Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 556

DATED 12th July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

...ision of Village Establishments.

Passing order ... Board's proposals for ...
the ... in the Tinnevelly district.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
P	573	Ry	12-3-97				

Revenue (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 353

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
20 MAR 97
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

From The Board of Revenue
Land Revenue

Order

No. 64.

Dated 20th February 1897.
Received 20th March 1897
Registered 22nd
Enclosures 30.
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Govt. a scheme for the revision of Village Establishments in Tinnevelly.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,000
28-1-97.

2895/2

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS SECRETARIAT 26 MAR 97

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 8 June 1895.

No. 2900. Miscellaneous.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 16th November 1892, No. 627, and 9 January 1893, No. 39.

Read also letters from ~~G. L. Gordon Esquire~~ the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 22nd June, 10 July, 24 July, 6 August, 21st August, 7 September, 23rd October, 13 October and 20 December 1894, and corr. 910, 978, 1058, 1168, 1235, 1235-bis, 1654, 1058, and 1830 General, respectively.

Resolution.

With the letters read above, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits proposals for the revision of the village establishments in ~~three~~ Seven out of the nine taluks of the district on the lines laid down in

B. P.

Board's Proceedings dated 1st November 1892, No. 627. Proposals for the remaining two talukas were promised by the Collector shortly after the end of March last and as they have not yet been received, the Board resolves to deal with the proposals now before it.

2. An examination of the taluk-wise statements submitted by the Collector shows that, owing to the revision of the village limits at the last survey, very little has to be done in the way of clubbing villages either for Karnams or munsiffs charges. Most of the villages, however, contain hamlets which in some instances number as many as twenty or more and in the absence of information in the Taluk statements regarding the revenue and population of these hamlets and of any indication in the sketches of their relative position in respect of the centre village, the Board is unable to decide whether any of the hamlets require to be made or grouped into separate munsiffs' charges. The Collector himself proposes to subdivide the marginally noted villages for munsiffs' charges, but in the absence of the information above referred to, it is not possible to verify the proposed subdivisions. The statements and sketches are accordingly returned to the Collector for re-submission with the addition of the above information and with the Collector's further proposals on the lines now indicated. If information regarding the revenue and population of hamlets is not already available approximate figures should be obtained and furnished. It should be noted that, when a munsiffs' charge is subdivided, the

Taluk.	Karnams group Nos.
Tindivanam.	Nos. 7, 74 to 108.
Tirumullaivasal	51.
Chapiduram	2.

the establishment to be allowed to each of the Sub-divisions should follow the revenue and popula-
-tion.

3. The scale adopted in the collectio present proposals for Karnams and munsiffs is that sanctioned for Anantapur. For Vettis, the Coimbatore scale is followed and in the case of talaris, a Special scale pro-
-posed by the Collector, which corresponds to that Sanctioned for the Tirunattiur Taluk of the Chingleput District, has been adopted. On passing orders recently on the scheme for the revision of village establish-
-ments in Nellore, the Government called attention to the necessity for securing uniformity in the cost of the village establish-
-ments in the several districts as the charges are now met from a common fund. The Govern-
-ment accordingly decided to adopt the Anantapur scale

Paras 2 of G.O. 57 31-1-95

applied in recent revisions, with the addition of a new grade for villages having a kist of over Rs 16,000. The Collector is now requested to adopt the scale noted in the margin. Columns 13 to 16 of the statement may be omitted as the information required therein is no longer necessary in view of the altered constitution of the village service Issued.

Grades of kist.	Karnam Rs.	Munsiff Rs.	Vettis No.
Under Rs 2000.	6	5	1
Rs 2000 & under Rs 4000.	7	6	2
4000 & under 8000.	8	7	3
8000 & under 12,000.	10	8	4
12000 & under 16000.	12	10	4
Rs 16000 & upwards.	15	12	5

For a population of	No of talaris
from 200 to 1500	1
1500 to 3000	2
3000 to 4500	3
4500 upwards	4

Note. No talari can be allowed for a population of less than 200.

Taluk.	Village in charge.	Name of Karnam's group No.	Rent Rs	Popn.
1. Tenkasi.	Karnam & Munsiff.	7.	5562-10.	
2. Atapidaram.	Munsiff	No 27.	23. 754-48.	
3. Sankaranainarkovil.	Karnam & munsiff.		5-3734-4	
4 do	do		6-2935-87.	
5. Anthasamudram.	do		10-6306-4	
6. Tenkasi	do		72-2300-22.	
7. do	do		78. 3277-26.	

4. The marginally noted villages which are either uninhabited or have but small popula-
-tions are proposed to be made into indepen-
-dent Karnams' or Mun-
-siffs' groups. On respect of items 1, 3 and 5, the Collector has explained his reasons for so doing, but no explanation is furnished in regard to the others.

Again, for Karnams' group No 49. Anthasamud-
-ram Taluk, the village of Ennaiyanmalpuram which is uninhabited is proposed for the central village - although the

neighbouring village of Thiruthu which has a population of 195 would appear to be more suitable for the purpose. In these cases the uninhabited villages should be clubbed with the neighbouring inhabited ones or the reasons for proposing a different course should be given.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of his letter dated 23rd October 1894 cipher No. 1654 General, the Collector will be informed that if he considers that Kottur and Kattaturai the hamlets of Palamottai are sufficiently important in points of revenue and population to be made into separate municipal charges even though their distance from the main village is less than 1½ miles, the Board would as a special case recommend that they be so formed.

6. The extra taliaries provided for municipal groups Nos 22 of Tinnevelly and 37 of Tanjore and

talukas have not been included in the statements of special taliaris submitted for those talukas. The omissions should be supplied.

(True Extract)
(Signed) R.C.C. Carr.
Secretary.

To the Collector of Tinnevelly.

(True Copy)

H.D. Love
19 MAR 1897
Asst Secretary

D.S.

CHIEF OFFICE OF INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE,
Madras, 18*th December* 1896.

No. 5001.

From

M. HAMMICK, ESQ.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to reply to G.O., No. 1066, Judicial, dated 18th May 1895, relating to the question of police taliaries.

2. I much regret the delay in replying to the above Government Order. I was obliged to refer to all Superintendents on the matter and the Superintendents had to consult District Magistrates before replying to my reference; hence there has been considerable delay.

3. At present, there are two kinds of taliaries employed solely on police duties. One set of taliaries are now employed under the supervision of the police and their pay is met from the Police budget. These are employed in the following districts:—

	No.	Pay.
Kistna	36	Rs. 3 each.
Nellore	100	„ 3. „
North Arcot ..	23	„ 4 „
Coimbatore ..	15	„ 4 „
Anantapur ..	3	„ 5 „
Total ..	177	

The above men are almost entirely employed on patrolling roads, protecting the post-office runners and other similar duties. There are also taliaries specially employed on police duties whose pay is met from the Village Service Fund. These men are employed in the following districts:—

	No.	Rate of pay.
Kurnool ..	181	at Rs. 5 each.
Bellary ..	86	at „ 5 „
Anantapur ..	122	at „ 5 & 4 each.
Cuddapah ..	515	at „ 5 each.
North Arcot ..	100	at „ 5 „
Madura ..	50	
South Arcot ..	Not known at present.	

The above men are mostly employed on road patrol, and in few cases do they perform any police duties in their villages.

4. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Government Order, the Superintendents report that in Kurnool 54 police taliaries may be reduced and in Cuddapah 90 may be reduced. The other Superintendents state that they are unable to make any reduction.

1897
21
2537.

5. Taking the first class of taliaries, viz., those paid from Police funds, the following are the facts. In Kistna, the taliaries are employed upon roads which are not traversed by the *railway*. Twenty of them work in the Palnadu and Vinukonda taluks (G.O., No. 1024, Judicial, dated 29th June 1863); four of them were sanctioned for duty on the ghât between Bommarajupalle and Melavagu and two watchers were sanctioned for employment in Melavagu station on reduction of the third-class constable (*vide* G.O., No. 1590, Judicial, dated 20th July 1875, G.O., No. 304, Judicial, dated 8th February 1881, and G.O., No. 2895, Judicial, dated 30th October 1883); and in the reorganization scheme sanctioned in 1888, six watchers were sanctioned for the Bollapalle station: four other village-watchers were sanctioned in G.O., No. 2895, Judicial, dated 30th October 1883, in lieu of constables reduced.

6. In Nellore, originally, in 1863, there were 557 police taliaries: these were reduced to 100; apparently, the expense of the large bodies of stipendiary village police was objected to and Sir W. Robinson dispensed with all the men except a few in wild tracts of country and unhealthy localities. He remarked, in a letter to Government, dated 17th March 1863, No. 642, that some 20,000 men had been or were in course of disbandment. In Nellore, 83 of these men are employed to watch the ghâts which are situated at a distance from the railway line; the remaining seventeen guard portions of the high roads in various parts of the district. The Superintendent states that there is only one taliari that he can reduce, and that is a man who works between Gudur and Nellore.

7. In North Arcot, the taliaries paid by the Police were employed under G.O., No. 1251, Judicial, dated 9th May 1883. They are employed on duties similar to those performed by the taliaries paid specially from Village Service Fund. It appears in fact that out of 50 taliaries the fund could only pay 27 and the balance of 23 were paid from Police funds.

8. In Coimbatore, the 15 taliaries were sanctioned by Sir W. Robinson in 1867. They were appointed specially to guard the Mysore frontier in the hilly and jungly tracts of Kollegal and Tálavadi. They are as necessary now as they were when appointed in 1867.

9. In Anantapur, the three taliaries employed and paid from Police funds were recently sanctioned under G.O., No. 2412, Judicial, dated 22nd November 1895, in connection with the formation of the new taluk at Kalyandrug.

10. Taking the second class of police taliaries, viz., those paid from Village Service Funds—in Kurnool, the Superintendent proposes to abolish 54 taliaries, leaving 127, but he proposes to increase this number by adding 46 taliaries in places where there are at present none, showing a saving on the existing number of eight taliaries. The reductions that are proposed by the Superintendent are of taliaries who are no longer required between Panem and Cumbum, while additional taliaries are required owing to the increase of traffic on the Gooty, Bellary and Tumkoor roads and those in Sirvel and also to Pyápali. The existing taliaries are ghât taliaries. They are employed mostly to protect roads in the following taluks:—

Pattikonda	18
Ramallakot	23
Nandikotkur	8
Nandyal	29
Koilkuntla	9
Sirvel	20
Cumbum	49
Markapur	25
Total ..	181

The entertainment of these taliaries has been sanctioned from time to time by the Board. The various Board's Proceedings referring to the matter are quoted in Board's Proceedings, No. 108, dated 15th March 1894.

11. In Bellary, the Superintendent says that he is unable to dispense with the services of a single taliari. I think all the taliaries in this district are required. There are now apparently in all 87 ghâts and 88 ghât taliaries. I am not quite certain about the number. The Superintendent has been asked to report what are the correct figures. The Superintendent has suggested to the District Magistrate that there should in future be two taliaries for each ghât and not one as is now the case (except at the Tungabhadra ghât where there are now two taliaries). The Superintendent at present pays these taliaries, appoints and punishes them. He has suggested further that these taliaries should be required to build their huts

at the ghâts and reside permanently in them, and that the number of ghâts should be raised to 105. The Collector, in reporting on the matter to the Board, says that he cordially supports the Superintendent in his suggestion, but, considering that the connection between these taliaries and their villages is small and will be almost done away with if they live at their huts on the ghâts, he is of opinion that the taliaries should in future be paid from Police and not from Village Service funds.

12. The same remark applies to the 122 taliaries employed in Anantapur. The revision in which these taliaries were sanctioned was dealt with in Board's Proceedings, No. 99, dated 29th February 1892. The taliaries were appointed to protect ghât roads, and it is reported that none of them can now be got rid of.

13. In Cuddapah, the Superintendent proposes that he shall dispense with the services of 90 taliaries. The taliaries of this district were first appointed under G.O., No. 1496, Judicial, dated 3rd December 1874, and the number subsequently at different times was increased. The taliaries to be dispensed with are those working in Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Vayalpad, Píléru, Madanapalle, Pulivendla, Kadiri, Ráyachóti, Lakkireddipalle and Badvel divisions. The reasons for dispensing with these taliaries are, in almost all cases, that the roads on which they are stationed are now almost unfrequented and that no crime has occurred on them for many years past. I think, in this district, a reduction in the number of ghât taliaries might be made. But it must be remembered that Cuddapah has enjoyed a very bad reputation for dacoities and the improvement there during the last few years must be due to some extent to the existence of these ghât taliaries. We should be very careful about proposals for reducing their numbers. These taliaries took the place of the old kattubadies. There were originally 500 of them, and the establishment suffered reduction until there were only 282 at one time. They were subsequently (between 1880 and 1890) increased again to meet the demands of the Superintendents, who considered the force most valuable in preventing dacoities and highway robberies at the hands of the numerous wandering gangs who infest that district.

14. In North Arcot, the Superintendent states that he is unable to dispense with any taliari and points out that, when Mr. Agar was Superintendent, he was continually asking for the services of additional taliaries in order to protect the roads in the sub-divisions. It is true that the railway line now passes through many taluks in North Arcot, but as this increases traffic on the adjoining roads it is still very necessary that the roads should be patrolled. I know myself that want of taliaries on the roads south of the Madras Railway line has often been much felt. The existing 123 taliaries, including both those paid by the Police and those paid from the Village Service Fund, are all employed on road guarding. They are in the following divisions:—

Gudiyáttam	8
Vellore	5
Walajapet	3
Chendragiri	8
Tirupati	6
Puttur	4
Tirutani	6
Palmanér	17
Kalahasti	2
Chittoor	24
Punganúr	22
Choudapalle	18

It will be seen from the above that in the sub-division there are hardly any of these ghât taliaries. Most of them are employed in the north of the district. They are all employed on roads which still require to be guarded. Mr. LeFanu remarked in 1893—"Mr. Agar is constantly complaining that the reduction in the number of taliaries has weakened his hands, and I agree with him. The only question is this. The extra taliaries are required for police purposes, and, if allowed, would be a practical increase to that force by 200. It would be simpler to increase the regular force, but no proposal to the effect is likely to be favourably received." (Board's Proceedings, No. 56, dated 10th February 1893).

15. In Madura and Coimbatore, where the number of taliaries employed is not great, no reduction can be effected. In Madura, the taliaries were only appointed in 1891 (G.O., No. 43, Revenue, dated 20th January 1891), while at Coimbatore the taliaries are employed in Kollegal and Tálavadi far from the railway line.

16. In South Arcot, at the late revision a number of special taliaries were appointed—in all 77. They were to assist the police in looking after the roads—Board's Proceedings, No. 21, Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, dated 28th

January 1890. These men were appointed on the recommendation of a former Superintendent, Colonel Jenkins. But the present Superintendent appears to know nothing about the men; apparently, they have never been brought under the control of the police. The matter is under correspondence at present.

17. I venture to point out that the question of special police taliaries employed upon roads for patrolling is quite a different one from that of making more use of the village taliaries for village purposes. The ghât taliaries, of whom the greater part of the special establishment now employed consists, are used for merely patrol as a prevention of highway crime. We, however, require village police for the purpose, not only of patrolling the villages, but of keeping the regular police readily informed of village crimes and maintaining a close touch with the habitual offenders who live in various villages in the Presidency. It is quite possible that, with closer examination, I may be able to carry out even further reductions in the special taliari establishment that now exists, but the consideration of the question of improving our village police need not, I contend, be delayed for the consideration of the former question.

18. It will be noticed that the districts in which the special taliaries are employed are all districts where there are tracts of wild, hilly country and where formerly violent crime was rife. In other districts, such as Coimbatore and Salem, where there is similar wild country and where at times road dacoities have been very frequent, it is curious that special taliaries have never been appointed. I consider that both in Salem and Coimbatore the appointment of special taliaries for road-guarding would be useful, and if the Government wish the number of special taliaries reduced in Cuddapah, I think the saving effected there might well be expended in providing taliaries to guard the fords on the Cauvery between Salem and Coimbatore and in furnishing ghât taliaries in the taluks in Salem and Coimbatore, where road dacoities mostly take place. They would be of very great service in these two districts.

19. With reference to paragraph 1 of the Government order in which the Government desires to be put in possession of detailed information as to the number of taliaries that can be spared from the ordinary village establishments exclusively

for police duties, I have the honour to state that the Collectors of the following districts have informed me that they can spare the following taliaries for this purpose:—

	No.	Rate of Pay.
Ganjám ..	1 at	Rs. 3
Kistna—414 ..	50 at	„ 4 each.
	29 at	„ 3½ „
	332 at	„ 3 „
	3 at	„ 2½ „
Kurnool ..	667 at	„ 5 to 7 „
Bellary ..	81 at	„ 4 „
North Arcot ..	339 at	„ 2½ „
South Arcot ..	167 at	„ 4 „
Madura ..	84	
Tinnevelly ..	41 at	„ 4 and 5 „

20. I venture to point out that, in this matter of sparing taliaries for police purposes, the Collectors are possibly influenced to some extent by the opinions of Tahsildars. These officers, who formerly were magistrates, are now purely revenue officers and are therefore not interested in assisting the police to the same extent that they previously were. It is therefore not surprising if they, in almost all cases, report that no taliaries can be spared for police work. This is one result of the separation of revenue and magisterial functions. There are many signs that the village policeman, whose work as policeman used to be carefully enforced by the Tahsildar-Magistrate, now feels that he is free of control as long as he does the revenue duties which fall upon him. I do not think the complaints of police officers as to neglect of police duties by village servants receive the attention that was formerly the case. It is a matter much to be regretted.

21. As regards the zemindari tracts, the Collectors in most cases report that until the revision of the establishments, which I understand is being taken up by the Board under the "Zemindari Proprietory Estates Village Service Act of 1894," no decision can be arrived at.

22. Taking the districts in detail, the Collector of Ganjám states that in only 111 villages in his district are there more taliaries than one, and that the Tahsildars report that, except in one village, no taliari can be spared for police duties without detriment to their revenue duties.

In Vizagapatam, the Collector states that no taliaries can be spared from Government taluks. As regards zemindari villages, he awaits the revision of establishments above referred to. In Jeypore, no taliaries are employed at all.

In Gódávari, the Collector states briefly that no taliaries can be spared for exclusively police duties.

In Kistna, the Collector has forwarded a list of villages in which a taliari can be spared, and he has given even the name of the taliari in each case. It appears that 414 can be given up for police duties.

23. In Nellore, both Mr. Manavedan Rajah and Mr. Wynne speak of the impracticability of giving for police work any portion of the existing establishment. Mr. Wynne points out that the numerical strength of the menial servants in almost every village has been reduced at the revision, and that with this reduction the revenue duties of these servants increase every year. He points out that police duties include the carrying and guarding of revenue remittances from the villages to the taluk treasury, and that this takes the taliaries constantly away from their villages. Under these circumstances, he says that no useful auxiliary to the regular police force for regular police duty could well be formed with the existing establishment. Such a scheme would require additional taliaries practically in every village.

