

(1) Number of Pages 70
(2) Date of repair 23. 3. 68
(3) Initials of the Referencer 27. 4. 68

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

1697

Press
Mis.

Dated 26. 11. 1875 196 .

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th November 1875.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 299. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1875,
No. 2,414.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member,
Revenue Board, in charge of the Settlement Department, to H. E.
STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras,
17th July 1875, No. 1,470-41:—

As requested in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,232, dated 10th current, I have
the honor to submit a scheme for the re-organization of the Village Establishments
of a taluq of the Tinnevelly District.

2. I have selected the Tenkasi Taluq which has been already reported on in
the enclosure of Board's Proceedings, No. 2,362, dated 24th August 1874. The
Government, however, in Proceedings, No. 710, dated 11th May 1875, call for a
revised report, and this I am able to furnish. The concluding paragraph of these
Proceedings requires that the absolute suppression of the Kavali system, with its
heavy exactions in Tinnevelly, must be a condition precedent to the introduction
of any new scheme of Village Establishments and the imposition of the cess in that
district; it may be, therefore, that the introduction of this scheme is impracticable
at present, as the abolition of the Kavali system must be a work of time; but, as I
have had long acquaintance with the Tenkasi Taluq, and am about to leave the
country on furlough, I submit this scheme for application now or hereafter as
may be determined by Government.

3. The Kavali system, however it may have originated, has resolved itself
into a matter of private contract. Certain individuals of the Maravar caste, locally
styled Kavalgars, who in very few instances receive any Government fees, under-
take to watch the crops and keep off thieves from the villages, in consideration of
private fees paid by the agriculturalists in grain at harvest time and by the non-
agriculturalists in money; these fees when totalled up amount to a considerable
sum, perhaps an average of a rupee on each puttah, or Rupees 1,20,000, the Non-
agriculturalists, Inamdars, Zemindari ryots, &c., paying about a lakh more, in all
upwards of two lakhs of rupees per annum. As each puttah in Tinnevelly, how-
ever, averages 22 Rupees of assessment, this impost is not heavily felt, and the non-
resident landholders especially find it a great convenience to have their property
watched at a less cost than we propose to charge for the new Village Establish-
ment. The Kavalgars, moreover, are usually a numerous body, from four to forty
in each village, according to circumstances, and their services are found very useful
by the village officers as attendants, messengers, postmen, guides, bailiffs, escorts
of treasure, and even as village police. Their services are, in fact, indispensable
under present conditions, and it seems to me that the suppression of the Kavali
system must be subsequent and not precedent to the re-organization of the Village
Establishment. There is the more reason for this, as the Taliares and Vettiyaes of
the revised establishment that I propose to appoint must necessarily be Maravars,
and the entertainment of a large body of Kavalgars on Government pay would go
far to conciliate part of the tribe, and might somewhat reconcile the remainder to
the loss of fees which the ryots might then perhaps be persuaded to discontinue
to pay.

4. I imagine, however, that it would need an enactment to punish the payer, or prevent any private individual from receiving a reward for services rendered, and, even should the Government interfere in such matters, the timidity and need of the ryots would long induce them to make payments by stealth even at the risk of breaking the law. It is only, I think, by the continued exertions of individual officers taking up taluq by taluq, subsidizing the principal Kavalgars by enlisting them as Government Officers and contriving to make the people feel that the new Village Establishment, backed perhaps by a largely augmented police force, actually gives greater security to person and property than the present Kavali system, that the wishes of Government can be carried out, and then only, as I said before, subsequent and not precedent to the re-organization of the Village Establishments.

5. As far as Government is concerned, moreover, the Kavalgars that have no maniyams have long ago ceased to be officially recognized as public servants; their connection with the police was severed in 1868, and, during the nine years that I was Collector of Tinnevely, I refused to interfere in the appointment or dismissal of Kavalgars without maniyams, and continually endeavoured to impress on the people that such Kavalgars were private servants whose appointment or dismissal was optional with the masters they served; in spite of official non-recognition, however, expediency involved the continuance of the Kavalgars as the subordinates of the village officers, and they still run messages, summon the ryots, attach zuffed property, escort remittancés, and do all, or nearly all that is ever required of either Taliari or Vettiyan.

6. Again, the village service cess, which, in the Proceedings recorded above, the Government decline to impose till the Kavali system is suppressed, has actually been imposed and collected in Tenkasi and in another settled taluq of Tinnevely for two years past, and in Proceedings, No. 1,574, dated 18th November 1872, the Government authorized the imposition of this cess in each taluq of the district as settled. The people are thus paying in Tenkasi at all events, say 5 per cent. on their assessment as Kavali fees and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for a Village Establishment that has not as yet been appointed. As the service cess is being collected, it seems reasonable, I think, that the establishment that it is raised to pay should be appointed without loss of time irrespective of the Kavali system which, as I have endeavoured to show, may be dealt with to greater advantage after the appointment of the Village Establishment.

7. In clubbing the villages of the Tenkasi Taluq at settlement, I was guided by Board's Proceedings, No. 912, dated 2nd June 1873, and endeavoured to arrange for each clubbed village maintaining a separate establishment to be paid at certain fixed rates. This involved the merging of seventy-three old villages to form thirty-five* settlement villages, but of the thirty-eight villages that ceased to exist at settlement, twenty-five were uninhabited and five were officered by the Munsifs of the villages in which they were merged; there thus remained but eight inhabited villages with separate Munsifs that were actually merged at settlement, and four of these have been again brought on the list, and have here separate

* The forty villages forming the taluq are made up by the sub-division of two large villages and the inclusion of three villages from the Ambasamudram Taluq.

establishments proposed for them. The other four consisted of isolated patches of land interspersed in many villages; the inclusion of such patches in the villages in which they are situated precludes the possibility of allotting establishments to villages that have ceased to exist territorially.

8. The cess at one anna per rupee of land assessment amounts to Rs. 12,305, and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances to Rupees 5,305—total Rupees 17,610. I propose to spend Rupees 17,082. Of this sum, on an establishment of thirty-nine Curnams, forty-one Munsifs, twenty-seven Monigars, eighty-six Taliaris, seventy-nine Vettiyan, and sixteen Water-distributors. This establishment slightly differs from that proposed in my former scheme, and, as mentioned above, provides separate establishments for four villages omitted in that scheme; the cost of the former scheme was Rupees 78, less than that of the scheme now submitted.

9. The taluq is rich in assets; the village with the largest service cess, Kadiyannallur, pays Rupees 995 per annum, and, taking this as a standard, we can afford not only liberal maxima salaries, but a more liberal maximum establishment than in most districts.

10. The existing establishment, too, is considerable, viz., forty-four Munsifs, seventy-one Monigars, thirteen Natamgars, and forty-nine Curnams, and the careful consideration of the territorial area, geographical position, distribution of hamlets, conflicting interest, and occupation and caste of the inhabitants of each village induced me last year to select a comparatively larger body of Monigars than I have proposed for either Chingleput or Salem; but, with the most liberal selection, part of the existing establishment will have to be dismissed.

11. The importance and number of the irrigation works and the large area over which water has to be distributed in nearly every village necessitate the appointment of numerous nirkattis or water-distributors; the better regulation of sluices and the more economical and continuous distribution of water from them by the nirkatti is anxiously looked forward to by the villagers who in each instance have nominated a man.

12. The standard establishment needed by a village paying a cess of Rupees 995 is—

One Curnam...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
One Munsif ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Three Monigars	at 6 Rs.	...	...	...	...	18
Four Taliaris	at 4 ..	...	...	...	...	16
Four Vettiyan	at 4 ..	...	...	...	...	16
Two Water-distributors	at 3 ..	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...						81 per mensem.
						or 972 per annum.

13. I have graded the salaries higher than proposed for either Chingleput or Salem, not only on account of having considerable assets to dispose of, but partly because Tinnevely is a district where wages range higher than any-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
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where else in the Presidency and partly because it is politic to pay the Maravars well, and the superior officers must have their salaries raised in proportion.

14. Commencing from the north of the Taluq Kristnapuram—area 4,099 acres, population 2,133, revenue Rupees 6,546—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A half share in a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 1 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 410 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 227—total Rupees 637. A half share in a Curnam should receive 14-8-0 Rupees, a half share in a Munsif 9-8-0 Rupees, a Monegar 6 Rupees, two Taliaris 4 Rupees each, two Vettiyan 4 Rupees each, and a Water-distributor 3 Rupees—total Rupees 588 per annum.

There are twelve sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

15. Kangankulam—area 235 acres, population 467, revenue Rupees 523—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in the Kristnapuram Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 32 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 8—total Rs. 40. A half share in the Kristnapuram Curnam will receive 8 annas, the half share in the Munsif 8 annas, and the Taliari Rupees 2-4-0—total Rupees 39 per annum.

The assets are so small that the cost of establishment has mainly to be borne by Kristnapuram.

16. Kadiyanellur—area 4,625 acres, population 7,010, revenue Rs. 15,932—has three Curnams, a Munsif, five Monigars, and a Natamgar at present. The cess is Rupees 995 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 263—total Rupees 1,258. This village (No. 2 in the map) should have a full establishment paid at the maxima rates, viz:—

One Curnam...	...	Rs.
One Munsif ...	...	15
Three Monegars	...	10
Four Taliaris	at 6 Rs.	18
Four Vettiyan	at 4 "	16
Two Water-distributors	at 3 "	6
Total ...	81 per mensem.	
	or 972 per annum.	

17. Idukal—area 1,671 acres, population 700, revenue Rupees 2,888—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 3 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 181 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 27—total Rupees 208. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 2-8-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-8-0—total Rupees 204 per annum.

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18. Kasidarmam—area 949 acres, population 603, revenue Rupees 1,597—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif at present. A half share in the Idukal Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 99 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 15—total Rupees 114. A half share in a Curnam should receive 1 Rupee, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 114 per annum.

The assets are small, and hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Idukal.

19. Neduvayel—area 902 acres, population 584, revenue Rupees 4,901—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 4 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 307 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 96—total Rupees 403. A Curnam should receive Rs. 10, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 396 per annum.

20. Kodikurchi, including the uninhabited village of Begamlabah—area 785 acres, population 804, revenue Rupees 1,487—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 5 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 95 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 198. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6, a Munsif Rupees 4-8-0, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 198 per annum.

21. Vadakarei Kilpadagei, including the uninhabited village of Kristna Tevenpulli—area 4,801 acres, population 3,594, revenue Rupees 11,515—has two Curnams, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. This village (No. 6 in the map) can only afford a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettiyan, and a Nirkatti, as the cess is but Rupees 724 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 172—total Rupees 896. A Curnam should receive Rupees 15, a Munsif Rupees 10, two Monigars Rupees 6 each, four Taliaris Rupees 4 each, four Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 864 per annum.

There are seventeen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

22. Vadakaree Melpidagee—area 1,194 acres, population 0, revenue Rupees 4,835—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, a Taliari, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 7 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 302 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 91—total Rupees 393. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, a Taliari Rs. 4, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

23. Papulli, including the uninhabited villages of Streeneervasaengarpulli and Subbarowpulli and the petty inhabited villages of Kajeshwarapulli and Ayanperumalpulli now officered by the Paupully Munsif—area 946 acres, population 2,702, revenue Rupees 4,158—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 8 in the map) can afford, as the

cess is but Rupees 260 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 124—total Rupees 384. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

24. Nagojirowpulli—area 675 acres, population 575, revenue Rupees 752—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 47 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 51—total Rupees 98. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 4, and a Taliari Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 96 per annum.

25. Kanakapillai Valasai—area 3,628 acres, population 1,893, revenue Rupees 4,151—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 9 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 260 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 128—total Rupees 388. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

26. Periyapillai Valasai—area 1,168 acres, population 476, revenue Rupees 1,177—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 10 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 77 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 40—total Rupees 117. A Curnam should receive Rupees 4-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 117 per annum.

