

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS
OF THE
MADRAS GOVERNMENT

NEW (REVENUE) SERIES

No. 1

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE INAM SETTLEMENT

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1948

Not for sale

R
V211,932(x723
N48,1

73307

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.

Correspondence relating to the Inam Settlement generally.

	PAGES
I. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Court of Directors, No. 20, Revenue, dated 11th April 1854	1—3
II. Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated 27th September 1854	3—4
III. G.O. No. 66, dated 19th January 1857	5—26
IV. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Court of Directors, No. 6, dated 6th February 1857	26—30
V. Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 8, dated 1st September 1858	30—37
VI. G.O. No. 1531, dated 16th November 1858	37—39
VII. Letter to the Government of India, No. 1532, dated 16th November 1858	39—40
VIII. G.O. No. 241, Revenue, dated 25th February 1859	40 & 41
IX. G.O. No. 275, Revenue, dated 5th March 1859	41—46
X. G.O. No. 690, Revenue, dated 20th May 1859	46—54
XI. G.O. No. 905, Revenue, dated 8th July 1859	54—59
XII. G.O. No. 919, Revenue, dated 11th July 1859	59—62
XIII. G.O. No. 1069, Revenue, dated 9th August 1859, with all enclosures	63—110
XIV. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 9th August 1859	110 & 111
XV. G.O. No. 1453, Revenue, dated 27th October 1859	111—122
XVI. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated 26th October 1859	122 & 123
XVII. G.O. No. 1559, Revenue, dated 16th November 1859	123
XVIII. G.O. No. 1705, Revenue, dated 17th December 1859	124—129
XIX. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of State, No. 26, dated 26th March 1860	129
XX. G.O. No. 1312, Revenue, dated 7th August 1860	129—131
XXI. G.O. No. 1824, Revenue, dated 9th October 1860	131 & 132
XXII. Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 9th October 1860, with the Inam Commissioner's letter No. 174, dated 22nd May 1860	132—137
XXIII. G.O. No. 202, Revenue, dated 28th January 1861	137

PART II.

Correspondence relating to the Inam Settlement in individual districts.

	PAGES
A. Ganjam and Vizagapatam	138—169
B. Godavari and Kistna	169—182
C. Bellary and Cuddapah	183—193
D. Kurnool	193—202
E. Nellore	203—218
F. Madras (Chingleput)	219—224
G. North Arcot	224—237
H. South Arcot	237—240
I. Salem	240—247
J. Trichinopoly	247—250
K. Tanjore	250—259
L. Madura and Tinnevely	259—270
M. Coimbatore	270—274
N. Malabar	275—280

PART III.

Correspondence relating to Madras Act VIII of 1869 and to Statutes 2 and 33 Vic., Cap. 29.

	PAGES
I. G.O. No. 1283, dated 6th June 1867	281
II. G.O. No. 2160, dated 13th September 1867	281—287
III. G.O. No. 2300, dated 2nd October 1867	287—288
IV. G.O. No. 2839, dated 29th November 1867	288—290
V. G.O. No. 248, dated 16th December 1867	290—291
VI. G.O. No. 213, dated 24th January 1868	291—293
VII. G.O. No. 24, dated 4th February 1868	293
VIII. G.O. No. 443, dated 17th February 1868	293—294
IX. G.O. No. 1108, dated 24th April 1868	294—295
X. Bill with Statement of Objects and Reasons. Bill as amended by the Select Committee with the report of the Select Committee	295—298
XI. Letter to the Government of India, No. 173, dated 27th May 1868	299
XII. G.O. No. 2354, dated 10th September 1868	299—302
XIII. Letter to the Government of India, No. 2532, dated 2nd October 1868	302—303
XIV. G.O. No. 2586, dated 7th October 1868	303—304
XV. G.O. No. 2829, dated 11th November 1868	304—305
XVI. G.O. No. 1148, dated 28th April 1869	305—306
XVII. Letter No. 1149, dated 28th April 1869	306
XVIII. G.O. No. 1736, dated 18th June 1869	307
XIX. G.O. No. 1962, dated 8th July 1869	307
XX. G.O. No. 2604, dated 18th September 1869	309
XXI. G.O. No. 2688, dated 29th September 1869	307—309
XXII. Letter No. 2772, dated 11th October 1869	309
XXIII. G.O. No. 292, dated 20th December 1869	310
XXIV. G.O. No. 135, dated 25th January 1870	310

PART IV.

I. Report by Mr. W. T. Blair, on the entire operations of the Inam Commission Pages 311—326

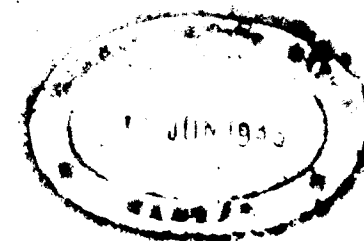
Paragraph(s) 1, 2. Prefatory.

"	3—7. Observations of historical interest in connection with inam tenures.
"	8. How inams were dealt with during the earlier surveys.
"	9. Passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802.
"	10. Orders issued in 1825 for the investigation in inam tenures.
"	11. Passing of Regulations IV and VI of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXXIII of 1838.
"	12. How inam property was practically regarded in those days.
"	13. Orders issued in 1845 for reporting lapses of inams.
"	14. Proclamation regarding adoptions in 1846.
"	15. Views of the Government at this time on the general question of dealing with inams.
"	16. Events which led to the Honourable Court's Judicial despatch of 1847 followed by the Revenue despatch of 1848.
"	17. Circular order issued in 1848 for the disposal of lapsed inams.
"	18—20. The operation of the Inam Rules of 1848.
"	21. Honourable Court's despatch of 27th September 1854.
"	22. Question of inams taken up in connection with the proposed Revenue Survey in 1855.
"	23, 24. The Board of Revenue and Government review at length the question of a general investigation into inams and propose the appointment of a Commission.
"	25—27. Honourable Court's despatch of 1st September 1858, No. 8.
"	28. Madras Inam Commission appointed 16th November 1858.
"	29—32. Arrival of Sir Charles Trevelyan and his Minute, dated 13th May 1859.
"	33, 34. Inam rules and course of procedure approved, 9th August 1859.
"	35. Agency by which the investigation was to be conducted.
"	36. Preliminary steps, Proclamation, etc.
"	37, 38. Reception of the Commission by the inamdars.
"	39. Advantages of the simplicity of procedure adopted.
"	40, 41. General classification of the inams of the Presidency.
"	42—45. Inams of temples and other religious institutions.
"	46. Do. held for purposes of public utility.
"	47, 48. Do. for the support of works of irrigation.
"	49. Bhattavritti and other personal inams.
"	50. Inams held by dispossessed Poligars and by former Revenue Officers of the Native Administrations.
"	51. Nominal service inams held by the relations, dependents and Military retainers of Zamindars.
"	52. Inams held for miscellaneous services not rendered or required.
"	53. Do. held for Police services.
"	54. Do. for village service and those held by artisans.
"	55. Enfranchisement of village service inams in the Ceded districts and Kurnool.
"	56. Administrative reforms.
"	57, 58. Commutation of fluctuating jodi on minor inams and whole villages.
"	59. Settlement of dittam, ivu and sthala inams.
"	60. Abolition of cesses on inams.
"	61. Effect of the above measures in simplifying the Revenue Administration.
"	62. Treatment of tenures similar to inams.
"	63. Settlement of the gramamanyams of the Madras district.

iv

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph(s) 64. Miscellaneous questions settled.	
" 65. Financial results of the Commission.	
" 66. Unenfranchised inams.	
" 67. Redemption of quit-rent.	
" 68. Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866 (Madras) in regard to enfranchised inams.	
" 69—71. Act of Parliament and Act of the Local Legislature passed to remove doubts as to the validity of the title-deeds, and the true intent and meaning of certain words used in them.	
" 72, 73. Advantages to the State by the Settlement of the inam question.	
" 74. Conduct of the agency employed.	
Appendix A.—(3)—Amended forms of title-deeds	PAGES
" B.—A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency	328—341
" C.—Statements showing the results of the operation of the Inam Commission in the Madras Presidency	342—354
II. G.O. No. 337, Revenue, dated 24th February 1871	355—370
III. G.O. No. 1622, Revenue, dated 18th September 1871	371—374
	374—376



A COLLECTION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE INAM SETTLEMENT

IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

PART I

I

Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Court of Directors,
No. 20, Revenue, dated 11th April 1854.

We have the honour to address you for the purpose of obtaining your instructions on certain points connected with the disposal of claims to the succession to rent free lands under this Presidency.

2. The general principles by which we have been guided in dealing with the

* Despatches—

J. 13th October 1847, No. 19.
J. 21st December " " 27.
Revenue 19th January 1848, No. 2, P. 13.
J. 30th May 1849, No. 10.
J. 18th " 1853 " 2, P. 9—10.
R. 22nd September 1848, No. 71, P. 2-6-9.
J. 8th March 1854, No. 6, P. 6—9.

lapses of inam lands founded on the orders * of your Honourable Court, have been explained in our general letters of the dates noted in the margin. The orders which have been issued by us and by the Revenue Board to the local authorities on this subject will also be found at pages 450—463, 470, 471, 482—484, 522 of the Circular Orders of the

Board of Revenue, of which 10 copies were forwarded to your Honourable Court on the 7th May 1851. The principles on which we have acted may be succinctly stated to be the following, viz:—

That, as regards inams held on grant; all rent-free lands so held at the date of the British assumption of the province in which they were situated, and not subsequently escheated, assessed or resumed should continue free provided they

Ex. Mis. Cons. 9th May 1848, P. 8.
Revenue Board's letter, 27th July 1848, P. 3, 4, 5.
Board's C.O. Pages 450—455.

were still, at the time of passing Regulation XXXI, 1802, held by the same family; and if so held at that time, the lands should not henceforward be subject to interference or resumption.

That from this rule should, however, be excepted lands which were held under grants not in their terms hereditary, which had been originally conferred only for the life of the first grantee or for those of his immediate family. Such cases were on lapse to be reported for orders and disposed of on their merits.

That inams held without grant which were enjoyed rent-free on the assumption of the district in which they lie, though the time and cause of origin could not be ascertained, and the title to which rested solely on long possession and prescription, should be allowed to continue on lapse in the family of the original holder, that is, in most instances in the family of the party by whom they were held on the assumption of the province, all alienation for the future being distinctly prohibited by a notification published under date 27th July 1848. Board's C.O., p. 450.

3. As the terms of this notification were understood to have excited some apprehensions among the holders of such inams, that is, of inams unsupported by sanads, we were subsequently induced to declare that an alienation would not be inquired into except on the occurrence of a lapse, and then without intermediate resumption; and where it might appear that the alienation had occurred some time back and there had been a continued enjoyment in virtue thereof, or where it was more recent, and it was shown there had been a *bona fide* purchase, every consideration would be given to these circumstances, and the Government would determine accordingly on the claims of the succeeding incumbents.

4. The expression of "the alienation having occurred some time back" being somewhat indefinite and it appearing to us advisable that some rule should be laid down for defining the period of enjoyment under an alienation which should be regarded as conferring upon the heir of a deceased holder a claim to the continuance of a lapsed inam, we have lately directed that except under very peculiar circumstances to be specially brought to notice, or where a valuable consideration has been given, no inam alienated from the family of the original grantee should be continued on lapse where the alienation was of a more recent date than twenty years. It was also to be understood that in all cases in which alienated inams may be continued to the heir of the last holder without being expressly limited to his life they were invariably to be reported on at his death for such orders as it might then be proper to pass on them.

5. The Board of Revenue in their letter of 6th February last, submitting a Consultations No. 414, dated 12th April 1854, report from the Collector of Bellary of the 12th November 1853, have now brought to our notice the case of the lapsed Jagir of Berhadoor in the Goolium taluk of that district. This village containing 1,198 acres with a revenue of Rs. 2,226 was originally conferred in the year 1791 on Saiyid Abdul Quadir by a sanad of Mahabuth Jung, Nawab of Adoni. The sanad does not provide for the transmission of the inam beyond the actual grantee. Nevertheless on his death in 1827 it passed into possession of his son Abdul Miyah. Abdul Miyah is now dead and succession to the jagir is claimed by his eldest son Saiyid Hyder Sahib. "Though the sanad does not provide for the grant extending hereditarily to posterity, yet as the jagir has passed from father to son and been in the enjoyment of the family for so considerable a period" (63 years), the Collector has recommended the claims of Saiyid Hyder Sahib for favourable consideration, and the Board looking to the distress which may be occasioned to the present incumbents by the sudden resumption of the village have submitted to us whether it might not be continued to Saiyid Hyder Sahib for his life subject to quit-rent of Rs. 400 being about one-fifth of what the late holder enjoyed. We have acceded to this suggestion, with the proviso that Saiyid Hyder Sahib is to be entitled to the benefit of any more indulgent treatment of inams of this character which your Honourable Court on a review of the general question may be pleased to authorize.

6. As regards this question your Honourable Court will perceive that the Board have remarked in some detail on the inconsistency of the present rules, whereby inams of this description, viz., those wherein the original sanad does not convey a hereditary or permanent interest but which have notwithstanding been allowed to be transmitted from father to son and have continued in the family of the grantee for a long period of time—are placed on a worse footing than old inams which are not held on sanad at all, the origin and primary intent of which are wholly unknown, and for which long possession furnishes the only title and for reasons fully set forth in paragraphs 5—9 of their letter they urge that "the existence of a sanad being considered sufficient proof for the lawful original acquisition of an inam, the same consideration should be shown to it in all other respects as is at

"least accorded to grants unsupported by such proof" or, in other words, that such inams should be allowed to descend without limitation in the direct line of the family of the first grantee.

7. We beg to solicit your instructions on this point and at the same time, looking to the antiquity of these grants which will in nearly all cases be of a date prior to our acquisition of the districts in which the lands are situated, or of more than fifty years standing, and to the presumption which has been afforded to their incumbents by so long a period of immunity, that they would not be interfered with. We would beg respectfully to support the Board's recommendation.

8. We have further to request the expression of your opinion on the rule laid down in paragraph 17 of our Extracts from Minutes of Consultations of 22nd July last relative to alienated inams, whereby uninterrupted possession under an alienation for at least twenty years, is made an indispensable condition for giving a title to succession on lapse, on the part of the heir of the alienee.

II

Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated 27th September 1854.