24. In Kurnool, Mr. Mullaly has proposed to utilise a large number of the existing taliaries for exclusively police purposes. I understand that a scheme is now before the Government, in the Revenue Department (Board's Proceedings, No. 108, Land Revenue, dated 15th March 1894). Mr. Mullaly's proposals are to appoint 667 taliaries on a pay of Rs. 5 to 7 each, and to constitute this body into a regular force of village police. He proposes, apparently, to give them exclusively police duties and to confer on the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police the powers of a Divisional Magistrate as regards their appointment and punishment.

25. In Bellary, Mr. Tremenheere, in his letter to the Board regarding the revision of village establishments, states that he will have three or more taliaries in 81 villages and that he will be prepared to spare for police duties one taliari in each of these villages. But he adds that, if these men are to be exclusively employed on police work and placed under the immediate control of officers in the Police department, which cannot be

done except by special order under section 26 of Madras Act III of 1895, he would recommend that their pay should be debited to the Police department and not to the Village Service Fund. In Anantapur, Mr. Tate reports that no one can be spared in the ordinary establishment for exclusive work as a police taliari. His opinion appears to have been based upon reports from the Tahsildars, who, as I have remarked above, have little interest in assisting the police.

In Cuddapah, we have already 515 taliaries, and the Collector says he is unable to give the assistance of any further servants.

26. In North Arcot, the Collector reports that 339 taliaries can be spared; but of these, only sixteen come from Government taluks, three from the Sub-Collector's division, and thirteen from Chittoor. The rest come from the Punganúr Zemindari and some minor paliems, and the Superintendent points out that these will only give assistance in five police divisions, while the other eleven divisions will receive no assistance. He says that he does not consider it to be of any advantage to take the management of the village watchers' establishment in a few villages in small tracts of country while in the whole of the rest of the district matters are left as they are at present. He says that the loud complaint everywhere now is, not so much about village patrolling, but about the urgent want of adequate protection to travellers on the roads. This is felt in all Government taluks, especially where formerly there was a large establishment of village taliaries. This establishment was much curtailed at the revision of 1888, and since then, road-guarding may be said to have been neglected altogether. He says he cannot too strongly recommend the extension of the ghât taliari system to the whole of the district, and whereas these ghât taliaries are now confined almost entirely to the northern part of the district, he would wish to see it extended to the southern taluks of Arni, Wandiwash and Arcot, where dacoities are frequent and where we have at present no ghât taliari establishment.

27. In Chingleput, the Collector says that he can spare no taliaries.

28. In South Arcot, Mr. Stuart sends a list of villages where one or more taliaries may be relieved altogether of revenue

work. Forty-seven can be spared in Tiruvannámalai, 18 in Tindivanam, 7 in Villupuram, 57 in Kallakurchi, 22 in Chidambaram and 16 in certain other places.

29. In Tanjore, the Collector states that until the proposals for the revision of village establishments are approved, he cannot say whether any taliaries can be spared.

In Trichinopoly, the Collector reports that no taliaries can be spared.

In Madura, the Collector states that the existing staff of taliaries is only just adequate for revenue purposes and is not available to any appreciable extent for police duties. He encloses a statement showing that 15 taliaries in the Periyakulam taluk and 69 in the Sivaganga division may perhaps be spared.

30. In Tinnevelly, the Collector reports that in the re-organisation scheme which has been submitted to the Board, he has recommended 41 special taliaries to be placed entirely at the disposal of the police. As regards the remaining 1,122 taliaries, he says that they have been in Tinnevelly for a considerable number of years past made to perform police duties in their villages under the control of the village heads, and he does not think it advisable to weaken that control by associating them more closely with the regular police. He says that they should be left under the Revenue Department, with the distinct understanding that they are all to patrol in their villages and along roads passing through them. They will be required to keep the village-rosters which they already keep in that district showing briefly the patrol work which they do.

31. In Salem, the Collector says that no taliaries can be spared. He states that the existing number of village servants is only just sufficient for the requirement of the Revenue Department, and that in any case during the kist months they would be of no use whatever to the police.

32. In Coimbatore, the Collector states that he does not think it expedient to remove the taliari from the control of the village head-man. He says that at certain times in the year, no doubt, a man could be spared in some villages, but that during the kist months all would be required. He remarks that the village head-man's duties are so multifarious that it would be difficult to take away his agents.

33. In Malabar, there are no taliaries. In South Canara, the Collector states that no taliari can be spared, but he considers that there are funds to meet a proposal of the Superintendent to employ 76 special taliaries on Rs. 4 each. He supports the Superintendent who asks for these taliaries and suggests that 12 more should be added to them. The Superintendent wishes for the 76 taliaries he asks for, not for police work in the villages, but for road patrolling. The District Magistrate wished to appoint 12 more men for patrolling the banks of certain backwaters and night work in Mangalore and Udipi where great crowds assemble at the times of festivals. The District Magistrate remarks that the Village Service Fund can easily afford funds for the desired increase in the taliari establishment.

34. I am not in favour myself of handing over taliaries for special use as village police and of relieving them of all the revenue duties in a few villages in certain districts. I entirely agree with what the Superintendent of North Arcot remarks that such a course could not do any real good and might be mischievous in encouraging the idea that the village police taliari could not be at once a revenue and a police servant. I believe myself he should continue to be both. He should, however, be taught to consider that his police duties are of equal, if not of greater importance than his revenue duties.

35. I hope that the above paragraphs furnish all the information which the Government desired should be furnished in the Government order under reply. As, however, my views as to what should be done in the matter differ to some extent from those of my predecessor, Colonel Porteous, I take this opportunity of making a few suggestions as to what might, I think, be done immediately in view to encourage the village heads to work in close connection with the police in the protection of their villages and in the detection of crime.

36. First of all, I am not myself of opinion that the village police have ceased to assist the police to the extent that is generally supposed. From the reductions that have been effected in most districts by the revision of village establishments, the taliaries have ceased, no doubt, to give the police the daily help that they used to in the way of patrolling, but I agree

very much with a remark of Mr. Nicholson's on the last administration report that "much of the detection is due to un-"acknowledged information given by the "local village police to the regular police. "That in fact is natural. But, no doubt, "the village detection is not all that could "be desired, and a universal problem is the "working of the village police with the "regular detective and preventive sys-"tem." I am certain that a large proportion of our detection is due still to the assistance of the village police, and it is indeed the great dependence of the regular police still on the village officials that makes it so very important to put an end to the drifting away of the village officials from, not police control, but police interests. Unless the experience of every Superintendent is wrong, there has been during the last twenty years a great change for the worse in this respect, and it is time that this was stopped.

37. Sir W. Robinson, when establishing the new police in 1858–61, initiated the system of village inspectors to be locally elected, if possible, from groups of villages, who should supervise closely the work of the village police in each village in their charge. Under these inspectors were to be village-watchers—one in each village and in large villages two—who should devote their entire time to police work.

38. In 1861, draft rules were passed for issue in every District Gazette, handing over the control of the village-watchers to the village munsif. Financial and other difficulties had already obstructed the completion of Sir W. Robinson's scheme, and village inspectors were abolished as expensive and useless.

39. Since then matters have gone on in much the same way. As long as Sir W. Robinson was at the head of the department, he constantly inculcated upon his men the great importance of "impart-"ing individual instruction in their duty "to the village police." He remarked: "No Superintendent need hope to succeed "well in his district unless he arrives at a "full and hearty appreciation of his village "police." He passed order after order insisting on the importance to be attached to the village police.

40. After his day the great importance of insisting on Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents constantly working at the subject of village police was gradually

lost sight of, and although I have done my best to insist on this part of a district officer's duties, I still believe it is much neglected. This partly accounts for the decay of the village police system, and when to this is added the facts that, first, there has been a great reduction in the number of the village servants, and, secondly, that much revenue work has been given them simultaneously with the loss of magisterial powers by their immediate superiors, the Tahsildars, it is not to be wondered at that their work has fallen off in quality and quantity.

41. It is noticeable that, while in the early days of the police administration references from the Board of Revenue to the Inspector-General of Police as regards proposed changes in village establishments were apparently constantly made, in later years the whole important question of the revision of village establishments—which included, of course, the reduction in the number of taliaries all over the country—was apparently taken up and decided, district by district, without a reference to the Head of the police. Superintendents were perhaps consulted by their Collectors, but it was revenue and not police interests that were in the most part considered. Collectors now admit that the amount of revenue work exacted from taliaries everywhere is such that they can hardly be expected to do efficient police work. And this result has come about from the fact that it has been the revenue officer, and not the police officer, whose opinion has carried weight in the matter of the revision of village establishments.

42. If these are the facts—as I believe they are—what we do not require now is that the district police officers should have more power in the way of appointment or punishment over the village police. I am strongly opposed to any steps in that direction and several of the best Superintendents are also against that course. Colonel Porteous favoured it, but I think he was wrong. I am certain that the result would be that the taliari would be used for all kinds of menial duties by the regular police and would become unscrupulous in his methods. He would also work apart from the village head and, as often as not, against him. His intimate knowledge of village politics would be lost and he would become a very inferior police officer.

43. Leaving the control of the taliari with the village magistrate as at present,

I would not even give him exclusive police duties. Sir Thomas Munro's opinion that it was the intimate association of the village watcher with the villagers, gained from his revenue duties, which made him useful as the village policeman, holds good even now, and I think there is serious danger that in taking away the ordinary revenue duties of the village taliari we should weaken his power as a constable. I would make no change in this matter.

44. What, however, I think should be done is this. First, whenever possible the taliari establishment should be increased. Secondly, the District Officers should distinctly be told that the revenue duties of a taliari are not of greater importance than the police duties, and that they should instruct their Tahsildars and Divisional officers to insist on the village taliari carrying on his police duties properly. These are—(*a*) patrol of the village, (*b*) the surveillance of strangers, (*c*) the execution of criminal processes, (*d*) the carrying of information to police stations. Thirdly, every taliari should carry a brass badge on the arm with the words "Village Police" engraved on it in English and the vernacular. Fourthly, in all large villages with an establishment of two or more taliaries, the taliaries should be supplied with beat-books in which should daily be entered the initials of the head of the village and one other respectable inhabitant to show that the taliari has patrolled. Fifthly, when an Inspector inspects a police station, as many taliaries as can be spared should be sent to the station for inspection with their beat-books.

45. As to these matters, I may mention that in Tinnevelly recently when on a tour of inspection I was much struck with the fact that, at almost every station I inspected, the taliaries of the village put in an appearance at the station with their beat-books. They all wore a brass badge on the arm with V.P., or some similar inscription, on it. They affected at all events to be village police and to be treated as such. I have asked all District Magistrates recently whether, at all events in the taluk head-quarters of the different taluks, they could not arrange that some of the taliaries should be made to do police work properly and have promised to give them badges similar to those worn in Tinnevelly. I am awaiting all their replies. The Tinnevelly system is, I am sure, a good one and I should like to see it everywhere enforced. A badge has a great effect in

this country, and if taliaries wore a regular police badge I think village magistrates would be more ready to treat them rather as village police than as revenue servants.

46. As to increasing the number of the taliaries in villages, I am, of course, not able to say what can be done. I think, however, that in making proposals for the revision of establishments more stress might be laid on the importance of an efficient taliari establishment, and the rules which lay down a fixed scale of taliaries,—viz., for every village with a population from 200 to 2,000 one taliari and for every addition of 1,500 an additional taliari—might be relaxed and the special wants of villages more carefully considered. The police might, I think, be more freely consulted upon the matter. A few more taliaries in the larger villages of most districts would not make a great inroad on the Village Service Fund, while the additional assistance given to the police would be very valuable. But it is no use, however, increasing the number of our taliaries unless the revenue officers in the taluks are impressed with the absolute necessity of seeing that police duties are properly performed. The constant complaint of the police is that their recommendations as regards punishing village officers are not attended to, and, while I cordially acknowledge that in many districts the revenue officers do give assistance, it is, I believe, a fact that owing to Tahsildars no longer being magistrates they do not take the same interest in looking after police work in the villages as was formerly the case. I am, of course, unable to say what can be done in the direction of increasing the number of village police. It is a question of funds. But probably if Superintendents were consulted, they could in each district bring to notice villages where, for special reasons, an increase in the taliari establishment would be advisable—taliaries to be used, not as ghât taliaries, but as regular village police. Gradually, perhaps, in this way the force of taliaries in villages specially requiring it could be augmented.

47. As to funds, it appears to me that the provision of an efficient village police is a legitimate charge on the Village Service Fund, and I do not understand why the District Magistrate of Bellary should think it not so. In a personal consultation with the District Magistrate of Madura the other day, he appeared to

think that I was anxious to improve village police in order to economise the regular police. But such is not the case. The regular police, when established, were intended to act, not in the place of, but with the help of, an efficient village police force, and it was always intended that that force should be supported from the Village Service Fund. Whether it is proper that the special taliaries now employed on guarding roads and rivers should be paid from the Village Service Fund, is another matter. At present, these men cost the Police budget Rs. 6,900 per annum, and the Village Fund apparently about Rs. 70,000. They are not village police in the sense that the word is properly used, and, so far as the employment of these men has saved the expenditure of money on increasing the regular force, it seems doubtful if the charge is a proper one for the Village Service Cess.

48. To sum up—

(*a*) I am of opinion that the special ghât police now employed on roads and rivers should be treated apart from the question of village police proper.

(*b*) Excepting a small reduction which can be effected in the number of the ghât taliaries in Cuddapah and Kurnool, I do not think that establishments should at present be altered.

(*c*) I do not think very much advantage would be gained by relieving the taliaries in the comparatively few cases referred to in paragraph 19 of this letter of their revenue duties and making them exclusively police taliaries.

(*d*) I am not in favour of placing the control of the village police under the regular police.

(*e*) I consider that in the revision of establishments more weight should be given than has been given to the views of the District Police Officers and the Inspector-General as regards the number of taliaries to be allotted to each village, and that the institution of a fixed scale for all districts is detrimental to efficiency.

(*f*) I think orders should be issued pointing out that, as Taluk officers have lost their magisterial powers, they are probably inclined now to undervalue the importance of the efficient performance of the police duties of the taliaries, and that they should be reminded distinctly that the taliari is primarily a police, and not a revenue, officer.

(*g*) I think that, as in Tinnevelly, village police should be made to wear a special badge and should be ordered, when possible, to appear at the police stations when Inspectors and superior officers of the police inspect the police.

(*h*) I think that District Magistrates might be instructed to see that, in all the larger villages possessing two or more taliaries, beat-books are given to them, and the village heads instructed that the taliaries should regularly patrol the villages by night and show their beat-books to the local station-house officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

Read—the following letter from A. W. B. HIGGENS, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 10th June 1896, Dis. No. 1090-Gen-Rev. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2900, Land Revenue, dated 8th June 1895, I have the honour to submit detailed talukwar statements containing proposals for the reorganization of village establishments for all the taluks of the district, revised in accordance with the Board's instructions.

2. The statements show the present and proposed establishments for each village or group of villages. The consecutive numbers of karnams' charges are given in column 1 and of munsifs' charges in column 4 of the statements. The beriz and population of hamlets and their distances from the principal villages are also given in the statements as required. The land revenue entered in column 10 is that relating to fasli 1301 which was a normal year and the population shown in column 11 is as per census of 1891.

3. The Board has, in its Proceedings quoted, generally approved of the clubbing of villages in the taluks of Tinnevelly, Sankaranayinárkóyil, Ambásamudram, Tenkási, Srívilliputtúr, Ottappidáram and Srívaikuntam. I have, however, revised a few of the groups originally proposed in the Ottappidáram taluk as the modification seemed an improvement on the original proposals. The suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings have either been adopted or reasons assigned in the statements for adhering to the original proposals.

4. There are altogether 885 ryotwar villages in the district and these have been grouped into 577 karnams' and 633 munsifs' charges against 726 and 853, respectively, at present. The principle laid down in Government Order, No. 1372, Revenue Department, dated 10th December 1884, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 45, Land Revenue, dated 8th January 1885, has generally been followed in clubbing villages but in some cases the prescribed limit of distance and beriz has been exceeded on the ground that such clubbing was desirable for other reasons. There are no assistant karnams at present but provision has been made in the scheme for twenty officers of this class in accordance with the scale. In a few cases which are entitled to assistant karnams, their entertainment has not been proposed as there is no need for them. The scheme provides for 81 monigars against 161 at present. There is also a considerable reduction in the number of talayaris from 1,578 to 1,163, while under vettis there is an increase from 1,452 to 1,545. The number of nirgantis proposed is 166 against 171, the present strength.

5. On account of special circumstances entailing heavy work in twenty villages, increased rates of pay have been proposed for karnams or munsifs attached to such villages. In the Tuticorin town, the pay of vettis and talayaris is fixed at Rs. 5 owing to dearness of labour. A statement of such cases marked A is enclosed.

6. Forty-one additional talayaris proposed by the Superintendent of Police for police tannahs constructed on roads and for villages having maravah criminals have been included in the proposals. Statements marked B_1 to B_9 showing these and other special talayaris proposed for each taluk are enclosed. The final results of the proposals are embodied in the accompanying statement C. It will be seen that the total strength of the establishment is reduced from 4,941 to 4,185, while its cost is raised from Rs. 19,924 to Rs. 20,722.

7. I also forward the prescribed statements containing a summary of the present and proposed establishments arranged with reference to grades of salaries as well as a statement of irrigation sources for which nirgantis have been proposed.

8. Sketches indicating the groupings of villages and the position of hamlets in each village are submitted. Karnams' charges are denoted by blue lines and munsifs' groups by red lines. Where the hamlets are very numerous, it was not possible to note their names in the maps but the serial numbers given to them in the statements are noted in the sketches.

RESOLUTION—No. 64, dated 20th February 1897.

With his letter read above, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits proposals for the revision of village establishments in his district. The last general revision was carried out in 1878 and 1879 in accordance with a scheme based on the assets then available in each village. The present scheme provides for the actual requirements of each village according to the standard adopted in recent revisions.

2. *Clubbing of villages.*—At present, the 885 survey villages in the district are comprised in 726 karnams' and 853 munsifs' charges. The Collector proposes to reduce the number of karnams' charges to 577, and that of munsifs' charges to 633. The Board considers that the number of karnams' charges may be further reduced by clubbing, as shown in appendix A. The Collector will be requested to report whether he has any objection to the proposed groups.

The Collector proposes to appoint a separate karnam for Terkupatti,* a small village situated in a corner of the Tinnevelly taluk, because it cannot conveniently be grouped with any other village in the taluk. If so, it might be transferred to an adjoining taluk so as to admit of its being clubbed with a neighbouring village. The Collector is requested to report on this point.

