office, and freed by long prescription from the condition of service.

"9. The Village Service Cess, which is the only source indicated from whence to supply this deficiency, is evidently not avail-

NOTE.—Mr. Pelly's proposals do not include the Village Police, which, however, is included in the service to be provided from the maximum cess legalized by the Act.

able, inasmuch as by the law as enacted this cess is leviable *in lieu of fees*, while the value of the fees is included in the above estimate of available assets.

"10. The objections indicated in the above remarks would probably have compelled the Government to reject Mr. Pelly's proposed scheme, even did it promise to produce valuable administrative results; but the limited experience that has been obtained of the working of the scheme in the Kurnool District, where alone it has been brought into operation, has been so unfavourable that it has been deliberately proposed to cancel all that has been done there, and to revert, as far as possible, to the state of things that was in existence previously to the introduction of the new system; and the proposal has so far commended itself to the consideration of Government, that it has been referred to the Collector for report through the Board of Revenue.

Procs. of Govt., Judicial Department, dated 10th October 1865, No. 1,443.

"11. In paragraph 17 of his letter, dated 30th May 1863, taking a general review of his proposals, Mr. Pelly observes that economy and the admitted necessity of improving the remuneration for Village Service, demand that the grouping of villages to a material extent be maintained, if the measure of reform is to be carried out in the manner proposed, and the Government agree with him that the necessity is inevitable if the measure be carried out.

"12. But as they cannot possibly sanction so sweeping a destruction of separate village communities, which have existed probably from the earliest establishment of social customary law in the localities concerned, they are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Pelly's

proposals must be rejected as being radically impracticable.

"13. How far improvements may be effected in the existing establishments without amalgamating villages, except where they are mere insignificant congeries of huts undeserving of recognition as separate village communities, or outlying hamlets that may more conveniently be grouped with some other than the mother village, is a question that may usefully be considered by the collective Board of Revenue, and brought forward as circumstances may require".

6. In a letter, dated 15th June 1866, No. 1886, which is recorded in the G.O. under date 1st June 1866, No. 1,314, Mr. Pelly explained that his proposed grouping of villages would not have been so detrimental to the village Municipalities as the Government anticipated, as many of the so-called villages existed but in name, and others consisted of but a few houses. He also pointed out that he had not taken any account of the value of fees in his estimate of assets available, and that therefore all collections under the Village Cess Act would be available to supplement the deficit.

7. In reply to the Order regarding the abandonment of Mr. Pelly's scheme in Kurnool, Mr. Minchin (letter, dated 22nd December 1865, No. 1,490, recorded in the G. O., dated 1st June 1866, No. 1,346,) strongly opposed a return to the old system, was of opinion that the change had worked fairly enough, and again urged the adoption of a similar scheme for the Village Police. Mr. Minchin, however, was of opinion that, except as regards the Curnums, it was not desirable to carry out a similar revision of Village Establishments in other districts, "as, with the exception of those servants, "the advantages hardly counterbalance

"the opposition of Native prejudice "elicited at first by the change.

8. The Board of Revenue supported Mr. Minchin, and the Government, in their Order, under date 1st June 1866, No. 1,346, recorded somewhat different views from those enunciated in previous orders. They observed that the position of the Service Inams among a large number of non-working share-holders had necessitated their enfranchisement in the Kurnool District, and that the difficulty of levying the Service Fees had rendered equally necessary the substitution of a cess for fees. They also remarked as follows:—

"11. The grouping of villages was necessary as a measure of economy, and within due limits is proper enough. It would be quite out of the power of the State to keep up suitable establishments at every so-called village, seeing that in Tanjore, for instance, there are hundreds which do not contain a single house, and many in every district which yield less revenue than would properly pay a single policeman. On the other hand, the grouping must not be carried too far; but this is a matter of detail, within the easy control of the Government.

"12. The Government are satisfied that these principles are sound and contain the elements of success.