Paragraph 1.—In the letter noted in the margin you refer for our orders, and

Letter No. 20, dated 11th April 1854:—Recapitulating the main principles on which claims to inams have been decided in Madras. Continuance of the village of Berhadoor to the son of the late holder for his life only, though the grant was not hereditary, from charitable reasons, and because the grant had been a long time in possession of the family. Requesting Court's instructions as to whether they will authorize a more liberal treatment of inams of this nature.

support by your recommendation, a proposal of the Board of Revenue that old inams held on grants, the terms of which do not convey hereditary or permanent interest, should nevertheless be allowed to descend without limitation in the direct line of the family of the first grantee. The Board ground their argument in favour of the measure mainly on the plea that there is an inconsistency and unfairness in treating inam lands unsupported by sanad as hereditary on account

of long continued possession, while lands which are held under a sanad conveying in its terms limited interest are declared not to be hereditary, though they may have been continued to the heirs of the original holder for a period far longer than the terms of the grant imply.

2. We do not recognize the force of this reasoning. In the case of lands, for the holding of which rent-free, no deed of grant is forthcoming or traceable, there being no evidence whatever of the original nature of the tenure, there must, by reason of recognized possession for a considerable period antecedently to British acquisition of the territory, be a presumptive title in the family of the occupants, and the inamdars have, on the ground of this presumption, a claim to a liberal interpretation of the doubt as to the nature of the original title. But where there is direct evidence that the lands have already been exempted from assessment for a longer period than was originally intended, owing to neglect of the Government officers in asserting rights that accrued by lapse, or from any similar cause, we see no just reason for making permanent such an exemption.

3. We cannot entertain the proposal you have submitted to us, and we are of opinion that the claims of inamdars under your Presidency have been treated with great indulgence.

We are disposed to deal liberally and considerately with them (the inamdars), but we must here reiterate an opinion we lately expressed to the Government of Bengal that "it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government, that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right, should be gradually and considerately eradicated."

4. In the particular instance which has led to this reference, the inam was originally a village granted in jagir by the Adoni Chief to a learned Saiyid in the year 1791, and the tenure was entered on the records as a jagir inam and respected as such as well by the amils and Revenue officers who preceded the introduction of

British authority, as by those of your Government. Upon the death of the original grantee in 1827, the village was liable to resumption under the specific provisions of Regulation XXXI, 1802, of the Madras Code, promulgated throughout the districts of the Presidency which Regulation is uniform in this respect in spirit and principle with those of all our other Presidencies. That the tenure was not then subjected to resumption, or made the subject of reference to your Government for extension or for the grant of other indulgence to the family of the inamdar, appears to have been owing entirely to the neglect or omissions of your Revenue officers and the advantage taken by the successor of the grantee of their neglect or omission. The village remained in the possession of the son of the first grantee, Abdul Miyah, without question of his title owing only to this neglect, but without confirmation, or recognition of any kind of that title as hereditary. This second occupant having died on the 29th June 1849, your Government has had to deal with the question as a fresh lapse, and we think you have treated the family of the original grantee with sufficient indulgence by leaving the village in the possession of the son of the last occupant subject to a quit-rent of Rs. 400 which is stated to be about one-fifth of the kamiljuma. This tenure you have properly granted for life only so as to prevent the alienation of the village, and to leave you free on the death of the grantee to determine upon its future disposal with reference to the then condition and claims of the family.

5. Under the general law applicable to jagirs of this description the interest of the inamdar in the village and in the revenue derived from it, ceased altogether upon the lapse but we entirely approve of your extending to the family the indulgence of continuance on the terms above described.

6. The rules framed for the guidance of the Bombay Inam Commission as detailed in Act No. XI of 1852, appear to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as is compatible with justice to the other interests involved in these questions and we think it desirable that the provisions of that Act should form the basis of your future decisions of inam questions.

7. You inform us that you have directed that the claims of holders of alienated inams should be investigated only on the occasion of a lapse, and that resumption should be decreed whenever the alienation was of more recent date than 20 years, except under peculiar circumstances to be reported to you, or where a valuable consideration might have been given. If the alienation is of a more remote date than 20 years, the claim of the heir of the occupant will be treated as if the succession were in the direct line of descent in the family of the recorded holder (by prescription) at the time of the British acquisition of the country. This concession has been accompanied by the reservation "that in all cases in which alienated inams may be continued to the heir of the last holder without being expressly limited to his life, they are invariably to be reported at his death, for such orders as it may then be proper to pass on them."

8. We concur in your objections to the alienation of inams which have almost entirely originated in grants for the reward or maintenance of particular families, and the legitimate lapse to Government on the extinction of such families is rendered difficult and often altogether defeated by such alienation. We shall not, however, interfere with the rule you have thus established because the reference to you on each occasion of lapse ordered in the passage above quoted appears calculated to offer a speedy opportunity of correcting an erroneous course of procedure. We desire that the observance of that condition be strictly insisted on, and that, except under very special circumstances, such inams may under the contingency contemplated be brought on the Government rent-roll. In order to give this view an efficient practical operation the subordinate officers of districts should be strictly required to report lapses to the Collector and we are also of opinion that it should be made incumbent on the supposed heirs of such inams themselves to bring the case before Government on the death of an inamdar, and that failure to comply with this condition should of itself be considered a sufficient ground for immediate and unconditional resumption, in the event of the case subsequently coming to the knowledge of the officers of Government.

III

G.O. No. 66, dated 19th January 1857.

Read—the following papers :—

(1)

G.O. No. 1335, dated 5th December 1855.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from B. CUNLIFF, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 14th May 1855, No. 725.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 14th December 1854, requiring the Board to report in pursuance of despatch No. 21, dated 21st September 1854, from the Court of Directors how far the rules laid down in the schedules appended to Act No. XI of 1852 are applicable to inams under the Madras Presidency, and how far they are in accordance with the rules prescribed in 1848, and subsequently, for the treatment of Madras inams, I am instructed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following observations for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. Of the two schedules appended to Act XI of 1852, Schedule A contains rules for the guidance of the Inam Commissioners appointed under that Act to examine the titles of all persons holding lands exempt from the payment of revenue in the Deccan, Kandeish and Southern Mahratta country, as well as certain newly acquired territories. There being no office analogous to this in the Madras Presidency, and the Collectors being required to investigate into the titles to inams, only on the occurrence of lapses, this schedule is inapplicable to Madras. In regard to the manner in which enquiries are conducted in this Presidency, it may be observed that the practice is for the village authorities to report each casually to the Tahsildar who institutes an enquiry and communicates the lapse to the Collector. The Tahsildar's report is adopted and acted upon by the superior authorities, unless the occurrence of a dispute among the claimants to the inam, or the evident want of clearer and fuller information leads to the Collector holding a further investigation.

3. Schedule B contains the rules for the adjudication of titles to inams; and these are more stringent in principle and practice than the rules laid down in the Board's Circular of the 27th July 1848. Clauses 1 and 2 provide for the continuance, in perpetuity, of inams held under a specific declaration of the British Government, or competent officer acting under it; or by a sanad conveying an hereditary title, issued by authority competent to alienate Government revenue. In this Presidency there is now rarely any inquiry as to the competency of the grantor of a sanad to alienate Government revenue, as the grants were for the most part made before British assumption by petty chiefs exercising authority over small portions of country. Their grants were registered at the introduction of the rule of the British Government, in the district accounts, and on a lapse the Collectors are required to satisfy themselves of the genuineness of each grant before authorising the continuance of the inam to which it refers; and in cases of doubt, the decision of the Governor in Council is sought for under section III, Regulation XXXI of 1802. It may further be observed that by section II of that Regulation, all inams held under sanads granted previous to the dates specified therein (being the

C.O., 11th August 1853, P. 161.

dates of British acquisition of the territories) and being still in the possession of the same family, are free from all interference or resumption and cannot lapse to Government, except on a failure of heirs to the last holder.

4. Clauses 3 and 4 of the schedule refer to lands held without sanad. By the first, it is declared that an uninterrupted possession for 60 years before the introduction of the British rule, establishes an hereditary right, provided there has been a male heir of the original grantee in possession all the time, so that the right cannot descend to females or adopted sons. By the second, lands so held for 40 years in the male line, may be continued for one more generation only.

5. On these points, the Madras rules are far more indulgent. By paragraph 6 of the C.O., 27th July 1848, long continued possession even without a sanad was of itself declared to constitute a valid title; and by C.O., 15th August 1853 alienations of more than 20 years' duration have been recognized and treated with consideration but even this limitation of 20 years is now removed, the Government supposing

* Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 25th January 1854.

(Extract Minutes Consultation 26th April 1855) that its retrospective effect was calculated to operate harshly. The claims of

female heirs moreover have been admitted,* and where indigence has been pleaded, those of adopted sons also have been in many instances respected.

6. Clause 6 of the schedule declares that inam lands not continuable under the foregoing rules, are to be resumed on the demise of the incumbents.

Note.—There is no clause numbered 5.

7. Clauses 7 and 8 refer to the continuance permanently, or hereditarily, of all lands held for the support of mosque, temples, or similar institutions; or which form the authorized emoluments of any hereditary office. They apply equally to Madras.

8. Clause 9 declares that on the *resumption* of any inam under the rules of the schedule, a moiety or other portion may be continued to the widows of the last incumbent during their lives in cases of proved poverty and destitution; but that the widow of a proprietor of an hereditary personal inam dying without heirs, to whom the inam would descend, will succeed to the entire inam during her life.

9. Clauses 10 and 11 require no remark.

10. It will thus be seen that the chief difference between the rules of the schedule and those in force in this Presidency consists in the indulgence here shown to inams held *without* sanad; and in the recognition of alienations, the heirship of females and adopted sons. After the many guarantees in the shape of public orders, which have been given to inamdars in regard to the admission of their titles, the expediency of introducing rules similar to clauses 3 and 4 of the schedule under consideration appears to the Board very questionable.

Order thereon—No. 1335, dated 5th December 1855.

Ordered to lie over pending the receipt of the reply of the Board of Revenue to the reference made to them by Government on the 9th March 1853, No. 271,* respecting the propriety of abandoning all interference with inams of smaller extent than 2 cawnies each.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

(2)

Letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Fort St. George, the 9th February 1856, No. 390.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the information called for in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 9th March 1853, paragraph 29,† relative to the expediency of abstaining from all further interference in regard to inams not exceeding 2 cawnies in extent.

* Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th March 1853, No. 271.

† Paragraph 29.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council observes that, in many of the cases above disposed of, the inams are of very small extent. It is remarked that in the year 1846 the Supreme Government suggested the expediency of applying to this Presidency the principle of the rule regarding lakhiraj tenures obtaining in Bengal and exempting from inquiry all inams not in excess of two cawnies which may have been held free from the payment of revenue or rent without interruption for a period of 50 years. Objections were at the time made to the adoption of this rule, but the whole question of the inam holdings in the Madras Province has since undergone further consideration and these tenures are now disposed of according to principles laid down in 1848. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council would therefore recur to the proposition of the Government of India and he would wish for the opinion of the Commissioner for the Northern Circars and the Board of Revenue whether all inams entered in the public accounts at an extent below two cawnies might not henceforth be wholly exempted from interference on the part of Government either in respect to their present enjoyment or future disposal, the reports of the Collectors on the lapses of inams or of shares in inams being hereafter limited to those cases in which the entire inam which has lapsed wholly or in part, is in excess of the above quantity of two cawnies.

2. The Board regret the delay that has occurred in meeting the requisition of Government but it has arisen partly from their desire to bring the subject of the disposal of these inams fully under the consideration of Government, but chiefly from the extreme difficulty of getting information from the districts on the subject.

3. The Board will here review briefly the reports of the different Collectors on the original subject, viz., the exemption of petty inams from further interference.

4. The Collector of Ganjam states that the records of his office do not supply materials from which any safe return could be prepared of these inams, that the village officers are even or often entirely

Mr. A. P. Onslow, dated 14th May, in Cons., 2nd June 1853.

ignorant of them, and that his establishment is unequal to the task of making such enquiries as are requisite. From Statement No. 1 enclosed in his letter, it will be seen that in 2,140 villages out of 3,597 there are no accounts showing even the total extent of inam land in each village without details of any kind. Although the aggregate value of these inams is undoubtedly great, the Collector questions the expediency of resumption, because he considers that these grants often enable their holders to pay the assessment on Government lands in their occupation and also on account of the attachment of the proprietors to rent free lands.

Mr. A. Robertson, dated 19th February, in Cons., 22nd March 1855.

Mr. Smollet, dated 16th in Cons., 30th April 1855.

5. The late Collector of Vizagapatam gave no opinion on the question. His successor's statement shows the number of inamdars to be 2,733, the extent of land 2,510 cawnies and the net alienation Rs. 17,852. No resumptions appear to have occurred in the five years from 1849 to 1853.

6. The late Collector of Rajahmundry states that "the inams are extensive and no register of them is in existence." Considering the amount of revenue involved and the fact that many of the holders are men of wealth, he was disinclined to recommend that Government should

Mr. T. Pendergast, dated 24th February in Cons., 2nd March 1854.

See also Report of Commissioner in Rajahmundry, 18th March 1844, p. 53 *et seq.* In one village the inams obtained subsequent to the permanent settlement were 84 per cent more than those previously existing.

Dated 25th January in Cons., 5th February 1855.

Dated 23rd in Cons. 31st August 1855.

relinquish their rights, however troublesome the preparation of accounts might be. His successor Mr. Purvis concurred in this view and submitted a statement, from which it appears that the number of inamdars in that district whose holdings do not exceed 2 cawnies is 12,558, the aggregate extent of the land so alienated cawnies 13,550 and its "estimated revenue" Rs. 55,420. The list however includes zamindari inams which come within the scope of the present enquiry only if reserved from the assets of the estates, a point not specially noticed by the Collector, though little likely to be overlooked by him. The resumptions of inams below 2 cawnies have been 156 cawnies of the annual value of Rs. 544. All these resumptions occurred in one year.

7. The Collector of Masulipatam states that really satisfactory accounts of the various inams in that district are entirely wanting—that the land measures vary materially in the different taluks and

Mr. T. D. Lushington, dated 3rd in Cons., 24th July 1854.

there is no authentic field register. Villages contain a nominal amount of inam land, but in several there is reason to believe that the best land has with the collusive aid of the karnams been taken as the inam when the lands originally assigned have become unproductive. Under these circumstances he considers it undesirable that these inams should be made over absolutely to the holders until their extent, tenure, etc., are sufficiently known. In a subsequent letter Mr. Lushington states

Dated 26th February in Cons., 12th March 1855.

that the present scrutiny has certainly not led him to modify in any way his former opinion as to the utter untrustworthiness of the accounts for the introduction of the principle proposed, without further

enquiry." Under instructions from the Commissioner, the Collector excluded from the number of inamdars of those whose aggregate inams, exceeded two cawnies, although each grant was of smaller extent. The number of inamdars is thus given as 1,040, the extent of their holdings cawnies 1,860 and the value of the net alienation Rs. 4,250. Lapses are stated *never* to have been reported.