Number of the village.	Occupied area.	Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
*1	ACS. 845	RS. 1,308	794	73

Athipatti,† a small village in Sankaranayinárkóyil taluk, is left single, because it is surrounded by zemindari tracts. The Collector will report the distances between this village and villages Nos. 39 and 42 (karnam group Nos. 34 and 36) and state why it should not be clubbed with either of the villages last named.

Number of the village.	Occupied area.	Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
†41	ACS. 358	RS.‖ 446	520	90

Pending further report on the foregoing suggestions, the Collector's present proposals will be allowed to stand.

3. The Board considers that the number of munsifs' charges may be increased as shown in appendix B. One of the rules introduced in Government Order, No. 1372, dated 10th December 1884, for clubbing munsifs' charges was that the joint revenue of the united villages should not exceed Rs. 2,000. This rule has not been followed in the present scheme, nor has it generally been adverted to in schemes subsequent to the year 1884. In explanation of the omission to carry out this rule it may be observed that groups of villages situated within one-and-a-half miles of each other do

not differ in any material respect from single villages with a large beriz, where the munsifs are left to attend to the collection of revenue without the aid of monigars, up to a limit of Rs. 8,000. The Board is of opinion that the aforesaid rule which has been departed from for so long a time without practical inconvenience need not now be revived.

4. *Scale of Establishment.*—The Anantapur scale, * as amplified by recent revisions, has been adopted for karnams, munsifs, vettis and talayaris. The provision of nirgantis follows the scale sanctioned for the neighbouring district of Madura, *viz.*, one for each source irrigating from 200 to 1,000 acres and two for each source irrigating above 1,000 acres.

Grades of Beriz.	Karnam's pay.	Munsif's pay.	Vettis.
	RS.	RS.	NO.
Under Rs. 2,000	6	5	1
Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 4,000	7	6	2
„ 4,000 and under Rs. 8,000	8	7	3
„ 8,000 and under Rs. 12,000	10	8	4
„ 12,000 and under Rs. 16,000	12	10	4
„ 16,000 and above	15	12	5

Population of a munsif's group.	Number of Talayaris.
† For a population from—	
200 to 1,500	1
1,501 to 3,000	2
3,001 to 4,500	3
Exceeding 4,500	4

5. *Karnams.*—The pay of 577 karnams according to the scale is Rs. 4,526 ‡ per mensem. Certain increases of pay which are specially proposed and which amount to Rs. 37, are shown in Appendix C. Taking these into account, the total monthly cost will be Rs. 4,563 against Rs. 5,919, the cost of the existing establishment. In the event of Government sanction being accorded to the increased rates of pay recommended in Board's Proceedings, No. 403, dated 26th October 1896, the cost of karnams according to scale will rise to Rs. 5,441 § per mensem, while special increases to the amount of Rs. 7 per mensem will be necessary only in four cases ‖.

Number of karnams.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	RS.	RS.
‡ 37	6	222
235	7	1,645
223	8	1,784
65	10	650
10	12	120
7	15	105
577	..	4,526

Number of karnams.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	RS.	RS.
§ 272	8	2,176
223	10	2,230
65	12	780
17	15	255
577	..	5,441

Taluk.	Karnam group number.	Villages.	Karnam's pay. As proposed by Collector.	Karnam's pay. As per new scale.
			RS.	RS.
‖ Nánguneri	34	Viziapathi	12	10
Do.	40	Perungudi	12	10
Tenkási	13	Courtalam	11	10
Ottappidáram	3	Tuticorin	10	8

6. *Assistant karnams.*—No officers of this class are at present employed in the district. Provision is made in the scheme for an assistant on a pay of Rs. 6 to the karnam of each of the twenty heavy charges noted below:—

Taluk.	Karnam group number.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Pattas.
			Rs.	
Ambásamudram	48	Sérmádévi	28,973	1,051
	45	Vadakunecravanallur	20,665	797
	13	Mulakaraipatti	9,747	400
Nángunéri	18	Viziianarayanam	19,587	1,445
	44	Terku Valliyur	8,725	924
	45	Vadaku Valliyur	9,749	860
	46	Dalapathisamudram	11,540	981
	59	Kalakad	13,168	649
	65	Nángunéri	9,502	690
Srívaikuntam	18	Srívaikuntam	11,631	780
	24	Perungulam	14,807	1,305
	36	Iruvappapuram Kumarapuram	19,350	1,157
	45	Seidinganallur	9,936	730
	46	Karungulam	14,273	518
Tenkási	2	Kadayanallur	18,383	530
	6	Vadakarai Kilpidagai	12,977	673
	28	Kilapavur	12,216	773
Tinnevelly	14	Gangaikondan	8,516	558
	48	Munnurpallam	10,755	563
	53	Palamcottah	14,518	649

Number of munsifs.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
*96	5	480
248	6	1,488
211	7	1,477
62	8	496
9	10	90
7	12	84
633	..	4,115

7. *Munsifs.*—The pay admissible under the scale to the 633 munsifs provided in the Collector's scheme is Rupees 4,115 * per mensem.

Number of munsifs.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
†110	5	550
248	6	1,488
207	7	1,449
62	8	496
9	10	90
7	12	84
643	..	4,157

If the modifications proposed in appendix B, which involve the appointment of ten additional munsifs, are carried into effect †, the cost will be raised to Rs. 4,157 per mensem. Special increases amounting to Rs. 19 are proposed in the cases shown below:—

Taluk.	Munsif's group No.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Population.	Pay. Existing.	Pay. According to scale.	Pay. As proposed.	Remarks.
			Rs.					
Ottappidáram.	4	Tuticorin ..	2,571	‡664	10	6	10	Heavy income-tax and other work.
Sáttúr ..	40	Sivakási ..	2,301	12,944	3	6	10	A trading centre.
	51	Virudupatti ..	2,312	6,614	5	6	10	A place of mercantile importance; income-tax work is also heavy.
Srívilliputtúr..	39	Vadaku Srívilliputtúr.	3,791	12,141	5	6	8	Divisional head-quarters.
Tinnevelly ..	41	Tinnevelly ..	11,678	‡810	10	8	10	District do.
	61	Palamcottah ..	7,258	320	10	7	10	District do.

‡ Exclusive of municipal population.

The total monthly charge on account of munsifs amounts to Rs. 4,176 against Rs. 4,049, the cost of the existing establishment.

In the villages noted in Appendix D there are important hamlets situated at a distance of more than 1½ miles from the parent villages. The Board considers that the hamlets should either be constituted separate munsifs' charges or be clubbed afresh with other hamlets adjoining them. The Collector is requested to work out proposals in the form E appended to these proceedings and submit them with a sketch showing the position of each hamlet as well as each proposed sub-division. For the present these villages will be treated as single munsif's charges, as proposed by the Collector.

Separate munsifs have been proposed by the Collector for the marginally-noted * villages which are either uninhabited or have but small populations, the actual pattadars being absentees. The proposal may be allowed, because the beriz of all the villages except one is very large and the collection of revenue from non-resident pattadars is always difficult.

Taluks.	Munsif's group number.	Names of villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
* Ambasamudram ..	11	Melakadayam ..	6,306	..	361
Sankaranayinárkóyil ..	5	Melachintamoni ..	3,734	..	334
	6	Mela Puliyangudi ..	2,935	87	478
Sáttúr	49	Puliyangulam (a) ..	1,280	..	201
Srívaikuntam ..	74	Kayalpatnam Vadabagam (a).	2,300	22	198
Tenkási	8	Vadakarai Melpidagai.	5,562	10	195

(a) Adjoining villages are too large to bear an addition.

8. *Monigars.*—One officer of this class is proposed for each of 65 villages, the beriz of which exceeds Rs. 8,000 and where the work of collecting the revenue is too heavy to be satisfactorily attended to by the munsif alone. For each of the six groups noted in the margin,† two monigars are allowed on account of the exceptionally difficult nature of the charge. For the same reason three monigars are proposed for munsif group No. 49 ‡ (Sérmádévi), Ambásamudram taluk. Group No. 56 § (Melapalayam), Tinnevelly taluk, has a beriz of only Rs. 5,670, but a monigar is proposed for it in order to relieve the munsif who has a good deal of civil and income-tax work to attend to, the inhabitants of the village being mostly traders and Muhammadans. The aggregate monthly cost of 8† monigars on a uniform pay of Rs. 5 each comes to Rs. 405 against Rs. 875, the cost of the existing staff of 161 monigars.

Taluk.	The group number.	Villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
† Ambásamudram ..	46	Vadaku Veeravanallur	20,665	13,951	797
Nángunéri	19	Viziayanarayanam.	19,587	4,547	1,445
Srívaikuntam ..	36	Iruvappapuram Kumarapuram.	19,350	2,453	1,157
	1	Khansahibpuram ..	18,864	3,371	1,046
Srívilliputtúr ..	2	Vartirayiruppu ..	17,756	7,425	971
Tenkási	2	Kadayanallur ..	18,383	8,200	530

Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
‡ 28,973	9,333	1,051
§ 5,670	8,187	384

Number of munsif's group.	Number of vettis for each group.	Total number.
* 110	1	110
248	2	496
207	3	621
62	4	248
9	4	36
7	5	35
643	..	1,546

9. *Vettis.*—The number of vettis admissible under the scale for the 643 munsifs' charges is 1,546 as shown in the margin. * Three vettis on Rs. 5 each, in lieu of two on Rs. 4 each who are admissible according to the scale are recommended for the town of Tuticorin owing to the heavy work of collection and the dearness of labour. The aggregate monthly cost of 1,547 vettis will be Rs. 6,191 against Rs. 4,119, the cost of the existing staff of 1,452 vettis.

10. *Talayaris.*—The number of talayaris allowable under the scale to the 643 munsifs' groups is 1,092 as shown in the margin. † The Collector recommends the entertainment of 74 additional talayaris in the villages shown in Appendix F, viz., 38 for Police tannas and 36 for other reasons. One ‡ of the latter is said to be required for watching trees in tank-bed areas. This one will be disallowed as the charge cannot properly be debited to the Village Service Fund, the trees in question being classified trees which cannot be used by villagers without payment. It is also proposed to continue the special pay of Rs. 5 sanctioned in Government Order, Mis. No. 2130, dated 31st March 1890, for the talayari of Tuticorin. The cost of the 1,165 talayaris proposed amounts to Rs. 4,161 per mensem, whereas the existing staff of 1,578 men costs Rs. 4,449.

Number of munsif's charges.	Number of talayaris for each.	Total number.
† 15	..	..
315	1	315
199	2	398
73	3	219
40	4	160
643	..	1,092

‡ Munsif group No. 5 of Sáttúr taluk.

Class of village servants.	Number.	Cost per mensem.
		Rs.
¶ Karnams	577	4,563
Assistant karnams ..	20	120
Munsifs	643	4,176
Monigars	81	405
Vettis	1,547	6,191
Talayaris	1,165	4,661
Nirgantis	166	664
Total ..	..	20,780
Annual cost ..	..	2,49,360

11. *Nirgantis.*—One hundred and sixty-six servants of this class are proposed in accordance with the scale, against 171 men now employed, and the monthly charge on their account will be Rs. 664 against Rs. 513, the present cost.

12. The aggregate annual cost of the proposals contained in the foregoing paragraphs is Rs. 2,49,360 as shown in the margin § against Rs. 2,39,088, the cost of the existing establishments. This is on the assumption that the karnams will be paid according to the Anantapur scale; should the increased rates of pay proposed in Board's Proceedings, No. 403, dated 26th October 1896, be adopted, the aggregate annual cost will be Rs. 2,59,980. The district assets of the Village Service Fund amounted ‖ in 1895–96 to Rupees 2,83,508 and are therefore quite sufficient to meet the cost of the present proposals.

	Rs.
‖ Village-cess	1,41,754
Government contribution	1,41,754

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with nine taluk statements, nine plans and the other
enclosures to Collector's letter (to be returned)
and a manuscript copy of Board's Proceedings,
Mis. No. 2900 dated 8th June 1895.

„ Collector of Tinnevelly.

APPENDIX A.

KARNAM'S CHARGES.

Taluks.	Number of karnam group as proposed by the Collector.	Map number.	Names of villages.	Distances in miles.	Occupied area in acres.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of pattas.	Remarks regarding the necessity for a change.
			Clubbing as proposed by the Collector.						
					Acs.	Rs.			
Ambásamudram.	8	11	Odaimarichan	0	1,612	1,030	669	477	The groups are not sufficiently important to have separate karnams.
		13	Udayampuli	1	1,423	847	587		
	9	12	Maruthamputhur	0	2,822	1,805	1,799		
		111	Ilangulam ..	1	2,693	2,198	431		
	19	40	Parappadi ..	1	702	388	361	145	Group No. 20 is too small to have a separate karnam.
		109	Tamaraikulam	1	164	392	69		
Nánguéri ..		72	Kilaveppankulam	0	186	328	43		
	20	108	Kovankulam	0	475	285	175		
		107	Pantrimalai ..	1	775	246	342		
		112	Kalkurichi ..	1	380	154	..	362	Group No. 4 is too small to require a separate karnam.
		113	Vadapathankuli	0	623	265	75		
	4	4	Sangamaperi	1	811	1,341	581		
	8	8	Subramaniapuram	0	780	2,727	390		
		9	Vellanaikottai	1	176	605	649		
Sankaranayinárkóyil.	10	11	Punnavanam	0	340	534	402	447	Group No. 10 do.
	12	13	Kilavirasagamani	0	2,341	2,512	682		
	11	20	Masarpatti ..	0	1,649	1,898	876	389	Group No. 11 do.
		16	Rajapatti ..	0	397	573	434		
Sáttúr ..	12	17	Kailasapuram	0	679	684	212		
		19	Vallakkanatham	1	712	823	95		
		15	Erchinatham	0	884	1,229	1,152	606	Group No. 13 do.
	12	16	Nadayaneri	0	678	1,650	1,121		
Srívilliputtúr.	17	Kumilankulam	0	3	709	676			
	13	18	Kottaneri ..	0	640	1,001	713		
		30	Tiruchithambalam	0	383	2,368	398	399	Group No. 26 do.
Tenkási ..	26	31	Melapavur ..	0	1,666	9,438	2,156		
	27	62	Alangaraperi	0	602	1,065	469	158	Group No. 45 do.
	45	18	Padinalamperi	1	212	639	296		
	46	63	Kuppakurichi	0	835	4,140	996		
	67	89	Nachikulam	0	322	2,121	245	265	Group No. 68 do.
		90	Parpakulam	1	641	727	123		
		92	Rajagopalapuram	0	250	190	..		
Tinnevelly ..	68	93	Krishnapuram	0	1,972	950	284		
		101	Itteri ..	0	1,388	1,611	494	171	Group No. 73 do.
	73	99	Konkanthamparai	1	378	634	435		
	72	100	Pudukulam ..	0	2,436	3,271	963		

Last separate ¶.

APPENDIX B.

MUNSIFS' CHARGES.

Taluk.	Munsifs' charges as proposed by the Collector.							Munsifs' charges as proposed by the Board.		Remarks.
	Munsif group number as adopted in Collector's statements.	Map number.	Names of villages.	Number of hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
						Rs.		Rs.		
Ambásamudram ..	5	4	Madathur	5	C	1,838	484	1,838	484	The hamlets of village No. 5 are more than 1½ miles from the central village.
		5	Anjankattalai	6	1½	1,000	692	1,000	692	
	67	86	Tiruviruthanpalli	5	C	1,841	477	1,841	477	The villages have each a number of hamlets and are 1½ miles from each other.
		87	Pungudaiyarkulam	2	1½	1,304	238	1,304	238	
		88	Karisalpatti	3	1½	996	606	996	606	
		211	Munanjepatti	3	C	2,299	1,310	3,354	1,975	Village No. 212 is over 1½ miles from the central village.
		179	Rettakulam	1	1½	613	374			
		180	Kodankulam	..	1½	542	291			
	15	212	Chintamoni	..	C	919	730	919	730	
Nángunéri ..		195	Shenbagaramanallur ..	3		2,142	701	3,283	1,122	Village No. 198 is more than 1½ miles from No. 195.
		197	Jagannathapuram	3		823	322			
		196	Notchikulam	..		318	99			
	77	193	Singanori	..		682	692	838	838	Hamlets of village No. 26 are more than 1½ miles from village No. 25.
		199	Puthaneri	..		256	138			
		25	Govindapuram	..	C	1,594	545	1,594	545	Village Nos. 11 and 18 are more than 1½ miles from village No. 10.
Ottappidaram ..	22	26	Kilakottai	2	1½	1,083	966	1,083	966	
		10	Nenmeni	3	C	4,412	926	4,412	926	
		11	Kusavankulam	1	2	326	93	647	247	
	7	18	Sinduvampatti	1	3	321	154		852	
		32	Thonukal	1	C	1,699	852	1,699		Village No. 34 is more than 1½ miles from village No. 32.
		33	Alampatti	..	1½	604	230	914		
Sáttúr ..	20	34	Athaikondan	..	3	310	127			
		53	Vettilaiurani	3	C	3,315	1,479	3,315	1,479	Village No. 54 has 114 pattas and is more than 1½ miles from village No. 53.
		54	Periyanaikanpatti ..	1	2½	773	178	773	178	
	38							4,294	1,426	
		30	Kilpadagai	5	C	4,294	1,426	1,426	1,605	The most important hamlet of village No. 30.
Srivaikuntam ..	26	29	Sriparangusanallur ..	6	1	1,426	1,605			No. 29 is 1½ miles from village No. 30.

APPENDIX C.

SPECIAL salaries for Karnams.

Taluk.	Karnam group No.	Name of village.	Present pay.	Pay as per scale.	Proposed pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nángunéri ..	25	Kuttam	8	7	8	Owing to large area and number of pattas and the work connected with palmyras.
	27	Karaichuttu	6	8	10	Work connected with palmyras.
	28	Orumangulam	12	10	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	29	Kottaikarungulam ..	9	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	31	Samugarangapuram ..	8	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	32	Radhapuram	12	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	33	Udayathur	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	34	Viziapathi	11	8	10	Large area and number of hamlets.
	35	Irukandurai	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	36	Karungulam	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	37	Palavur	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	40	Perungudi	12	8	10	Owing to hamlets and work connected with palmyras.
	41	Panagudi	11	8	11	Health-resort of natives. Heavy forest and hill inspection work.
	13	Kuttalam	4	7	8	A trading centre.
Tenkási	35	Sivakasi	10	7	8	Owing to the mercantile importance of the place and the income-tax work
Satúr	46	Virudupatti	5	7	10	Work connected with income-tax and measuring encroachments, &c.
Ottapidáram ..	3	Tuticorin				

APPENDIX D.

VILLAGES with important hamlets which require to be formed into separate munsifs' charges.