"13. The decadence of the village municipalities cannot be attributed to the measures taken for the revision of the village establishments; it commenced before those measures were adopted; has been gradual; and is, in reality, to be ascribed to the altered state of society—the increasing wealth, intelligence, and independence of the people—changes in the system of revenue administration and the enforcement of law and order. It was not to

be expected that these primitive institutions should alone remain unchanged as society progressed."

* * *

The Government, in conclusion, directed their decision, that the existing state of things in regard to the village Revenue Service should be maintained, to be communicated to the Judicial Department in view to measures being taken for the submission of a scheme for the revision of the Village Police; and in their Order in the Judicial Department dated, 20th April 1869, the Government sanctioned the adoption of a scheme submitted by the Inspector-General of Police similar to the existing scheme of the District for Revenue Village Service.

9. The introduction of the revised scheme for Village Service into the Tanjore District, was, as noted above, for some time held in abeyance, owing to the objections taken to it by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Robinson, but it was eventually sanctioned in the G. O., dated 8th October 1867, No. 2,359, under which the 4,776 villages entered in the registers were reduced to 1,446 townships.

10. It will be observed from the foregoing paragraphs that the revision of the Village System has been recommended, and opposed, by some of the best officers of Government on various grounds, and that the Government themselves have, on different occasions, recorded somewhat conflicting opinions on the subject.

11. The papers immediately under disposal are the Board's Proceedings on the subject of the proposed revision of the Trichinopoly Village System. Mr. Pelly proposed in his letter, dated 9th January 1862, No. 1,140, that the then existing 1,254 villages should be reduced to 793;

the cost of the establishment being raised from Rupees 1,44,292-14-7 to Rupees 1,57,350, owing to the improved salaries proposed to the reduced number of officials. Mr. Banbury, the late Collector of the District, after correspondence with the Board on the subject, finally proposes to reduce the 1,255 nominally existing villages to 810, and recommends for sanction an establishment at a cost of Rupees 1,70,910. Mr. Banbury's scheme has been framed upon the model of that now in force in Tanjore, which reported to be working satisfactorily, and no more amalgamation of villages seems to have been proposed than is necessitated by the requirements of the case.

12. The Board recommend the adoption of Mr. Banbury's proposals, but Mr. Robinson dissents from the views of the majority, and has recorded a Minute of objection, much to the same effect as his former letters objecting to the adoption of the revised schemes of establishment in Kurnool and Tanjore.

13. The assets available to meet the proposed charge are—

	Per Annum.
The Village Service Cess...	Rs. 96,365
The Cuttalay Shelavoo or Village Servants' cash payment now included in the new assessment ...	,, 63,790
The assessment of the Inams at five-eighths less the Vetty Inams continued...	,, 9,544

and a sum of Rupees 7,500 said to be interest on excess collections on deposit of Village Service Fund.

14. Orders are requested in the first place, as to whether the principle of Mr. Banbury's scheme is to be adopted, or the objections of Mr. Robinson to be entertained. Then, as to whether the Inams of the Vetties are to be left with

them, and as to the rate at which the Service Inams are to be enfranchised; whether the asset of interest on surplus in deposit is to be allowed; and, finally, as to whether the salaries and details of establishment are to be approved and sanctioned.

Memo: on the subject
Location of the Public
Establishments
Nungambaukum

C. C.

C. C. 19 May 70 Rd 8 June

uty Accountant General's Office,
Madras, June 28th 1870.

Dear Sir,

Nothing to be
obliged to you to give us
account of undisposition
Reply to your note thereon
This office has nothing
to do with the building
Irwin Col. the local
Funds they being
entirely in the hands
of the Pres: Board
but there is no objection
as far as this Dept is

aware to the invest-
-ment of the sums
which have accumu-
-lated — He would
think advisable
if this investment
be ordered that it
should be made in
4 per cent papers
the 5 per being likely
to be paid off in /72

Yrs faithl

[illegible]

e 19 May / 70 Rd June

Revenue Department.