27. Kuttakal Valasai—area 2,617 acres, population 1,276, revenue Rupees 5,096—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 11 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 320 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 130—total Rupees 450. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rs. 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0—total Rs. 438 per annum.

There are ten sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4 square miles.

28. Piranur, including the uninhabited village of Avarantarei—area 594 acres, population 976, revenue Rupees 2,278—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 12 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 144 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 80—total Rupees 224. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 222 per annum.

29. Nagalkadu, including the uninhabited village of Kalakundi—area 700 acres, population 0, revenue Rupees 2,289—has a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 13

in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 143 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 54—total Rupees 197. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 192 per annum.

30. Ilanji—area 3,371 acres, population 2,210, revenue Rupees 10,671—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 14 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 668 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 207—total Rupees 875. A Curnam should receive Rupees 15, a Munsif Rupees 10, two Monigars Rupees 6 each, four Taliaris Rupees 4 each, four Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, one Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 864 per annum.

There are thirteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of 5 square miles.

31. Courtallum, including the uninhabited villages of Vadakatasureikulam, Terkatamareikulam, Kallikulam, Pettaikulam, and Sundapet—area 1,823 acres, population 951, revenue Rupees 5,563—has a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 15 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 348 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 93—total Rupees 441. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 432 per annum.

There are thirteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 3 square miles.

32. Melagaram, including the uninhabited villages of Melakattagudi, Pasupadaperi, Kandakondan Manikam, Vadaku Sataneri, and Odai Kangiyam—area 1,895 acres, population 1,905, revenue Rupees 6,174—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 16 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 387 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 76—total Rupees 463. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 438 per annum.

There are nineteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 3 square miles.

33. Aiyaraperry—area 1,965 acres, population 200, revenue Rupees 5,614—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 17 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 351 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 90—total Rupees 441. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 432 per annum.

34. Madalamparci, including uninhabited village of Kattu Vetarankulam and the petty village of Naraveri with six inhabitants—area 2,591 acres, population 525, revenue Rupees 4,099—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 18 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 256 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 155—total Rupees 411. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 408 per annum.

There are eleven sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4 square miles.

35. Pattapat—area 539 acres, population 583, revenue Rupees 2,444—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 19 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 153 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 85—total Rupees 238. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 4, and a Vettiyan Rupees 4 per mensem—total Rupees 234 per annum.

36. Tenkasi—area 3,799 acres, population 11,554, revenue Rupees 7,708—has three Curnams, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 20 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 485 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 198—total Rupees 683. A Curnam should receive Rupees 12, a Munsif Rupees 10, a Monigar Rupees 6, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 660 per annum.

There are sixteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4½ square miles.

37. Kilapuliyur—area 2,447 acres, population 1,263, revenue Rupees 6,659—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 21 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 416 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 96—total Rupees 512. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 8, a Monigar Rupees 6, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 504 per annum.

38. Milapuliyur—area 175 acres, population 1,190, revenue Rupees 2,022—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 126 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 64—total Rupees 190. A half share in the Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Taliari Rupees 4, and a Vettiyan Rupees 4 per mensem—total Rupees 180 per annum.

The assets are small, hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Kilapuliyur.

39. Gunaramanallur—area 2,771 acres, population 2,311, revenue Rupees 5,317—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 22 in the

map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 333 and resumed maniyams and ready money allowances Rupees 128—total Rupees 461. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 456 per annum.

40. Tippanampatti—area 4,664 acres, population 270, revenue Rs. 6,530—has a Curnam, three Munsifs, two Monigars, and two Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, and three Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 23 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 409 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 148—total Rupees 557. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 552 per annum.

41. Avadiyanur—area 2,537 acres, population 3,250, revenue Rupees 3,311—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 24 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 208 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowance Rupees 112—total Rupees 320. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7-8-0, Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 318 per annum.

42. Kulasegarapatti—area 5,602, population 2,800, revenue Rupees 4,921—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 25 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 309 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 0—total Rupees 309. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5-8-0, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 306 per annum.

43. Pattakurichi—area 1,770 acres, population 670, revenue Rupees 3,597—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and a Vettivan are all that this village (No. 26 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 225 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 328. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 324 per annum.

44. Sundarapandeyapuram, including the small inhabited village of Tattankulam now officered by the Tiruchatambalam Munsif—area 1,990 acres, population 2,709, revenue Rupees 5,541—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vetteyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 27 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 347 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rs. 150—total Rupees 497. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 492 per annum.

45. Surandai—area 5,554 acres, population 2,880, revenue Rupees 6,041—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 28 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rs. 398

and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 139—total Rs. 537. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, three Vettiyans Rupees 3-8-0 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 534 per annum.

46. Kurungavanam—area 463 acres, population 603, revenue Rupees 1,287—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in the Surandai Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is

The assets are small, hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Surandai. but Rupees 80 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupee 1—total Rupees 81. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 3-8-0, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per annum—total Rupees 78 per annum.

nam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 3-8-0, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 78 per annum.

47. Tiruchatambalam—area 527 acres, population 311, revenue Rs. 2,041—has a Curnam and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 29 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 132 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 55—total Rupees 187. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 186 per annum.

48. Melapavur—area 2,168 acres, population 1,776, revenue Rupees 8,158—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 30 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 510 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 115—total Rupees 625. A Curnam should receive Rupees 12, a Munsif Rupees 8, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 624 per annum.

49. Kilapavur, including

49. Kilapavur, including the small uninhabited villages of Utamaleipulli, Nadavakurichipulli, and Dalavai Mudaliyarpannei now officered by the Munsif of Kilapanur—area 5,151 acres, population 3,388, revenue Rupees 9,230—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and four Monigars at present. This village (No. 31 in the map) can afford a full establishment paid at mixima rates, viz:—

1	Curnam								Rs.
1	Munsif... ..								15
3	Monigars, at Rupees 6								10
4	Taliaris, at " 4								18
4	Vettiyans, at " 4								16
2	Water-distributors, at Rupees 3								6
									<hr/>
Total ...									81

per mensem, or Rupees, 972 per annum, as the cess is Rupees 578 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 467—total Rupees 1,045.

50. Pulankulam—area 3,418 acres, population 1,461, revenue Rupees 2,767—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 32 in the map) can afford,

as the cess is but Rupees 173 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 295—total Rupees 468. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyaans Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

51. Andipatti—area 1,558 acres, population 740, revenue Rupees 776—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 33 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 49 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 0—total Rupees 49. A Curnam should receive Rupees 5, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 120 per annum. This village will need aiding from the General Fund to the extent of Rupees 71.

52. Alankulam—area 3,014 acres, population 1,843, revenue Rupees 1,923—has a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, and three Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 34 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 121 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 278—total Rupees 399. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 396 per annum.

53. Mayamankurichi—area 3,636 acres, population 1,705, revenue Rs. 2,614—has a Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, and three Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 35 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 165 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 42—total Rupees 207. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 204 per annum.

54. Nettur—area 1,929 acres, population 1,261, revenue Rupees 3,603—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyans are all that this village (No. 36 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 225 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 328. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyans Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 324 per annum.

55. Aiyankulam—area 989 acres, population 428, revenue Rupees 616—has a half share in a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 37 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 39 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 6—total Rupees 45. A Curnam should receive Rupees 5, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 120 per annum. This village will require aiding from the General Fund to the extent of Rupees 75.

56. Sivalarkulam, including the uninhabited village of Pallikurichi now officered by the Munsif of Sivalarkulam—area 6,260 acres, population 2,223, revenue Rupees 3,663—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 38 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 230 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 232—total Rupees 462. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

57. Marandai—area 8,002 acres, population 1,200, revenue Rupees 3,000—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiars are all that this village (No. 39 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 188 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 258—total Rupees 446. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiars Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

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58. The following statement exhibits the present and proposed establishment for these villages:—

Designation.	FORMER ESTABLISHMENT.		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.		
	Number.	Emoluments.	Number.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
Curnams	...	...	5	RS. A. P. 15 0 0	900
	...	...	2	12 0 0	288
	...	...	14	10 0 0	1,680
	...	...	1	9 8 0	114
	...	...	3	9 0 0	324
	...	...	4	8 0 0	384
	...	...	2	7 8 0	180
	...	...	2	7 0 0	168
	...	...	1	6 8 0	78
	...	...	2	6 0 0	144
Total ...	49	...	39	5 0 0	120
	...	...	1	4 8 0	54
Munsifs	...	...	...	...	4,434
	...	...	6	10 0 0	720
	...	...	2	8 0 0	192
	...	...	12	7 0 0	1,008
	...	...	6	6 0 0	432
	...	...	1	5 8 0	66
	...	...	6	5 0 0	360
	...	...	1	4 8 0	54
	...	...	5	4 0 0	240
	...	...	1	3 8 0	42
Total ...	44	...	3	3 0 0	108
	...	...	41	...	3,222
Monigars	...	...	13	6 0 0	936
	...	...	13	5 0 0	780
	...	...	1	2 4 0	27
	...	...	...	...	1,743
Taliaris	...	...	49	4 0 0	2,352
	...	...	11	3 8 0	462
	...	...	19	3 0 0	684
	...	...	1	2 8 0	30
	...	...	3	2 4 0	81
	...	...	3	2 0 0	72
Vettians	...	...	86	...	3,681
	...	...	47	4 0 0	2,256
	...	...	11	3 8 0	462
	...	...	18	3 0 0	648
Nirkattis	...	...	1	2 8 0	30
	...	...	2	2 4 0	54
Nattams...	...	...	79	...	3,450
	...	...	12	3 0 0	432
Grand Total ...	11	...	4	2 8 0	120
	176	5,305	288	...	17,082

59. Since the completion of this report, G. O., No. 991, dated 2nd July 1875, has been received; it will be seen that seventy-one Taliaris have been provided as local Constables in forty-five villages.

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ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement showing the several Establishments of Curnams, Munsifs, Taliaris, Vetties, and Nirkattis, proposed with Assets and Expenditure for forty-four Villages of the Tenkasi Taluq of the Tinnevely District.

Curnam's Charge.	Village.	Total Assets.	PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.					
			Curnams.			Munsifs.		
			Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost	Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kristnapuram.....	RS. A. P. 637 0 0	1/2	RS. A. P. 14 8 0	RS. A. P. 174 0 0	1/2	RS. A. P. 9 8 0	RS. A. P. 114 0 0
	Kangankulam.....	40 0 0	1/2	0 8 0	6 0 0	1/2	0 8 0	6 0 0
	Total ...	677 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
2	Kadayanallur	1,258 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
3	Idaikal	208 0 0	1/2	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Kasidarmam	114 0 0	1/2	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	322 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	2	...	108 0 0
4	Neduvayal	403 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
5	Kodikurichi	198 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0
6	Vadagarai Kilpidagai ...	896 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
7	Do. Melapidagai..	393 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
8	Panpalli	334 0 0	1/2	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
	Nagojirowpalli	98 0 0	1/2	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	432 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	120 0 0
9	Kanakapillai Valasai...	388 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
10	Perryapillai Valasai	117 0 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
11	Kutukal Valasai	450 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
12	Piranur	224 0 0	1	7 8 0	90 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
13	Nagalkadu	197 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
14	Ilanji	875 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
15	Courtallam	441 0 0	1	9 8 0	114 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
16	Melangaram	463 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
17	Ayiraperi	441 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
18	Madalamparai	411 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
19	Pattapat	238 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
20	Tenkasi	683 0 0	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
21	Kil Poliyur	512 0 0	1/2	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0
	Mel Poliyur.....	190 0 0	1/2	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
	Total ...	702 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	168 0 0
22	Gannarama Nallur	461 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
23	Tippanampatti	557 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
24	Avadayanur	320 0 0	1	7 8 0	90 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
25	Kulasikurapatti	309 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
26	Pattakurichi	328 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
27	Sundarapandiya Puram .	497 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
28	Surandai	537 0 0	1/2	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Kurangavannam	81 0 0	1/2	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	3 8 0	42 0 0
	Total ...	618 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	126 0 0
29	Tiru Chittambalam	187 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
30	Melapavar	625 0 0	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0
31	Kilapavur	1,045 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
32	Pulankulam	468 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
33	Andipatti	49 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
34	Alankulam	399 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
35	Mayamankurichi	207 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
36	Nettur	323 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
37	Ayjanarkulam	45 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
38	Sivalarkulam	462 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
39	Marandai.....	446 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
Total ...		17,610 0 0	39	...	4,434 0 0	41	...	3,222 0 0

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Statement showing the several Establishments of Curnums, Munsifs, Taliaries.