8. The late Acting Collector of Guntur was averse to the application of the principle of exempting these inams from interference, although in the district of Guntur their number was so small as to render it a matter of little consequence whether the rule was carried out or not. The number of inams is said to be 510, their extent cawnies 664, and their value Rs. 2,553. The resumptions in five years have only been Rs. 64. These details differ from those given by Mr. Purvis, who however followed the instructions of the Commissioner above detailed.

9. The Collector of Nellore considers it inexpedient to give up these inams absolutely, because no enquiry has ever been made into the titles of the holders, and the inams also do not always agree with Mr. Traver's register. By the returns furnished by the Acting Collector, the number of these petty inamdars seems to be 2,834, the extent of the lands cawnies 2,583, and their net value Rs. 17,885. The resumptions during the period already named have been only Rs. 33. To the numbers above given, the inams in the Choondy zamindari have to be added, as shown in the margin.

10. The Collector of Bellary is favourable to the principle of not interfering now with petty inams; but he does not consider the standard of limitation correct, nor does he anticipate much saving of labour to his establishment by carrying out the rule proposed. The standard he thinks should be regulated by a money valuation rather than by the extent of an inam; or, if the latter is adopted, a difference should be made between wet and dry lands. Mr. Pelly however considers that the most advisable plan would be to have a full enquiry made regarding the very extensive rent free lands of the district, and to finally decide each case on its merits, determining once for all the rights of the Government and the holder. The number of petty inamdars is given as 13,722, the extent of their holding cawnies 11,273, and the net alienation Rs. 85,465, the resumptions in five years amounting to Rs. 683.

11. The late Agent at Kurnool was averse to the application of the principle under discussion, on the ground that although the extent of such inams was small, the titles on which such alienations are held in that district were "generally of a dubious character." Their extent was stated by Mr. Conway at acres 175, but he included in his calculation only those cases in which the aggregate holding of each inamdar did not exceed 2 cawnies. The number of separate inams of that extent is stated by his successor to be 1,540, and their extent 1,648 cawnies. No particulars can be given of their value, nor of the value of the resumption which have been very large, viz., cawnies 19,501 in the five years from 1849 to 1853.

12. The Collector of Salem advocates the expediency of not interfering further with these inams, considering that the saving of time and labour would more than compensate the loss of revenue to be

Mr. T. B. A. Conway, dated 27th September in Cons., 19th October 1854.

Mr. L. D. Daniell, dated 14th in Cons., 12th April 1855.

Mr. C. Pelly, dated 2nd in Cons., 28th July 1853, dated 26th November in Cons., 12th December 1853.

Mr. H. A. Brett, dated 24th February in Cons., 11th June 1855.

No.	Extent.	Net alienation.
	C	Rs.
148	96	813

Dated 23rd in Cons., 28th May 1855.

expected from lapses. The aggregate number of separate holdings is stated to be 2,211, the extent cawnies 2,371, and their net value Rs. 10,346. The resumptions in five years amount in value to Rs. 76.

13. The late Collector of North Arcot gives his opinion decidedly in favour of exempting these inams from all interference. He argues that under the rules in operation the interest of Government in these alienations is very limited, the resumptions being very trifling, that the Collector and his establishment are unequal to the task imposed on them of disposing of each case on lapse, that the number of lapses actually reported is far below the number which must occur, and that out of the number so reported (viz., 50 in five years) resumption partial or entire took place in two cases only, and their united value was under Rs. 14 annually. The number of inams under 2 cawnies was given by Mr. Bourdillon as 4,625, valued after deducting quit-rent, etc., at Rs. 36,281. Mr. Wittingham in a later return states the number to be only 2,745, and their aggregate value Rs. 23,014.

Mr. J. D. Bourdillon, dated 1st in Cons., 6th March 1854.

Dated 22nd February in Cons., 7th June 1855.

14. The Collector of Tanjore is of opinion that "it would on every account be desirable that the lapse of these very small inams should be allowed to pass without enquiry by the Government officers." The number of distinct inams is 6,952 and their net value Rs. 29,065. No resumptions occurred from 1849 to 1853.

Mr. H. Forbes, dated 13th in Cons., 18th August 1853.

From Collector, dated 14th February in Cons., 9th July 1855.

No resumptions occurred from 1849 to 1853.

15. The Collector of Trichinopoly is also favourable to the proposal to give up these inams. The number in his first report was stated to be 2,045, in his subsequent return this is reduced to 546 of a net value of Rs. 3,808. The resumption amounted to Rs. 137 in the five years already noted.

Mr. J. Bird, dated 26th May in Cons., 2nd June 1853.

Dated 8th March in Cons., 2nd July 1855.

16. The Collector of Tinnevely also advocates the exemption of these petty inams from interference on account of their trifling value and the small proportion they bear to the whole ayacut or cultivable area, the saving of labour to his office and of inconvenience to the inamdars. He has also proposed to extend the same liberality to 46 other such inams which have already been declared by former Collectors to be life grants; but if these decisions are correct, the measure seems uncalled for. The number of small inams is stated to be 179, and their value Rs. 2,281, while that of the resumptions from 1849 to 1853 is Rs. 148.

Mr. C. J. Bird, dated 17th in Cons., 26th September 1853.

Dated 9th in Cons., 15th March 1855.

17. The Collector of Cuddapah has not given an opinion on the subject. The number of inams not exceeding 2 cawnies in this district is very large. Their number is stated to be 61,598, occupying 48,195 cawnies, and the net alienation is said to be Rs. 2,77,574.

Mr. M. Murray, dated 6th December 1853, in Cons., 9th January 1854.

Dated 10th in Cons., 24th August 1854.

Dated 28th June in Cons., 5th July 1855.

18. The Collector of Madura considers "the gain to Government wholly disproportionate to the labour involved" in investigations regarding these small inams and therefore recommends their exemption from report on lapse. Their number in the district is given as 423, valued at Rs. 2,811, and the resumptions have been Rs. 53.

Mr. R. D. Parker, dated 25th in Cons., 30th March 1854.

Dated 23rd June, in Cons., 2nd July 1855.

19. The late Collector of South Arcot recommends that every indulgence should be shown to the parties now in possession and their lineal descendants; but as the existence of inams which are not connected with any duty or any apparent claim on the state is objectionable both as a loss of revenue and a cause of discontent to other less favoured landholders, he deems it unadvisable to perpetuate them by making a rule which would allow them to pass to new families by sale or gift. He proposes therefore that instead of this, Collectors should be authorized to continue them while linear heirs of the family exist, and the Board to direct their resumption on receiving a report from the Collector that the family is extinct. The number of inams not in excess of 2 cawnies is 1,733, and their value Rs. 18,889. The resumptions in five years have been worth only Rs. 2.

Mr. E. Maltby, dated 17th in Cons., 24th April 1854.

Mr. A. Hall, dated 31st May in Cons., 4th June 1855.

20. The Acting Collector of Madras is opposed to the principle of exemption, on the ground that in many districts a great number of fraudulent alienations would be at once sanctioned, that except where the good faith of Government is pledged the continuance of inams is unjust towards those who pay assessment, and that to exempt them permanently from enquiry merely to save trouble would be a most questionable policy. The number of these inams in the Madras Collectorate is 819, and their value Rs. 3,308.

Mr. H. Stokes, dated 16th in Cons., 20th June 1853.

Dated 7th in Cons., 8th March 1855.

21. The Collector of Coimbatore sees no objection to the exemption being accorded. He contemplates however the interference of the officers of Government to present their "illegal" occupancy by parties who are in no wise connected with them, to the detriment of the interests of the State. In a later return * the Collector gives the number of petty inams as only 34, containing 33 cawnies, valued at Rs. 215. No resumption appears to have taken place during the period included in the statement.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, dated 3rd in Cons., 10th July 1854.

* Dated 29th November in Cons., 13th December 1855.

22. The inams in Canara have all been converted into money payments, and the total number of grants not specially restricted to one or more lives is only 140, and their aggregate amount Rs. 6,978.

Mr. H. V. Conolly, dated 24th March in Cons., 2nd July 1855.

23. In Malabar, the Collector reports that there are no rent free inams.

24. The late Acting Collector of Chingleput expressed himself in favour of abstaining from all interference with these petty inams and considered that the principle might be carried out still further. The number of small inams is stated to be 2,085 of the value of Rs. 14,730 the resumptions from 1849 to 1853 have been Rs. 114.

Mr. P. B. Smollet, dated 30th in Cons., 31st August 1854.

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, dated 28th in Cons., 30th April 1855.

25. From the above abstract it will be seen that the Collectors of 9 † (or 10 districts if Canara be included) are in favour of exempting small inams from interference. Seven ‡ are opposed to the measure. Three § have given no opinion and 1 (Bellary) suggests another mode as preferable in his judgment.

† Ganjam, Salem, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Madras, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Canara.
‡ Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Nellore, Guntur, Kurnool, South Arcot, Madras.
§ Vengalpatam, Cuddapah, Malabar.

26. Two abstracts * are appended of the returns made by the Collectors showing extent, etc., of the different inams, as well as the circar ayacut and the average cultivation of five years. These statements however cannot be implicitly relied on as the materials from which they are prepared are defective, and in some of them discrepancies will be found between Nos. 1 and 2. Little advantage would however be gained by a further reference to the Collectors, and the best course will be to make use of them with the understanding that they are only approximately correct.

* [Note re-printed.]

27. The expediency of exempting these inams from interference was first suggested by the Government† of India, and the question was referred to the Board of Revenue who were of opinion that the principle could not be applied in this Presidency without entailing a serious loss of revenue. In 1853, the Government recurred to the subject as meriting further consideration and thus led to the present reference.

† Letter from Secretary to Government of India, to Secretary to Government of Madras, 22nd August 1846, in Extract Minutes Cons., 26th September 1846.

To Government, 5th November 1846.

From Government, 9th March 1853, para. 29.

28. The original proposition of the Government of India was, that no investigation should be held regarding any alienation when the land according to the original grant does not exceed 2 cawnies and has been held exempt from payment of revenue or rent without interruption, for 50 years, unless these tenures are so numerous as to involve too great a sacrifice of revenue.

29. On these terms, it is necessary to remark briefly. In the majority of the cases now under consideration no "original grant" is forthcoming, and this condition has been abandoned both by Government and by the Board in their references to the Collectors. The returns now submitted are also not limited to inams "held free from the payment of revenue or rent" but include those subject to quit-rent, and following the order of Government, no stress has been laid on the condition that they shall have been held uninterruptedly for 50 years; for in reality with a very few exceptions, the existing inams have been held for longer periods than that named, though of course not always nor perhaps even in the majority of cases by the same family.

Ex. Mins. Cons., 9th March 1853.

30. From the impracticability of ascertaining within any reasonable time the total extent of each inamdar's possessions, the Board have been obliged to take the inams as they appear separately in the registers. A contrary course was adopted by the late Commissioner for the Northern Circars, but it would have been impossible to do the same in districts like Bellary and Cuddapah. With regard to the last proviso, it will be seen from statement No. 1 that excluding 4 districts, viz., Canara and Malabar, where there are no rent free lands, and Ganjam and Kurnool, from which no returns can be made, the net value of alienations not exceeding 2 cawnies in extent is calculated at Rs. 5,70,219. The Board have no knowledge of the value of similar inam land to which the rule was applied in Bengal, and cannot therefore infer, whether this sum would be held to involve too large a sacrifice of revenue, and so form an "in limine" objection to the further agitation on the subject.

31. The question moreover is now materially affected by the probability of a really efficient survey being carried out at an early period.

32. The Board have recently had the advantage of perusing the Minutes of Consultation of the 14th August last on this subject, and they find that the large extent of rent free holdings and the invalid titles of the inamdars is specially brought forward by the Government itself.

Printed book on Survey.

33. In paragraphs 6 and 7 it is stated that "at the present time Government is enormously defrauded in the matter of inams", that "it is notorious that in every district inams to a large amount are held without any valid title whatever; that

during the period of confusion which immediately preceded the British assumption of the Government in Southern India, lands more or less extensive in several districts, but certainly to a great extent in the aggregate, were fraudulently appropriated by the village and other officers and have continued to be held by them only from the absence of proper enquiry." Again, referring to the large extent of inams in the Ceded districts, the Government remark "that it is notorious that a very large proportion of these enormous rent-free holdings stand on no good title whatever."

34. "The Survey" it is observed "will be the fit time for instituting an investigation also into the tenures of rent free land", and in paragraph 34 the inams are noted as one of the sources looked to, to replace the immediate loss of revenue from the liberal measures contemplated by Government. "The immediate recovery of revenue from this source", it is remarked, "would not be great, but ultimately it would be very considerable."

35. In the method of dealing with inam tenures thus sketched out by Government the Board fully concur.

36. Making allowance for the districts not included in the accompanying statements, the total net value of such alienations above and below 2 cawnies may be roughly assumed at 40 lakhs per annum. The number of petty inams so far as can be ascertained is about 1,14,403 of the value of Rs. 5,70,219. The inams above that extent are rather more numerous, and their value is Rs. 29,62,932. The returns are however incomplete, and the above figures, large as they are, only an approximation to the truth. The titles are, as Government have described them to be, very generally doubtful.

NOTE.—The total alienations as given in statement II amount to Rs. 94,49,297, the average cultivation of 5 years having according to it been 2,88,55,919.

37. Under such circumstances the Board think it would be a serious error to abandon all rights or claims to them however contingent or remote on the part of the State, at the very time when the opportunity of fully and fairly disposing of the question is afforded by the contemplated survey.

38. The Board entirely concur with the Government that the inamdars should be treated considerably, and would urge the propriety of as speedy a settlement as may be practicable. But it appears to them unquestionable that the Survey affords the best opportunity for an investigation into the titles of these numerous alienations which the State is bound to institute in justice to the less favoured class of its subject who are taxed for its exigencies.

(c)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th July 1856, No. 2235.

The Board proceed to review the "Sketch of an Act to be substituted for the laws which have hitherto governed exempted lands, grants and pensions in the Territories of the East India Company subject to the Government of Fort St. George," which forms the fourth and concluding part of Mr. H. Stokes' proposed Revenue Code.