Taluk.	Munsifs' group No.	Villages.	Taluk.	Munsifs' group No.	Villages.
Ambásamudram.	3	Terku Madathur.	Srivilliputtur ..	11	Karisalkulam.
	6	Pudupatti.		20	Mangalam.
	53	Dalapattu Samudram.		44	Malli.
Nángunéri ..	16	Elavelangal.		62	Alangulam.
Ottapidáram ..	9	Kila Chintamani.		65	Vadakanmorainadu.
Sankaranayánarkóyil.	22	Marathoni.		67	Tenkarai.
	25	Tiruvengadam maiparai.		68	Vadakarai.
	30	Sankaranayánarkóyil.	Srivaikuntam ..	81	Manakadu.
	31	Mela Sankaranyánarkóyil.		97	Nedunkulam.
	35	Sevvalkulam.		111	Karaichuthu.
	41	Nilithanallur.		122	Puthukulam.
	44	Vannikonendal.	Tenkasi	10	Kanakupillaivalasai.
Sáttúr	1	Mettilpatti.		24	Kulasegarapatti.
			Tinnevelly ..	27	Surandai.
				17	Sivalaperi.

APPENDIX E.

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and their hamlets.	Distances from the Munsifs' centres.	Revenue.	Population.	Establishment provided in the scheme dealt with in Board's Proceedings, No. 64, dated 20th February 1897.				Proposed establishment.				Number of Talayaris.
						Munsif's pay.	Monigar's pay.	Number of Vettis.	Number of Talayaris.	Munsif's pay.	Monigar's pay.	Number of Vettis.	Number of Talayaris.	

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the villages for which Talayaris in excess of the scale are proposed by the Collector.

Taluk.	Munsifs' group number.	Map number.	Village.	Number of Talayaris. According to scale.	Number of Talayaris. As proposed by the Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tinnevelly ..	5	5	Madavakurichi	1	2 — (a)
	16	17	Gengaikondan	2	3 — (a)
	19	22	Abishekapatti	..	2 — (a) — Two police stations
	20	21	Ramaiyanpatti	..	1 — The post is only a beat
	21	25, 28 and 24	Sidaparpanallur	1	2 — group consists of 23 villages
	22	26 and 27	Pudúr	1	2 — will be Punitha ápara
	23	33	Kondanagaram	1	3 — 2 for (b)
	55	65	Munnirpallam	3	4 — maravar criminals (a)
	56	66, 94 and 95	Vengalinirsamudram	4	6 — 2 for (b) (a)
	59	68	Kokkarakulam	1	2 — importance of the market
	80	92 and 93	Krishnapuram	1	4 — 3 for 2 Police Tannahs
	83	98	Ponnakudi	1	2 — maravar crimi
	84	99 and 100	Pudukulam	1	2 (c)
			Total ..	17	35
			Excess ..	..	18
Sankaranayinárkóyil.	1	1	Tirumalapuram	1	2 — maravars like elsewhere
	42	46	Sayamalai	2	3 — cattle-lifting maravars
	50	55 and 56	Kalappalankulam	1	2 — do —
	51	57	Nalanthula	1	2 — do —
			Total ..	5	9
			Excess ..	..	4
Nángunéri ..	2	3	Padmaneri	1	2 — maravar criminals
	9	21	Pulam	1	2 — do —
	57	91	Nambitalavanpattayam	1	2 — do —
	70	61	Marukalkurichi	1	2 — do —
	71	208	Mudalakulam	1	2 — for (b) and do — do — do
	74	59	Tekku Nanguneri	1	2 — do —
	48	141	Sivakamipuram	4	5 — (a)
			Total ..	10	17
			Excess ..	..	7
Ambásamudram.	27	8, 33 and 34	Kapaliparai	1	2 — maravar criminals
	37	47 and 78	Timmarajasamudram	1	2 — one for each village
	17	22	Alwarkurichi	4	5 — maravar criminals
	28	9 and 35	Pappakudi	3	4 — do —
	63	81	Terku Viravanallur	1	3 — two for two large villages
			Total ..	10	16
			Excess ..	..	6
Tenkási ..	15	16	Kuttalam	1	2 — importance of village as a market
	32	34	Andipatti	1	2 — (b)
	37	40	Marandai	1	2 — (a)
			Total ..	3	6
			Excess ..	..	3
Srívilliputtúr.	7	7	Ilandaikulam	1	2 — hamlets scattered
	12	12	Muvaraivendan	1	2 — for patrol the roads
	13	13	Vadugapatti	1	2 — for patrol the roads
	16	17	Kumilankulam	1	2 — for patrol the roads
	..	18	Kottaneri	1	2 — for patrol the roads
	19	22	Nattampatti	2	4 — one for police tannah
	29	31	Injar	1	2 — one for patrol the roads
	31	34	Puvani	1	2 — do —
	33	35	Pillaiyarnattam	4	5 — Police Tannah
	39	44	Vadaku Srívilliputtúr	1	2 — for patrol Srivilliputtur
	41	46	Attikulam-Senkulam	2	3 — Police Tannah
	44	51	Malli	1	2 — one for each village
	58	84 + 69	Terku Veganallur + madrichatram	2	3 — scattered hamlets
	60	72	Mela Rajakularamen	2	3 — do —
	68	81	Vadakarai		
			Total ..	21	36
			Excess ..	..	15

(a) — for a police tannah
(b) — to patrol a public road of cart traffic
(c) — hamlets to be given as a total.

Statement showing the villages for which Talayaris in excess of the scale are proposed by the Collector—*cont.*

Taluk.	Munsifs' group number.	Map number.	Village.	Number of Talayaris. According to scale.	Number of Talayaris. As proposed by the Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Satúr	5	5	Sirukkulam	1	2
	6	6,7,8.	Melamadai	1	2
	19	31	Nalattampudúr	1	3
	25	39	Panayadipatti	1	2
	31	47	Padantal	2	4
	35	49	Mettumalai	1	2
	36	50	Chinnakamenpatti	1	2
	37	51	Anuppankulam	2	3
	56	78	Ellinganaikenpatti	1	2
			Total ..	11	22
			Excess ..	..	11
Ottappidáram.	1	1	Mullakadu	1	2
	2	6 and 2	Milavittan	2	3
	27	37	Pannikulam	1	2
	32	47, 48 and 49.	Panikkarkulam	1	2
	41	67	Puliankulam	1	2
			Total ..	6	11
			Excess ..	..	5
Srívaikuntam.	6	8	Muditanendal	3	4
	46	54	Karungulam	4	5
	61	70	Tentiruperai cusbah	3	4
	75	83	Kayalpatnam Tenbagam	4	5
	81	89	Manakadu	3	4
			Total ..	17	22
			Excess ..	..	5

Exd. P. Seetharam.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.
Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

Printed March 12th.

Proceedings, No. 64, *20th February* 1897.

Submitting to Government a scheme for the revision of village establishments in Tinnevelly.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

In para 6 of the draft order, it is stated that the revision of the village establishments has now been completed in the Ceded villages in all districts except Kistna, Malabar, Salem, S. Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Pichinopoly. It may be added that proposals for the revision of the establishments in the Tinnevelly Ds are before Government and that revision will soon be completed in all the districts.

The draft is returned herewith.

R.D. 24/2/97

S.R. 10/3/97

Copy of the draft order of the Judicial Department regarding Reorganization of village Police sent to the Rev Secretary for counter initials on 30-6-97

(C.).

The papers read above deal with two matters which may with advantage be separately considered. They are:—

(i) The improvement of the village Police proper, and

(ii) The reorganization of what are termed "ghat talaris"

2. The village Police proper are at present entirely under the control of the Rev Dept, are employed on Revenue as well as Police duties, and are paid from the village service Fund constituted under the Madras village pers act 1893.

3. The ghat-talaries are employed exclusively upon police duties) — mainly the patrolling of roads, — are under the control of the Police Dept, and are paid as explained in para 3 of the Inspector General's letter read above, partly from the Police Budget and partly from the village service Fund.

4. It has been proposed in the past that the village Police should be placed entirely under the control of the Police dept in order that their work as police might be more closely supervised. H. E. the G in C is, however, convinced that no such change should be permitted and further considers that the Police dept should not be granted more powers than it at present possesses in the matter of the appointment and punishment of the village police. The Revenue duties of the village policeman or Talari are of too great

importance to be exposed to any risk of neglect, and it is essential to the government of the country that the village system should be left intact. The Govt., indeed agrees with the Inspector-General in the opinion expressed in paras 42 & 43 of his letter read above that it is open to the greatest doubt whether, - other objections apart, - it would tend to efficiency from a purely police point of view if the village police were placed under the control of the Police Dept. In the opinion of the Government, the village police should continue, as at present, to work under the immediate control of the village headman, and the latter officer should be held responsible by the Magistracy that police duties in his village are promptly and efficiently performed in accordance with the directions in Part III of the village officers Manual, and a marked prevalence or increase in crime in any village should be usually considered to be prima facie proof that the headman is neglecting this portion of his work.

5. These being the views of the Govt upon this important point, it remains to be considered whether, without changing the present system of organization and control of the village police it is possible to render them more efficient in their purely police duties.

6. The Inspector-General states that in too many instances the necessity of maintaining the village police up to a proper strength has been insufficiently considered when revisions of village establishments have taken place, and the Supts of Police have not been consulted on the matter. The Govt has reason to fear that this complaint is well grounded. The revision of the village establishments has now been completed in the Govt villages in all districts except Kistna, Malabar, Salem, S. Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly (in Tinnevelly it will very shortly be completed) but the establishments in all zemindari tracts have yet to be revised in accordance with the Proprietary Estates village Service acts, and further revisions of the establishments already settled elsewhere will eventually occur. The Govt accordingly directs that when any future revision of the village establishments takes place in any district or part of a district, the officers of the Police Dept. shall invariably be given an opportunity of stating whether any particular villages, (either on account of their geographical position or physical characteristics or the predilections of their inhabitants for crime) require a stronger staff of village police than would otherwise ordinarily be necessary. The I.G will also be requested to report in consultation - where necessary - with the Magistrates whether in any of the districts in which the village establishments have already been settled there exist villages in which ~~the village establishments have already been settled there are such villages in which the village establishments~~ it is in his opinion absolutely essential that the number of Taliyaris fixed at the revision should be increased [illegible]

instead - - - -

7. A.C. the Govt C concurs with the D.G. in the opinion expressed in para 48(c) of his letter that little advantage will accrue from relieving the few talaiaris mentioned in para 19 of their revenue duties and making them exclusively police talaiaris.

8. The Govt also agrees with Mr Hammick's remarks and suggestions in para 48 of his letter. All district Magistrates will be requested to see that the withdrawal of magisterial powers from Tahsildars is not allowed to operate to transform the talaiari from a police-officer, which he should be primarily, into a revenue officer and to impress upon them subordinates that the village talaiaris should be systematically required to pay due attention to their police duties; of which the chief are :— (i) the patrol of the village at nights (ii) the watching of strangers (iii) the execution of criminal processes (iv) the detection of crime and (v) the reporting of information regarding crime and suspects to the nearest police station.

9. The suggestions that in the larger villages, which have more than one talaiari, beat books should be supplied and maintained, and that the talaiaris should be required to report themselves with their books at the police stations when it is visited by superior officers of the Police dept should also be adopted. The D.G. will be requested to report the nature of the replies received by him from the Magistrates in the matter of his proposal that village talaiaris should be required to wear brass

(1) their proposals,

brass arm badges inscribed "village Police".

10. It remains to consider the question of the improvement of the "great talaiaris".

11. This term is at present a misnomer, for it is plain from the D.G.'s letter that these men are employed in very few instances to patrol roads in the plains which cannot be called ghats, and that they in fact perform a great deal of work of this character which should in the opinion of Government properly fall to the regular police. The D.G. considers that no change in their pay or powers should be undertaken and that they should continue, as at present, under the entire control of the Police dept.

12. The D.G. will be requested to report whether those talaiaris who are paid from the Police Budget (vide statements in the Civil Budget estimates) are held to be entitled to pensions. The Govt considers that none of these men should have pensionary privileges. They are scarcely full time officers and for other reasons also should be excluded from the pensionable lists.

13. At present, as has been already noted, talaiaris are paid partly from the Police budget and partly from the village service Fund. They cannot, however, be properly held to be village officers and the Govt considers that the system under which their pay is met from the Fund should be terminated. Under sec 8 of the Madras village cess Act Provincial funds contribute to the Fund a sum equal to the estimated proceeds of the cess levied under the Act. This amount is however, deducted from the total land revenue of the Pres-

Govt

instead- - - -

7. Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial Funds (I expresse the proportion of three fourths & one fourth respectively) a dvan de. So that in practice Provincial funds contribute rements of the Govt contribution to the village service them 1/ and thus one eighth of the pay of each officer — 8. ese emoluments are deproged from it. From para 3 and Mr Hammicks' letter it appears that some Rs 62,100 hag ow expended from the village service fund on the pay of f the taliaries, and the Govt accordingly proposes allo a drain the Govt of Madras in order that additional polic otments may be made to Provincial Funds to meet a p charge which will fall upon them if the other source ent ths of this amount is in future met from them. be th. Before, however, this can be done it is expedient that the whole question of the necessity of the present staff each district should be gone into in detail, and the distribution considered. The I. G's letter gives but imperfect information as regards this matter. It appears that in N. Arcot the Supt of Police is actually unaware of the existence of the taliaries sanctioned for the district. This point should be cleared up and the cause of the confusion explained. In his No. 1066 J / 18.5.95 the Govt expresed doubt whether ghats like those in N. Arcot and Caddapah require the same amount of patrolling as formerly, but in para 13 of his letter, where he refers to the reduction of taliaries in Caddapah, though I. G does not specifically say if this is good or not, and gives no final opinion on the expediency

but scanty reasons have been given for their proposals, it not being stated where the additional men are to be employed, and the I. G expresses no opinion of his own upon them. The Govt is unable, again, to understand how 83 taliaries can be required to watch the ghats in Nellore. In North Arcot it would seem that a transfer of some of the taliaries from the country north of the railway to that south of it would be an advantage. Reductions would also appear to be possible along the Mysore frontier which is more settled than it formerly was. In Kurnool there is considerable confusion in the proposals. In paras 10 & 13 of G. O. No. 7 J / 21.1.96 (Rev) Govt has directed that the no of ghat taliaries should be reduced from 181 to 134 as soon as the season improves and in para 13 it has sanctioned the maintenance of a force of 667 taliaries in addition who are to form a regular force of village police under the Police Dept. Div officers until the present scarcity is over and the reorganisation of the village police is settled. The Supt of Police, however, proposes to abolish 547 of the former 181 ghat taliaries and to appoint 46 additional men to patrol new places. These matters require to be looked into and explained. I. G. will accordingly be requested to go 15. The I. G. with accordingly be requested to go into the matter in detail district by district, and ascertain and report the exact number of the ghat taliaries required in each locality. In so doing he should consider whether the regular police should not be required to take over a considerable

amount of the patrolling in the open country and ab
river fords which is now apparently performed by
three men.

To
" I. G. of Police.
" all Dist. Magistrates.
" all Collrs.
" Rev. Dept.
" Finl. Dept.

Revision of Village Establishments – Tinnevelly

(1)

The Hon'ble Mr. Goschen

The proposals generally are good & may be approved – with a suggestion, however, about additional holidays – see below.

29/6/97

Dep. Sec.

30/6/97.

C.No.3570 of 1897.

NOTE.

In the Cur[illegible] Board of Revenue discuss[illegible] the p[illegible] subs[illegible]mitted by the Collect[illegible] of T[illegible] revising the establishments in the [illegible] -trict. The Collector's proposals have been framed with great care and the statements submitted by him are clear and comprehensive. The Collector's proposals and the Board's remarks will be noticed - below.

2. Classification of Villages.

(a) There are 665 Survey Villages in the district which the Collector proposes to group into 577 Revenue Villages, the remaining 88 Survey Villages being merged in the 577 Revenue Villages as now constituted.

(b) As regards the Karnam's [illegible] -ment, the Board's opinion is that the [illegible] -ber of the Survey Villages [illegible] -ed in the Revenue Villages [illegible] the R.V., will [illegible]

25/6/97

2

... has any objection to attach to the grouping proposed. The Collector provides a separate Kanom for Tondyatti, a small village situated in a corner of the Tirrevelly taluk, on the ground that it cannot conveniently be grouped with any other village in the taluk. The Board, however, has called upon the Collector to report whether it may not be transferred to an adjoining taluk in view to its being clubbed with a neighbouring village. A police shall village of the name of Athipatti in the Sankarankoyil taluk is also provided by the Collector with a separate Kanom because it is situated in the midst of Zamindari lands. In this case, the Board has asked the Collector to report its distance from villages 39 and 43 and also to state why it should not be grouped with either of them.

Pending report on these suggestions, the Board has allowed the Collector's proposals in regard to Kanomdars' charges to stand. No remarks are called for at present.

(c) In regard to Munsiffs' charges the Board considers that the number proposed by the Collector, namely, 675 ... be increased by 10 more as shown in

C

× No 1-

× Survey No 41. (Karuangampatti-36)

3

C

1 & 1 B

1 & 1 B

in Appendix D to its Proceedings, on the ground mostly that some of the villages in the groups proposed by the Collector exceed the distance limit of 1 1/2 miles. The reasons adduced by the Board in all the cases are sound and it is submitted that the Board's modifications may be accepted. There are 16 other groups in which the distance limit of a mile and a half, prescribed in G.O.No.1573 dated 19-12-1904, is exceeded, but in all these cases which are shown in statement I appended to this Note, the villages are not sufficiently important, taking revenue and population together, to be constituted independent munsiffs' charges and the clubbing may, therefore, be left undisturbed.

(d) In rule I of the rules under G.O. No.1573 dated 19-12-1904, it is laid down that clubbing shall not be carried out if there are outlying hamlets of importance which will be more than 1 1/2 miles from the new head village'. In the Tirrevelly Dt. there are several survey villages with a number of hamlets attached to each and in the case of the villages noted in A pointed to the B.P. there are important hamlets which are more than 1 1/2 miles -

...n the present villages. The Board co... ...lers that separate munsifs should be provided for these hamlets or that they ...uld be grouped with others adjoining ... and has accordingly called upon the ...llector to work out proposals in the ...rm E appended to the B.P. and submit ...hem with a sketch showing the position ...f each hamlet as well as each proposed ...division. Pending reply, the survey villages will be treated as single mun...sif's charges as proposed by the Collec...

(e) The Collector has proposed se... ...te munsifs for the following villages ...hich are either unidentified or have but ...all populations, the actual pattahars ...ing a strength.