Curnam's Charge.	Village.	PROPOSED					
		Monigars.			Taliaries.		
		Num- ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.	Num- ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kristnapuram.....	1	RS. A. P. 6 0 0	RS. A. P. 72 0 0	2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	RS. A. P. 96 0 0
	Kangankulam.....	1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	99 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
2	Kadayanallur.....	3	6 0 0	216 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
3	Idaikal.....	...	...	...	1	2 8 0	30 0 0
	Kasidarmam.....	...	...	...	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
	Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	57 0 0
4	Neduvayal.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
5	Kodikurichi.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
6	Vadagarai Kilpidagai.....	2	6 0 0	144 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
7	Do. Melepidagai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
8	Paupuli.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
	Nagojirowpalli.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
	Total ...	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	3 0 0	108 0 0
9	Kanakapillai Valasai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
10	Perryapillai Valasai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
11	Kuttukal Valasai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
12	Piranur.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
13	Nagalkadu.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
14	Ilanji.....	2	6 0 0	144 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
15	Courtallam.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
16	Melangaram.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
17	Ayiraperi.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
18	Madalamparai.....	...	...	...	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
19	Pattapat.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
20	Tenkasi.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
21	Kil Puliyur.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
	Mel Puliyur.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
22	Gonarama Nallur.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
23	Tippanamatti.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
24	Avadayanur.....	...	...	...	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
25	Kulasikarapatti.....	...	...	...	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
26	Pattakurichi.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
27	Sundarapandiya Puram.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
28	Surandai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	3 8 0	136 0 0
	Kurangavanam.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
	Total ...	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	4	...	150 0 0
29	Tiru Chittambalam.....	1	...	...	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
30	Melapavur.....	...	...	...	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
31	Kilapavur.....	...	...	...	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
32	Pulankulam.....	3	6 0 0	216 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
33	Andipatti.....	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
34	Alankulam.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
35	Mayamankurichi.....	...	...	...	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
36	Nettur.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
37	Ayajakulam.....	...	...	...	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
38	Sivalarkulam.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
39	Marandai.....	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
	Total ...	27	1,743 0 0	86	...	...	3,681 0 0

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Vetties, and Nirkattis, proposed with Assets and Expenditure, &c.—(Concluded.)

EXPENDITURE.—(Concluded.)													
Vetties.			Nirkattis.			Annual Costs.		Savings.		Remarks			
Num- ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.	Num- ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23		24			
2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	RS. A. P. 96 0 0	1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	RS. A. P. 36 0 0	RS. A. P. 588 0 0	RS. A. P. 39 0 0	RS. A. P. 49 0 0	RS. A. P. 1 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	627 0 0		50 0 0					
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0	972 0 0		286 0 0					
1	2 8 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	204 0 0		4 0 0					
1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	114 0 0		...					
2	...	57 0 0	...	...	...	318 0 0		4 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	396 0 0		7 0 0					
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	198 0 0		...					
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	864 0 0		32 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0		9 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0		2 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	480 0 0		2 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0		4 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	438 0 0		12 0 0					
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	222 0 0		2 0 0					
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	192 0 0		5 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	864 0 0		11 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	432 0 0		9 0 0					
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	438 0 0		25 0 0					
1	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	432 0 0		9 0 0					
1	4 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	408 0 0		3 0 0					
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	234 0 0		4 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	660 0 0		23 0 0					
1	4 0 0	48 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	504 0 0		8 0 0					
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	180 0 0		10 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	634 0 0		18 0 0					
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	...	456 0 0		5 0 0					
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	552 0 0		5 0 0					
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	318 0 0		2 0 0					
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	306 0 0		3 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	824 0 0		4 0 0					
3	3 8 0	126 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	492 0 0		5 0 0					
3	3 8 0	126 0 0	...	...	...	534 0 0		3 0 0					
3	3 8 0	126 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	78 0 0		3 0 0					
1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	612 0 0		6 0 0					
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	186 0 0		1 0 0					
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0	624 0 0		1 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	972 0 0		73 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	444 0 0		24 0 0					
1	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0		...					
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	396 0 0		3 0 0					
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	204 0 0		3 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	824 0 0		4 0 0					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0		...					
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	444 0 0		18 0 0					
79	3,450 0 0	16	...	562 0 0	17,082 0 0	528 0 0		2 0 0					

Assets overpent by Rupees 71.

Assets overpent by Rupees 76.

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue,
in charge of Settlement Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Sketch Map.

In this letter, Mr. Puckle submits a revised scheme for the organization of the Village Establishments in the Tenkasi Taluq in Tinnevely in lieu of that laid before Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1874, No. 2,362, and returned with G. O., dated 11th May 1875, No. 710.

2. In that order Government declared that the absolute suppression of the Kavali system must form a condition precedent to the introduction of any new scheme; and Mr. Puckle addresses himself first to this subject. With all that he has written upon it the Board fully concur. He shows that the Kavalgars are entirely private servants of the body of ryots; that the institution has been persistently discouraged by Government Officers; that the only measure which could be taken to suppress it would be the enactment of a penal law which would, however, be almost inoperative, owing to the timidity of the ryots and the force of custom; that the best way of getting rid of it is the organization of an efficient village police, salaried by Government and selected from the Maraver tribe who now furnish the Kavalgars; and consequently that the suppression of the Kavali system, which must be a work of time, must follow, not precede, the re-organization of the Village Establishment. The voluntary payments to the Kavalgars amount to a tax of about $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the assessments; but the Kavali system undoubtedly guarantees considerable security of property. The only way is to undermine it by making it unnecessary on the provision of an efficient village police and by dividing the Maraver class by converting some of them into Government servants. The payments are, in fact, a subsidy to the criminal classes; but any sudden measures to stop them would result in an immediate increase of crime, and to be successful must involve almost the eradication of the tribe. In framing his revised proposals, Mr. Puckle seems to have kept these principles in view, and has provided eighty-six Taliaris in lieu of fifty-three, every village having at least one.

3. Explanation is now furnished regarding the proposed grouping of villages. Of the seventy-three old villages merged to form thirty-five new villages in the original scheme, twenty-five were uninhabited, and five were under the same Village Officers as those with which they were merged. Of the remaining eight old villages, four have now been separated, and the other four* consisted of isolated patches of land. The scheme thus follows as closely as is possible the original village distribution as required by Government. The 130 villages mentioned in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1874, No. 2,362, were made up by repetition of the names of certain of the seventy-three villages, detached portions transferred to other villages being counted each as a village. The new scheme affects thirty-nine villages. Kasidharmam now grouped with Idaikal was treated as a separate village in the former report; and the number of villages was, therefore, given as forty.

* Kangankulam. Nagojirowpalli.
Kasidharmam. Kurungavanam.

4. The assets are as follow:—

	RS.
Village cess	12,305
Resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances.	5,305
Total ..	17,610

In the former report they were given as Rupees 12,624. Mr. Puckle was asked to report whether there were any Village Service Inams five-eighths of the assessment on which would go to the Village Service Fund; and from his now speaking of resumed maniyams, though he does not further notice the subject, the Board presume that this item has been included. The Collector will report on the point and give particulars of the sum of Rupees 5,305 taken credit for as above.

5. In devising his scheme of establishments, Mr. Puckle has proceeded on the same principles as in those for portions of Chingleput and Salem now before Government. The village with the largest cess has been selected and provided with a Curnam, Munsif, three Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettians, and two Nirgantis, on liberal salaries, but on the aggregate within the cess proceeds. Mr. Puckle shows, however, good reasons for these maximum salaries and for the scale of establishment, and the Board recommend that they be approved as the maximum rates. The particulars of the proposed establishment are succinctly given in the statement at paragraph 58 of Mr. Puckle's report. Ten Curnams, three Munsifs, forty-five Monigars, and eleven Nottagars are abolished; but the great reduction in the number of Monigars or Mirasidars was unavoidable, and detailed reasons in each case are given in the report on the original scheme. Nine more Monigars have been reduced, but thirty-three Taliaris and three Vettians have been added. The Board approve the proposed scheme, the cost of which is Rupees 17,082 per annum, or Rupees 528 less than the assets. Owing to the method pursued, the cess proceeds are necessarily less than the outlay in every village, except the standard one, and then the surplus is estimated at Rupees 23 per annum only.

6. According to the Special Fund Report, the cess has been levied in the taluqs of Tinnevely and Tenkasi since the introduction of the new settlement, but the salaries have not been paid, pending orders of Government on the scheme. The Collector will report on this subject, and will state what surplus is now in hand in each of these villages, and whether the new establishments have been organized. If the surplus is of considerable amount, it will be necessary to decide what should be done with it. Probably it might be utilized in the erection of village chavadies as in Kurnool.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 300.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The present proposals of Mr. Puckle and the Board of Revenue fail to fulfil the unanimous resolution of the late Government, dated 11th May 1875, No. 710, arrived at after a careful discussion, in the course of which each of the Civil Members of the Government fully recorded his views in a Minute. I must adhere to that resolution, for the rejected proposals are practically resubmitted with, as it appears to me, additional objectionable features.

2. For the first time in its long evil history has the *Kāvali* institution been justified by a local officer and its continuance—with its terrible administrative and financial burden—has been complacently contemplated. The Collector “finds a private contract” in what its experienced historians have, since the commencement of the century, sternly and truthfully characterised as *black-mail*. The Kavilgars are, we are told, “very useful” to the village officers, “in fact, indispensable under present conditions.” The Collector expects to conciliate part of the tribe by opening to a large body of them a new source of emolument under the Act and possibly to “somewhat reconcile the remainder to the loss of fees which the ryots might then” (*N.B.—After some protracted experience of double taxation!*) “perhaps be persuaded to discontinue to pay.” But paragraph 4, with its suggestion of penal law and “largely augmented Police Force” to “back” the new village establishment is a somewhat sarcastic comment on the proposals before us and their prospect of success. And I admit that I read with regret that the Collector has been, as it were, washing his hands of the evils which others have sought to restrain, by leaving the people to the tender mercies of their “private servants!” We do not in real State-craft cut gordian knots by shutting our eyes to facts (paragraph 6). Such expectations never are realized, and evils are, as a rule, aggravated by leaps in the dark.

3. The Board fully concur with Mr. Puckle. They observe that the “subsidy to the criminal classes” which they quaintly term “voluntary payment to the Kavilgars, amounts to a tax of about five per cent. on the assessments” (*N.B.—A probable underestimate, which is perhaps doubled by the Moturfa, house-tax, tolls, and other items of exactions which are sternly levied on the people by these criminal classes*), “but,” they add, “the *Kāvali* system undoubtedly guarantees considerable security of property.” In this the Board are not altogether wrong, but they propose to establish a concurrent local service—practically for State purposes alone—at a largely increased cost to the people and additional taxation, and leave the rest—with existing burdens—to chance and conjecture as to results. If existing conditions are so satisfactory why meddle and double the burden of Establishment and taxation? But for this neither Collector nor Board are prepared.