2. The draft Act consists of 16 sections and is devoted almost exclusively to empowering the Government to appoint Commissioners for investigating the titles upon which lands are held free of assessment, and to assess to the revenue all such as possess no valid title and are found to have no claim on the indulgence of Government for exemption.

3. The only alterations which the Board see reason to propose in the draft Act relate to sections 7 and 16. Section 7 declares "that endowments and emoluments for service can in no case be alienated from the objects to which they are annexed." After the word "alienated" it seems proper to add "by the grantees without the sanction of Government." The section would then agree in spirit with section 13 of the preceding draft Act. Section 16 declares that no decision or order passed under this Act shall be questioned or avoided in any Court of Law, etc. But this seems insufficient, as it would not prevent a Court receiving any suit which

might be filed in it regarding rent-free lands after Regulations IV and VI of 1831 are repealed as proposed by Mr. Stokes. The positive prohibition which now exists against Courts entertaining such suits without an order from Government should therefore be renewed and be added as a sequel to this section.

4. Having thus noticed the alterations which appear necessary in the sketch Act, the Board will advert to the points in which it appears deficient.

5. In the first place no provision is made for the important duty of keeping an official register of all alienated lands to supply the place of section 24 of Regulation II of 1803 which enjoins that course and which is proposed for recession. The duty laid upon Revenue officers by sections 27 and 41 of that Regulation to bring to notice all rent free lands held on invalid titles, and all unauthorized alienations of land should also continue to be a part of the law in the Board's opinion though they would abolish the reward or compensation offered by sections 28 and 29 to officers upon whose information or discovery improperly alienated lands are assessed to the revenue. It seems also advisable to declare formally that when lands are only partially exempted from assessment they are liable to be sold like other lands for arrears of revenue; on an arrear occurring, and that in that case the inam will *ipso facto* cease.

6. Again nothing is said on the subject of dividing inams, when claims are advanced to portions of them by different members of a family who according to the Hindu or Muhammadan law of inheritance would be entitled to a share of the ordinary property of their families. Government will probably see fit to reserve to itself the power of dividing inams or placing them at its discretion in the hands of the head of the family, and it seems advisable that the discretionary power which Government may thus retain should be declared for general information. The Board would also recommend that provision should be made for obliging the shareholders, when an inam is sub-divided to elect from their body an agent who is to represent them before the Collector in all business connected with the inam, and by whose acts they are to be bound. The Collector of Madura recently pointed out the want of such an enactment, and the deficiency might be supplied by provisions analogous to those laid down for the management of undivided estates in section V, Regulation 52 of 1803 of the Bengal Code. The Collector is there authorized to call on the shareholders of an estate or on their guardians in cases of minority or incapacity, to elect a manager and if they fail to do so, he is to propose one for the approval of the Board of Revenue.

Letter to Board, 23rd October in Con. 11th December 1855.

Paragraph 7.

7. In the letter which accompanied his draft Act Mr. Stokes describes the different rules under which the succession to inams is now allowed. These rules are published among the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue and are of great importance to the interests of the State, especially those which relate to acknowledging the adoption of sons and allowing inheritance to pass in the female line on a want of male heirs. But this subject depends entirely on the policy which Government see cause to pursue with respect to these privileged lands, and need not be discussed by the Board on this occasion. The succession to or in other words the continuance of inams is always in their opinion to be regulated by such rules as the Government chooses from time to time to lay down, rather than by any formal legal enactment.

8. Mr. Stokes' draft supposes it to be the intention of Government to appoint Commissioners to examine the titles on which all inam lands are held, and this supposition is warranted by the known necessity for such a measure, and by the remarks of Government when considering the question of a revenue survey for the entire Presidency. It is sufficient therefore for the Board to express their full concurrence in the opinion that the delicate and difficult measure of assessing to the revenue all lands held on invalid titles can be best carried out, when the people receive the benefit of a light and equitably

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 14th August 1855, No. 951, Paragraphs 6, 7, 10, 34.

arranged assessment by which the value of their lands will be materially increased. The importance of the question may be judged of by the facts that in the two districts of Bellary and Cuddapah alone the registered inam area or ayacut consists of 2,469,856 acres, assessed at Rs. 38,78,420 and that the cultivated portion in the last fasli amounted to upwards of 28 lakhs of rupees.

9. The Board proceed now to notice one particular class of inams. Those hitherto referred to consist often of lands which form the private property of individuals, but the assessment on which is remitted by Government wholly or in part. In these instances therefore the resumption of the inam consists in a demand for the assessment without the possession of the occupant being disturbed. But a large portion of the inam lands are attached to particular offices and form a remuneration instead of a money salary, for service performed to the State. These are called "Service inams" and when the holder of the office is dismissed from or gives up his appointment he ceases to have a right to enjoy the inam land, which is to be made over to the new incumbent.

10. Questions connected with the occupancy of these lands are at present removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts and made cognizable by the Collector under Regulation VI of 1831. The reasons in favour of this course appear to the Board strong and obvious, but they observe that although Mr. Stokes proposes to rescind the above Regulation he has prepared no provisions to supply its place. This important want ought to be supplied and this could be done by introducing into the new Code the general provisions of Regulation VI of 1831 with some additions to show distinctly the power of Collectors to carry into execution their decrees respecting the occupancy of these lands, and claims to the crops growing upon them when from a change in the party filling the office it is necessary to transfer the inam land from the old to a new incumbent.

11. In paragraphs 22 and 34 of his report Mr. Stokes alluded to a proposal of relieving all inams not exceeding 2 cawnies from enquiry or interference. The Board expressed their views to Government on this point in their Secretary's letter of 9th February last, No. 390, and their opinion of the policy of surrendering all these inams coincides with that of Mr. Stokes.

Order—No. 66, dated 19th January 1857.

In their letter of the 14th May 1855, No. 725, the Board of Revenue replied to the order contained in Extract Minutes of

* Dated 27th September 1854, No. 21, Revenue. Consultation, 14th December 1854, calling on them in pursuance of a despatch * from the Honourable Court of Directors, to report how far the provisions of Act XI of 1852 for the adjudication of titles to inams in Bombay were applicable to those of this Presidency. But the Government deferred passing orders on that letter,

† Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 271, dated 9th March 1853. pending the receipt of the Board's reply to a previous reference † respecting the propriety of abandoning all interference

with inams of smaller extent than two cawnies each; having reason to believe that the information which would then be supplied by the Board respecting the extent and value of existing inams, would be more full and complete than any yet laid before Government.

2. The Board's letter of the 9th February 1856 recorded at the head of these proceedings refers to the last mentioned question; and the Government propose to consider the subject in connection with the Board's Proceedings of the 16th July 1856, reviewing the sketch Act proposed by Mr. H. Stokes to be substituted "for the Laws which have hitherto governed exempted lands, grants, and pensions in the territories of the East India Company subject to the Government of Fort St. George."

3. The minor question may be first disposed of; viz., that relating to small inams. The proposal to abstain for the future from all interference with inams of

Dated 22nd August 1846, No. 536, Paragraph 7.

less extent than two cawnies emanated from the Government of India; it was drawn from the rule followed in the case of the resumptions of lakhiraj or rent-free tenures in Bengal, and was based on consideration of the insignificance of the gain that could accrue to Government by the resumption of those small inams. The Board of Revenue, who were consulted on the subject, without referring to the Collectors, expressed themselves averse to the proposition. They stated that the inams of this Presidency were severally of small extent, and that a large proportion of them were probably of less than two cawnies each. They were of opinion therefore that the measure would involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue, and they thought the rule unsuited generally to the circumstances of the Madras districts. This opinion was concurred in by this Government, and was communicated to the Government of India, who acquiesced in it in their letter of the 5th December 1846; and here the subject appears to have been dropped for the time. In the year 1853, however, this Government in passing orders on certain cases of lapsed inams of small value, recurred to the proposition; and requested both the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of the Northern Circars to report whether inams entered in the public accounts at an extent below two cawnies, might not be henceforth wholly exempted from interference on the part of Government, in respect to both their present enjoyment and future disposal. The Board's letter of the 9th February recorded above, replied to this enquiry as regards both the districts then under their authority and the Northern Circars.

4. In this letter the Board after explaining the cause of the delay in replying to the order of Government, which is stated to be owing partly to their desire to bring the subject completely before Government, but chiefly to the extreme difficulty of getting information from the districts, proceed to recapitulate the opinions of the several Collectors with a brief notice of the statistics of the question in each district. The information thus supplied may be epitomized as follows. In Ganjam there are no materials for a statement of existing inams; in 2,140 villages out of 3,597, there are no accounts even of the total extent of such holdings. In Rajahmundry the inams are extensive, but there is no register of them; a statement however was submitted by the Collector, but it does not appear from what materials it was compiled. In Masulipatam authentic records of the inam holdings are equally wanting, and the Collector expresses the belief that extensive fraud has taken place in consequence. In this district, as well as in Rajahmundry, the absence of any correct measurement of the land, or even of any uniform standard of measure, affords large opening for fraud, even if registers of inams existed as they do not. In other districts also the absence of trustworthy accounts is adverted to; and in some it is indicated, though the fact is not specially noticed in the Board's letter, by the fact of two successive statements having been sent up, differing materially from each other. In Kurnool the extent of inam appears to be correctly known, but not the value.

5. On the question whether it would be expedient to exempt the small inams above described from future investigation, the replies of the Collectors were various. Ten * of the number were in favour of the proposal, on the ground that the labour involved in the investigation of the titles of these petty inams under the present system would not nearly be repaid by the trifling amount of the resumptions made. Seven Collectors † were opposed to the measure as an uncalled for abandonment of the rights of Government, and a concession of privileges to certain parties in perpetuity, at the expense of the community generally. Three give no opinion; ‡

* Ganjam.	Trichinopoly.
Chingleput.	Tinnevely.
North Arcot.	Madura.
Salem.	Coimbatore.
Tanjore.	Canara.

† Rajahmundry.	Kurnool.
Masulipatam.	South Arcot.
Guntur.	Madras.
Nellore.	

† Vizagapatam.	Malabar.
Cuddapah.	

and one, the Collector of Bellary while in favour of the principle, advocates a different mode of applying it; viz., to exempt inam of a certain annual money value, rather than of a certain extent. He considers however that a general investigation of the very extensive rent free holdings of his district, is very desirable.

6. Statement "A" enclosed in the Board's report gives 114,403 as the number of these small inams, 98,603 cawnies (equal to 130,384 acres) as their extent, and Rs. 5,70,219 as the net amount of the alienation of revenue upon them. The total value of resumptions from the year 1848 when the systematic investigation of inams on lapse first began, being about seven years, is Rs. 4,445; being on an average a fraction under Rs. 40 a year in each district. The statement omits Ganjam, because there are no returns from that district; and it omits the money value of the inams in Kurnool for a similar reason.

7. In giving their own opinion, the Board first remark that the case of the Madras inams differs in one important particular from that of the lakhiraj lands in Bengal referred to by the Government of India. In the latter case the small inams exempted from future investigation were to be such as were held on grant, thus having a good *prima facie* evidence of valid title; while in this Presidency only a very minute proportion of such inams is held on any grant at all. The Board also observe that since the orders of the 9th March 1853 the case of the Madras inams is altered by the present probability of a general survey. Quoting the Extract Minutes Consultation of August 14th 1855, they express their concurrence in the views set forth in that order as to the expediency of carrying on an investigation of inam titles simultaneously with the survey; and they submit that it would be a serious error to abandon the rights of Government concerned in the present question, at the very time when there is a probability of an opportunity of fully and fairly investigating and deciding on them.

8. The Government concur in the opinion thus declared by the Board. The only ground on which the proposition of the Government of India was entertained and advocated in this Presidency was that under the existing system the investigation of these small inams involves far more costly proceedings than the resumptions suffice to pay for. This is the ground on which the proposal is approved by all the ten Collectors who advocate it, with the exception of the late Collector of Ganjam, and it is certainly good; for the Rs. 40 a year gained in each district would not nearly pay for the cost of the numerous investigations of which it is the result. But the case is wholly altered when it becomes probable that a general survey and investigation of inam titles will be made by a competent agency; such an investigation will be far less costly, it will be made once for all, and all that will remain to be done afterwards will be to carry out its decisions. Even if these small inams were to be exempted from interference, it would still be necessary for the completion of the survey to measure them and record their titles and other particulars; and thus the exemption would very little lessen the labour of dealing with them. There seems no reason therefore, with such an enquiry in prospect, to give up these lands in perpetuity; a measure which would not only be an unwise sacrifice of the rights of Government, but also an injustice to other holders of inam and to the general payers of revenue.

9. Having thus recorded their views on the proposition respecting small inams, the Government proceed to consider the proper course to be pursued in the case of inams generally.

It is unnecessary to dwell in this place on the necessity of investigation, as that has already been fully admitted and affirmed in the Extract Minutes Consultation of August 14th 1855, on the subject of a general revenue survey. It was there declared that, notwithstanding a special legal provision in 1802 directing the registration of all rent-free holdings, no such registration had been made to the present time; that as a consequence such holdings exist fraudulently to a very large extent in every district; and that the information possessed respecting such holdings is extremely meagre. Statement B received with the Board's letter of the

Paragraphs 6 and 7.

9th February supplies more complete statistics of existing inams than were in the possession of Government at the date of the order of the 14th August 1855 above referred to; though the information is still avowedly incomplete, and not to be fully relied on. Such as it is, however, the following are the facts which the statement supplies as to the extent and value of inam holdings, omitting Ganjam, for which no accounts are forthcoming.

10. The total extent of inams subject to report, that is, inams neither attached to village offices in the Revenue and Police Departments under Regulation VI of 1831, nor to religious and charitable institutions as endowments under Regulation VII of 1817, is stated at cawnies 2,009,140 or nearly twenty-seven lakhs of acres. Exclusive of Kurnool, where the value of the inams is not known, the annual revenue thus alienated amounts to Rs. 40,24,413; and assuming the inam of that district to be of the same average assessment as the rest, the amount may be computed at Rs. 43,53,000. The service inams amount to Rs. 39,24,862 of net yearly alienation, and the religious endowments to Rs. 14,96,314; the extent of land of the last two descriptions of inam is not given. The total of the three, again omitting Kurnool, amounts to Rs. 94,45,589; and adding a reasonable proportion for that district and Ganjam, the whole may be assumed at Rs. 1,05,00,000 or upwards of a million sterling of annual revenue; and even this represents only the value ostensibly held, and keeps altogether out of sight the additional extent of land obtained and held, by encroachment in excess of that professedly claimed. The land held thus surreptitiously, it is believed, is very extensive in some districts; Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Nellore may be named in particular. The total amount of these encroachments, over and above the avowed holdings, may safely be set down on a very moderate estimate at one-fifth of the ostensible holdings or twenty-one lakhs of rupees, raising the total amount of alienated revenue to Rs. 1,26,00,000, or above a million and a quarter sterling.