Taluks.	Munsif's group number.	Names of villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
Ambasamudram ..	11	Melakadayam ..	6,306	..	361
Sankaranayinárkóyil {	5	Melachintamoni ..	3,734	..	334
	6	Mela Puliyangudi ..	2,935	87	478
Sáttúr	49	Puliyangulam (a) ..	1,280	..	201
Srivaikuntam ..	74	Kayalpatnam Vadabagam (a).	2,300	22	198
Tenkási	8	Vadakarai Melpidagai.	5,562	10	195

(a) Adjoining villages are too large to bear an addition.

The Board recommends that the ... Collectors proposals may be approved on the ground that [redacted] except one ... of all the villages is very large ... and the collection of revenue from ... resident pattahars is always difficult.

In

...nmence new scale of salaries,

Vide Rules 3(1) & (11) under G.O.1373 dated 10-10-1904.

flagged B

(f) In clubbing villages for ... sifs' charges, the rule that the joint ... revenue of the united villages should ... not exceed Rs.2000 has not been adhered ... to in the present scheme. The Board ... points out that this rule has not been ... kept in view in the schemes sanctioned ... subsequent to 1904 and in explanation ... of the omission it remarks 'that groups ... of villages situated within one-and-a-... half miles of each other do not differ ... in any material respect from single vil... lages with a large area, where the mun... sifs are left to attend to the collec... tion of revenue without the aid of head... men up to a limit of Rs.3000'. The ... Board avers that the aforesaid rule ... which has been departed from for ... so long a time without practical inconvenience ... need not now be revived and it is sub... mitted that, in this opinion, the Govt. ... may concur. The rule referred to is not ... an absolute one and it is distinctly ... said that 'the fact that the joint re... venue of the clubbed villages will ex... ceed Rs.2000 is not to prevent amalgama... tion', if clubbing is desirable and pos... sible.

11. 23/9/1907

(g) The ... of hamlets and ... ...ging ... each hamlet as ...

Q

option for the present is drawn t -
proposed abstract.

Taluk.	No. of survey villages	No. of kanam divisions.	No. of munsif's charges.
Calicut	153	12	250
Ernad	213	73	82
Walluvanad	69	61	71
Ponnani	79	13	61
Palghat	61	56	61
Chittur	49	31	37
Tirumalpad	103	75	81
Attapadi	90	63	71
Chirakkal-Kottayam	46	42	43
	885	577	643

V. Scale of Data Allowance.

The Act has to be applied with reference to recent [illegible]
[illegible] adopted for land tax, [illegible]
[illegible] and I have still to work to
[illegible] the Malabar scale has been
adopted. For every [illegible], the
[illegible] of 10 [illegible]

Grades of Beriz.	Karnam's pay.	Munsif's pay.	Vettis.
	Rs.	Rs.	No.
Under Rs. 2,000	6	5	1
Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 4,000	7	6	2
„ 4,000 and under Rs. 8,000	8	7	3
„ 8,000 and under Rs. 12,000	10	8	4
„ 12,000 and under Rs. 16,000	12	10	4
„ 16,000 and above	15	12	5

Population of a munsif's group.	Number of Talayaris.
† For a population from—	
200 to 1,500	1
1,501 to 3,000	2
3,001 to 4,500	3
Exceeding 4,500	4

No

[illegible] 200 to 1500 [illegible] 1

[illegible] 1500 [illegible]

Page

In regard to Karnam the Board has calculated the cost according to the present rate of pay proposed in G.O. No. 1610-20-22 as well as according to the Malabar scale, but as has recently been decided in the case of the Karnams in the Bellary Dt., that the Malabar scale is to be of permanent application to the present locality the Government have dealt with later on the final orders on the subject, the rate of pay will be under the Malabar scale only [illegible] adopted in this case also.

1. The proposals under the several heads of establishment are summarised below:-

(a) Karnams.

The accompanied statement [illegible] the number of Karnams [illegible] the several grades adopted with the scale.

Taluk.	Rs.6	Rs.7	Rs.8	Rs.10	Rs.12	Rs.15	Total No. of Karnams	Remarks
[illegible]	6	10	17	15	3	1	116	
[illegible]	[illegible]	23	30	7	1	1	72	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	30	4	3	3	63	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	
[illegible]	[illegible]	33	15	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	30	7	2	1	51	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	10	1	[illegible]	43	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	69	
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	71	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	16	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total Number	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	10	7	577	
Cost per measem Rs.	399	1260	1764	660	120	105	4308	

It will be seen that the pay of 17 Karnams according to the scale is Rs.1020 per annum. Special increase of pay amounting to Rs.17 are proposed in the following 17 cases:

Taluk.	Karnam group No.	Name of village.	Present pay.	Pay as per scale.	Proposed pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nángunéri ..	25	Kuttam	8	7	8	Owing to large area and number of pattas and the work connected with palmyras.
	27	Karaichuttu	6	8	10	Work connected with palmyras.
	28	Orumangulam	12	10	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	29	Kottaikarungulam ..	9	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	31	Samugarangapuram ..	8	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	32	Radhapuram	12	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	33	Udayathur	11	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	34	Viziapathi	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	35	Irukandurai	10	8	10	Large area and number of hamlets.
	36	Karungulam	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	37	Palavur	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	40	Perungudi	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	41	Panagudi	12	8	10	Owing to hamlets and work connected with palmyras.
Tenkási	13	Kuttalam	11	8	11	Health-resort of natives. Heavy forest and hill inspection work.
Satúr	35	Sivakasi	4	7	8	A trading centre.
	46	Virudupatti	19	7	8	Owing to the mercantile importance of the place and the income-tax work
Ottapidáram ..	3	Tuticorin	5	7	10	Work connected with income-tax and measuring encroachments, &c.
	17			134	171 (147)	

The total cost of Karnam pay in the 17 villages is Rs.1,020 per annum, and the scale of pay sanctioned, Rs.1,154. The proposals of the Collector, Board, Government, and Finance Committee are as follows:

(1) Basic Karnams.

No change is proposed in the pay of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 1,000 and upwards, and the Collector proposes to raise the pay of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 500 and upwards to Rs.8 each, and of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 200 and upwards to Rs.7 each. The Board proposes to raise the pay of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 500 and upwards to Rs.8 each, and of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 200 and upwards to Rs.7 each. The Finance Committee proposes to raise the pay of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 500 and upwards to Rs.8 each, and of Karnams in charge of villages with a population of 200 and upwards to Rs.7 each.

Taluk.	Karnam group number.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Pattas.
			Rs.	
Ambásamudram	48	Sérmádévi	28,973	1,051
	45	Vadakuneeravanallur	20,665	797
	13	Mulakaraipatti	9,747	400
	18	Vizianarayanam	19,587	1,445
	44	Terku Vulliyur	8,725	924
Nángunéri	45	Vadaku Vulliyur	9,749	860
	46	Dalapathisamudram	11,540	981
	59	Kalakad	13,168	649
	65	Nángunéri	9,502	690
	18	Srivaikuntam	11,631	780
Srivaikuntam	24	Perungulam	14,807	1,305
	36	Iruvappapuram Kumarapuram	19,350	1,157
	45	Seiduganallur	9,936	730
	46	Karungulam	14,273	518
	2	Kadayanallur	18,383	530
Tenkarai	6	Vadakarai Kilpidagai	12,977	673
	28	Kilapavur	12,216	773
	14	Gangaikondan	8,516	558
Tinnevelly	48	Munnurpallam	10,755	563
	53	Palamcottah	14,518	649
	20			

The cost of the proposals for Basic Karnams is Rs.150 at Rs.8 each, Rs.7 each.

(2) Classes

The subjoined statement shows the distribution of Karnams in the several grades admissible under the scale according to the Collector's and the Board's proposals.

Taluk.	Rs.5	Rs.6	Rs.7	Rs.8	Rs.10	Rs.12	Total No. of Karnams	Remarks.
	11	10	23	17	3	1	72	Note. The red ink figures indicate numbers according to Collr's proposals, in cases in which the differ from the Board's.
	13	25	50	7	1	1	97	
	7	38	52	1	5	3	71	
	1	1	6	3			11	
	10	29	7	3			49	
	74	27	1	1			103	
	1	1	73	7	3	1	87	
	70	1	17	6			94	
	10	57	37	11		3	118	
	5	75	30	3			113	
	10	11	11				32	
No according to Collr's proposals	96	248	211	62 (63)	9 (8)	7 (7)	633 (627)	
do do Board's do	110	240	307	69	8	7	411	
Cost according to Collr's proposals	480	1488	1477	496 (504)	72 (64)	84 (84)	4115 (4127)	
do Board's do	550	1440	1611	552	64	84	4301	

The cost will be under the scale to the extent of Rs.134 if the Collector's proposals are sanctioned.

Allowed.

15

[illegible] Tuticorin [illegible] group-
[illegible], proposed by the Board which involves
the appointment of 10 additional Munsifs
the cost is stated to be Rs.4157 p.m. Special
amounting to Rs.19
[illegible] pay [illegible] is [illegible]
the Collector's [illegible]

Taluk.	Munsif's group No.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Population.	Pay. Existing.	Pay. According to scale.	Pay. As proposed.	Remarks.
			Rs.					
Ottappidáram.	4	Tuticorin ..	2,571	‡664	10	6	10	Heavy income-tax and other work.
Báttúr. ..	40	Sivakási ..	2,301	12,944	3	6	10	A trading centre.
	51	Virudupatti ..	2,312	6,614	5	6	10	A place of mercantile importance; income-tax work is also heavy.
Srívilliputtúr..	39	Vadaku Srívilliputtúr.	3,791	12,141	5	6	8	Divisional head-quarters.
Tinnevelly ..	41	Tinnevelly ..	11,678	‡810	10	8	10	District do.
	61	Palamcottah ..	7,258	320	10	7	10	District do.
						39	58	
							19	

‡ Exclusive of municipal population.

4157
19
4176

The total cost of 4 Munsifs
is shown to be Rs.4176 against 57 the
present total.

(2) Tinnevelly.

These officers have also
to be for villages the total of
exceeds Rs.6000 and where the work of
collecting the revenue is too heavy to
be satisfactorily done by a single Mun-
sif. There are now employed in the dis-
trict 101 Monigars at a cost of Rs.875
per mensem. The Collector applies instead,
for 61 Monigars at a salary of Rs.5
each. One Monigar is allowed for each of
the villages the revenue of which exceeds
Rs.6000

11

Rs.6000 and where the Munsif requires as-
sistance. For each of the 6 villages
noted below 3 Monigars are proposed on
account of the exceptionally difficult
nature of the charge.

Taluk.	The group number.	Villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
† Ambásamudram ..	46	Vadaku Veeravanallur	20,665	13,951	797
Nángunéri	19	Viziayanarayanam.	19,587	4,547	1,445
Srívaikuntam ..	36	Iruvappapuram Kumarapuram.	19,350	2,453	1,157
Srívilliputtúr ..	1	Khansahibpuram ..	18,864	3,371	1,046
	2	Vartirayiruppu ..	17,756	7,425	971
Tenkási	2	Kadayanallur ..	18,383	8,200	530
	6				

† [illegible]
[illegible] 1335
Pattas 1051

For a similar reason 3 Monigars are
proposed for Munsif Group No. 6 (Sivakási)
Srívaikuntam Taluk, while one Moni-
gar is proposed for S. No. 50 (Nelkatta-
nenkóttai, though its local is less than
Rs.6000. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and local cart work to attend to in-
[illegible] police. The total cost on account
of 61 Monigars is thus Rs.405 p.m.

These proposals may be approved.

P.T.O.

12

(c) [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

Number of munsil's group.	Number of vettis for each group.	Total number.
110	1	110
248	2	496
207	3	621
62	4	248
9	4	36
7	5	35
643	..	1,546

In view of the heavy work of [illegible] and demands of labour in the [illegible] of the district, 5 vettis on Rs.5 each are proposed instead of the 5 vettis on Rs.1 admissible under the scale. Thus the total cost on account of 1546 vettis is Rs.6,110 against Rs.4110 the cost of the existing

1550

13

145 vettis.

(f) Talayaris.

The following statement shows [illegible] the number of talayaris admissible under the scale.

Taluk	No of munsiff's groups the population of each of which					
	Under 500	500-1500	1500-3000	3000-45000	4500 & over	Total No. of groups.
[illegible]	2	50	45	17	11	125
[illegible]		44	21	11	6	83
[illegible]	1	51	20	7	6	74
[illegible]		30	16	4		51
[illegible]	3	45	15	3	3	64
[illegible]		14	12	6	3	37
[illegible]	1	34	21	6	5	67
[illegible]	3	24	23	13	6	71
[illegible]	4	25	17	5	3	53
[illegible]	1	36				
Total	16	315	190	75	40	645
No. of talayaris		1	2	3	4	
[illegible]		315	380	219	160	1000
Total No.						

In addition to these 1000 talayaris the Collector applies for 74 extra men to be employed in the villages shown in Appendix F to the B.P. of these 56 are stated to be required in connection with police tours and for patrolling roads, 10 on account of the troublesome character of the population-such as Maravars and Kallars- living in, or close to, the villages and the remaining 17 on miscellaneous grounds- such as importance of the village, hamlets being scattered, &c.

The

(4)

One of these 17 -ie. the extra talayari applied for, for Mandi G.No.6 of Pattu -kuk is said to be required by the Collector for watching certain trees in tank bed areas, but the trees in question being classified trees which cannot be used by the villagers without payment, the Board has disallowed this one talayari on the ground that the charge is not properly debitable to the Village Service Fund. It is submitted that the Board is right. It is also proposed to continue the special pay of Rs.6 sanctioned in G.O. No.2159 dated 31-1-06 to the Talayari of Tuticorin. The total - cost on account of Kodaikanal has amounts to Rs.4001 against Rs.4220 the

These proposals maybe approved

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(15)

Additional Talayaris will have to be appointed in Tinnevelly when the Inamdars and Kuttas are formed.

22/6/97.

approximately three additional talayaris are wanted. The Bd may be asked if it would not be desirable to entertain the

JG

× Please see statement attached

Village cess - Rs 1,41,754
Govt. contribution 1,41,754
2,83,508

What were the amount of the Village Service Inams which Govt took over.

22/6/97

Foss M. vide statement flagged E, at 17.

22/6/97. [illegible]

The district assets of the Village Service Funds amounted in 1895-96 to Rs 2,83,508 as shewn on the margin.

22/6/97.

Statement B.

Municipality Ward No.	Name of Village	No. of Houses	Distance	Area	Population
	No [illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible] (c)			1114	133
12	71. [illegible]			671	-
	No [illegible]				
				5047	1011
	6. [illegible] (c)	3		623	98
	7. [illegible]	1	1/2	197	97
	8. [illegible]				
				1155	330
	79. [illegible] (c)	2		211	189
	80. [illegible]		7/8	307	350
	78. [illegible]	3	1 1/2	971	476
11	77. [illegible]	-	1 3/4	353	136
	200. [illegible]				
				10851	4066
	114. [illegible] (c)	2		415	191
	127. [illegible]		1 3/4	78	96
20	119. [illegible]	3	1 1/2		
				3757	777
	201. [illegible] (c)	9		91	211
	103. [illegible]	1	7/8	332	85
	104. [illegible]	1	1 1/2	3 3	146
13	105. [illegible]	3	1 3/4		
				1774	5226
	217. [illegible] (c)	1		1 3	93
	11. [illegible]		1 3/4	430	635
	121. [illegible]		1 1/2	90	80
15	[illegible]	2	7/8	101	556
	1705. [illegible]				
				1031	910
	206. [illegible] (c)	7		600	186
	1. [illegible]		1 3/4	110	1778
	171. [illegible]				
				3520	3814
	204. [illegible] (c)	1/2		170	1614
17	203. [illegible]		1 3/4		
				1000	1458
	210. [illegible]	6		84	
	1. [illegible]		0		
				3870	5005
	101. [illegible] (c)	7		216	380
	100. [illegible]		1 3/4	153	380
11	102. [illegible]		1 3/4	210	47
	115. [illegible]				

Survey No.	Name of Village	No. of Wells	Distance	Remarks
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

16

Statement No-II

S. No.	Name of Village	No. of Wells	Distance	Remarks
	Taluka			
49	[illegible]	21	uninhabited	
50	[illegible]		333	
51	[illegible]		320	
52	[illegible]		1 1/2 671	(a)
53	[illegible]		1000	
54	[illegible]	71	1 1/2 1200	
55	[illegible]		1 1/2 1800	(a)
56	[illegible]		1650	
57	[illegible]	31	1 2000	(a)
58	[illegible]			
	Taluka			
59	[illegible]	10	1/2 450	(a)
60	[illegible]		1 1/2 320	
61	[illegible]		1 1/2 -	
62	[illegible]		1 1/2	
63	[illegible]		1 1/2	
64	[illegible]		1 1/2	
65	[illegible]		1 1/2	
66	[illegible]		1 1/2	
67	[illegible]		1 1/2	
68	[illegible]		1 1/2 1200	(a)
69	[illegible]		1 1/2 1350	
70	[illegible]		1 1/2	
71	[illegible]		1 1/2	
72	[illegible]		1 1/2	
73	[illegible]		1 1/2	
74	[illegible]		1 1/2	
75	[illegible]		1 1/2	
76	[illegible]		1 1/2	
77	[illegible]		1 1/2	
78	[illegible]		1 1/2	
79	[illegible]		1 1/2	
80	[illegible]		1 1/2	
81	[illegible]		1 1/2	
82	[illegible]		1 1/2	
83	[illegible]		1 1/2	
84	[illegible]		1 1/2	
85	[illegible]		1 1/2	
86	[illegible]		1 1/2	
87	[illegible]		1 1/2	
88	[illegible]		1 1/2	
89	[illegible]		1 1/2	
90	[illegible]		1 1/2	
91	[illegible]		1 1/2	
92	[illegible]		1 1/2	
93	[illegible]		1 1/2	
94	[illegible]		1 1/2	
95	[illegible]		1 1/2	
96	[illegible]		1 1/2	
97	[illegible]		1 1/2	
98	[illegible]		1 1/2	
99	[illegible]		1 1/2	
100	[illegible]		1 1/2	
101	[illegible]		1 1/2	
102	[illegible]		1 1/2	
103	[illegible]		1 1/2	
104	[illegible]		1 1/2	
105	[illegible]		1 1/2	
106	[illegible]		1 1/2	
107	[illegible]		1 1/2	
108	[illegible]		1 1/2	
109	[illegible]		1 1/2	
110	[illegible]		1 1/2	
111	[illegible]		1 1/2	
112	[illegible]		1 1/2	
113	[illegible]		1 1/2	
114	[illegible]		1 1/2	
115	[illegible]		1 1/2	
116	[illegible]		1 1/2	
117	[illegible]		1 1/2	
118	[illegible]		1 1/2	
119	[illegible]		1 1/2	
120	[illegible]		1 1/2	
121	[illegible]		1 1/2	
122	[illegible]		1 1/2	
123	[illegible]		1 1/2	
124	[illegible]		1 1/2	
125	[illegible]		1 1/2	
126	[illegible]		1 1/2	
127	[illegible]		1 1/2	
128	[illegible]		1 1/2	
129	[illegible]		1 1/2	
130	[illegible]		1 1/2	
131	[illegible]		1 1/2	
132	[illegible]		1 1/2	
133	[illegible]		1 1/2	
134	[illegible]		1 1/2	
135	[illegible]		1 1/2	
136	[illegible]		1 1/2	
137	[illegible]		1 1/2	

P.T.O.