4. Comment is needless, for I submit that the law solves the question and enforces the resolution of Government already come to.

5. I submit that the position sought to be taken in support of the introduction of a new service and new taxation, viz., that the Kavilgars of Tinnevely are “entirely private servants of the body of ryots,” that their grain fees and other exactions, amounting to several lakhs of rupees a year, “resolve themselves into a matter of private contract,” traverses alike the principle of ancient Hindu Police administration, and the history and facts of the system so long rooted in the country. The Kavilgars are the ancient and present Municipal and local Police of the country; the fees, contributions, and allowances which they levy are Village Police fees and constitute the very exactions against which the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV. of 1864 are specially directed. The absolute cessation of all such exactions is the condition precedent of the application of the law under which it is proposed to introduce this change.

6. I fear therefore that the course proposed by the Board and Collector is not in accordance with the law as already decided by Government, and the collection of the new cess already, as I gather, imposed without sanction must cease forthwith unless a remedy can be provided.

7. A taxation law must be strictly interpreted, for the Village Service Cess Act will carry additional taxation to the extent of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees a year throughout the country; and under the circumstances without, as it appears to me, the prospect of relief to the people either as regards the number of their self-imposed local watch or the burdens of their exactions. Indeed, both are, as I have already remarked, almost justified by the Board and Collector. Nor have we any guarantee that the liberal incorporation of the Kavilgars in the new establishment will operate otherwise than to enable the State Kavilgars to participate in the new taxation without relinquishing their share of the continued black-mail levied by the fraternity to which they belong.

8. One point strikes me with regard to these changes, though it is not material while the legal objection bars the whole thing. It is this:—Shall we find the Kavilgars conform to the novel village system? They never have been subject to the Potails, but they look to their own Head Kavilgars—will they practically subject themselves under the new system to the proposed introduction?

9. In short, the legal position requires—and most properly insists—that there shall be one village service and one only, and that if the Act be employed there shall be but one burden—that which the Act carries—only. The proposals must therefore be absolutely rejected except under the condition which the law imposes and the Government Order dated 11th May enforces.

10. However, I do not consider the thing hopeless or the Government impotent to grapple with this shameful evil. I do not consider that continued “subsidies to the criminal classes” are imperative, or that “any sudden measures to stop them would result in an immediate increase of crime and to be successful must involve almost the eradication of the tribe.” (Board’s Proceedings, paragraph 2).

11. We grappled with the same evil half a century ago in Madura and Trichinopoly (the condition of the town is special) and in other districts, and we are strong enough, I believe, to do so in Tinnevely now. The object is well worth some temporary risk—small and rapidly decreasing I believe,—I would therefore fearlessly and firmly accept the proposals before Government and declare the Act IV. of 1865 in operation within the area affected by them—and any other taluqs for which schemes of the same character may be submitted from time to time—subject to the condition that the local and village officers and Constabulary exert themselves to enforce the law in right earnest, to stamp out the evil, and to cause all lawless exactions to cease absolutely within the shortest possible period. It must be distinctly notified that the levy or demand of past Kavilgar fees is no longer legal. Law-breakers must be vigorously hunted up by the executive and the provisions of the Penal Code strictly enforced. The new village officers must be made to understand that their salaries payable out of the village service cess will become forfeit and the operation of the Act withdrawn if the *Kāvali* exactions still continue. This course if vigorously worked out by the Collector and his officers and applied in the same manner with respect to the village officers themselves, will interest the latter in the movement in a way that we can hardly hope for by any other course. The posts of the village officers (Munsif and Curnam) are so prized that we can make these powerful officers throughout the district active agents for suppression of the black-mail by the Maraver caste, by insisting on this result as an essential condition to their retention of office.

12. No other course is legal. The thing is feasible, and the agency will be abundant, and the risk is not unreasonable under the circumstances. Firm action of Government in this matter will, I believe, be responded to by the oppressed and intelligent throughout the country.

29th October 1875.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 301.

ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1875, No. 1,697.

Miscellaneous.

THE Governor in Council has read Mr. Puckle’s report with attention, and considers that the law requires that the suppression of the *Kāvali* system in Tinnevely shall proceed simultaneously with the reorganization of the village establishment, and the introduction of Act IV. of 1864, which will now take effect in the taluqs reported on. With an efficient system of village watchmen, supervised by well-paid village headmen, the ryots, at whose cost it exists, will very soon cease to tolerate exactions which under this law become criminal offences. In the meantime any attempt at extortion under the color of recovering *Kāvali* fees must, on the inauguration of the new system, be followed by

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th November 1875.

swift and exemplary punishment, and the special vigilance of the local Magistracy of all grades will be directed to this matter.

* Kadiyanellur.
Kulasagarapatti.
Kurungavanum.

2. It is observed that in three villages* the whole cess levied is not expended where it is raised, as required by law. This should be remedied.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The present proposals of Mr. Puckle and the Board of Revenue fail to fulfil the unanimous resolution of the late Government, dated 11th May 1875, No. 710, arrived at after a careful discussion, in the course of which each of the Civil Members of the Government fully recorded his views in a Minute. I must adhere to that resolution, for the rejected proposals are practically resubmitted with, as it appears to me, additional objectionable features.

2. For the first time in its long evil history has the *Kavali* institution been justified by a local officer and its continuance—with its terrible administrative and financial burden—has been complacently contemplated. The Collector "finds a private contract" in what its experienced historians have, since the commencement of the century, sternly and truthfully characterised as *black-mail*. The Kavilgars are, we are told, "very useful" to the village officers, "in fact, indispensable under present conditions." The Collector expects to conciliate part of the tribe by opening to a large body of them a new source of emolument under the Act and possibly to "somewhat reconcile the remainder to the loss of fees which the ryots might then" (N.B.—After some protracted experience of double taxation!) "perhaps be persuaded to discontinue to pay." But paragraph 4, with its suggestion of penal law and "largely augmented Police Force" to "back" the new village establishment is a somewhat sarcastic comment on the proposals before us and their prospect of success. And I admit that I read with regret that the Collector has been, as it were, washing his hands of the evils which others have sought to restrain, by leaving the people to the tender mercies of their "private servants!" We do not in real State-craft cut gordian knots by shutting our eyes to facts (paragraph 6). Such expectations never are realized, and evils are, as a rule, aggravated by leaps in the dark.

3. The Board fully concur with Mr. Puckle. They observe that the "subsidy to the criminal classes" which they quaintly term "voluntary payment to the Kavilgars, amounts to a tax of about five per cent. on the assessments" (N.B.—A probable underestimate, which is perhaps doubled by the *Moturfa*, house-tax, tolls, and other items of exactions which are sternly levied on the people by these criminal classes), "but," they add, "the *Kavali* system undoubtedly guarantees considerable security of property." In this the Board are not altogether wrong, but they propose to establish a concurrent local service—practically for State purposes alone—at a largely increased cost to the people and additional taxation, and leave the rest—with existing burdens—to chance and conjecture as to results. *If existing conditions are so bad*

4. Comment is needless. I submit that the law solves the question and enforces the resolution of Government already come to.

5. I submit that the position sought to be taken in support of the introduction of a new service and new taxation, viz., that the Kavilgars of Tinnevely are "entirely private servants of the body of ryots," that their grain fees and other exactions, amounting to several lakhs of rupees a year, "resolve themselves into a matter of private contract," traverses alike the principle of ancient Hindu Police administration, and the history and facts of the system so long rooted in the country. The Kavilgars are the ancient and present Municipal and local Police of the country; the fees, contributions, and allowances which they levy are Village Police fees and constitute the very exactions against which the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV. of 1864 are specially directed. The absolute cessation of all such exactions is the condition precedent of the application of the law under which it is proposed to introduce this change.

6. I fear therefore that the course proposed by the Board and Collector is not in accordance with the law as already decided by Government, and the collection of the cess already imposed must, I submit, cease forthwith unless a remedy can be provided.

7. A taxation law must be strictly interpreted, for the Village Service Cess Act will carry additional taxation to the extent of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees a year throughout the country; and under the circumstances without, as it appears to me, the prospect of relief to the people either as regards the number of their self-imposed local watch or the burdens of their exactions. Indeed, both are, as I have already remarked, almost justified by the Board and Collector. Nor have we any guarantee that the liberal incorporation of the Kavilgars in the new establishment will operate otherwise than to enable the State Kavilgars to participate in the new taxation without relinquishing their share of the continued black-mail levied by the fraternity to which they belong.

without sanction

as I gather

factory why meddle & add double the burden of
Police establishment and lay a tax on it for this new
Collector or Board are tried

12
8. One point strikes me with regard to these changes, though it is not material while the legal objection bars the whole thing. It is this:—Shall we find the Kavilgars conform to the novel village system? They never have been subject to the Potails, but they look to their own Head Kavilgars—will they practically subject themselves under the new system to the proposed introduction?

9. In short, the legal position requires—and most properly insists—that there shall be one village service and one only, and that if the Act be employed there shall be but one burden—that which the Act carries—only. The proposals must therefore be absolutely rejected except under the condition which the law imposes and the Government Order dated 11th May enforces.

10. However, I do not consider the thing hopeless or the Government impotent to grapple with this shameful evil. I do not consider that continued “subsidies to the criminal classes” are imperative, or that “any sudden measures to stop them would result in an immediate increase of crime and to be successful must involve almost the eradication of the tribe.” (Board’s Proceedings, paragraph 2).

11. We grappled with the same evil half a century ago in Madura and Trichinopoly (the condition of the town is special) and in other districts, and we are strong enough, I believe, to do so in Tinnevely now. The object is well worth some temporary risk—small and rapidly decreasing I believe,—I would therefore fearlessly and firmly accept the proposals before Government and declare the Act IV. of 1865 in operation within the area affected by them—and any other taluqs for which schemes of the same character may be submitted from time to time—subject to the condition that the local and village officers and Constabulary exert themselves to enforce the law in right earnest, to stamp out the evil, and to cause all lawless exactions to cease absolutely within the shortest possible period. It must be distinctly notified that the levy or demand of past Kavilgar fees is no longer legal. Law-breakers must be vigorously hunted up by the executive and the provisions of the Penal Code strictly enforced. The new village officers must be made to understand that their salaries payable out of the village service cess will become forfeit and the operation of the Act withdrawn if the Kaval exactions still continue. This course if vigorously worked out by the Collector and his officers and applied in the same manner with respect to the village officers themselves, will interest the latter in the movement in a way that we can hardly hope for by any other course. The posts of the village officers (Munsif and Curnam) are so prized that we can make these powerful officers throughout the district active agents for suppression of the black-mail by the Maraver caste, by insisting on this result as an essential condition to their retention of office.

12. No other course is legal. The thing is feasible and the agency will be abundant, and the exaggerated risk is not unreasonable under the circumstances. Firm action of Government in this matter will, I believe, be responded to by the oppressed and intelligent throughout the country.

29th October 1875.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

No. 2,414.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 26th August 1875.

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Acting Third Member, Revenue Board, in charge of the Settlement Department, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 17th July 1875, No. 1,470-41:—

As requested in Board's Proceedings, No. 6,232, dated 10th current, I have the honor to submit a scheme for the re-organization of the Village Establishments of a taluq of the Tinnevely District.

2. I have selected the Tenkasi Taluq which has been already reported on in the enclosure of Board's Proceedings, No. 2,362, dated 24th August 1874. The Government, however, in Proceedings, No. 710, dated 11th May 1875, call for a revised report, and this I am able to furnish. The concluding paragraph of these Proceedings requires that the absolute suppression of the Kavali system, with its heavy exactions in Tinnevely, must be a condition precedent to the introduction of any new scheme of Village Establishments and the imposition of the cess in that district; it may be, therefore, that the introduction of this scheme is impracticable at present, as the abolition of the Kavali system must be a work of time; but, as I have had long acquaintance with the Tenkasi Taluq, and am about to leave the country on furlough, I submit this scheme for application now or hereafter as may be determined by Government.