11. This brief review of the statistics of the case shows the magnitude of the interest concerned; and coupled with the fact that these inams are found in every village, and always owned in great part by the office bearers and other most influential members of the community, it affords the means of forming some idea of the very powerful body leagued together to prevent or baffle investigation. The Government firmly believe that the great influence exercised over the native Revenue officers of Government by the holders of this large amount of property is one main cause why an effective investigation of inam titles has never yet been made in any one district; and that the constant and engrossing occupation of Collectors in their other multifarious duties is a second reason; and they are clearly of opinion therefore that unless the enquiry be entrusted to a special agency as in Bombay, it will still be indefinitely postponed.

12. One other remark remains to be made with reference to the Board's statement B. The heading in columns 6 and 7 "inams subject to report" might be taken to imply that only inams entered in those columns are fit subjects of investigation; whereas this is not the case, nor does it seem to be the Board's meaning. The term "inams subject to report" is no doubt intended to apply only to the present practice of reporting on lapse, which does not extend usually to service inams or religious endowments; but the general investigation which the Government have in contemplation is intended to take in inams of all classes. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of what are termed "service inams" (column 8) were fraudulently created and are held without valid title; and though it is not probable that fraud will be found to the same extent in the "Religious endowments" (column 9), yet there is reason to believe that unauthorized holdings exist in that class also; while in all there are certainly encroachments, i.e., land held in excess of even the extent claimed, and all must be measured to ascertain the extent of such encroachment.

13. Of the justice and necessity of an investigation of the titles of inamdars there seems no room for question. It is just and necessary for two opposite objects; on the one hand to vindicate the just rights of the State, meaning thereby not the Government but the great body of the public, by retrenching exemptions

and privileges standing on no valid ground, and injurious to the payers of revenue generally; and thus making it practicable to lighten the burden of taxation to the general body or to devote a large amount annually to the execution of public works for their advantage; and on the other hand, to confirm the titles of the rightful holders of inam. The second object is scarcely less important than the first. At present the tenure of inam lands is so uncertain, being dependent on arbitrary rules little known and liable to continual change, and the title being subject to interference and enquiry on every lapse, that it is undoubtedly less valuable as property than it otherwise would be. But an investigation such as is now contemplated will determine with authority the terms of every holding; and documents will be given and a register formed, recording the particulars and the incidents of such tenures; and the holder will thenceforward be free to deal with his property, subject to those conditions, without interference and without uncertainty. It may be added that the Honourable Court of Directors, in their Judicial despatch of the 18th May 1853, No. 2, expressed dissatisfaction (paragraphs 9 and 10) that a question of such importance as that of the rent-free tenures should have been left so long unsettled; and express the decided wish that it should be fairly investigated and adjusted without loss of time.

14. An Act of the legislature will be required to give the powers necessary for investigating and deciding on the titles of inamdars; and the Government will here state the provisions which in their opinion such an Act should contain, and the principles which should guide the proceedings under it. Mr. Stokes in his

* 17th December 1855.

fourth report on the Revenue Laws of this Presidency * discusses both points and gives a sketch of an Act such as he would propose; but this, so far as regards the principles of adjudication, relates only to inams held on grant, respecting which his draft is plain and positive. In regard to inams held without grant, the draft is silent; as Mr. Stokes was of opinion that the rules relating to such inams not being based on any title of the holder, but emanating from the mere grace and favour of Government, ought not to be specified in a legislative Act, but were properly a matter of regulation by the executive.

15. Some parts of Mr. Stokes' Draft Act which accompanied his fourth report may here be noticed. Section 2 provides for the appointment of Commissioners with Assistants for the investigation and adjudication of inam titles. This is the course followed in Bombay; and it seems to the Government, as already said, to be quite necessary also at this Presidency, where the investigation by the ordinary agency would be quite impracticable. In the Extract Minutes of Consultation of

† Paragraph 7.

August 14th 1855, it was proposed † that these investigations should go on simultaneously with the Survey; and where it was so, that the Superintendent of the Survey should be a Commissioner under this Act. But it was noticed that in some cases, and especially in Bellary and Cuddapah, it would be proper to take in hand the investigation of inams at once, without waiting for the Survey, which would not reach those districts for many years.

16. It appears to the Government that the first clause of section 4 of the Draft Act needs to be modified so as to protect those inamdars who duly produced their sanads when called on in pursuance of sections 9 and 16, Regulation XXXI of 1802; such lands should not now be liable to interference even though the sanads may not now be forthcoming, except to maintain the terms of the sanad as recorded in the register. For example, encroachments in excess of the extent there specified may fairly be assessed to the revenue, and if land held on a personal or terminable grant shall have been inadvertently continued in excess of the interest conferred, the mistake may be corrected. In such cases, too, as in all others, a document or title deed stating clearly all the particulars of the holdings should be given to the holder.

17. Section 5.—Rules, to be passed by Government, respecting the descriptions of persons whose grants are to be recognized, should be furnished to the Commissioner before he commences his proceedings; and all questions of that

nature arising subsequently and not clearly provided for in the rules should be referred for the decision of Government.

18. Clause 5, section 6, seems too stringent; it may be sufficient to provide that where a sanad was not produced when called for, by proclamation or otherwise, under Regulation XXXI of 1802, no plea for its non-production now shall be admitted, but the inam shall be treated as held without sanad. Clause 6 will meet the case of omission to produce sanads when called on under the new Act.

19. As to inams without grant the case is less simple. In paragraph 38 of his fourth report Mr. Stokes states the course he would advocate as respects "invalid titles" including inams held without any grant. He proposes that inams of recent acquisition and those clearly showing marks of fraud, as well as those of which the conditions have been infringed, should be at once resumed; and that the remainder should be continued, at the pleasure of Government for longer or shorter terms, according to circumstances. He also quotes a letter written by him on the subject of inams to the Commissioner in the Northern Circars in 1850, of which paragraphs 6 and 7 as appertaining to the subject now in hand are extracted below:—

Paragraph 6.—"Of the invalid inams the following should be recommended for immediate resumption.

"1st—All that have been alienated subsequently to the permanent settlement.

"2nd—All in regard to which there is evidence of fraudulent transactions, such as by fabrication of sanads or mutilation, alteration, or destruction, of records.

"3rd—All those which are 'mruta nashta' that is to say those for which the rightful claimants have become extinct, and which are now unclaimed.

"4th—Such of the above as have been fraudulently taken possession of by other parties.

"5th—All such as have been diverted from their original intention.

"6th—These on which the quit-rent or shrotriyam has not been paid; unless some special cause can be shown for indulgence.

"7th—The remainder of the inams classed as invalid, and which will comprise by far the greatest number in the district, should be recommended to the indulgence of Government, according to circumstances, either in perpetuity, during the performance of service, or for one, two or three lives. Under this head I conceive the strongest claim to be continued would attach to endowments, provided the charities for which they were granted are kept up; next, those given to communities such as aghaharams; third, grants for service performed; fourth, personal grants, such as grants to Pundits or relations of the zamindars. In the majority of such cases it will probably be found that enjoyment had already continued as long as was originally intended and the grant may either cease or be reduced on the lapse of the present incumbent."

20. The rules prescribed by Act XI of 1852 for inams held without grant in the Bombay Presidency are extremely liberal, but are inapplicable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency. By those rules the criterion and measure of title is possession for certain periods anterior to the acquirement by the British Government of the Province in which the inam is situated. But it is remarkable that no proof of such alleged possession is demanded; but that if evidence is not forthcoming on the side of Government to disprove the allegation, it is to be

admitted. In this Presidency a resumption law based on such a rule would be almost entirely useless and inoperative.

Nearly the whole of this Presidency has been under the British Government for above half a century, and certainly no trustworthy accounts would be forthcoming of older date. The enactment of such a rule as that just quoted would lead to the wholesale fabrication of false accounts to establish the title of inams; but even that would be superfluous, as it would only be necessary to assert the

required length of possession, and no accounts would be forthcoming to disprove it. There is the valuable testimony of Sir T. Munro to the fact that in the Ceded districts very extensive lands were fraudulently entered as inam in the survey

* Report on the Survey of the Ceded districts July 26th, 1807, paragraph 14.

accounts by the village officers, because they knew well that it was their last opportunity.* Under such a rule as that

of Bombay those very accounts would now become decisive proof of title.

21. Sir T. Munro expressly declared that a large proportion of the inams entered in the survey accounts of the Ceded districts were fraudulent; and he particularly stated that the titles of the whole ought to be carefully investigated; and though this has never been done, even the declaration and the protest are enough to vindicate the Government in refusing to admit the survey accounts as good evidence on this point. The same fraud no doubt took place in every district that has been surveyed, differing only in degree; and in those that have not been surveyed, there is not even the check of the imperfect and defective survey accounts, and frauds have gone on still more boldly and unscrupulously.

22. Mr. Stokes, alluding to inams without grant, expressed the opinion,† probably the true one, that such inams were disallowed by the framers of the

Regulations of 1802, from a conviction that they were most commonly fraudulent. He says "it is notorious that the village servants have at all times been in the habit of effecting surreptitious exemptions from assessment, and on a favourable opportunity, such as a change of Government, foisting them into the village accounts." He speaks of the village accounts as "most treacherous records," and advocates the leaving claims to the absolute indulgence of Government, rather than trust to those accounts.

23. Mr. Walter Elliot, in his final report on the affairs of the Guntur district, dated 14th April 1846, paragraphs 85 to 93, writes much to the same effect. He says "in no other district is the information regarding the former extent of the rent-free tenures so defective." "In Guntur" he adds "accurate returns do not appear to have ever been prepared." He quotes the opinions of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Whish, former Collectors of the district as showing that a large portion of such lands was held improperly. Mr. Oakes was of opinion that if a Committee were appointed to settle in perpetuity the district under amani, meaning Palnad, "the whole of the present maniyams would be resumed, and the illegitimate profit now enjoyed by a set of vicious and intriguing Brahmins be brought to Government account." Many of the aghrahams he considered to be held on the most questionable documents, the *sist* fluctuating with the produce. Mr. Whish held that many of the inams in the Mulrauze estate were of doubtful title, and that little dependence could be placed on the accounts or registers of such holdings. Comparing the English register of inams sent to the Board of Revenue in 1799 by Mr. Ram, Collector and the office copy of that document in the Cutcherry, Mr. Whish discovered amongst other things, that the quit-rent of the aghrahams and inams were understated, that the amounts did not correspond either with the sanads or with the demand accounts of the same year; that a large extent of land was entered in the names of persons who never possessed any, while even the situation of the land so entered could not be pointed out; that of the whole extent found by him to have been registered, viz., 4,463 Cuchels, one-eighth or 517 Cuchels had escheated and were assessed with a revenue of Rs. 22,783, but that he had found in addition 3,806 Cuchels in actual enjoyment of which no mention was to be found in the register. The total extent of inam lands in the zamindari estates enjoyed at the date of this register, compared with that in possession of individuals in fasli 1253, was shewn to have fallen short of the latter by 56 per cent; or in other words that fraudulent occupation of lands prevailed to that extent at that period. Mr. Elliot notices the circumstances and mode in which one other register of inams lands, viz., that of fasli 1217, was prepared; and shows that notwithstanding its little value and worthlessness as a public document, means had been taken with the connivance of the public servants and

tampering with the Cutcherry records, to make it the ground work of extensive frauds. His concluding remarks are to this effect; "No examination of the validity of the numerous titles to exemption appears ever to have taken place, and from the comparison of such data as can now be found, it is not improbable that from one-third to one-half will be proved to be defective."

24. A report by Sir Henry Montgomery, when Commissioner in Rajahmundry, dated 18th March 1844, contains remarks to a similar purport.*

* Paragraphs 53 to 60.

Among the causes of the decrease of revenue enumerated by the Commissioner, one was the surreptitious enjoyment of Government land as inam; comparing the maniyams existing in fasli 1252 with the accounts on which the permanent settlement was based, he shewed that there was a net increase of 21 per cent since that period; besides the alienations, he stated there were extensive unregistered encroachments on Government land. Numerous instances of these came to light during the four months that Sir H. Montgomery had charge of the Collectorate, and he believed that there were but few villages in the district where the village servants and the principal ryots did not enjoy these illicit advantages to some extent. The quotations given in that report shew that the existence of unauthorized inams had been long previously known to the district officers.

25. With the facts thus presented by the authorities here cited, shewing as they do how little the village accounts are to be relied on, and how systematically the village officers conspire to defraud the Government, especially in the matter of inams, it appears to Government that these accounts cannot by any means be admitted as proof of title; but at the same time it is difficult to find other evidence to appeal to. On the whole, the best and even the fairest course in the case of the village service inams, but more particularly those of the *reddi* and *karnam* to which the frauds are chiefly confined, would seem to be to fix a maximum with reference to the revenue of the village, and to assess all above that. This course was actually followed by Mr. Nisbet, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, in some taluks of the North Arcot district where the village officers had notoriously obtained large inams fraudulently, in the mode described by Sir T. Munro and Mr. Stokes. The settlement of these inams will afford a good opportunity of securing another very desirable object, that of positively prohibiting their division and alienation from the office to which they properly belong. The holders of portions already so separated might be allowed to retain the land after providing the office bearers with the regulated quantum; but such portions should be assessed to the revenue either immediately, or after a fixed term of years, or on demise of the incumbent, as might be most expedient. And future divisions should be absolutely prohibited on pain of forfeiture, and on such a prohibition being enacted it should be strictly enforced.