S. No.	Name of Village	Munsif's Circle No.	Distance	Population	Remarks.
		[illegible]			
11 15	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	7	-	[illegible]	(a)
23 27 28	[illegible] (a) [illegible] [illegible]	27	1 1/2 1 1/2	[illegible]	(a)
		Sankaranayanarkoil			
4 6	[illegible] [illegible]	3	1 1/2	[illegible]	(a)
24 45	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	41	1	[illegible]	(a)
108 109	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	100	1 1/2	[illegible]	(a)
		Tenkasi			
18 20	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	27	1	[illegible]	(a)
		[illegible]			
0 0	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	0	1	[illegible]	(a)
		[illegible]			
9 13	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	8	1 1/2	[illegible]	(a)
73 75	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	68	1	[illegible]	(a)
		[illegible]			
43 44	[illegible] (a) [illegible]	56	1	[illegible]	(a)
52 53 54	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (a)	49	1 1	[illegible]	(a)

21.

(a)- a village with a popn of 400 & upwards & distant half a mile or more from the Central village

(b) —do— 300 —do— —do— more than ½ miles—do—

(B. 17/6/19)

Revenue Department.

Read G.No:3539 of '97.

6-10

G.O. No 5368 12th July 1897.

In its Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue discusses the proposals, submitted by the Collector of Tinnevelly, for the revision of the village establishments in all the taluks of his district. The Collector's proposals have been framed with great care and the statements submitted by him are clear and convenient. The various proposals will be noticed below:-

2. Clubbing of villages. There are 885 survey villages in the district. The Collector proposes to form them into 577 Karnams' charges and 633 munsifs' charges, the existing number of each kind being 726 and 853 respectively.

(a) As regards the karnam's charges, the Board considers that the number may be further reduced by clubbing 20 of the groups proposed by the Collector, into 10 as shewn in Appendix A to its Proceedings and has accordingly called upon the Collector to report whether he has any objection to offer to the grouping proposed. It has also called upon him to report as to the feasibility of clubbing Terkupatti in the Tinnevelly Tk. and Aythipatti in the Sankaranayanarkoil Tk. with some one of the adjoining villages.

Pending, however, Collector's replies

to

to the above reference, his proposals have been accepted by the Board and are now sanctioned.

(b) In regard to the Munsiffs' charges, the Board considers that the number proposed by the Collector, viz., 633 may be increased by 10 as shewn in Appendix B to its Proceedings on the ground mostly that some of the villages in the groups proposed by the Collector exceed the distance limit of 1½ miles prescribed in G.O.No:1372, d/10th Dec: 1884. The modifications suggested by the Board seem well considered and are approved.

There are 16 other groups also in which the distance limit of a mile and a half is exceeded but in all these cases, the villages are not sufficiently important in point of revenue and population, to be constituted separated munsiffs' charges. The grouping proposed will accordingly be allowed to stand.

(c) In some cases there are important hamlets situated at a distance of more than 1½ miles from their parent villages. The Board while accepting for the present the Collector's proposal to treat them as single munsiffs' charges, have called upon him to consider and report fully whether they might not be constituted separate munsiffs' charges or be clubbed afresh with other hamlets adjoining them. The report should, when received, ~~should~~ be submitted to Govt.

(d) The proposal to allow separate munsiffs

for the ~~marginally noted~~ undermentioned 6 villages which are either uninhabited or but thinly populated, is, for the reasons given by the Board, ~~are~~ approved.

Taluks.	munsif's group No.	Names of Villages.	Revenue	Population	Patta
Ambasamudram	11	Melakadayam ----------	6,306	"	361
Sankaranayinarkoil	5	Melachintamani	3,734	"	334
	6	Melapulyangudi	2,935	87	478
Sattur.	49	Puliyangulam (a) -------	1,280	"	201
Srivaikuntam.	74	Kayalpatnam Vadabagam (a)	2,300	22	198
Tenkasi	8	Vadakarai Melpidagai ...	5,562	10	195

(a) Adjoining villages are too large to bear an addition.

(e) In clubbing villages for munsiffs' charges, the rule that the joint revenue of the united villages should not exceed Rs.2,000 has not been adhered to in the present scheme. But the Govt. concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering that the aforesaid rule which has been departed from for a long time without any practical inconvenience, need not now be revived.

(f) The number of karnams' and munsiffs' charges in each taluk as accepted for the present is shewn in the subjoined statement:-

Taluk	No:of survey villages	No:of Karnams charges	No:of munsiff charges
Srivaikuntam	132	118	125
Nanguneri	213	72	82
~~Nanguneri~~ Srivilliputur	89	64	74
Ottapidaram	79	44	51
Sattur	81	56	64
Tenkasi	40	34	37
Tinnevelly	103	75	87
Ambasamudram	90	66	71
Sankaranayinarkoil	58	48	52
Total	885	577	643.

3. Scale of establishment. The Anantapur scale as amplified with reference to recent revisions has been adopted for karnams, munsiffs, vettis and talaiyaris, while in regard to Nirgantis, the scale sanctioned for the neighbouring District of Madura has been adopted. The increased rates of pay proposed for Karnams in Board's Proceedings No:4303, d/26-10-96, cannot be allowed until that scheme is sanctioned by the Govt: of India to whom a reference has been made on the subject.

4(a) The cost of 577 karnams according to the scale is Rs.4,526 per mensem and with the special increases of pay amounting to Rs.37 which are proposed in the 17 cases shown in Appendix C to the Board's Proceedings, it

Taluk	No: of group under	Villages	Revenue	Population	Pattas
			Rs		
Ambasamudram	46	Vadaka Vasudevanallur	20,666	13,951	797
Nanguneri	19	Vijayanarayanam	19,597	45,447	1445
Srivaikuntam	26	Sivagiripuram	19,350	24,453	1157
	1	Thai Subbiyapuram	18,864	33,911	1048
Srivilliputtur	2	Vastrapuripattu	17,756	74,125	911
Tenkasi	2	Kadayanallur	18,383	82,00	530

Rs 5,919, the cost of the existing establishment.

(b) Assistant Karnams: No officers of this class are employed in the district at present but 20 men are applied for for some heavy charges and the cost on their account is Rs.120 at Rs.6/-p.m.

(c) Munsiffs. The pay admissible under the scale to the munsiffs of the 633 charges proposed by the Collector is Rs.4115 per mensem. Allowing for the modifications in grouping proposed by the Board which involve the appointment of 10 additional munsiffs, the cost is raised to Rs.4157 per mensem. Special increases of pay amounting to Rs.19 are also recommended in six cases and the total cost on account of munsiffs thus comes up to Rs.4176 against Rs.4049 the present cost.

(d) Monigars: There are now employed in the District 161 monigars at a cost of Rs.875 per mensem. The Collector applies instead for 81 monigars at a uniform pay of Rs.5/- each. One monigar is allowed for each of 65 villages, the revenue of which exceeds Rs.8000 and where the munsiff requires assistance. For each of the six villages noted in the margin two monigars are proposed on account of the exceptionally difficult nature of the charge. For a similar reason 3 monigars are proposed for munsiff group No:49, while one monigar is suggested for group No: 56, though its bariz is less than Rs.8,000, because the inhabitants of the village are

Shermadevi, Ambasamudram Tk.

Melapalayam, Tinnevelly Tk.

are mostly traders and Muhammadans and the munsiff who has a good deal of civil and income-tax work to attend to, needs relief. The proposals involve an expenditure of Rs.405 per mensem.

(e) Vettis: The number of vettis admissible under the scale is 1546 as shewn in the statement on the margin of para 9 of the Board's Proceedings. In view of the heavy work of collection and dearness of labour in the town of Tuticorin, three vettis on Rs.5/- each are proposed for it instead of the two vettis on Rs.4/- admissible under the scale. Thus the total cost on account of 1547 vettis is Rs.6191 against Rs. 4119 the cost of the existing 1452 vettis.

(f) Talayaris: 1092 talayaris are admissible under the scale to the 643 munsif groups. In addition to these, the Collector applies for 74 extra men to be employed in the villages shown in Appendix F to the Board's Proceedings. Of these, 38 are stated to be required in connection with police tannas and for patrolling roads, 19 on account of the troublesome character of the population, such as Maravars and Kallars, residing in, or close to, the villages and the remaining 17 on miscellaneous grounds-such as the importance of the village, hamlets being scattered etc. One of these 17 i.e. the extra talayari applied for, for munsiff group No: 5 of Sattur taluk is said to be required for watching certain babul trees in tank-bed areas, but the trees in question being classified trees which cannot be used by the villagers without payment, the Board has rightly disallowed this one talayari as the charge is not properly debitable to the Village Service Fund. It is also proposed to continue the special pay of Rs.5 sanctioned in G.O.No:2130, d/31st January 1890 to the talayari of Tuticorin. The total cost of 1165 talayaris thus amounts to Rs.4661 against Rs.4449, the cost of existing 1578 men.

It is observed that, while in the case of the Bellary Dt., the number of talayaris admissible under the scale, has been supplemented by applying the rule, laid down for S.Arcot, of allowing one additional talayari for each survey village having (a) a population of 400 and upwards & distant half a mile or more from the central village, or (b) a population of 300 and upwards & distant more than 1½ miles, excluding of course cases in which more than one talayari for a group is allowable under the scale, no such proposal has been made in the case of Tinnevelly. The application of the rule in this Dt. seems to be specially desirable owing to the existence therein of such criminal tribes as Kallars and Maravars. The Board of Revenue will accordingly be requested to consider and report on the distribution and entertainment of the in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police.

(g) The cost of 166 Nirgantis proposed in

in accordance with the scale is Rs.664 per mensem against Rs.513 the cost of the existing staff of 171 Nirgantis.

5. The Board's proposals referred to in the previous paragraph are approved. The aggregate cost of the establishment as now passed, is, as shown in the statement appended to these Proceedings, Rs. 20,780 per mensem or Rs.2,49,360 per annum against Rs.2,39,088, the cost of the existing establishments.

(From orders)

To

The Board of Revenue, Land Revenue,
with encls.
" Accountant-General
" Financial Dept.
" Judicial "

Appendix

Grade	Karnams		Munsifs		Vettis		Total monthly cost
	Number in each grade	Total monthly cost of pay in each grade	Number in each grade	Total monthly cost of pay in each grade	Number in each grade	Total monthly cost of pay in each grade	
		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs.
Under Rs 2000	37	6 222	110	5 550	1	- -	110
Rs 2000 to Rs 4000	235	7 1645	248	6 1488	2	- -	496
Rs 4000 to Rs 8000	223	8 1784	207	7 1449	3	- -	621
Rs 8000 to Rs 12000	65	10 650	62	8 496	4	- -	248
Rs 12000 to Rs 16000	10	12 120	9	10 90	4	- -	36
Rs 16000 taken.	7	15 105	7	12 84	5	- -	35
Total	577	4 4526	643	4 4157	19	4 1225	1546 6184

Deputy Accountant-General to draw Rs 17 per mensem
Karnam Rs 20 per mensem
Clerical establishment of the Collector's office
Personal allowance to the pay of 6 munsifs - - - 19
Cost of 81 munsifs at Rs 5 each p.m. - - - 405
Cost of one extra munsif for the town of Tuticorin - - - 5
Special allowance to the pay of the 2 attavanthis of Tuticorin - 2
Cost of 73 extra Calayatis at Rs 4 p.m. 292
Special allowance to the pay of the Calayatis of Tuticorin 66
cost of 166 Nirgantis at Rs 4 p.m. 664
Grand Total cost p.m. 20780
- - - per annum 249360

Dated 4-8-97.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 556, 12th July 1897.

JULY.

Revision of Village Establishments.

Passing orders on Board's proposals for the — in the Tinnevelly district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 64, dated 20th February1897 :—

Read—the following letter from A. W. B. HIGGENS, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 10th June 1896, Dis. No. 1090-Gen-Rev. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 2900, Land Revenue, dated 8th June 1895, I have the honour to submit detailed talukwar statements containing proposals for the reorganization of village establishments for all the taluks of the district, revised in accordance with the Board's instructions.

2. The statements show the present and proposed establishments for each village or group of villages. The consecutive numbers of karnams' charges are given in column 1 and of munsifs' charges in column 4 of the statements. The beriz and population of hamlets and their distances from the principal villages are also given in the statements as required. The land revenue entered in column 10 is that relating to fasli 1301 which was a normal year and the population shown in column 11 is as per census of 1891.

3. The Board has, in its Proceedings quoted, generally approved of the clubbing of villages in the taluks of Tinnevelly, Sankaranayinárkóyil, Ambásamudram, Tenkási, Srívilliputtúr, Ottappidáram and Srívaikuntam. I have, however, revised a few of the groups originally proposed in the Ottappidáram taluk as the modification seemed an improvement on the original proposals. The suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings have either been adopted or reasons assigned in the statements for adhering to the original proposals.

4. There are altogether 885 ryotwar villages in the district and these have been grouped into 577 karnams' and 633 munsifs' charges against 726 and 853, respectively, at present. The principle laid down in Government Order, No. 1372, Revenue Department, dated 10th December 1884, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 45, Land Revenue, dated 8th January 1885, has generally been followed in clubbing villages but in some cases the prescribed limit of distance and beriz has been exceeded on the ground that such clubbing was desirable for other reasons. There are no assistant karnams at present but provision has been made in the scheme for twenty officers of this class in accordance with the scale. In a few cases which are entitled to assistant karnams, their entertainment has not been proposed as there is no need for them. The scheme provides for 81 monigars against 161 at present. There is also a considerable reduction in the number of talayaris from 1,578 to 1,163, while under vettis there is an increase from 1,452 to 1,545. The number of nirgantis proposed is 166 against 171, the present strength.

5. On account of special circumstances entailing heavy work in twenty villages, increased rates of pay have been proposed for karnams or munsifs attached to such villages. In the Tuticorin town, the pay of vettis and talayaris is fixed at Rs. 5 owing to dearness of labour. A statement of such cases marked A is enclosed.

6. Forty-one additional talayaris proposed by the Superintendent of Police for police tannahs constructed on roads and for villages having maravah criminals have been included in the proposals. Statements marked B_1 to B_9 showing these and other special talayaris proposed for each taluk are enclosed. The final results of the proposals are embodied in the accompanying statement C. It will be seen that the total strength of the establishment is reduced from 4,941 to 4,185, while its cost is raised from Rs. 19,924 to Rs. 20,722.

7. I also forward the prescribed statements containing a summary of the present and proposed establishments arranged with reference to grades of salaries as well as a statement of irrigation sources for which nirgantis have been proposed.

8. Sketches indicating the groupings of villages and the position of hamlets in each village are submitted. Karnams' charges are denoted by blue lines and munsifs' groups by red lines. Where the hamlets are very numerous, it was not possible to note their names in the maps but the serial numbers given to them in the statements are noted in the sketches.

Resolution—No. 64, dated 20th February 1897.

With his letter read above, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits proposals for the revision of village establishments in his district. The last general revision was carried out in 1878 and 1879 in accordance with a scheme based on the assets then available in each village. The present scheme provides for the actual requirements of each village according to the standard adopted in recent revisions.

2. *Clubbing of villages.*—At present, the 885 survey villages in the district are comprised in 726 karnams' and 853 munsifs' charges. The Collector proposes to reduce the number of karnams' charges to 577, and that of munsifs' charges to 633. The Board considers that the number of karnams' charges may be further reduced by clubbing, as shown in appendix A. The Collector will be requested to report whether he has any objection to the proposed groups.

The Collector proposes to appoint a separate karnam for Terkupatti,* a small village situated in a corner of the Tinnevelly taluk, because it cannot conveniently be grouped with any other village in the taluk. If so, it might be transferred to an adjoining taluk so as to admit of its being clubbed with a neighbouring village. The Collector is requested to report on this point.

Number of the village.	Occupied area.	Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
*1	Acs. 845	Rs. 1,308	794	73

Athipatti,† a small village in Sankaranayinárkóyil taluk, is left single, because it is surrounded by zemindari tracts. The Collector will report the distances between this village and villages Nos. 39 and 42 (karnam group Nos. 34 and 36) and state why it should not be clubbed with either of the villages last named.

Number of the village.	Occupied area.	Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
†41	Acs. 358	Rs. 446	520	90

Pending further report on the foregoing suggestions, the Collector's present proposals will be allowed to stand.

3. The Board considers that the number of munsifs' charges may be increased as shown in appendix B. One of the rules introduced in Government Order, No. 1372, dated 10th December 1884, for clubbing munsifs' charges was that the joint revenue of the united villages should not exceed Rs. 2,000. This rule has not been followed in the present scheme, nor has it generally been adverted to in schemes subsequent to the year 1884. In explanation of the omission to carry out this rule it may be observed that groups of villages situated within one-and-a-half miles of each other do

not differ in any material respect from single villages with a large beriz, where the munsifs are left to attend to the collection of revenue without the aid of monigars, up to a limit of Rs. 8,000. The Board is of opinion that the aforesaid rule which has been departed from for so long a time without practical inconvenience need not now be revived.

4. *Scale of Establishment.*—The Anantapur scale, * as amplified by recent revisions, has been adopted for karnams, munsifs, vettis and talayaris. The provision of nirgantis follows the scale sanctioned for the neighbouring district of Madura, *viz.*, one for each source irrigating from 200 to 1,000 acres and two for each source irrigating above 1,000 acres.

Grades of Beriz.	Karnam's pay.	Munsif's pay.	Vettis.
	Rs.	Rs.	No.
* Under Rs. 2,000	6	5	1
Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 4,000	7	6	2
„ 4,000 and under Rs. 8,000	8	7	3
„ 8,000 and under Rs. 12,000	10	8	4
„ 12,000 and under Rs. 16,000	12	10	4
„ 16,000 and above	15	12	5

Population of a munsif's group.	Number of Talayaris.
† For a population from—	
200 to 1,500	1
1,501 to 3,000	2
3,001 to 4,500	3
Exceeding 4,500	4

5. *Karnams.*—The pay of 577 karnams according to the scale is Rs. 4,526 ‡ per mensem. Certain increases of pay which are specially proposed and which amount to Rs. 37, are shown in Appendix C. Taking these into account, the total monthly cost will be Rs. 4,563 against Rs. 5,919, the cost of the existing establishment. In the event of Government sanction being accorded to the increased rates of pay recommended in Board's Proceedings, No. 403, dated 26th October 1896, the cost of karnams according to scale will rise to Rs. 5,441 § per mensem, while special increases to the amount of Rs. 7 per mensem will be necessary only in four cases ‖.