3. The Kavali system, however it may have originated, has resolved itself into a matter of private contract. Certain individuals of the Maravar caste, locally styled Kavalgars, who in very few instances receive any Government fees, undertake to watch the crops and keep off thieves from the villages, in consideration of private fees paid by the agriculturalists in grain at harvest time and by the non-agriculturalists in money; these fees when totalled up amount to a considerable sum, perhaps an average of a rupee on each puttah, or Rupees 1,20,000, the Non-agriculturalists, Inamdars, Zemindari ryots, &c., paying about a lakh more, in all upwards of two lakhs of rupees per annum. As each puttah in Tinnevely, however, averages 22 Rupees of assessment, this impost is not heavily felt, and the non-resident landholders especially find it a great convenience to have their property watched at a less cost than we propose to charge for the new Village Establishment. The Kavalgars, moreover, are usually a numerous body, from four to forty in each village, according to circumstances, and their services are found very useful by the village officers as attendants, messengers, postmen, guides, bailiffs, escorts of treasure, and even as village police. Their services are, in fact, indispensable under present conditions, and it seems to me that the suppression of the Kavali system must be subsequent and not precedent to the re-organization of the Village Establishment. There is the more reason for this, as the Taliaris and Vettiyan of the revised establishment that I propose to appoint must necessarily be Maravars, and the entertainment of a large body of Kavalgars on Government pay would go far to conciliate part of the tribe, and might somewhat reconcile the remainder to the loss of fees which the ryots might then perhaps be persuaded to discontinue to pay.

4. I imagine, however, that it would need an enactment to punish the payer, or prevent any private individual from receiving a reward for services rendered, and, even should the Government interfere in such matters, the timidity and need of the ryots would long induce them to make payments by stealth even at the risk of breaking the law. It is only, I think, by the continued exertions of individual officers taking up taluq by taluq, subsidizing the principal Kavalgars by enlisting them as Government Officers and contriving to make the people feel that the new Village Establishment, backed perhaps by a largely augmented police force, actually gives greater security to person and property than the present Kavali system, that the wishes of Government can be carried out, and then only, as I said before, subsequent and not precedent to the re-organization of the Village Establishments.

5. As far as Government is concerned, moreover, the Kavalgars that have no maniyams have long ago ceased to be officially recognized as public servants; their connection with the police was severed in 1868, and, during the nine years that I was Collector of Tinnevely, I refused to interfere in the appointment or dismissal of Kavalgars without maniyams, and continually endeavoured to impress on the people that such Kavalgars were private servants whose appointment or dismissal was optional with the masters they served; in spite of official non-recognition, however, expediency involved the continuance of the Kavalgars as the subordinates of the village officers, and they still run messages, summon the ryots, attach zuffed property, escort remittances, and do all, or nearly all that is ever required of either Taliari or Vettiyan.

6. Again, the village service cess, which, in the Proceedings recorded above, the Government decline to impose till the Kavali system is suppressed, has actually been imposed and collected in Tenkasi and in another settled taluq of Tinnevely for two years past, and in Proceedings, No. 1,574, dated 18th November 1872, the Government authorized the imposition of this cess in each taluq of the district as settled. The people are thus paying in Tenkasi at all events, say 5 per cent. on their assessment as Kavali fees and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for a Village Establishment that has not as yet been appointed. As the service cess is being collected, it seems reasonable, I think, that the establishment that it is raised to pay should be appointed without loss of time irrespective of the Kavali system which, as I have endeavoured to show, may be dealt with to greater advantage after the appointment of the Village Establishment.

7. In clubbing the villages of the Tenkasi Taluq at settlement, I was guided by Board's Proceedings, No. 912, dated 2nd June 1873, and endeavoured to arrange for each clubbed village maintaining a separate establishment to be paid at certain

* The forty villages forming the taluq are made up by the sub-division of two large villages and the inclusion of three villages from the Ambasamudram Taluq.

fixed rates. This involved the merging of seventy-three old villages to form thirty-five* settlement villages, but of the thirty-eight villages that ceased to exist at settlement, twenty-five were uninhabited and five were officered by the Munsifs of the villages in which they were merged; there thus remained but eight inhabited villages with separate Munsifs that were actually merged at settlement, and four of these have been again brought on the list, and have here separate

establishments proposed for them. The other four consisted of isolated patches of land interspersed in many villages; the inclusion of such patches in the villages in which they are situated precludes the possibility of allotting establishments to villages that have ceased to exist territorially.

8. The cess at one anna per rupee of land assessment amounts to Rs. 12,305, and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances to Rupees 5,305—total Rupees 17,610. I propose to spend Rupees 17,082. Of this sum, on an establishment of thirty-nine Curnams, forty-one Munsifs, twenty-seven Monigars, eighty-six Taliaris, seventy-nine Vettiyan, and sixteen Water-distributors. This establishment slightly differs from that proposed in my former scheme, and, as mentioned above, provides separate establishments for four villages omitted in that scheme; the cost of the former scheme was Rupees 78 less than that of the scheme now submitted.

9. The taluq is rich in assets; the village with the largest service cess, Kadiyallur, pays Rupees 995 per annum, and, taking this as a standard, we can afford not only liberal maxima salaries, but a more liberal maximum establishment than in most districts.

10. The existing establishment, too, is considerable, viz., forty-four Munsifs, seventy-one Monigars, thirteen Natamgars, and forty-nine Curnams, and the careful consideration of the territorial area, geographical position, distribution of hamlets, conflicting interest, and occupation and caste of the inhabitants of each village

10 Curnams.
3 Munsifs.
45 Monigars.
13 Natamgars.

induced me last year to select a comparatively larger body of Monigars than I have proposed for either Chingleput or Salem; but, with the most liberal

selection, part of the existing establishment will have to be dismissed.

11. The importance and number of the irrigation works and the large area over which water has to be distributed in nearly every village necessitate the appointment of numerous nirkattis or water-distributors; the better regulation of sluices and the more economical and continuous distribution of water from them by the nirkatti is anxiously looked forward to by the villagers who in each instance have nominated a man.

12. The standard establishment needed by a village paying a cess of Rupees 995 is—

	Rs.
One Curnam...	15
One Munsif ...	10
Three Monigars at 6 Rs. ...	18
Four Taliaris at 4 ..	16
Four Vettiyan at 4 ..	16
Two Water-distributors at 3 ..	6
Total ...	81 per mensem.
	or 972 per annum.

13. I have graded the salaries higher than proposed for either Chingleput or Salem, not only on account of having considerable assets to dispose of, but partly because Tinnevely is a district where wages range higher than any

where else in the Presidency and partly because it is politic to pay the Maravars well, and the superior officers must have their salaries raised in proportion.

14. Commencing from the north of the Taluq, Kristnapuram—area 4,099 acres, population 2,133, revenue Rupees 6,546—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A half share in a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 1 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 410 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 227—total Rupees 637. A half share in a Curnam should receive 14-8-0 Rupees, a half share in a Munsif 9-8-0 Rupees, a Monigar 6 Rupees, two Taliaris 4 Rupees each, two Vettiyan 4 Rupees each, and a Water-distributor 3 Rupees—total Rupees 588 per annum.

There are twelve sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

15. Kangankulam—area 235 acres, population 467, revenue Rupees 523—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in the Kristnapuram Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 32 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 8—total Rs. 40. A half share in the Kristnapuram Curnam will receive 8 annas, the half share in the Munsif 8 annas, and the Taliari Rupees 2-4-0—total Rupees 39 per annum.

The assets are so small that the cost of establishment has mainly to be borne by Kristnapuram.

16. Kadiyanellur—area 4,625 acres, population 7,010, revenue Rs. 15,932—has three Curnams, a Munsif, five Monigars, and a Natamgar at present. The cess is Rupees 995 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 263—total Rupees 1,258. This village (No. 2 in the map) should have a full establishment paid at the maxima rates, viz:—

One Curnam...	Rs.
One Munsif ...	15
Three Monigars	10
Four Taliaris	18
Four Vettiyan	16
Two Water-distributors at 3 ..	6
Total ...	81 per mensem.

or 972 per annum.

17. Idukai—area 1,671 acres, population 700, revenue Rupees 2,888—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 3 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 181 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 27—total Rupees 208. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 2-8-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-8-0—total Rupees 204 per annum.

18. Kasidarmam—area 949 acres, population 603, revenue Rupees 1,597—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif at present. A half share in the Idukai Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 99 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 15—total Rupees 114. A half share in a Curnam should receive 1 Rupee, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 114 per annum.

The assets are small, and hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Idukai.

19. Neduvayel—area 902 acres, population 584, revenue Rupees 4,901—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 4 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 307 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 96—total Rupees 403. A Curnam should receive Rs. 10, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 396 per annum.

20. Kodikurchi, including the uninhabited village of Begamlabah—area 785 acres, population 804, revenue Rupees 1,487—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 5 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 95 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 198. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6, a Munsif Rupees 4-8-0, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 198 per annum.

21. Vadakarai Kilpadagei, including the uninhabited village of Kristna Tevenpulli—area 4,801 acres, population 3,594, revenue Rupees 11,515—has two Curnams, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. This village (No. 6 in the map) can only afford a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettiyan, and a Nirkatti, as the cess is but Rupees 724 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 172—total Rupees 896. A Curnam should receive Rupees 15, a Munsif Rupees 10, two Monigars Rupees 6 each, four Taliaris Rupees 4 each, four Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 864 per annum.

There are seventeen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

22. Vadakaree Melpidagee—area 1,194 acres, population 0, revenue Rupees 4,835—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, a Taliari, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 7 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 302 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 91—total Rupees 393. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, a Taliari Rs. 4, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

23. Papulli, including the uninhabited villages of Streeneervasaiengarpulli and Subbarowpulli and the petty inhabited villages of Kajeshwarapulli and Ayanperumalpulli now officered by the Paupully Munsif—area 946 acres, population 2,702, revenue Rupees 4,158—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 8 in the map) can afford, as the

cess is but Rupees 260 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 124—total Rupees 384. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

24. Nagojirowpulli—area 675 acres, population 575, revenue Rupees 752—has a Curnam, a half share in a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 47 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 51—total Rupees 98. A half share in a

The assets are small, and hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Paupulli.

Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 4, and a Taliari Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 96 per annum.

25. Kanakapillai Valasai—area 3,628 acres, population 1,893, revenue Rupees 4,151—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 9 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 260 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 128—total Rupees 388. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 384 per annum.

26. Periyapillai Valasai—area 1,168 acres, population 476, revenue Rupees 1,177—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 10 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 77 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 40—total Rupees 117. A Curnam should receive Rupees 4-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 117 per annum.

27. Kuttakal Valasai—area 2,617 acres, population 1,276, revenue Rupees 5,096—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 11 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 320 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 130—total Rupees 450. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rs. 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0—total Rs. 438 per annum.

There are ten sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4 square miles.

28. Piranur, including the uninhabited village of Avarantarei—area 594 acres, population 976, revenue Rupees 2,278—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 12 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 144 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 80—total Rupees 224. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 222 per annum.

29. Nagalkadu, including the uninhabited village of Kalakundi—area 700 acres, population 0, revenue Rupees 2,289—has a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 13

in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 143 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 54—total Rupees 197. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 192 per annum.

30. Ilanji—area 3,371 acres, population 2,210, revenue Rupees 10,671—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 14 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 668 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 207—total Rupees 875. A Curnam should receive Rupees 15, a Munsif Rupees 10, two Monigars Rupees 6 each, four Taliaris Rupees 4 each, four Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, one Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 864 per annum.