No. 964.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 28th June 1870.

Read the following Papers:—

Proc. of the Board of Revenue submg. with remarks papers relating to Village Establt in Trichinopoly D. requesting to sanction transfer of Poliganathum Village in Peramboor Talook to Woodiarpollium Talook	H.L. 15th Sept. 1869 No 6925.
Mems. from the Actg. Secy to Bd. of Revs. forwarding 3d Member's Minute dissenting from Board's views regarding Village Establt in Trichinopoly District.	Printed Under Consideration. To Rd. H.L. 21st Mar. 1870. No 247.

I. D.S.

N. A/P

1. The foregoing papers relate to the proposed reversion of the Village Establt of the Trichinopoly District. Mr. Pelly proposed in his letter dated 9th Jany. 1862, No. 1140, that the three existing as

19 May/70 Rd June

existing 1,254 villages should be reduced to 793; the cost of the establishment being raised from Rs. 1,44,292-11-4 to Rs. 1,57,350, owing to the improved salaries proposed for the reduced number of officials-

2- Mr Banbury, the Collector of the District, after correspondence with the Board on the subject, finally proposes to reduce the 1255 nominally existing villages to 810, and recommends for sanction an establishment at a cost of Rs. 1,70,910- Mr Banbury's scheme has been framed upon

upon the model of that now in force in Tanjore, which is reported to be working satisfactorily, and no more amalgamation of villages seems to have been proposed than is necessitated by the requirements of the case-

3- The cost of the proposed establishment amounts to Rs. 1,70,910 per annum- It is estimated that the Village Service Cess will produce Rs. 96,365 per annum, and this amount will be expended in the villages in which it is raised as

as far as it goes, being supplemented where necessary by grants from the General Village Service Fund. This general fund will consist of the annual deduction from the revenue of the District, in lieu of the old Puttalay Shelavu, or village servants cash payment, which is now included in the assessment, amounting to Rs. 63,790; ½ of the amount likely to be realized by the enfranchisement of the Service Inams put down at Rs. 9,544, and ⅓ of a further amount estimated at

at Rs 7,500 per annum, being the interest likely to be realized from the present accumulation of the funds.

4. This scheme, which is recommended by the Board for adoption, provides a reasonably sufficient establishment of reasonably well paid officials, and this with the minimum of hardship to the classes interested. The Govt accordingly authorize the introduction of the revised scheme from the com-

mencement of

of the coming July year.

5. The assets which are expected to be available for the payment of the establishment appear to be sufficient for the purpose, but the Govt question whether more than 4 p.c. will be obtained on the surplus funds. The amount now at credit should at once be invested in 4 per cents (also) in the name of the Collector of Trichinopoly for the time being.

6. Mr Banbury has apparently abandoned

Letter as to the Lending the Principality about the Pint. I.O.S

N.

his proposal to leave the Vellies and Talaries in possession for life of their Inam lands, as in his final letter, he takes credit for a considerable sum as assets to be derived from the enfranchisement of the Inam lands, most of which, it is believed, are in the hands of the two classes of servants, [but before passing final orders on this part of the scheme, the Govt would wish Mr Banbury to confer with Mr Sadell, the present Collector, and submit their joint

This is not worth a letter. I will only call a delay

I.O.S

N.

joint proposals on the matter, through the Board of Revenue.

The Village Moonsiffs should have summonds issued to them as proposed by Mr Bambury

bbb in Trichinopoly
1 in the Northern
Districts, the Establishments of which have been
recently

N.

Administration must be reconsidered

16 Collectorships Revenue 5 Judgeships 30
6 Acting Judges

Non Commissioned officers
150 Rs

Sd Thos Hall
Jr. Sec.

R. 8

29 dune 1870

964

Revenue

No 91

Proceedings of the
Madras Government
Dated 29th June 1870.—

No 350 & 351.—

Revision of Village
Establishments in —
Trichinopoly District.—