Number of karnams.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
‡ 37	6	222
235	7	1,645
223	8	1,784
65	10	650
10	12	120
7	15	105
577	..	4,526

Number of karnams.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
§ 272	8	2,176
223	10	2,230
65	12	780
17	15	255
577	..	5,441

Taluk.	Karnam group number.	Villages.	Karnam's pay.	
			As proposed by Collector.	As per new scale.
			Rs.	Rs.
‖ Nánguneri ..	34	Viziapathi	12	10
Do. ..	40	Perungudi	12	10
Tenkási ..	13	Courtalam	11	10
Ottappidáram ..	3	Tuticorin	10	8

6. *Assistant karnams.*—No officers of this class are at present employed in the district. Provision is made in the scheme for an assistant on a pay of Rs. 6 to the karnam of each of the twenty heavy charges noted below:—

Taluk.	Karnam group number.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Pattas.
			Rs.	
Ambásamudram	48	Sérmádévi	28,973	1,051
	45	Vadakuneeravanallur	20,665	797
	13	Mulakaraipatti	9,747	400
	18	Vizianaravanam	19,587	1,445
	44	Terku Valliyur	8,725	924
Nángunéri	45	Vadaku Valliyur	9,749	860
	46	Dalapathisamudram	11,540	981
	59	Kalakad	13,168	649
	65	Nángunéri	9,502	690
	18	Srívaikuntam	11,631	780
	24	Perungulam	14,807	1,305
Srívaikuntam	36	Iruvappapuram Kumarapuram	19,350	1,157
	45	Seidinganallur	9,936	730
	46	Karungulam	14,273	518
	2	Kadayanallur	18,383	530
	6	Vadakarai Kilpidagai	12,977	673
Tenkarai	28	Kilapavur	12,216	773
	14	Gangaikondan	8,516	558
Tinnevelly	48	Munnurpallam	10,755	563
	53	Palamcottah	14,518	649

Number of munsifs.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
* 96	5	480
248	6	1,488
211	7	1,477
62	8	496
9	10	90
7	12	84
633	..	4,115

7. *Munsifs.*—The pay admissible under the scale to the 633 munsifs provided in the Collector's scheme is Rupees 4,115 * per mensem.

Number of munsifs.	Rate of pay.	Total cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
† 110	5	550
248	6	1,488
207	7	1,449
62	8	496
9	10	90
7	12	84
643	..	4,157

If the modifications proposed in appendix B, which involve the appointment of ten additional munsifs, are carried into effect †, the cost will be raised to Rs. 4,157 per mensem. Special increases amounting to Rs. 19 are proposed in the cases shown below:—

Taluk.	Munsif's group No.	Names of villages.	Beriz.	Population.	Pay.			Remarks.
					Existing.	According to scale.	As proposed.	
			Rs.					
Ottappidáram.	4	Tuticorin ..	2,571	‡ 664	10	6	10	Heavy income-tax and other work.
Sáttár ..	40	Sivakási ..	2,301	12,944	3	6	10	A trading centre.
	51	Virudupatti ..	2,312	6,614	5	6	10	A place of mercantile importance; income-tax work is also heavy.
Srívilliputtúr..	39	Vadaku Srívilliputtúr.	3,791	12,141	5	6	8	Divisional head-quarters.
Tinnevelly ..	41	Tinnevelly ..	11,678	‡ 810	10	8	10	District do.
	61	Palamcottah ..	7,258	320	10	7	10	District do.

‡ Exclusive of municipal population.

The total monthly charge on account of munsifs amounts to Rs. 4,176 against Rs. 4,049, the cost of the existing establishment.

In the villages noted in Appendix D there are important hamlets situated at a distance of more than 1½ miles from the parent villages. The Board considers that the hamlets should either be constituted separate munsifs' charges or be clubbed afresh with other hamlets adjoining them. The Collector is requested to work out proposals in the form E appended to these proceedings and submit them with a sketch showing the position of each hamlet as well as each proposed sub-division. For the present these villages will be treated as single munsif's charges, as proposed by the Collector.

Separate munsifs have been proposed by the Collector for the marginally-noted * villages which are either uninhabited or have but small populations, the actual pattadars being absentees. The proposal may be allowed, because the beriz of all the villages except one is very large and the collection of revenue from non-resident pattadars is always difficult.

Taluks.	Munsif's group number.	Names of villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
* Ambasamudram ..	11	Melakadayam ..	6,306	..	361
Sankaranayinárkóyil	5	Melachintamoni ..	3,734	..	334
	6	Mela Puliyangudi ..	2,935	87	478
Sáttúr	49	Puliyangulam (a) ..	1,280	..	201
Srívaikuntam ..	74	Kayalpatnam Vadabagam (a).	2,300	22	198
Tenkási	8	Vadakarai Melpidagai.	5,562	10	195

(a) Adjoining villages are too large to bear an addition.

8. *Monigars.*—One officer of this class is proposed for each of 65 villages, the beriz of which exceeds Rs. 8,000 and where the work of collecting the revenue is too heavy to be satisfactorily attended to by the munsif alone. For each of the six groups noted in the margin,† two monigars are allowed on account of the exceptionally difficult nature of the charge. For the same reason three monigars are proposed for munsif group No. 49 ‡ (Sérmádévi), Ambásamudram taluk. Group No 56 § (Melapalayam), Tinnevelly taluk, has a beriz of only Rs. 5,670, but a monigar is proposed for it in order to relieve the munsif who has a good deal of civil and income-tax work to attend to, the inhabitants of the village being mostly traders and Muhammadans. The aggregate monthly cost of 81 monigars on a uniform pay of Rs. 5 each comes to Rs. 405 against Rs. 875, the cost of the existing staff of 161 monigars.

Taluk.	The group number.	Villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
† Ambásamudram ..	46	Vadaku Veeravanallur.	20,665	13,951	797
Nángunéri	19	Viziayanarayanam.	19,587	4,547	1,445
Srívaikuntam ..	36	Iruvappaparam Kumarapuram.	19,350	2,453	1,157
Srívilliputtúr ..	1	Khansahibpuram ..	18,864	3,371	1,046
	2	Vartirayiruppu ..	17,756	7,425	971
Tenkási	2	Kadayanallur ..	18,383	8,200	530

Beriz.	Population.	Pattas.
‡ 28,973	9,333	1,051
§ 5,670	8,187	384

Number of munsif's group.	Number of vettis for each group.	Total number.
	1	110
* 110	2	496
248	3	621
207	4	248
62	4	36
9	5	35
7		
643	..	1,546

9. *Vettis.*—The number of vettis admissible under the scale for the 643 munsifs' charges is 1,546 as shown in the margin. * Three vettis on Rs. 5 each, in lieu of two on Rs. 4 each who are admissible according to the scale are recommended for the town of Tuticorin owing to the heavy work of collection and the dearness of labour. The aggregate monthly cost of 1,547 vettis will be Rs. 6,191 against Rs. 4,119, the cost of the existing staff of 1,452 vettis.

10. *Talayaris.*—The number of talayaris allowable under the scale to the 643 munsifs' groups is 1,092 as shown in the margin. † The Collector recommends the entertainment of 74 additional talayaris in the villages shown in Appendix F, viz., 38 for Police tannas and 36 for other reasons. One ‡ of the latter is said to be required for watching trees in tank-bed areas. This one will be disallowed as the charge cannot properly be debited to the Village Service Fund, the trees in question being classified trees which cannot be used by villagers without payment. It is also proposed to continue the special pay of Rs. 5 sanctioned in Government Order, Mis. No. 2130, dated 31st March 1890, for the talayari of Tuticorin. The cost of the 1,165 talayaris proposed amounts to Rs. 4,661 per mensem, whereas the existing staff of 1,578 men costs Rs. 4,449.

Number of munsif's charges.	Number of talayaris for each.	Total number.
	..	..
† 16	1	315
315	2	398
199	3	219
73	4	160
40		
643	..	1,092

‡ Munsif group No. 5 of Sáttúr taluk.

11. *Nirgantis.*—One hundred and sixty-six servants of this class are proposed in accordance with the scale, against 171 men now employed, and the monthly charge on their account will be Rs. 664 against Rs. 513, the present cost.

Class of village servants.	Number.	Cost per mensem.
		Rs.
§ Karnams	577	4,563
Assistant karnams ..	20	120
Munsifs	643	4,176
Monigars	81	405
Vettis	1,547	6,191
Talayaris	1,165	4,661
Nirgantis	166	664
Total ..	..	20,780
Annual cost ..	..	2,49,360

12. The aggregate annual cost of the proposals contained in the foregoing paragraphs is Rs. 2,49,360 as shown in the margin § against Rs. 2,39,088, the cost of the existing establishments. This is on the assumption that the karnams will be paid according to the Anantapur scale; should the increased rates of pay proposed in Board's Proceedings, No. 403, dated 26th October 1896, be adopted, the aggregate annual cost will be Rs. 2,59,980. The district assets of the Village Service Fund amounted ‖ in 1895–96 to Rupees

	Rs.
‖ Village-cess	1,41,754
Government contribution	1,41,754

2,83,508 and are therefore quite sufficient to meet the cost of the present proposals.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with nine taluk statements, nine plans and the other
enclosures to Collector's letter (to be returned)
and a manuscript copy of Board's Proceedings,
Mis. No. 2900, dated 8th June 1895.

„ Collector of Tinnevelly.

APPENDIX A.

Karnam's charges.

Taluks.	Clubbing as proposed by the Collector.								Clubbing as proposed by the Board.						Remarks regarding the necessity for a change.
	Number of karnam group as proposed by the Collector.	Map number.	Names of villages.	Distances in miles.	Occupied area in acres.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of pattas.	Serial number of proposed charges.	Names of villages.	Occupied area in acres.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of pattas.	
					Acs.	Rs.					Acs	Rs.			
Ambásamudram	8	11	Odaimarichan ..	C	1,512	1,030	669	89	1	Odaimarichan ..	5,257	3,682	3,055	477	The groups are not sufficiently important to have separate karnams.
	9	13	Udayampuli ..	1	1,423	847	587	62		Udayampuli ..					
		12	Maruthamputhur ..	C	2,322	1,805	1,799	326		Maruthamputhur ..					
		111	Ilangulam	C	2,693	2,198	431	26	2	Ilangulam	5,798	4,244	1,499	145	Group No. 20 is too small to have a separate karnam.
Nángunéri ..	19	40	Parappadi	1	702	388	361	29		Parappadi					
		109	Tamaraikulam ..	1	164	382	69	7		Tamaraikulam ..					
		72	Kilaveppankulam ..	1	186	326	43	14		Kilaveppankulam ..					
		108	Kovankulam ..	C	475	285	173	34		Kovankulam ..					
	20	107	Pantrimaki ..	¼	775	246	347	5		Pantrimalai ..					
		112	Kalkurichi	1	380	154	..	9		Kalkurichi					
		113	Vadapathankuli ..	1	523	265	75	11		Vadapathankuli ..					
Sankaranayinárkóyil.	4	4	Sanganaperi ..	C	811	1,341	531	87	3	Sanganaperi ..	1,767	4,573	1,570	362	Group No. 4 is too small to require a separate karnam.
	8	8	Subramaniapuram ..	C	789	2,727	350	239		Subramaniapuram ..					
		9	Vellanaikottai ..	1	176	605	649	36		Vellanaikottai ..					
	10	11	Punnavanam ..	C	340	534	402	58	4	Punnavanam ..	2,681	3,046	1,084	447	Group No. 10 do.
	12	13	Kilavirasigamani ..	C	2,341	2,512	682	389		Kilavirasigamani ..					
Sáttár ..	11	20	Masarpatti	C	1,649	1,868	876	127	5	Masarpatti	3,337	3,978	1,617	389	Group No. 11 do.
	12	16	Rajapatti	C	397	573	444	82		Rajapatti					
		17	Kailasapuram ..	¾	579	681	212	74		Kailasapuram ..					
		19	Vallakkanatham ..	1¼	712	823	95	106		Vallakkanatham ..					
Srívilliputtúr.	12	15	Erchinatham ..	C	884	1,229	1,152	185	6	Erchinatham ..	2,105	4,589	3,662	606	Group No. 13 do.
		16	Nadayaneri ..	¾	678	1,650	1,121	182		Nadayaneri ..					
	13	17	Kumilankulam ..	¾	3	709	676	107		Kumilankulam ..					
		18	Kottaneri	C	540	1,001	713	152		Kottaneri					
Tenkási ..	26	30	Tiruchithambalam ..	C	383	2,368	393	31	7	Tiruchithambalam ..	2,049	11,806	2,554	399	Group No. 26 do.
	27	31	Melapavur	C	1,666	9,438	2,156	368		Melapavur					
Tinnevelly ..	45	62	Alangaraperi ..	C	602	1,065	469	1	8	Alangaraperi ..	1,649	5,844	1,761	158	Group No. 45 do.
		18	Padmadamperi ..	1	212	639	296	4		Padinalamperi ..					
	46	63	Kuppakurichi ..	C	835	4,140	996	153		Kuppakurichi ..					
	67	89	Nachikulam ..	C	322	2,121	245	150	9	Nachikulam ..	3,185	3,988	652	265	Group No. 68 do.
		90	Parpakulam ..	1	641	727	123	17		Parpakulam ..					
	68	92	Rajagopalapuram ..	..	250	190	..	8		Rajagopalapuram ..					
		93	Krishnapuram ..	C	1,972	950	284	30		Krishnapuram ..					
	73	101	Itteri	C	1,388	1,611	494	12	10	Itteri	4,202	5,516	1,892	171	Group No 73 do.
	72	99	Konkanthamparai ..	1	378	634	435	1		Konkanthamparai ..					
		100	Pudukulam	C	2,436	3,271	963	158		Pudukulam ..					

APPENDIX B.

Munsifs' charges.

Taluk.	Munsifs' charges as proposed by the Collector.							Munsifs' charges as proposed by the Board.		Remarks.
	Munsif group number as adopted in Collector's statements.	Map number.	Names of villages.	Number of hamlets.	Distance.	Revenue.	Population.	Revenue.	Population.	
						Rs.		Rs.		
Ambásamudram ..	5	4	Madathur	5	C	1,838	484	1,838	484	The hamlets of village No. 5 are more than 1½ miles from the central village.
		5	Anjankattalai	6	1½	1,000	692	1,000	692	
	67	86	Tiruvirunthanpalli	5	C	1,841	477	1,841	477	The villages have each a number of hamlets and are 1½ miles from each other.
		87	Pungudaiyarkulam	2	1½	1,304	238	1,304	238	
		88	Karisulpatti	3	1½	996	606	996	606	
		211	Munanjepatti	3	C	2,299	1,310	3,354	1,975	Village No. 212 is over 1½ miles from the central village.
		179	Rettakulam	1	1½	513	374			
	15	180	Kodankulam	..	1	542	291			
		212	Chintamoni	..	1¾	919	730	919	730	
Nángunéri ..		195	Shenbagaramanallur	3	C	2,142	701	3,283	1,122	
		197	Jaganathapuram	3	¼	823	322			
		196	Notchikulam	..	1¼	318	99			
	77	198	Singaneri	..	1¾	582	682	838	820	Village No. 198 is more than 1½ miles from No. 195.
		199	Puthaneri	..	1½	256	138			
Ottappidaram ..	22	25	Govindapuram	..	C	1,594	545	1,594	545	Hamlets of village No. 26 are more than 1½ miles from village No. 25.
		26	Kilakottai	2	1½	1,083	966	1,083	966	
Sáttúr	7	10	Nenmeni	3	C	4,412	926	4,412	926	Village Nos. 11 and 18 are more than 1½ miles from village No. 10.
		11	Kusavankulam	1	2	326	93	647	247	
		18	Sinduvampatti	1	3	321	154			
	20	32	Thonukal	1	C	1,699	852	1,699	852	Village No. 34 is more than 1½ miles from village No. 32.
		33	Alampatti	..	1½	604	230	914	357	
		34	Athaikondan	..	3	310	127			
	38	53	Vettilaiurani	3	C	3,315	1,479	3,315	1,479	Village No. 54 has 114 pattas and is more than 1½ miles from village No. 53.
		54	Peraiyanaikanpatti	1	2¼	773	178	773	178	
Srivaikuntam ..	26	30	Kilpadagai	5	C	4,294	1,426	4,294	1,426	The most important hamlet of village No. 29 is 1¼ miles from village No. 30.
		29	Sriparangusanallur	5	1	1,426	1,605	1,426	1,605	

APPENDIX C.

Special salaries for Karnams.

Taluk.	Karnam group No.	Name of village.	Present pay.	Pay as per scale.	Proposed pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nángunéri ..	25	Kuttam	8	7	8	Owing to large area and number of pattas and the work connected with palmyras.
	27	Karaichuttu	6	8	10	Work connected with palmyras.
	28	Orumangulam	12	10	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	29	Kottaikarungulam ..	9	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	31	Samugarangapuram ..	8	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	32	Radhapuram	12	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	33	Udayathur	11	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	34	Viziapathi	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	35	Irukandurai	10	8	10	Large area and number of hamlets.
	36	Karungulam	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	37	Palavur	10	8	10	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	40	Perungudi	11	8	12	Large area and work connected with palmyras.
	41	Panagudi	12	8	10	Owing to hamlets and work connected with palmyras.
Tenkási	13	Kuttalam	11	8	11	Health-resort of natives. Heavy forest and hill inspection work.
Satúr .. .	35	Sivakasi	4	7	8	A trading centre.
	46	Virudupatti	10	7	8	Owing to the mercantile importance of the place and the income-tax work.
Ottapidáram ..	3	Tuticorin	5	7	10	Work connected with income-tax and measuring encroachments, &c.

APPENDIX D.

Villages with important hamlets which require to be formed into separate munsifs' charges.

Taluk.	Munsifs' group No.	Villages.	Taluk.	Munsifs' group No.	Villages.
Ambásamudram.	3	Terku Madathur.	Srivilliputtur ..	11	Karisalkulam.
	6	Pudupatti.		20	Mangulam.
Nángunéri ..	53	Dalapattu Samudram.		44	Malli.
Ottapidáram ..	16	Elavelangal.		62	Alangulam.
	9	Kila Chintamani.		65	Vadakanmorainadu.
	22	Marathoni.		67	Tenkarai.
	25	Tiruvengadam maiparai.		68	Vadakarai.
Sankaranayánarkóyil.	30	Sankaranayánarkóyil.		81	Manakadu.
	31	Mela Sankaranyánarkóyil.	Srivaikuntam ..	97	Nedunkulam.
	35	Sevvalkulam.		111	Karaichuthu.
	41	Nilithanallur.		122	Puthukulam.
	44	Vannikonendal.		10	Kanakupillaivalasai.
Sáttúr	1	Mettilpatti.	Tenkasi	24	Kulasegarapatti.
				27	Surandai.
			Tinnevelly ..	17	Sivalaperi.