There are thirteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of 5 square miles.

31. Courtallum, including the uninhabited villages of Vadakatasureikulam, Terkatamareikulam, Kallikulam, Pettaikulam, and Sundapet—area 1,823 acres, population 951, revenue Rupees 5,563—has a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 15 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 348 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 93—total Rupees 441. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 432 per annum.

There are thirteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 3 square miles.

32. Melagaram, including the uninhabited villages of Melakattagudi, Pasupadaperi, Kandakondan Manikam, Vadaku Sataneri, and Odai Kangiyam—area 1,895 acres, population 1,905, revenue Rupees 6,174—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 16 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 387 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 76—total Rupees 463. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 438 per annum.

There are nineteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 3 square miles.

33. Aiyaraperry—area 1,965 acres, population 200, revenue Rupees 5,614—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 17 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 351 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 90—total Rupees 441. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 432 per annum.

34. Madalamparei, including uninhabited village of Kattu Vetarankulam and the petty village of Naraveri with six inhabitants—area 2,591 acres, population 525, revenue Rupees 4,099—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 18 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 256 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 155—total Rupees 411. A Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 6, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 408 per annum.

There are eleven sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4 square miles.

35. Pattapat—area 539 acres, population 583, revenue Rupees 2,444—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 19 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 153 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 85—total Rupees 238. A Curnam should receive Rupees 6-8-0, a Munsif Rupees 5, a Taliari Rupees 4, and a Vettiyan Rupees 4 per mensem—total Rupees 234 per annum.

36. Tenkasi—area 3,799 acres, population 11,554, revenue Rupees 7,708—has three Curnams, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, four Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 20 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 485 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 198—total Rupees 683. A Curnam should receive Rupees 12, a Munsif Rupees 10, a Monigar Rupees 6, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 660 per annum.

There are sixteen sources of irrigation in this village spread over an area of about 4½ square miles.

37. Kilapuliyur—area 2,447 acres, population 1,263, revenue Rupees 6,659—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 21 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 416 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 96—total Rupees 512. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 8, a Monigar Rupees 6, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 504 per annum.

38. Milapuliyur—area 175 acres, population 1,190, revenue Rupees 2,022—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 126 and the resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 64—total Rupees 190. A half share in the Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 6, a Taliari Rupees 4, and a Vettiyan Rupees 4 per mensem—total Rupees 180 per annum.

The assets are small, hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Kilapuliyur.

39. Gunaramanallur—area 2,771 acres, population 2,311, revenue Rupees 5,317—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 22 in the

map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 333 and resumed maniyams and ready money allowances Rupees 128—total Rupees 461. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 456 per annum.

40. Tippanampatti—area 4,664 acres, population 270, revenue Rs. 6,530—has a Curnam, three Munsifs, two Monigars, and two Natamgars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, and three Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 23 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 409 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 148—total Rupees 557. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 552 per annum.

41. Avadiyanur—area 2,537 acres, population 3,250, revenue Rupees 3,311—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 24 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 208 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowance Rupees 112—total Rupees 320. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7-8-0, Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 318 per annum.

42. Kulasegarapatti—area 5,602, population 2,800, revenue Rupees 4,921—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 25 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 309 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 0—total Rupees 309. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5-8-0, two Taliaris Rupees 3 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3 each per mensem—total Rupees 306 per annum.

43. Pattakurichi—area 1,770 acres, population 670, revenue Rupees 3,597—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 26 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 225 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 328. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 324 per annum.

44. Sundarapandeyapuram, including the small inhabited village of Tattankulam now officered by the Tiruchatambalam Munsif—area 1,990 acres, population 2,709, revenue Rupees 5,541—has a Curnam, two Munsifs, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, two Taliaris, two Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 27 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 347 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rs. 150—total Rupees 497. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 492 per annum.

45. Surandai—area 5,554 acres, population 2,880, revenue Rupees 6,041—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 28 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rs. 398

and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 139—total Rs. 537. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupees 9, a Munsif Rupees 7, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem—total Rupees 534 per annum.

46. Kurungavanam—area 463 acres, population 603, revenue Rupees 1,287—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A half share in the Surandai Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village can afford, as the cess is

The assets are small, hence the salary of the Curnam has mainly to be borne by Surandai. but Rupees 80 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupee 1—total Rupees 81. A half share in a Curnam should receive Rupee 1, a Munsif Rupees 3-8-0, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 78 per annum.

47. Tiruchatambalam—area 527 acres, population 311, revenue Rs. 2,041—has a Curnam and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 29 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 132 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 55—total Rupees 187. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 2-4-0, and a Vettiyan Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem—total Rupees 186 per annum.

48. Melapavur—area 2,168 acres, population 1,776, revenue Rupees 8,158—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, three Taliaris, three Vettiyan, and a Water-distributor are all that this village (No. 30 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 510 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 115—total Rupees 625. A Curnam should receive Rupees 12, a Munsif Rupees 8, a Monigar Rupees 5, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, three Vettiyan Rupees 4 each, and a Water-distributor Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 624 per annum.

49. Kilapavur, including the small uninhabited villages of Utamaleipulli, Nadavakurichipulli, and Dalavai Mudaliyarpannei now officered by the Munsif of Kilapanur—area 5,151 acres, population 3,388, revenue Rupees 9,230—has two Curnams, a Munsif, and four Monigars at present. This village (No. 31 in the map) can afford a full establishment paid at mixima rates, viz:—

1 Curnam	Rs.
1 Munsif...	15
3 Monigars, at Rupees 6	18
4 Taliaris, at „ 4	16
4 Vettiyan, at „ 4	16
2 Water-distributors, at Rupees 3	6
Total ...	81

per mensem, or Rupees, 972 per annum, as the cess is Rupees 578 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 467—total Rupees 1,045.

50. Pulankulam—area 3,418 acres, population 1,461, revenue Rupees 2,767—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 32 in the map) can afford,

as the cess is but Rupees 173 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 295—total Rupees 468. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

51. Andipatti—area 1,558 acres, population 740, revenue Rupees 776—has a half share in a Curnam, a Munsif, and a Monigar at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 33 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 49 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 0—total Rupees 49. A Curnam should receive Rupees 5, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 120 per annum. This village will need aiding from the General Fund to the extent of Rupees 71.

52. Alankulam—area 3,014 acres, population 1,843, revenue Rupees 1,923—has a Curnam, a Munsif, a Monigar, and three Natangars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 34 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 121 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 278—total Rupees 399. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, two Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 396 per annum.

53. Mayamankurichi—area 3,636 acres, population 1,705, revenue Rs. 2,614—has a Curnam, a Munsif, two Monigars, and three Natangars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, a Taliari, and a Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 35 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 165 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 42—total Rupees 207. A Curnam should receive Rupees 7, a Munsif Rupees 4, a Taliari Rupees 3, and a Vettiyan Rupees 3 per mensem—total Rupees 204 per annum.

54. Nettur—area 1,929 acres, population 1,261, revenue Rupees 3,603—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, two Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 36 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 225 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 103—total Rupees 328. A Curnam should receive Rupees 8, a Munsif Rupees 5, two Taliaris Rupees 3-8-0 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 3-8-0 each per mensem—total Rupees 324 per annum.

55. Aiyankulam—area 989 acres, population 428, revenue Rupees 616—has a half share in a Curnam and a Munsif at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, and a Taliari are all that this village (No. 37 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 39 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 6—total Rupees 45. A Curnam should receive Rupees 5, a Munsif Rupees 3, and a Taliari Rupees 2 per mensem—total Rupees 120 per annum. This village will require aiding from the General Fund to the extent of Rupees 75.

56. Sivalarkulam, including the uninhabited village of Pallikurichi now officered by the Munsif of Sivalarkulam—area 6,260 acres, population 2,223, revenue Rupees 3,663—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and two Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 38 in the map) can afford, as the cess is but Rupees 230 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 232—total Rupees 462. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

57. Marandai—area 8,002 acres, population 1,200, revenue Rupees 3,000—has a Curnam, a Munsif, and three Monigars at present. A Curnam, a Munsif, three Taliaris, and two Vettiyan are all that this village (No. 39 in the map) can afford, as the cess is Rupees 188 and resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances Rupees 258—total Rupees 446. A Curnam should receive Rupees 10, a Munsif Rupees 7, three Taliaris Rupees 4 each, and two Vettiyan Rupees 4 each per mensem—total Rupees 444 per annum.

58. The following statement exhibits the present and proposed establishment for these villages:—

Designation.	FORMER ESTABLISHMENT.		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.		
	Number.	Emoluments.	Number.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
Curnams	...	...	5	RS. A. P. 15 0 0	900
	...	...	2	12 0 0	288
	...	...	14	10 0 0	1,680
	...	...	1	9 8 0	114
	...	...	3	9 0 0	324
	...	...	4	8 0 0	384
	...	...	2	7 8 0	180
	...	...	2	7 0 0	168
	...	...	1	6 8 0	78
	...	...	2	6 0 0	144
Total ...	49	...	39	4 8 0	54
					4,434
Munsifs	...	...	6	10 0 0	720
	...	...	2	8 0 0	192
	...	...	12	7 0 0	1,008
	...	...	6	6 0 0	432
	...	...	1	5 8 0	66
	...	...	6	5 0 0	360
	...	...	1	4 8 0	54
	...	...	5	4 0 0	240
	...	...	1	3 8 0	42
	...	...	3	3 0 0	108
Total ...	44	...	41		3,222
Monigars	...	...	13	6 0 0	936
	...	...	13	5 0 0	780
	...	...	1	2 4 0	27
Total ...	72	...	27		1,743
Taliaris	...	...	49	4 0 0	2,352
	...	...	11	3 8 0	462
	...	...	19	3 0 0	684
	...	...	1	2 8 0	30
	...	...	3	2 4 0	81
	...	...	3	2 0 0	72
	...	...	86		3,681
	...	...	47	4 0 0	2,256
	...	...	11	3 8 0	462
	...	...	18	3 0 0	648
Total ...	...	...	1	2 8 0	30
	...	...	2	2 4 0	54
	...	...	79		3,450
Nirkattis	...	...	12	3 0 0	432
	...	...	4	2 8 0	120
	...	...	16		552
Total ...	11	...	...		...
	...	...	...		...
	...	...	...		...
Grand Total ...	176	5,305	288		17,082

59. Since the completion of this report, G. O., No. 991, dated 2nd July 1875, has been received; it will be seen that seventy-one Talaris have been provided as local Constables in forty-five villages.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement showing the several Establishments of Curnams, Munsifs, Taliaris, Vetties, and Nirkattis, proposed with Assets and Expenditure for forty-four Villages of the Tenkasi Taluq of the Tinnevely District.