26. Besides the village service inams there are others which have largely been fraudulently created or are held without any good title; such are the *Pallekattu* or inam for building a village or hamlet; the *boorooz*, for building a village tower of defence; the *dasabandam* for constructing a tank or channel and others. Many of these were no doubt of rightful origin, except that they were almost invariably granted by persons who had no right to grant inams in perpetuity; but the others are fraudulent. In this description of inam however there is more likely to be some test of truth than in the case of the service inams proper. There are two questions to be considered in the disposal of such inams; first, whether the inam was a *bona fide* grant; and secondly, whether by native custom it would be permanent; there is also the question alluded to above, and which affects all enquiries connected with inams in general, that is, the competency of the alleged grantor. Very many of the existing inams, where they have the semblance of authentic origin, were given by parties who had no right at all to alienate revenue in perpetuity, such as renters, petty zamindars, poligars, etc. The *bhattavritti* inams which are for the maintenance of Brahmins, also form a large class; these though often of very questionable origin, have usually been respected and regarded as hereditary. There are besides the *kattubadi* inams of which the service has ceased,

kaval inams, poligar inams, and others; some of these have even originated under the British Government, but yet have not been subjected to any systematic rule as to duration, and have often been kept very much out of view. All these inams, as well as shrotriams were unsupported by grant, and the various other classes of miscellaneous inams, may properly be dealt with after the manner proposed by Mr. Stokes, viz., be continued for one or more lives according to circumstances. But it will be necessary in every case that the actual facts of the extent and other particulars of the inam, and the exact terms on which it is continued, should be carefully recorded in the register, and an extract of the entry given to the holder as his title deed.

27. The case of inams without grant has become somewhat complicated by the orders of the Honourable Court communicated in their despatch in the Judicial Department, dated October 13th, 1847, No. 19, declaring that long undisturbed possession both affords evidence of right, and constitutes a motive to Government not to interfere. The latter part of this proposition is a matter of opinion; the former is certainly opposed both to the Regulation law of this Presidency, and to fact. Section 8, Regulation XXXI of 1802 expressly provides that possession for any length of time shall be no good plea; and it is hardly necessary to point out after what has been said above, and under the certain absence of any general enquiry as to the validity of titles or even the extent of holdings, and the systematic practice of keeping such matters out of the view of the European officers as much as possible, that the absence of question of the title to an inam, cannot in any degree be admitted as proof of its validity. There seems no doubt indeed that the Honourable Court's order just quoted was passed in view of a single case, without reference

Letter, May 14th, 1855, paragraph 10.

to the subject as a whole or to the vast amount of revenue concerned. The Board of Revenue advert to this order, and they regard it as sufficient to prevent all measures of resumption in the case of the inams in question. For the reason just stated the Government do not regard that order as being thus final; but it certainly renders it necessary to refer the point to the Honourable Court before taking measures for obtaining an Act on the subject. It must however be noticed that the later despatch of the 27th September 1854, No. 21, which led to the reference to the Board to which they have now replied, indicates that the views of the Honourable Court had undergone material change.

28. In that despatch the Court expressed themselves as follows:—

"Paragraph 3. We are disposed to deal liberally considerably with them, (the inamdars) but we must here reiterate an opinion we lately expressed to the Government of Bengal that it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government, that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right, should be gradually and considerably eradicated.

"Paragraph 6. The rules framed for the guidance of the Bombay Inam Commission as detailed in Act XI of 1852, appear to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as is compatible with justice to the other interests involved in these questions, and we think it desirable that the provisions of that Act should form the basis of your future decisions of inam questions."

29. In the former of these two passages the Honourable Court expressly contemplate the gradual annulment of exemptions from taxation not resting on right; and in the latter they advert to Act XI of 1852 as containing provisions suited to this Presidency, which provisions expressly include inams held for very many years. It may be added that paragraph 2 of the same despatch would seem to indicate that the Honourable Court were under a wrong impression as to the facts of the case as connected with the inams held without grant in this Presidency. Such inams are there described as having been in recognized possession of the holders "for a considerable period antecedently to British acquisition of the territory;" and were such is the case (as for example with the ancient shrotriams) great indulgence is due, especially at this distant time; but it is certain as already noticed, that a large part of the inams without grant not only were never held at all before the British acquisition, but were obtained after that event by down-right fraud, while another large portion were similarly obtained shortly before it.

30. It is here proper also to notice some circumstances which took place in Cuddapah a few years back. Certain orders had been issued affecting the kattubadi and the bhattavritti inams, both which are very numerous in that district; shortly after, a disturbance broke out in the northern parts of the district headed by one Nursimma Reddi which led to troops being called out; and after some difficulty in consequence of the character of the country, the disturbance was put down and Nursimma Reddi was taken and executed. The Special Commissioner appointed for the trial of the offenders, in reporting on the causes which led to the outbreak, attributed it immediately to the measures proposed respecting the kattubadi inams, and stated that the general expectation of obnoxious proceedings regarding the bhattavritti inams, made the upper classes regard the disturbances more favourably than they would otherwise have done.

31. The Collector Mr. Cochrane in his remarks on the Special Commissioner's report, dissented from that officer's view as to the causes of the disturbances. Admitting that there might have been some discontent in the minds of those of the kattubadi peons whose inams under the proposed reform would be liable to reduction, he pointed out that while this reform was to be general, the disturbances were local and confined to a small part of the district and to the kattubadis of villages peculiarly connected with Nursimma Reddi's own family. As to the bhattavritti inamdars Mr. Cochrane wholly discredited the assertion that they had been actuated by disloyal feelings. The real cause of the outbreak was held by the Collector to be that Nursimma Reddi was dissatisfied with the treatment which his family had received in the matter of a palaiyam formerly held by them; that he had long been brooding in discontent over the comparison of his ancestors' circumstances and his own; and that having been worked on by a gosoye or devotee, he was induced to try to improve his position by insurrection, and to call the former adherents and dependents of his family to join him which many of them did.

32. The Government after a careful investigation of the causes of the disturbances recorded their views in Extract Minutes Consultation June 4th, 1852. They discarded the notion that the outbreak originated in the proceedings relating to inams and noticed certain circumstances as tending to disprove such a belief. These were, first that not one of the parties tried for taking part in the disturbances alleged those measures as a cause or plea, second that the whole of the 300 kattubadis who joined Nursimma Reddi belonged exclusively to the nineteen villages which had formerly constituted the palaiyam of his family; those of the rest of the district to the number of 11,756, taking no part whatever in his proceedings; third that of the 300 men who joined Nursimma Reddi, only 60 would have been injuriously affected by the contemplated changes, while 79 would have been directly benefited by them. Thus the idea of any common feeling among the kattubadis of the district in connection with the disturbance was completely negatived, while at the same time the opinion that the treatment of the kattubadi inams gave rise to it was directly contradicted by the fact that men not affected at all by the proposed measures, and some actually benefited by them, joined in the insurrection; on the other hand a positive and sufficient motive, viz., regard to their ancient family leaders, was present to actuate those who took part in the proceedings.

33. But though the Government thus conclusively shewed that the proceedings in the matter of the kattubadi inams had not caused the disturbances, yet they declared their opinion, apparently based on a resolution of Sir T. Munro's Govern-

* Paragraph 9.

Ex. Mins. Cons.

June 4th, 1852, paragraph 11.

ment that those inams must be regarded as hereditary; and this opinion applies equally to the inams of the Bellary district.* The Honourable Court of Directors in reviewing these transactions expressed similar sentiments as to the kattubadi inams; and with respect to the bhattavritti they declared themselves averse to any interference with property held for long periods exempt from taxation. This opinion was formed as already remarked on a partial view of the subject; and it is at variance with the proceedings adopted in Bengal with the Honourable Court's

concurrence, where very extensive resumptions of rent free tenures were made in and about 1835, notwithstanding exemption since the permanent settlement in 1793; it is at variance also with the proceedings now actually going on in Bombay, and likewise so with opinions since expressed by the Honourable Court. Still as these sentiments are on record, it becomes necessary as already remarked to apply to the Honourable Court for a reconsideration of their orders, before initiating measures having for their object the ultimate resumption of lands long held free though on invalid titles.

As regard the kattubadi inams too, in the Ceded districts, it will be necessary to obtain the orders of the Honourable Court. If these tenures are to be regarded as permanent, the only thing to be done in their case will be to discover encroachments; and it may also be matter for consideration whether where lands nominally inam have been left uncultivated for many years, they should not be regarded as having been abandoned and be resumed accordingly.

34. It must inevitably happen that a measure of the nature of that now contemplated must be unpopular with the parties concerned; and care should therefore be taken to accompany it with all the alleviating circumstances which the case admits. In this point of view it will be important that the decision of the Commissioner should be pronounced on each case as soon as possible, and that a certificate should immediately be given to the inamdar, setting forth his right and interest in the land in detail and exempting him to the full extent of such right and interest, from future interference and investigation by the taluk officers. Thus the objects and effect of the examination will speedily become known. It will be seen that in the case of valid titles the result will be to confirm the title; and in that of titles of the opposite character, instances will be extremely rare in which resumption will take place at once, except in cases of proved encroachment. The course above suggested will therefore tend to quiet apprehensions.

Secondly.—It will also be prudent and proper to commence the operations in the most open and accessible parts of the country; so that their real character may be well known before they advance into the hills and jungles.

35. These measures the Government think will operate to some extent to smooth difficulties and discontents in the way of a measure of which the abstract justice will not be denied even by the generality of those affected by it; but care should also be taken by previous proclamations to make the intentions of Government accurately known as generally as possible.

36. In the preceding paragraphs the Government have set forth their views as to the necessity of an investigation of inam titles and have shown that the Honourable Court of Directors have also recognized the necessity of it; they have also pointed out the enormous amount of revenue which is involved in these alienations, viz., one hundred and twenty-six lakhs or a million and a quarter sterling, they have shewn the necessity of an Act for regulating proceedings in the investigation of titles, as well as for a special Agent to conduct such investigations; they have also noticed some orders of the Honourable Court of Directors which make it specially necessary to obtain the further instructions of that authority before taking active steps to carry those views into effect; and they have also referred to various other orders of the Honourable Court as indicating that they are alive to the justice and necessity of a strict investigation of titles to exempt lands in consequence of the extensive frauds notoriously perpetrated in the creation of such holdings. The Government will now proceed to state briefly in general terms the provisions which they think the Act should embody.

37. They are of opinion that the general provisions should be similar to those of the Bombay Act XI of 1852, as to the appointment of Commissioners and Assistants and their powers; but instead of the two Schedules to that Act which contain respectively the rules for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in the discharge of their duties, and the rules for the adjudication of titles, the necessary provisions may be conveniently introduced into the body of the Act. In pursuance of the views above expressed, the Government are also of opinion that

some change is desirable in the terms of the rules in both cases. As to the former the vast multitude of the inams under this Presidency seems to make it necessary to adopt prompter modes of proceeding here than the Bombay Act provides; nor does it appear to Government that any hardship will be inflicted on inamdars by somewhat lessening the time allowed to them. It is essential that every such person should have full notice that the enquiry is proceeding and that he is required to produce his proof of title, but it does not by any means appear necessary to allow a period of two months for this appearance or six months more if the party is not found. In general the investigation will be held within the Collectorate to which it relates. Provision should be made in this part of the Act for full registration and for delivering to every owner of a holding recognized after inquiry, a paper containing full particulars of the holding, according to the views set forth above, in paragraphs 14 to 19 of this order.

38. With respect to the adjudication of titles the following are the general rules which the Government would lay down on this subject:—

(1) No titles to be considered valid for the conveyance of hereditary and permanent rights unless derived from the *de-facto* sovereign power.

(2) Such sovereign power to be clearly defined for the several parts of the Madras territory, viz.:—

The Northern Circars.

The Ceded districts.

Coimbatore and Salem.

The dominions of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Honourable Company's Jagir.

The Kingdom of Tanjore.

(3) Grants by such sovereigns to be hereditary, when couched in terms usually taken to constitute hereditary title.

(4) Grants by such sovereigns not hereditary in terms to be respected for the life of the present holder.

(5) Grants by naibs, zamindars, or farmers of revenue holding direct from the sovereign power, to be respected for two lives after the one in possession at the commencement of the general enquiry.

(6) Inams acquired during the same period, i.e., before the transfer of the Government to the English to be continued for one life after that in possession at the commencement of the general enquiry.

(7) Grants by zamindars or farmers in the Northern Circars or the Jagir, prior to the time of the permanent settlement in the former case, and to the cession of the Carnatic in the latter, to be continued for one life after that in possession at the commencement of the enquiry.

(8) Land acquired during the same period without grant to be continued for the life of the present possessor provided there be no fraud apparent.

(9) All unauthorized alienations subsequent to the permanent settlement in the Northern Circars to the cession of the Carnatic in the Company's Jagir, or to the date of transfer to the English Government in the other Provinces respectively, to be resumed on the demise of the parties holding at the commencement of the enquiry.

(10) All encroachments or holdings in excess of the extent warranted by the Government, or by the most authentic account or record to be resumed immediately in every case.

39. The Government resolve to report these Proceedings to the Honourable Court without delay, and to solicit the instructions of the Court as respects the course to be taken, and more especially on the points noticed above in paragraphs 27 to 29 of this order. They also resolve to solicit the sanction of the Honourable Court to the appointment of a Commissioner under the proposed Act, for the investigation and adjudication of inam titles in those districts where the Survey is not to be soon commenced, together with a number of Deputy Commissioners and with suitable establishments. The Government would propose Rs. 2,500 as the salary of the Commissioner and Rs. 1,200 as that of the Deputy Commissioners. These rates

would give Government the means of ensuring for the important duty in contemplation, the services of men of competent experience in business, and of retaining them on this service without the evil of frequent change.

As to the office establishments of these officers Government are not at present prepared to state details; these may be left to be determined hereafter under the sanction of the Government of India.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

IV.

**Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Court of Directors,
No. 6, dated 6th February 1857.**

With reference to your letter of the 27th September 1854, No. 21, and to paragraph 5 of our reply thereto, dated 18th December 1855, No. 48, we have

Cons., 20th January 1857, Nos. 14 to 17.
Forwarded in a letter, dated 18th December 1855, No. 48.
Forwarded in a letter, dated 27th April 1854, No. 28.

now the honour of submitting for the information of your Honourable Court an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 19th January 1857, No. 66, containing our review of a letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 14th May 1855,

replying to the requisition founded on your despatch for a report as to how far the provisions of Act, XI of 1852, for the adjudication of titles to inams in Bombay, were applicable to those of this Presidency; and another letter, dated 9th February 1856, reporting on another reference made to them by us on the 9th March 1853, respecting the propriety of abandoning all interference with inams of smaller extent than two cawnies each.

2. We deferred the consideration of the former of these papers, until we should be in possession of the Board's report on the latter subject, because we had reason to believe that the information which would be furnished on that further requisition respecting the extent and value of existing inams, would be more full and complete than any yet laid before us. You will observe that we have deemed it proper to consider the second of the two papers in connection with the Board's Proceedings of the 16th July 1856, also submitted, reviewing the sketch Act proposed by Mr. H. Stokes in substitution of the laws which now govern exempted lands, grants and pensions under this Presidency.