APPENDIX E.

Taluk.	Map number.	Villages and their hamlets.	Distances from the Munsifs' centres.	Revenue.	Population.	Establishment provided in the scheme dealt with in Board's Proceedings, No. 64, dated 20th February 1897.				Proposed establishment.			
						Munsif's pay.	Monigar's pay.	Number of Vettis.	Number of Talayaris.	Munsif's pay.	Monigar's pay.	Number of Vettis.	Number of Talayaris.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the villages for which Talayaris in excess of the scale are proposed by the Collector.

Taluk.	Munsifs' group number.	Map number.	Village.	Number of Talayaris. According to scale.	Number of Talayaris. As proposed by the Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tinnevelly ..	5	5	Madavakurichi	1	2
	16	17	Gengaikondan	2	3
	19	22	Abishekapatti	..	2
	20	21	Ramaiyanpatti	..	1
	21	25, 28 and 24	Sidaparpanallur	1	2
	22	26 and 27	Padúr	1	2
	28	33	Koudanagaram	1	3
	55	65	Munnirpallam	3	4
	56	66, 94 and 95	Vengalinirsamudram	4	6
	59	68	Kokkarakulam	1	2
	80	92 and 93	Krishnapuram	1	4
	83	98	Ponnakudi	1	2
	84	99 and 100	Pudukulam	1	2
			Total ..	17	35
			Excess ..	..	18
Sankaranayinárkóyil.	1	1	Tirumalapuram	1	2
	42	46	Sayamalai	2	3
	50	55 and 56	Kalappalankulam	1	2
	51	57	Nalanthula	1	2
			Total ..	5	9
			Excess ..	..	4
Nángunéri ..	2	3	Padmaneri	1	2
	9	21	Pulam	1	2
	57	91	Nambitalavanpattayam	1	2
	70	61	Marukalkuriohi	1	2
	71	208	Mudalukulam	1	2
	74	59	Tekku Nanguneri	4	5
	48	141	Sivakamipuram		
			Total ..	10	17
			Excess ..	..	7
Ambásamudram.	27	8, 33 and 34	Kapaliparai	1	2
	37	47 and 78	Timmarajasamudram	1	2
	17	22	Alwarkurichi	4	5
	28	9 and 35	Pappakudi	3	4
	63	81	Terku Viravanallur	1	3
			Total ..	10	16
			Excess ..	..	6
Tenkási ..	15	16	Kuttalam	1	2
	32	34	Andipatti	1	2
	37	40	Marandai	1	2
			Total ..	3	6
			Excess ..	..	3
Srívilliputtúr.	7	7	Ilandaikulam	1	2
	12	12	Muvaraivendan	1	2
	13	13	Vadugapatti	1	2
	16	17	Kumilankulam	1	2
	..	18	Kottaneri	1	2
	19	22	Nattampatti	2	4
	29	31	Injar	1	2
	31	34	Puvani	1	2
	33	35	Pillaiyarnattam	4	5
	39	44	Vadaku Srivilliputtúr	1	2
	41	46	Attikulam-Senkulam	2	5
	44	51	Malli	1	2
	58	84 and 69	Terku Veganallur and Mudukudi	2	3
	60	72	Mela Rajakularamen	2	3
	68	81	Vadakarai		
			Total ..	21	36
			Excess ..	..	15

Statement showing the villages for which Talayaris in excess of the scale are proposed by the Collector—*cont.*

Taluk.	Munsifs' group number.	Map number.	Village.	Number of Talayaris. According to scale.	Number of Talayaris. As proposed by the Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
[illegible]	5	5	Sirukkulam	1	2
	6	6	Melamadai	1	2
	19	31	Nalattampudúr	1	3
	25	39	Panayadipatti	1	2
	31	47	Padantal	2	4
	35	49	Mettumalai	1	2
	36	50	Chinnakamenpatti	1	2
	37	51	Anuppankulam	2	3
	56	78	Ellinganaikenpatti	1	2
			Total ..	11	22
			Excess ..	..	11
Ottappidáram.	1	1	Mullakadu	1	2
	2	6 and 2	Milavittan	2	3
	27	37	Pannikulam	1	2
	32	47, 48 and 49.	Panikkarkulam	1	2
	41	67	Puliankulam	1	2
			Total ..	6	11
			Excess ..	..	5
Srivaikuntam.	6	8	Muditanendal	3	4
	46	54	Karungulam	4	5
	61	70	Tentiruperai cusbah	3	4
	75	83	Kayalpatnam Tenbagam	4	5
	81	89	Manakadu	3	4
			Total ..	17	22
			Excess ..	..	5

Enclosure.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 2900, dated 8th June 1895 :—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, dated 1st November 1892, No. 627, and 9th January 1893, No. 39.

Read—also letters from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 22nd June, 10th July, 24th July, 6th August, 21st August, 7th September, 13th October, 23rd October and 20th December 1894, Cur. Nos. 910, 978, 1058, 1168, 1235, 1235-Acc., 1058, 1654 and 1830-Genl., respectively.

Resolution—Mis. No. 2900, dated 8th June 1895.

With the letters read above, the Collector of Tinnevelly submits proposals for the revision of the village establishments in seven out of the nine taluks of the district on the lines laid down in Board's Proceedings, dated 1st November 1892, No. 627. Proposals for the remaining two taluks were promised by the Collector shortly after the end of March last, and, as they have not yet been received, the Board resolves to deal with the proposals now before it.

2. An examination of the talukwar statements submitted by the Collector shows that, owing to the revision of the village limits at the last survey, very little has to be done in the way of clubbing villages either for karnam's or munsif's charges. Most of the villages, however, contain hamlets, which in some instances, number as many as twenty or more and in the absence of information in the taluk statements regarding the revenue and population of these hamlets and of any indication in the sketches of their relative position in respect of the centre village, the

Board is unable to decide whether any of the hamlets require to be made or grouped into separate munsif's charges. The Collector himself proposes to sub-divide the marginally-noted villages for munsif's charges, but, in the absence of the information above referred to, it is not possible to verify the proposed sub-divisions. The statements and sketches are accordingly returned to the Collector for resubmission with the addition of the above information and with the Collector's further proposals on the lines now indicated. If information regarding the revenue and population of hamlets is not already available, approximate figures should be obtained and furnished. It should be noted that, when a munsif's charge is sub-divided, the establishment to be allowed to each of the sub-divisions should follow its revenue and population.

Taluk.	Karnam's group number.
Tenkari	Nos. 71, 74 and 108
Tinnevelly	51
Ottappidâram	2

3. The scale adopted in the Collector's present proposals for karnams and munsifs is that sanctioned for Anantapur. For vettis, the Coimbatore scale is followed and, in the case of taliaris, a special scale proposed by the Collector, which corresponds to that sanctioned for the Tiruvallûr taluk of the Chingleput district has been adopted. In passing orders * recently on the scheme for the revision of village establishments in Nellore, the Government called attention to the necessity for securing uniformity in the cost of the village establishments in the several districts, as the charges are now met from a common fund. The Government accordingly decided to adopt the Anantapur scale which has generally been applied in recent revisions, with the addition of a new grade for villages having a beriz of over Rs. 16,000. The Collector is now requested to adopt the scale noted in the margin. Columns 13 to 16 of the statement may be omitted, as the information required therein is no longer necessary, in view of the altered constitution of the Village Service Fund.

* Paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 57, dated 31st January 1895.

Grades of beriz.	Karnam's pay.	Munsif's pay.	Vetti's number.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 2,000	6	5	1
Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 4,000 ..	7	6	2
„ 4,000 and „ „ 8,000 ..	8	7	3
„ 8,000 and „ „ 12,000 ..	10	8	4
„ 12,000 and „ „ 16,000 ..	12	10	4
„ 16,000 upwards	15	12	5

	Number of taliaris.
For a population of from 200 to 1,500	1
Do. 1,500 to 3,000	2
Do. 3,000 to 4,500	3
Do. 4,500 upwards	4

Note.—No taliari can be allowed for a population of less than 200.

4. The marginally-noted villages, which are either uninhabited or have but small populations are proposed to be made into independent karnams' or munsifs' groups. In respect of items 1, 3 and 5, the Collector has explained his reasons for so doing, but no explanation is furnished in regard to the others.

Again, for karnams' group No. 49, Ambâsamudram taluk, the village of Umaiyammalpuram which is uninhabited is proposed for the central village, although the neighbouring village of Thiruthu which has a population of 195 would appear to be more suitable for the purpose. In these cases, the uninhabited villages should be clubbed with the neighbouring inhabited ones or the reasons for proposing a different course should be given.

Taluk.	Charge.	In karnams' group number.	Revenue.	Population.
			Rs.	
1. Tenkâsi	Karnam and Munsif ..	7	5,562	10
2. Ottappidâram	Munsif No. 27 ..	23	754	48
3. Sankaranayinârkovil ..	Karnam and Munsif ..	5	3,734	..
4. Do. ..	Do. ..	6	2,935	87
5. Ambâsamudram ..	Do. ..	10	6,306	..
6. Tenkarai	Do. ..	72	2,300	22
7. Do.	Do. ..	78	3,277	26

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of his letter, dated 23rd October 1894, Cur. No. 1654-Genl., the Collector will be informed that if he considers that Kottur and Kattaturai, the hamlets of Palamcottah, are sufficiently important in point of revenue and population to be made into separate munsifs' charges even though their distance from the main village is less than 1½ miles, the Board would, as a special case, recommend that they be so formed.

6. The extra talayaris provided for munsifs' groups Nos. 22 of Tinnevelly and 37 of Tenkarai taluks have not been included in the statements of special talayaris submitted for those taluks. The omissions should be supplied.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Tinnevelly.

Order—No. 556, Revenue, dated 12th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

In its Proceedings read above, the Board of Revenue discusses the proposals submitted by the Collector of Tinnevelly for the revision of the village establishments in all the taluks of his district. The Collector's proposals have been framed with great care and the statements submitted by him are clear and convenient. The various proposals will be noticed below.

2. *Clubbing of villages.*—There are 885 survey villages in the district. The Collector proposes to form them into 577 karnams' charges and 633 munsifs' charges, the existing number of each kind being 726 and 853, respectively.

(*a*) As regards the karnams' charges, the Board considers that the number may be further reduced by clubbing twenty of the groups proposed by the Collector into ten as shown in Appendix A to its Proceedings, and has accordingly called upon the Collector to report whether he has any objection to offer to the grouping proposed. It has also called upon him to report as to the feasibility of clubbing Terkupatti in the Tinnevelly taluk and Athipatti in the Sankaranayinarkovil taluk with some one of the adjoining villages. Pending, however, Collector's replies to the above reference, his proposals have been accepted by the Board and are now sanctioned.

(*b*) In regard to the munsifs' charges, the Board considers that the number proposed by the Collector, viz., 633 may be increased by 10 as shown in Appendix B to its Proceedings on the ground mostly that some of the villages in the groups proposed by the Collector exceed the distance limit of 1½ miles prescribed in G.O., No. 1372, dated 10th December 1884. The modifications suggested by the Board seem well considered and are approved.

There are sixteen other groups also in which the distance limit of a mile and a half is exceeded, but in all these cases, the villages are not sufficiently important in point of revenue and population, to be constituted separate munsifs' charges. The grouping proposed will accordingly be allowed to stand.

(*c*) In some cases there are important hamlets situated at a distance of more than 1½ miles from their parent villages. The Board, while accepting for the present the Collector's proposal to treat them as single munsifs' charges, have called upon him to consider and report fully whether they might not be constituted separate munsifs' charges or be clubbed afresh with other hamlets adjoining them. The report should, when received, be submitted to Government.

(*d*) The proposal to allow separate munsifs for the undermentioned six villages which are either uninhabited or but thinly populated, is, for the reasons given by the Board, approved :—

Taluks.	Munsif's group number.	Names of villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
Ambâsamudram	11	Melakadayam	6,306	..	361
Sankaranayinârkovil	5	Melachintamani	3,734	..	334
	6	Melapulyangudi	2,935	87	478
Sattûr	49	Puliangulam (*a*)	1,280	..	201
Srivaikuntam	74	Kayalpatnam Vadabagam (*a*)	2,300	22	198
Tenkasi	8	Vadakarai Melpidagai	5,562	10	195

(*a*) Adjoining villages are too large to bear an addition.

(*e*) In clubbing villages for munsifs' charges, the rule that the joint revenue of the united villages should not exceed Rs. 2,000 has not been adhered to in the present scheme. But the Government concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering that the aforesaid rule, which has been departed from for a long time without any practical inconvenience, need not now be revived.

(*f*) The number of karnams' and munsifs' charges in each taluk as accepted for the present is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Taluks.	Number of survey villages.	Number of karnams' charges.	Number of Munsifs' charges.
Srivaikuntam	132	118	125
Nángunéri	213	72	82
Srivilliputtúr	89	64	74
Ottappidáram	79	44	51
Sattúr	81	56	64
Tenkasi	40	34	37
Tinnevelly	103	75	87
Ambásamudram	90	66	71
Sankaranayinárkvoil	58	48	52
Total ..	885	577	613

3. *Scale of establishment.*—The Anantapur scale, as amplified with reference to recent revisions, has been adopted for karnams, munsifs, vettis and talayaris, while in regard to nirgantis, the scale sanctioned for the neighbouring district of Madura has been adopted. The increased rates of pay proposed for karnams in Board's Proceedings, No. 403, dated 26th October 1896, cannot be allowed until that scheme is sanctioned by the Government of India to whom a reference has been made on the subject.

4. (*a*) The cost of 577 karnams according to the scale is Rs. 4,526 *per mensem* and with the special increases of pay amounting to Rs. 37 which are proposed in the seventeen cases shown in Appendix C to the Board's Proceedings, it comes up to Rs. 4,563 *per mensem* against Rs. 5,919, the cost of the existing establishment.

(*b*) *Assistant Karnams.*—No officers of this class are employed in the district at present, but twenty men are applied for for some heavy charges and the cost on their account is Rs. 120 at Rs. 6 per mensem.

(*c*) *Munsifs.*—The pay admissible under the scale to the munsifs of the 633 charges proposed by the Collector is Rs. 4,115 *per mensem.* Allowing for the modifications in grouping proposed by the Board which involve the appointment of ten additional munsifs, the cost is raised to Rs. 4,157 *per mensem.* Special increases of pay amounting to Rs. 19 are also recommeded in six cases and the total cost on account of munifs thus comes up to Rs. 4,176 against Rs. 4,049, the present cost.

(*d*) *Monigars.*—There are now employed in the district 161 monigars at a cost of Rs. 875 *per mensem.* The Collector applies instead for 81 monigars at a uniform pay of Rs. 5 each. One monigar is allowed for each of 65 villages, the revenue of which exceeds Rs. 8,000 and where the munsif requires assistance. For each of the six villages noted below two monigars are proposed on account of the exceptionally difficult nature of the charge :—

Taluk.	The group number.	Villages.	Revenue.	Population.	Pattas.
			Rs.		
Ambásamudram	46	Vadaka Veeravanallur	20,665	13,951	797
Nángunéri	19	Vizianarayanam	19,587	4,547	1,445
Srivaikuntam	36	Iruvappapuram	19,350	2,453	1,157
Srivilliputtúr	1	Khan Sahibpuram	18,864	3,371	1,046
	2	Vartirayiruppu	17,756	7,425	971
Tenkasi	2	Kadayanallur	18,383	8,200	530

For a similar reason, three monigars are propo... monigar is suggested for group †No. 56, though its beriz is less than Rs. 8,000, because the inhabitants of the village are mostly traders and Muhammadans and the munsif, who has a good deal of civil and income-tax work to attend to, needs relief. The proposals involve an expenditure of Rs. 405 per mensem.

* Shermádevi, Ambás... Tinnevelly taluk.
† Melar...

(*e*) *Vettis.*—The number of vettis admissible under the scale is 1,546 as shown in the statement on the margin of paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings. In view of the heavy work of collection and dearness of labour in the town of Tuticorin, three vettis on Rs. 5 each are proposed for it instead of the two vettis on Rs. 4 admissible under the scale. Thus the total cost on account of 1,547 vettis is Rs. 6,191 against Rs. 4,119, the cost of the existing 1,452 vittis.

(*f*) *Talayaris.*—One thousand and ninety-two talayaris are ad... ible under the scale to the 643 munsifs' groups. In addition to these, the Collector applies for 74 extra men to be employed in the villages shown in Appendix F to the Board's Proceedings. Of these, 38 are stated to be required in connection with police tannas and for patrolling roads, 19 on account of the troublesome character of the population, such as Maravars and Kallars residing in, or close to, the villages and the remaining 17 on miscellaneous grounds, such as the importance of the village, hamlets being scattered, &c. One of these 17, *i.e.*, the extra talayari applied for for munsif's group No. 5 of Sattúr taluk is said to be required for watching certain babul trees in tank-bed areas, but the trees in question being classified trees which cannot be used by the villagers without payment, the Board has rightly disallowed this one talayari, as the charge is not properly debitable to the Village Service Fund. It is also proposed to continue the special pay of Rs. 5 sanctioned in G.O., No. 2130, dated 31st January 1890, to the talayari of Tuticorin. The total cost of 1,165 talayaris thus amounts to Rs. 4,661 against Rs. 4,449, the cost of existing 1,578 men.

It is observed that, while in the case of the Bellary district, the number of talayaris admissible under the scale, has been supplemented by applying the rule, laid down for South Arcot, of allowing one additional talayari for each survey village having (*a*) a population of 400 and upwards and distant half a mile or more from the central village, or (*b*) a population of 300 and upwards and distant more than 1½ miles, excluding, of course, cases in which more than one talayari for a group is allowable under the scale, no such proposal has been made in the case of Tinnevelly. The application of the rule in this district seems to be specially desirable owing to the existence therein of such criminal tribes as Kallars and Maravars. The Board of Revenue will accordingly be requested to consider and report on the distribution and entertainment of the talayaris in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police.

(*g*) The cost of 166 nirgantis proposed in accordance with the scale is Rs. 664 *per mensem* against Rs. 513, the cost of the existing staff of 171 nirgantis.

5. The Board's proposals referred to in the previous paragraph are approved. The aggregate cost of the establishment as now passed is, as shown in the statement appended to these Proceedings, Rs. 20,780 *per mensem* or Rs. 2,49,360 *per annum* against Rs. 2,39,088, the cost of the existing establishments.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) with enclosures.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
" Judicial Department.

Exd. Md. Pahilvan.

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