Curnam's Charge.	Village.	Total Assets.	PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.					
			Curnams.			Munsifs.		
			Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.	Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kristanapuram.....	RS. A. P. 637 0 0	1	RS. A. P. 14 8 0	RS. A. P. 174 0 0	1	RS. A. P. 9 8 0	RS. A. P. 114 0 0
	Kangankulam.....	40 0 0	1	0 8 0	6 0 0	1	0 8 0	6 0 0
	Total ...	677 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
2	Kadayanallur	1,258 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
	Kasidarmam	298 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Total ...	1,556 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
3	Idaikal	114 0 0	1	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Kasidarmam	298 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Total ...	412 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	2	...	108 0 0
4	Neduvayal	403 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
	Kodikurichi	198 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0
5	Vadagarai Kilpidagai ..	896 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
	Do. Melapidagai..	893 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
6	Paupulli	284 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
	Nagojirowpalli	98 0 0	1	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	482 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	120 0 0
7	Kanakapillai Valasai ..	388 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
	Perryapillai Valasai ..	117 0 0	1	4 8 0	54 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
8	Kattukal Valasai	450 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Piranur	224 0 0	1	7 8 0	90 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
9	Nagalkadu	197 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Ilanji	875 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
10	Courtallam	441 0 0	1	9 8 0	114 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Melungaram	463 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
11	Ayiraperi	441 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Madalamparai	411 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0
12	Pattapatt	238 0 0	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Tenkasi	683 0 0	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
13	Kil Paliyur	512 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0
	Mel Paliyur.....	190 0 0	1	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	702 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	168 0 0
14	Gunarama Nallur	461 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Tippanampatti	557 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
15	Avadayalur.....	320 0 0	1	7 8 0	90 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Kulasikrapatti	309 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
16	Pattakurichi	328 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
	Sundarapandiya Puram .	497 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
17	Surandai	537 0 0	1	9 0 0	108 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Kurangavanam	81 0 0	1	1 0 0	12 0 0	1	3 8 0	42 0 0
	Total ...	618 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	2	...	126 0 0
18	Tiru Chittambalam	187 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Melapavur	625 0 0	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0
19	Kilapavur	1,045 0 0	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0
	Pulankulam.....	468 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
20	Andipatti	49 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
	Alankulam	399 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
21	Mayamankurichi	207 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Nettur	328 0 0	1	8 0 0	96 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
22	Ayjanarkulam	45 0 0	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
	Sivalarkulam	463 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
23	Marandai	446 0 0	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	1	7 0 0	84 0 0
	Total ...	17,610 0 0	39	...	4,434 0 0	41	...	3,222 0 0

Statement showing the several Establishments of Curnums, Munsifs, Taliaris,

Curnum's Charge.	Village.	PROPOSED					
		Monigars.			Taliaris.		
		Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.	Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.
		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kristnapuram.....	1	RS. A. P. 6 0 0	RS. A. P. 72 0 0	2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	RS. A. P. 96 0 0
	Kangankulam.....	1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	99 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
2	Kadayanallar.....	3	6 0 0	216 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
3	Idaikal.....	...	...	...	1	2 3 0	80 0 0
	Kasidarmam.....	...	...	...	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
	Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	57 0 0
4	Neduvayal.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
5	Kodikurichi.....	1	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
6	Vadagarai Kilpidagai.....	2	6 0 0	144 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
7	Do. Melepidagai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
8	Paupulli.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
	Nagojirowpalli.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
	Total ...	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	3 0 0	108 0 0
9	Kanakapillai Valasai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
10	Perryapillai Valasai.....	1	...	...	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
11	Kuttukal Valasai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
12	Piranor.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
13	Nagalkadu.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
14	Ilanji.....	2	6 0 0	144 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
15	Courtallam.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
16	Melangaram.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
17	Ayiraperi.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
18	Madalamparai.....	...	...	...	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
19	Pattapat.....	...	...	...	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
20	Tenkasi.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
21	Kil Puliyar.....	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
	Mel Puliyar.....	...	...	...	1	4 0 0	48 0 0
	Total ...	1	6 0 0	72 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
22	Gunarama Nellur.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
23	Tippanamatti.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
24	Avadnyanur.....	...	...	...	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
25	Kulasikarapatti.....	...	...	...	2	3 0 0	72 0 0
26	Pattakarichi.....	...	...	...	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
27	Sundarapandiya Puram.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
28	Surandai.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	3 8 0	126 0 0
	Kurangavanam.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
	Total ...	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	4	...	150 0 0
29	Tiru Chittambalam.....	1	...	...	1	2 4 0	27 0 0
30	Melapavar.....	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
31	Kilapavar.....	3	6 0 0	216 0 0	4	4 0 0	192 0 0
32	Pulankulam.....	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
33	Andipatti.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
34	Alankulam.....	...	...	...	2	4 0 0	96 0 0
35	Mayamankurichi.....	...	...	...	1	3 0 0	36 0 0
36	Nettur.....	...	...	...	2	3 8 0	84 0 0
37	Ayajanarkulam.....	...	...	...	1	2 0 0	24 0 0
38	Sivalarkulam.....	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
39	Marandai.....	...	...	...	3	4 0 0	144 0 0
	Total ...	27	...	1,743 0 0	86	...	3,681 0 0

MADRAS,
17th July 1875.

Petties, and Nirkattis, proposed with Assets and Expenditure, &c.—(Concluded.)

EXPENDITURE.—(Concluded.)										Savings.	Remarks.
Vetties.			Nirkattis.			Annual Costs.					
Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.	Num-ber.	Monthly Salary.	Annual Cost.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
2	RS. A. P. 4 0 0	RS. A. P. 96 0 0	1	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	RS. A. P. 36 0 0	RS. A. P. 588 0 0	RS. A. P. 49 0 0				
...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0 0	1 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	627 0 0	50 0 0				
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0	972 0 0	286 0 0				
1	2 8 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	204 0 0	4 0 0				
1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	114 0 0	...				
3	...	57 0 0	...	...	...	318 0 0	4 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	396 0 0	7 0 0				
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	198 0 0	...				
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	864 0 0	32 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0	9 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	2 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	480 0 0	2 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	384 0 0	4 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	432 0 0	12 0 0				
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	222 0 0	2 0 0				
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	192 0 0	5 0 0				
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	864 0 0	11 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	432 0 0	9 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	432 0 0	25 0 0				
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	432 0 0	9 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	408 0 0	3 0 0				
1	4 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	234 0 0	4 0 0				
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	660 0 0	23 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	504 0 0	8 0 0				
1	4 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	10 0 0				
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	684 0 0	18 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	456 0 0	5 0 0				
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	...	552 0 0	5 0 0				
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	818 0 0	2 0 0				
2	3 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	306 0 0	3 0 0				
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	524 0 0	4 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	492 0 0	5 0 0				
3	2 8 0	126 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	534 0 0	3 0 0				
...	...	...	...	...	...	78 0 0	3 0 0				
3	3 8 0	156 0 0	1	2 8 0	30 0 0	612 0 0	6 0 0				
1	2 4 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	186 0 0	1 0 0				
3	4 0 0	144 0 0	1	3 0 0	36 0 0	624 0 0	1 0 0				
4	4 0 0	192 0 0	2	3 0 0	72 0 0	972 0 0	73 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	444 0 0	24 0 0				
3	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...		Assets overspent by Rupees 71.		
1	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	396 0 0	3 0 0				
1	3 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	...	204 0 0	3 0 0				
2	3 8 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	524 0 0	4 0 0		Assets overspent by Rupees 75.		
2	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	...				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	444 0 0	18 0 0				
2	4 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	444 0 0	2 0 0				
79	...	3,450 0 0	16	...	552 0 0	17,082 0 0	528 0 0				

(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue,
in charge of Settlement Department.

In this letter, Mr. Puckle submits a revised scheme for the organization of the Village Establishments in the Tenkasi Taluq in Tinnevely in lieu of that laid before Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1874, No. 2,362, and returned with G. O., dated 11th May 1875, No. 710.

2. In that order Government declared that the absolute suppression of the Kavali system must form a condition precedent to the introduction of any new scheme; and Mr. Puckle addresses himself first to this subject. With all that he has written upon it the Board fully concur. He shows that the Kavalgars are entirely private servants of the body of ryots; that the institution has been persistently discouraged by Government Officers; that the only measure which could be taken to suppress it would be the enactment of a penal law which would, however, be almost inoperative, owing to the timidity of the ryots and the force of custom; that the best way of getting rid of it is the organization of an efficient village police, salaried by Government and selected from the Maraver tribe who now furnish the Kavalgars; and consequently that the suppression of the Kavali system, which must be a work of time, must follow, not precede, the re-organization of the Village Establishment. The voluntary payments to the Kavalgars amount to a tax of about 5 per cent. of the assessments; but the Kavali system undoubtedly guarantees considerable security of property. The only way is to undermine it by making it unnecessary on the provision of an efficient village police and by dividing the Maraver class by converting some of them into Government servants. The payments are, in fact, a subsidy to the criminal classes; but any sudden measures to stop them would result in an immediate increase of crime, and to be successful must involve almost the eradication of the tribe. In framing his revised proposals, Mr. Puckle seems to have kept these principles in view, and has provided eighty-six Taliaris in lieu of fifty-three, every village having at least one.

3. Explanation is now furnished regarding the proposed grouping of villages. Of the seventy-three old villages merged to form thirty-five new villages in the original scheme, twenty-five were uninhabited, and five were under the same Village Officers as those with which they were merged. Of the remaining eight old villages, four have now been separated, and the other four* consisted of isolated patches of land. The scheme thus follows as closely as is possible the original village distribution as required by Government. The 130 villages mentioned in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1874, No. 2,362, were made up by repetition of the names of certain of the seventy-three villages, detached portions transferred to other villages being counted each as a village. The new scheme affects thirty-nine villages. Kasidharman now grouped with Idaikal was treated as a separate village in the former report; and the number of villages was, therefore, given as forty.

* Kangankulam. Nagojirowpalli.
Kasidharman. Kurungavanam.

4. The assets are as follow:—

	Rs.
Village cess	12,305
Resumed maniyams and ready-money allowances.	5,305
Total ...	12,610

In the former report they were given as Rupees 12,624. Mr. Puckle was asked to report whether there were any Village Service Inams, five-eighths of the assessment on which would go to the Village Service Fund; and from his now speaking of resumed maniyams, though he does not further notice the subject, the Board presume that this item has been included. The Collector will report on the point and give particulars of the sum of Rupees 5,305 taken credit for as above.

5. In devising his scheme of establishments, Mr. Puckle has proceeded on the same principles as in those for portions of Chingleput and Salem now before Government. The village with the largest cess has been selected and provided with a Curnam, Munsif, three Monigars, four Taliaris, four Vettiyan, and two Nigantis, on liberal salaries, but on the aggregate within the cess proceeds. Mr. Puckle shows, however, good reasons for these maximum salaries and for the scale of establishment, and the Board recommend that they be approved as the maximum rates. The particulars of the proposed establishment are succinctly given in the statement at paragraph 58 of Mr. Puckle's report. Ten Curnams, three Munsifs, forty-five Monigars, and eleven Nottagars are abolished; but the great reduction in the number of Monigars or Mirasidars was unavoidable, and detailed reasons in each case are given in the report on the original scheme. Nine more Monigars have been reduced, but thirty-three Taliaris and three Vettiyan have been added. The Board approve the proposed scheme, the cost of which is Rupees 17,082 per annum, or Rupees 528 less than the assets. Owing to the method pursued, the cess proceeds are necessarily less than the outlay in every village, except the standard one, and then the surplus is estimated at Rupees 23 per annum only.

6. According to the Special Fund report, the cess has been levied in the taluqs of Tinnevely and Tenkasi since the introduction of the new settlement, but the salaries have not been paid, pending orders of Government on the scheme. The Collector will report on this subject, and will state what surplus is now in hand in each of these villages, and whether the new establishments have been organized. If the surplus is of considerable amount, it will be necessary to decide what should be done with it. Probably it might be utilized in the erection of village chavadies as in Kurnool.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. C. M.
Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a sketch map, to be returned.
.. the Collector of Tinnevely.
.. the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. A. Grubert.

The present
proposal of Mr. Puckle
and the Board of Revenue
fail to fulfil the
unanimous resolution
of the late Government
dated 11 May 1875 No. 710
arrived at after a
careful discussion,
in the course of which
each of the Civil Members
of the Government fully
recorded his views in
a minute. I must
adhere to that resolution,
for the rejected proposals
are practically resub-
mitted with, as it appears
to me, additional in-
objectionable

1. 18/10/1875
11/11/1875
2/12/1875
19-20

Ans. 1875: 242
11.3809

1875.

BOARD of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 26TH AUGUST 1875, No. 2,414.

Copy of 1875

Encl. 1875

Secy. 1875-26/10/1875

Received 21/10/1875

AUGUST.
No. 2,414.