3. We consider it unnecessary to enter upon a recapitulation of all the circumstances detailed in our Resolution; a brief narrative of its principal features will suffice to explain the object of our present address.

4. Your Honourable Court will observe that we have disposed of the minor subject first, that is "the proposal to abstain for the future from all interference with inams of less extent than two cawnies." This proposition emanated from the Government of India, and on a former reference to the Board of Revenue, that authority was averse to its introduction into this Presidency on the ground that it would involve a large sacrifice of revenue and was unsuited generally to the circumstances of the Madras districts. This reply was communicated to the Government of India who acquiesced in it and here the subject dropped for the time. On the 9th however, in passing orders on certain cases of lapsed inams of small value, we recurred to the proposition and requested the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of the Northern Circars to report whether inams entered in the public accounts at an extent below two cawnies might not be henceforth wholly exempted from interference on the part of Government in respect to both their present enjoyment and their future disposal.

5. The Board's letter of the 9th February 1856, replied to this reference both as regards the districts then under their authority and the Northern Circars. The statistics furnished in this report are detailed in paragraph 4 and show that while the inam lands are very extensive in almost every district in none are there any

trustworthy accounts, and indeed in some none of any kind for a very large portion of such inams. The opinions of the Collectors as to exempting small inams from future investigation were various, some were in favour of the exemption, on the ground that the labour involved in the investigation of the titles of these petty inams would not be repaid by the amount of the resumptions; others were opposed to the measure as an uncalled for abandonment of the rights of Government and a concession of privileges to certain parties in perpetuity at the expense of the community generally; while a few gave no opinion. The Collector of Bellary was in favour of exemption, but advocated a different mode of limiting it; this officer also expressed the opinion that a general investigation of the rent-free tenures of his district was very desirable.

6. The number of small inams as shown in the Board's report is 114,403, their extent is 98,603 cawnies equal to 130,384 acres and the net amount of the alienation of revenue upon them Rs. 5,70,219. The resumptions from the year 1848 when the systematic investigation of inams on lapse first began being about seven years, have amounted only to Rs. 4,445, being on an average about Rs. 40 a year in each district.

7. In giving their own opinion on the subject, the Board of Revenue remarked that the case of the Madras inams differs in one material point from that of the lakhiraj lands of Bengal; in the latter Presidency the small inams exempted from future investigation were to be such as were held on grant, while in this Presidency only a very minute proportion of such inams was held on any grant at all. They observed that the case of the Madras inams had been altered since the date

Forwarded in letter to Honourable Court, of the reference by the probability of a general Survey under our Resolution of the 14th August 1855, and after expressing their concurrence in the views set forth in that order as to the expediency of carrying on an investigation of inam titles simultaneously with the Survey, they submit that it would be a serious error to abandon the rights of Government concerned in the small inams at a time when there is a probability of an opportunity of fully and fairly investigating and deciding on them. We concurred in this opinion and agreed with the Board that with such an enquiry in prospect, there was no reason to give up these lands in perpetuity; a measure which we observed would not only be an unwise sacrifice of the rights of Government but also an injustice to other holders of inam, and to the payers of revenue generally.

8. Having thus discussed the case of the small inams, we next proceeded to consider the proper course to be pursued in the case of inams generally. Our Resolution of the 14th August 1855 admitted the necessity of an investigation and showed that notwithstanding a special legal provision in 1802 directing the registration of all rent-free holdings no such registration had been made to the present time, and that in consequence such holdings exist fraudulently to a very large extent in every district and that the information possessed respecting such holdings is extremely meagre. The statement furnished with the Board's letter of the 9th February though still avowedly incomplete and not to be relied on, supplies the following facts, exclusive of Ganjam for which no accounts are forthcoming, the total extent of inams subject to report—that is, inams neither attached to village offices nor as endowments to religious and charitable institutions, is nearly 27 lakhs of acres the computed value of the alienation being 40½ lakhs of rupees. The service inams amount to 39½ lakhs of rupees and the religious endowments nearly 16 lakhs, and allowing a reasonable proportion for Ganjam and Kurnool, for which latter district the money value of the inam is not known the whole may be assumed at 105 lakhs or upwards of a million sterling of annual revenue. This however represents only the value ostensibly held and keeps altogether out of sight the additional extent of land obtained by encroachment and held in excess of that professedly claimed. We compute these encroachments on a very moderate estimate at one-fifth of the ostensible holding; so that the total amount of alienated revenue may be fairly set down at 126 lakhs or above a million and a quarter sterling.

Paragraphs 6, 7, 34.

4A

9. This brief review of the statistics of the case will sufficiently inform you of the magnitude of the interests concerned, and coupled with the fact that these inams are found in every village and always owned in great part by the office bearers and other most influential members of the community, it affords the means of forming some idea of the very powerful body leagued together to prevent or baffle investigation. We believe that the influence exercised over the native Revenue officers of Government by the holders of this large amount of property is one main cause why an effective investigation of inam titles has not yet been made in any one district; and that the constant and engrossing occupation of Collectors in their other multifarious duties is a second reason; and we are clearly of opinion therefore that unless the enquiry be entrusted to a special agency as in Bombay, it will still be indefinitely postponed.

10. As an Act of the legislature will be required to give the powers necessary for investigating and deciding on the titles of inamdars, we have had under our consideration the provisions which such an Act should contain and the principles which should guide the proceedings under it. Both these points are discussed by Mr. Stokes in his fourth report on the Revenue Laws of this Presidency, and he gives a sketch of an act for the purpose. Our notice of Mr. Stokes' proposals regarding inams held "under grant", and the course he advises respecting those "without grant" will be found in paragraphs 14 to 19 of our Resolution, and in referring you to these we would also request your special attention to paragraphs 20 to 25 wherein we have given our reasons at length for considering that certain provisions of the Bombay Act XI of 1852 would be useless and inoperative under this Presidency. We would also refer you to our notice in paragraphs 20 and 21, of the testimony borne by Sir Thomas Munro to the extensive lands fraudulently entered in the survey accounts of the Ceded districts, and to his opinion of the necessity of a careful investigation of the titles on which such lands were held; of more recent testimony to the same effect particularly that of Mr. Stokes, of Mr. Elliot when Commissioner in Guntur, and Sir H. C. Montgomery when Commissioner in Rajahmundry; all which will tend to convince you of the enormous amount of fraud connected with inams, and the untrustworthiness of the accounts forthcoming with respect to them and the systematic way in which the village officers conspire to defraud the Government.

Paragraphs 25, 26.

11. We propose as far as service inams are concerned, particularly those of the reddy and karnam to which the frauds are chiefly confined to fix a maximum with reference to the revenue of the village, and to assess all above that; a course actually followed by Mr. Nisbet in North Arcot. The settlement of these inams will afford a good opportunity of securing another very desirable object that of positively prohibiting, their division and alienation from the office to which they properly belong. We propose that holders of portions already so separated should be allowed to retain the land after providing the office bearers with the regulated quantum; but that such portions should be assessed to the revenue either immediately or after a fixed term of years, or on demise of the incumbent as may be thought most expedient. We propose also that future divisions should be absolutely prohibited on pain of forfeiture, this prohibition to be strictly enforced. Besides the village service inams there are others which have largely been fraudulently created or are held without any good title; all which we propose to deal with in the manner recommended by Mr. Stokes, viz., to continue them for one or more lives according to circumstances.

12. We have now to observe that the case of inam without grant has become somewhat complicated by the orders of your Honourable Court communicated in your despatch in the Judicial Department, dated 13th October 1847, No. 19, declaring that long undisturbed possession both affords evidence of right, and constitutes a motive to Government not to interfere. The latter part of this proposition we beg to observe is matter of opinion, but we

would point that the former is certainly opposed both to the Regulation Law of this Presidency, and to fact. Section 8 Regulation XXXI of 1802 expressly provides that possession for any length of time shall be no good plea for exemption and in the absence of any general enquiry as to the validity of titles or even the extent of holdings, and the systematic practice of keeping such matters out of the view of the European officers as much as possible, that the absence of question of the title to an inam cannot in any degree be admitted as proof of its validity. It appears to us that your Honourable Court's order to which we are referring was passed in view of a single case, without reference to the subject as a whole and in ignorance of the vast amount of revenue concerned. The Board of Revenue regard this order as sufficient to prevent all measures of resumption in the case of inams of this description; but for the reasons above stated we do not consider it to be final. We regard it however as making it incumbent on us to refer the point for your further orders before taking measures for obtaining an Act on the subject. We would however notice in this place that your later despatch of the 27th September 1854, No. 21, which led to the reference to the Board, indicates an alteration in your views, paragraph 3, expressly contemplating the gradual annulment of exemption from taxation not resting on right, and paragraph 6 adverting to Act XI of 1852 as containing provisions suited to this Presidency, which provisions expressly include inams held for very many years. We would add that paragraph 2 of the same despatch would seem to indicate that your Honourable Court were under a wrong impression as to the facts of the case as connected with the inams held without grant in this Presidency. Such inams are there described as having been in recognized possession of the holders for a considerable period antecedently to British acquisition of the territory, and where such is the case (as for example with the ancient shrotriyams) great indulgence is due especially at this distant time; but it is certain as more particularly noticed in our Proceedings, that a large part of the inams without grant under this Presidency, not only were never held at all before British acquisition, but were obtained after that event by downright fraud; while another large portion was similarly obtained shortly before that acquisition.

13. We have considered it necessary in our review of this important subject to notice the circumstances which transpired in the Cuddapah district some years back, viz., the disturbances created by Nur-

Paragraphs 30 to 33.

aimha Reddy. After careful investigation this Government arrived at the conviction that these disturbances were not in any degree attributable to the orders issued by this Government respecting the kattubadi and bhattavritti inams. Your Honourable Court shared in this conviction but in regard to the bhattavritti inam you declared yourselves averse to any interference with property held for long periods exempt from taxation. We would however observe that this opinion was formed as already remarked on a partial view of the subject and is at variance with the proceedings adopted in Bengal with your concurrence where very extensive resumptions of rent-free tenures were made in and about 1835 notwithstanding exemption since the permanent settlement in 1793; that it is at variance with the proceedings now actually going on in Bombay, and likewise so with opinion since expressed by your Honourable Court, still as these sentiments are on record it becomes necessary to apply to you for a reconsideration of your orders, before initiating measures having for their object the ultimate resumption of lands long held free though on invalid titles. As regards the kattubadi inams too in the Ceded districts your orders are also required. If these tenures are to be regarded as permanent according to the opinion expressed by you on the same occasion the only thing to be done in their case will be to discover encroachments; and it will also be matter for consideration whether when lands nominally inam have been left uncultivated for many years they should not be regarded as having been abandoned and be resumed accordingly. In paragraph 9 of your despatch of the 18th May 1853 your Honourable Court expressed yourselves very strongly in favour of an immediate investigation and settlement of the rent-free tenures.

14. As a measure of the nature of that now contemplated must be unpopular with the parties concerned, care will have to be taken to accompany it with

all the alleviating circumstances which the case admits. The measures which have occurred to us to this end will be found noticed in paragraphs 34 and 35 of our Resolution to which we beg to refer your Honourable Court as well as to the remaining paragraphs of that Resolution in which we have considered the provisions which the Act, necessary for conducting the investigations into inam tenures, should embody.

15. With these details we now request your instructions as to the course to be taken more especially on the points noticed above in paragraph 14. And in the event of your concurring generally in the views stated in this despatch and in the accompanying extract from our Proceedings we solicit your sanction to the appointment of a Commissioner under the proposed Act for the investigation and adjudication of inam titles in those districts where the Survey is not to be soon commenced, together with a number of Deputy Commissioners and with suitable establishments. We propose Rs. 2,500 as the salary of the Commissioner and Rs. 1,200 as that of the Deputy Commissioners. These rates would give us the means of ensuring for the important duty in contemplation, the services of men of competent experience in business, and of retaining them on this service without the evil of frequent change.

As to the office establishments of these officers we are not at present prepared to state details, these may be left to be determined hereafter under the sanction of the Government of India.

V

Despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 8, dated 1st September 1858.

Paragraph 1.—We shall reply in this despatch to so much only of the letters

Letter, dated 15th January (No. 1) 1857.

6th February (" 3) "

1st July (" 23) "

8th January (" 1) 1858.

15th May (" 19) "

of these papers relates, if we refrain in this despatch from a further consideration of them, it is not from any notion that their importance is diminished, but because you have at different times been made fully acquainted with our general opinions on these subjects and of the importance which we attach to the speedy execution of the improvements contemplated, in respect to them. But we must again urge upon you the necessity of procuring an amendment of the Law for regulating the powers and duties of the Revenue officers under your Government to which we especially directed your attention in our despatches of the 5th of September (No. 14)

6th May (No. 19) 1857, paragraph 11.

and which formed the subject of Mr. Stokes' third report. In reply to the despatch last cited, you informed us that you had directed the preparation of a Draft Act for transmission to the Madras Member of the Legislative Council, but we have not received a copy of such Draft Act, nor have we been informed of its actual transmission to Calcutta. We desire that you will use your utmost endeavours to expedite this amendment of a state of the Law which as it now stands is not creditable to your Government.

2. The amount of revenue involved in this question is very considerable. For the whole of the Presidency (omitting Ganjam and Kurnool, for which accounts are not forthcoming) the annual value of the lands held in inam is stated to be Rs. 94,45,589, and adding a reasonable proportion for the omitted districts, the total value may be assumed at Rupees 1,05,00,000. This sum however only represents the assessment which it is calculated would be yielded by the lands ostensibly held in inam, while it is well known that a large additional extent of land has

	Rs.
Service inams	39,24,862
Religious endowments	14,96,314
Others	40,24,413
Total	94,45,589

been obtained by encroachments over and above the avowed holdings, and you are of opinion that the quantity thus surreptitiously held may safely be set down at not less than one-fifth of the ostensible holding thereby raising the total supposed assessment of the lands, held without payment of revenue, to the sum of one crore and twenty-six lakhs of rupees (Rs. 1,26,00,000) per annum, or deducting lands held by hereditary district and village officers valued at Rs. 39,24,862 per annum (in return for which we trust that equivalent services are rendered) to upwards of eighty-six lakhs (Rs. 86,00,000) per annum.