* Village Establishments—in Tenkasi Taluk in
Tinnevely District.—Letter from Director to
Revenue Settlement submitting a revised scheme
for the organization of —, submitted to Govern-
ment with remarks. Collector requested to
report on certain points in connection with the
subject.

1875-299
C/13/1875-10/10/1875
10/10/1875-12/10/1875
10/10/1875-12/10/1875

objectionable features

For the first time
in its long civil history
has the Kavali institution
been justified by a
local Officer and its
continuance - with its
terrible administrative
and financial burdens -
has been complacently
contemplated. The
Collector finds a ~~private~~
"private contract" in what
its superintendents have,
since the commencement
of the century
stern & truthfully
characterised as
blackmail. The
Kavilgars are, we are
told, "very useful" to the
Village Officers "in fact
"indispensable under
"present conditions".
The Collector expects
to

to conciliate part of the
tribe by opening to a
large body of them ^a new
Source of Emolument
under the Act and
possibly to "somewhat
"reconcile the remainder
"the loss of fees which
"the Ryots might then"
(after some protracted
Experience of double
"taxation.") perhaps be
persuaded to discontinue
to pay. But Para 4, with
its suggestion of penal
law and "large augmented
Police force" to back
the new Village Establish-
ment is a somewhat
sarcastic comment
on the proposals before
us and their prospects
of success. And I admit
that I read with regret
that

that the Madon has
been as it were washing
his hands of the evils
which others have sought
to restrain, by leaving
the people to the tender
mercies of their private
servants! We do not
in real state-craft
cut Gordian knots
by shutting our eyes
to facts (Para 6). Such
expectations never
are realized and evils
are as a rule, aggravated
by leaps in the dark.

The Board fully
concur with Mr Puckle.
They observe that the
"Subsidy to the Criminal
Classes" which they
graciously term "Voluntary
payments to the Kairdars,"
amounts to a tax of
about

about 5 percent on the
assessments (-125- a probably
under estimate which
is perhaps doubled
by the Moteefa, house tax
tolls and other items
of exactions which
are sternly levied
on the people by these
Criminal classes, but
they add the Cavalry
System undoubtedly
guarantees considerable
security of property.
In this the Board are
not altogether wrong
but they propose
to establish a Concurrence
local service - practically
for state purposes alone -
at a largely increased
cost to the people and
additional

Additional taxation
and leave the rest
with existing burdens
to chance and conjecture
as to results.

Government is needless
as I submit that the
Law solves the question
and enforces the resolution
of Government already
come to.

I submit that the
position sought to be
taken in support of
the introduction of a
new service & new
taxation - viz that the
Kavilgars of Timavak
are "entirely private
servants of the body of
Ryots" - that their grain
fres and other exactions
amounting to several
lakhs

lakhs of Rupees a year
"resolves themselves
into a matter of private
Contract", traverses
like the principle of
Ancient Hindu Police
Administration, and
the history and facts
of the system so long
rooted in the Country.
The Kavilgars are the
Ancient & present
Municipal and
local police of the
Country; the fees,
Contributions and
allowances which
they levy are village
Police fees and
constitute the very
Exactions against
which the provisions
of Section 1 of Act IV
of 1864 are specially
directed.

directed. The absolute
Cessation of all such
Exactions is the condition
precedent of the applica-
tion of the Law under
which it is proposed
to introduce the
change.

I fear therefore
that the course proposed
by the Board of Directors
is not in accordance
with the Law ^{as} already
decided by the Court.
And the Collection of
the Cess already imposed
must I submit cease,
forthwith unless a remedy
can be provided.

A taxation law
must be strictly in-
terpreted, for the
Village Service Cess
Act will carry additional
taxation to the extent of
one

one-and-a-half lakh
of Rupees a year through-
out the country; and
under the circumstances
without as it appears
to me, the prospect of
relief to the people.
Either as regards the
number of their in-
self-imposed local
watch or the burdens
of their Exactions. I judge
both are, as I have
already remarked, -
almost justified
by the Board of Directors.
Nor have we any
guarantee that the
liberal incorporation
of the Kavilgans in the
new establishments
will operate otherwise
than to enable the
State

State Railways to
participate in the
new taxation without
relinquishing their
share of the continued
black mail levied
by the fraternities
to which they belong.

One point strikes
me with regard to these
changes. Though it
is not material -
while the legal objection
bars the whole thing.
This then - Shall we
find the Railways
conform to the new
Rural Village System?
They never have been
subject to the Postals,
but they look to their
own Head Railways
will they practically
subject themselves
under

under the new system
to the proposed introduction

In short the legal
position requires - and
most properly insists -
that there shall be
one Village Service
and one only, and that
if the Act be employed
there shall be but
one burden - that
which the Act carries
only - The proposals
must therefore be
absolutely rejected
except under the
conditions which the
Law imposes and
the G.O. dated 11 May
enforces.

However I do not
consider the thing
hopeless or the Govt.

impotent to grapple
with this shameful evil.
I do not consider that
continued "Subsidies"
to the Criminal classes
are imperative - or
that "any sudden
measures to stop them"
would result in an
immediate increase
of crime and to be
successful must
involve almost the
eradication of the tribe.
(Borr. Prop. Para 2) -

We grappled with
the same evil half a
century ago in Madras
and Trichinopoly (the
condition of the towns
is special) and in other
districts and we are
strong enough, I believe,
to do so in Simsbury
now

What does this
mean with
what is before

now. The object is well
worth some temporary
risk - small and
rapidly decreasing &
harmless - I would
therefore fearlessly
and firmly accept the
proposals before Govt.
and declare the Act of
1865 in operation within
the area affected by them
- and any other Taluqs
for which schemes of
the same character
may be submitted from
time to time, subject
to the condition that the
local and Village officers
and Constabulary efforts
themselves to enforce
the Law in right earnest,
to stamp out the evil,
and to cause all lawless
exactions to cease absolutely
within the shortest possible
period. It must be
distinctly

distinctly notified
that the levy or demand
of post Kavilgar fees
is no longer legal. —
Law-breakers must
be vigorously hunted
up by the Executive,
and the provisions of
the Penal Code strictly
enforced. The new
Village Officers must
be made to understand
that their Salaries —
payable out of the Village
Service also will become
forfeit and the operation
of Act withdrawn if the
Kavali Exactions still
continue. This course
if vigorously worked out
by the Collector & his
Officers and applied
in the same manner
with respect to the Village
Officers themselves
will interest the latter

in the movement in
a way that we can
hardly hope for by any
other course. The posts
of the Village Officers
(Munsiff & Kurnam)
are so prized that we
can make these powerful
Officers throughout the
District Active Agents
for suppression of the
black-mail by the
Maraver Caste, by
insisting on this result
as an essential condition
to their retention of
Office.

No other course
is legal. The thing is
feasible and the Agency
will be abundant and
the exaggerated risk
is not unreasonable
under the circumstances.
I am certain of
Govt. in this matter
will

with, I believe, has
 responded to by the
 oppressed & intelligent
 throughout the country
 29/10 J. Robinson



No. 2809.

From Rev. Board

Dated 28 Aug 1875

FOR ORDERS.

I think from Mr. Puddle's
 report that the old Maravar
 Kairlgars cannot be got rid of in any
 other way than that proposed - interesting
 a certain number in the change - in other
 the reports ~~then~~ newity for their property. In other
 portions of the ~~report~~ I consent.

W.H.

I am not sure that as
 stated by Mr. Puddle & the Rev.
 Village service is the necessary
 condition precedent to the drying
 out of the Maravar system. And
 that we may safely accept Mr.
 Puddle's proposals & as the
 result of his work & experience
 in the District. and I do
 sanction him to this immediate
 adoption. only requiring that
 in the 3 Villages of

I confess that I fail to understand
 Mr. Robinson's Minute or what
 he would have done. We are
 introducing a regular system
 of Village service - The question
 of illegal fees will as a
 matter of course be provided
 It is no unusual proposal -

Kadiganallur	972
Cur 995.	100
Kulasingapatti	304
	306
Kanniyakumari	80
	98.

The whole can be expanded in
 the village - as required by
 law.
 The grouping of the villages
 seems to me to be quite right.
 The record also right.

1697 2/10/11
 32nd Dec 1875 12:300.

must be applied to legitimate
all large purposes in the localities in the history of our
in S. they have arisen. but
on this point the B. L. have called administration to have
for report.

have got into the hands of
the spot as acting for the
an efficient officer who has
the District Bell. L. H.
10.10.75.

J. J.
I have now read the
Hon. W. E. Harrison's Minute
of 29. Oct. and in conclusion with not be long in writing
I alter my opinion -

I am no believer in
statute & S. I believe as both Mr. Huddleston &
the generally to maintain myself seem rather in
to the high handed man. &
that it is certain to collapse
if it induces resistance
instead of "peace".

The introduction of the
Village Union Act necessarily
makes the demands of the
Village Union illegal if claimed 8 Nov 75
as right.
L. H. & the Gov. L. H.

over lawless tribes by
giving them regular
employment - and
employees
both these ~~operations~~
tribes & the villagers, if
properly supported by
the Magistracy & Police
actions -

As both Mr. Huddleston &
myself seem rather in
doubt as to Mr. Robinson's
meaning - these
papers had better be
discussed in Council
M.H.

say that the G.O. of 11 May 75
referring to preliminary
steps to the suppression of
the Kachari system as a
condition precedent to the
introduction of the Vill. Union
Act is impracticable
& a contradiction in terms.
& that the enactment of a
final law with the necessary
upon the attempt to even control
the matter.

I feel confident that the
G.O. of the 11th May 75
such a law until the
Vill. Union Act has
been first effected - I
did believe it did fail.
I think you may lead
I am sure you can't do so
that the Kachari system
will die out as the
Vill. Union grows up.

I am sure that
I understand the Hon
W. E. Harrison's paper
begins by discussing the
proposals of Mr. Huddleston
& the B. L. as failing

Re = Enc
18/11

90.
Kavali system in
Tinnevely St.

I do not think that
this system is quite
accord with
the instructions
in Council in
fact of the case
I am a capt
as stated of me
by the Col.
will consent

Copied

Special Case

For 1/2 margin
L. S.

I accept. but not
in scope for
in fact

Kindly
do 18/11

6 13 200/25 19 200/25

Yes with
2 books
like a
bottle full
M

N^o 1697

Revenue Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

of the Board of Revenue
dated 26th August
1875, No 2614.

80 - 7

14 - Order thereon, 26 November 1875, N^o 1697

The Governor in
Council has read Mr
Puckle's report with
attention, and consi-
ders that the law re-
quires that the sup-
pression of the Kava-
li system in Tinnevely
shall proceed simultaneously
with the reorganization
of the village establish-
ment, and introduction
of Act II of 1864, which
will now take effect
in the taluqs reported
on. With an efficient
system of Village
watchmen

watchmen, supervised
by well paid village
headmen, the Ryots,
at whose cost it exists,
will very soon cease
to tolerate exactions
which under this
law become criminal
offences. In the mean-
time any attempt at
extortion under the
color of recovering K^o.
vati fees must, on the
inauguration of the
new system, be fol-
lowed by swift and
exemplary punishment,
and the special vigi-
lance of the local ma-
gistracy of all grades
will be directed to
this matter.

3. It is observed
that in 3 villages
the whole cess levied
is not expended where
it is raised, as re-
quired

* Kadiyane
Kulasagara
Kariyawa

required by law. This
should be remedied

35

4

4 To the Board of Revenue
6 The Accountant General
10 The Dy. Secretary to the Govt

2-8-16

21-1-26

✓

Chapl
B-29

Dated
Recd.
Nos.
187, No.

To

1697 Rio

Si-11-75

1697

26 November

Obt. of 11873 Madrid.

297-301