3. You express your strong conviction that a large portion of this amount is enjoyed by persons who have no legal or equitable claim to be exempted from assessment. In our despatch, dated the 17th December (No. 17) 1856, paragraph 5, we have fully recognized the necessity which exists that a careful examination of rent-free tenures should everywhere advance with, if not precede, the Survey; though at the same time we thought it right to warn you that we did not share with you the expectation that no serious objection would be made to the investigation if conducted in a proper spirit.

4. The opinions we then expressed, on the wisdom of taking advantage of the opportunity of the Survey to institute the investigation into the titles of inamdars which has been so repeatedly called for by us, have undergone no change, and we concur entirely in your remark that an enquiry of this nature is necessary for two opposite objects "on the one hand to vindicate the just rights of the State, meaning thereby not the Government but the great body of the public, by retrenching exemptions and privileges standing on no valid ground, and injurious to the payers of revenue generally, and thus making it practicable to lighten the burden of taxation to the general body, or to devote a larger amount annually to the execution of Public Works for their advantage; and on the other hand, to confirm the titles of the rightful holders of inam." This latter object we consider to be of the highest importance, inasmuch as the insecure and uncertain tenure on which rent-free grants are at present held must not only greatly lessen their value as property, but the circumstance of their being liable to enquiry and interference on every lapse must afford openings to the inferior Revenue officers to practise extortion and oppression on holders whose hereditary title may be satisfactorily proved to be valid.

5. In our despatch of the 27th September (No. 21) 1854, we suggested that the provisions of Act XI of 1852, for the guidance of the Bombay Inam Commission, should form the basis of your decisions on inam questions, and that they appeared to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as is compatible with justice to the other interests involved. In your Minutes of Consultation of the 14th of August 1855, paragraph 34, in which you resolved to apply for a Commission, you also adopted this enactment as a model on which the regulations for your Presidency should be framed. But in your Resolution of the 19th of January 1857 (paragraph 20, etc.) you have given at length your reasons for considering the rules laid down in that Act to be inapplicable to the circumstances of your Presidency, nearly the whole of which has been under the British Government for more than half a century, and you assure us that no trustworthy records of older date would be forthcoming. You observe that Sir Thomas Munro bore testimony to the fact that in the Ceded districts a great extent of land was fraudulently entered as inam in the survey accounts by the village officers, and that he recommended the institution of a strict investigation into the titles of all so entered. The same fraud doubtless took place in other surveyed districts, and in all such cases, the very survey records themselves would be produced as decisive evidence of title. You have elsewhere remarked that "a large part of the inams without grant not only were never held at all before the British acquisition, but were obtained after that event by downright fraud, while another large portion were similarly obtained shortly before it."

6. You have referred to the eighth Section of Regulation XXXI of 1802 of the Madras Code quoted in the margin, as a proof of the unsoundness of the opinion expressed by us in our Judicial despatch of the 13th October 1847, that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right, and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere. You complain that by this instruction this difficulty has "become complicated,"

and you have stated your impression that the order was passed by us in view of a single case without reference to the subject as a whole, and in ignorance of the vast amount of revenue concerned, that it is not in unison with certain passages of our despatch of the 27th September 1854, whilst the Board of Revenue regard it as sufficient to prevent all measures of resumption in the case of inams without grant.

7. We must confess that we are at a loss to understand how the orders which you have asked us to reconsider with a view to their being recalled, could be taken in any other than a general sense.

No. 2, paragraph 13.

The terms employed were intended to be, and in our opinion were, extremely comprehensive, and were afterwards explained in our despatch of the 19th of January 1848 to be applicable to grants in all the districts of the Presidency. No objection was at the time raised by you to this order. It was the foundation of circular orders issued by the Board of Revenue with your consent which have, as Mr. Stokes remarked, ever since continued to be the guide for Collectors on the occurrence of lapses. In your letter, indeed, dated

Paragraph 20, page 83.

March the 8th (No. 6), 1854, in the Judicial Department, you informed us that these orders had obviated the necessity for any general investigation into the inams of the Ceded districts, and strongly recommended that the system based upon them should remain unaltered.

8. It seems to us impossible that long undisturbed possession of a property should not carry with it a great weight in favor of the individual who claims that property, and to this is we believe to be ascribed the fact alluded to by Mr. Stokes that of late years the views of the ruling

Paragraph 23 of Report, page 83.

authorities in India generally have undergone a vast change as regards the treatment of inams, and that "the latter has been the more lenient theory." The several enactments and circular orders promulgated on this subject testify abundantly to

Paragraph 13, page 81.

this fact. We may refer for instance to the Act XII of 1851 for the lakhiraj lands of the Town of Madras mentioned by Mr. Stokes, and to the Act for Bombay XI of 1852. Many passages might also be cited in evidence of this from your own

8th March 1854.

Proceedings. Besides the letter already cited in which you explain the rules for the continuance in certain cases of inams held without grant and deriving their title entirely from prescriptive possessions; we may refer also to your Minutes of

Circular Orders (1848), 460—1.

Consultation of the 9th of May 1848, and to those of the 14th of August 1855, in paragraph 7 of the latter of which you speak of the consideration due to the presumptive interest which has grown out of "a permissive enjoyment of above half a century"; and in paragraph 34 you observe in regard to "mere usurpations," that "after the long possession which has been tacitly permitted it would only be fair to deal liberally with the inamdars," a sentiment which we repeated in order to express our concurrence with it, in our despatch of the 17th December 1853.

9. We must observe that this is not a new principle in India even among the advocates for resuming lands held on invalid tenures. In 1801, Sir Thomas

Works Volume I, 318.

Munro instructed Mr. Thackeray that inams granted "originally by Amildars or

"inferior Revenue officers might be continued provided they had been held forty years without interruption; for" said he, "so long a possession may be allowed to constitute a kind of prescriptive right," and this right, we need not remind you, must have been much strengthened, by the period which has elapsed since 1801. Again in a letter to the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th of June 1821, your Government declared that "the want of a sanad does not necessarily imply the want of a good title to maniyams, any more than the possession of a sanad is sufficient by itself to establish such a title. If the maniyam was acquired without fraud,

Bengal Revenue Selections (26) III, 51.

or had been possessed for generations, it would be unjust to resume it, though "the sanad may be defective." Another authority, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in a memorandum on this subject as applied to Bengal says, that "length of possession is in favour of the lakhirajdars."

10. Nor can we perceive any inconsistency between these sentiments, and our despatch of the 27th September 1854, No. 21; that despatch was written to explain the distinction, which, in our view, should be drawn between lands held with and those held without sanad, and the passage cited by you was applied to the class of inams held in the first manner but for a limited time. In the preceding paragraph, however, our language was strictly in accordance with our orders in 1847, for we said, "In the case of lands for the holding of which rent free no deed of grant is forthcoming or traceable, there being no evidence whatever of the original nature of the tenure, there must by reason of recognized possession for a considerable period antecedently to British acquisition of the territory, be a presumptive title in the family of the occupants, and the inamdars have, on the ground of this presumption, a claim to a liberal interpretation of the doubt as to the original title."

11. We fully admit the difficult position in which the long delays which have taken place in investigating these titles have placed this question. On the one hand, the enormous extent to which these exemptions from taxation, whenever we secure no equivalent in service, obtain in the Madras Presidency is no doubt a serious evil, not only as diminishing the revenue and preventing an equitable apportionment of the necessary burdens of the State upon the general community, but as being highly injurious to good Government, if the frauds on which many of these claims are supposed to rest should be successful.

12. On the other hand, the investigation however mildly conducted, or how liberal soever may be the rules of resumption, cannot fail to be in some degree vexatious to all to whom it extends, no less to the holders of valid, than to those of invalid tenures. The person who succeeds in proving the validity of his tenure will, perhaps, be compensated for the inconvenience he has undergone by the confirmation of his title, and the assurance that it shall not again be subjected to investigation. But it may well be pleaded by many holders of inams that their predecessors or themselves would have had the advantage of much oral, and perhaps of some written testimony had the Government not delayed the threatened enquiry in some cases for ninety, and in others for nearly sixty years. In very few cases will the original grantee be still alive, in most the estate will be already in the third generation, and it cannot be supposed that the possessor will acknowledge the justice of resuming inherited rights which he had looked upon as a future inheritance for his children. And in the settlement of this question something more than strict right is to be taken into account. It is one very dependent on the peculiar customs and habits of thought of the natives of India. If, according to that standard, a resumption would approve itself as a just proceeding to the majority of the community there seems to be no reason in equity why that resumption should not take place, but on the contrary, if the resumption would militate against the feelings and habits of the people such an act should be condemned, although its performance might be conformable to European notions of equitable dealing. In such a case there would be arrayed against us not only the hostility of the persons actually deprived and of their dependent cultivators, who will continue to look upon them (as has been the case in many parts of India) as

their legitimate landlords, but also the sympathies of those belonging to the same condition of life, apprehensive of similar treatment. Such being our opinions, we cannot consent to recall our former instructions in regard to long possession; and moreover in respect to the applicability of Act XI of 1852 to your Presidency, further reflection on the length of time during which these provisions have been under our rule, and during which possession has been tacitly permitted to the holders of these lands, has led us to think that we must relax the stringency of our previous remarks in paragraph 6 of our despatch of September 24th, 1854, that the provisions of that Act "appeared to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as was compatible with justice to the other interests involved."

13. We are sensible that in arrangements of this delicate character much must be left to the decision of the authority on the spot, and we are confident that we may safely leave them to the discretion and liberality of your Government. We shall not therefore attempt to fetter you with minute directions; but we think it is only fair to you, after the objections we have felt ourselves obliged to make to some of your views, to state the general nature of the rules on which we think this investigation should be based.

14. We think then that in the case of lands held rent-free under sanads by the same family uninterruptedly since the introduction of the British rule, provided such lands should not since have escheated or been resumed for any cause by competent authority, even when granted by persons not having more than a temporary, and perhaps an accidental power of making the grant, they should be dealt with according to the terms of sanad. Where however the limits of the grant have been exceeded, or are about to expire, indulgence should be shown to the holder and perhaps to his heirs by imposing a gradual assessment or otherwise according to the discretion of the Governor in Council.

15. We are of opinion that inams acquired before the British rule and held by the same family in undisturbed possession ever since, but without any sanad, should be confirmed according to the principles laid down in our despatch of September 27th, 1854, the holders being regarded as if they possessed a grant in the full terms claimed by them; when resumptions take place, indulgence may be shown according to the discretion of the Governor in Council.

16. Lands acquired by grants or otherwise since the accession of the British to power are on a different footing, as their lawful origin may be more easily ascertained; and if not hereditarily granted they may fairly be resumed. In these cases also indulgence should be shown by the Governor in Council.

17. It is far from our intention to secure by these rules the possession of rent-free lands acquired by any kind of fraud. But even in that case, we would treat with indulgence the actual possessors who have not been accessories to the fraud (and very few of them can have been so) and not at once resume the lands. Such portions also of grants as would have been valid without the fraud should be still continued and only the portions fraudulently obtained resumed. All encroachments on original holdings should be at once resumed as well as land nominally inam left unoccupied for a specified number of years which may equitably be regarded, as you suggest, as abandoned. But due notice by open proclamation should be given some time beforehand of the intended resumption.

18. In dealing with this matter it must be borne in mind that the Native Governments to which we have succeeded always claimed, and not unfrequently exercised, the right of resuming the grants made by their predecessors; and that it was also their constant practice to exact from the holders of rent-free lands a payment proportional to their extent, on every succession under the designation of nuzzerana, so that the inamdars and others similarly circumstanced were not exempted from contributing in a moderate degree to the requirements of the State. Notwithstanding that this practice has fallen into desuetude under our administration, we think that in consideration of its having always been an incident to the tenure which we are now confirming and of the absolute security of title which will be conferred by the arrangements now under discussion, it may probably be so far revived as to justify the imposition of a light assessment, in the nature of a jodi or

quit-rent, on every inam or other rent-free holding confirmed to the incumbent. It might be left to the option of the successive holders of inam and other rent-free lands not held under the obligation of service, or in trust for charitable, educational or religious purposes to redeem this quit-rent either for their own lives or in perpetuity by the payment of a gross sum calculated according to rules to be framed for that purpose. It might tend to reconcile the holders of such lands to the imposition of an assessment of this description, if the existing restrictions on the transfer of their estates from the line of the original grantees, whether by sale, gift, or adoption, were abrogated, and if an indefeasible and unrestricted right of property were granted to them. Such a measure would undoubtedly tend greatly to simplify the revenue administration, and we desire that this, and the preceding observations may receive your early and careful consideration.

19. The benefit of any doubtful point should be given to the inamdar.

20. No tenures should be continued when the conditions are contrary to the laws of the land, or to the rules of public decency.

21. It is highly important that the registration of the lands, so repeatedly called for, should be effected and maintained.

22. This outline of the rules for the guidance of the Inam Commissioners goes beyond the rules laid down in paragraph 38 of your Resolution of the 20th of January 1857; but they seem to us not more favourable to the actual possessors of inams than justice and expediency demand. It must be borne in mind that the blame of the neglect to settle this question earlier, rests not with them but with our administration, and although more revenue may be given up, yet some expense will be saved by the simpler character of the enquiry.

23. Any Act passed to confirm these rules should contain stringent penalties for punishing the production of testimony known to be false, in support of any claim; and we also consider it of great consequence that the Governor in Council of your Presidency should be the tribunal to which every case should be brought for final decision. And, in transmitting memorials appealing to us from your decisions, care must always be taken to transmit authenticated and literal translations of such documents as may be requisite to form a judgment on the case.

24. You have also requested our orders on two other points—

(i) Whether the kattubadi inams of the Ceded districts are to be regarded as permanent according to our former opinion.

(ii) Whether inam lands long abandoned may be resumed.

The second of these points has been already disposed of.

25. You have prefaced the former question raised by you on the kattubadi inams with an account of the circumstances which attended the Cuddapah riots some years back, and have stated that, although at first they were supposed to have originated in the discontent of the kattubadi peons, on further examinations, your Government conclusively showed that this matter had not caused the riots. It is not our intention to revive a discussion on this point, but, as you assert that we shared this later conviction, we cannot help remarking that we did not express any concurrence in the opinion of your Government, transmitted to us in your Judicial letter of the 8th of June (No. 24) 1852; and we must also remind you that Mr. Thomas, then a member of the Government, recorded a minute entirely dissenting from the view taken in the Resolution of Government.

26. We see no ground for departing from the decision upon these inams, which, as you say, was formally come to by your Government and approved by us, that they should be treated as hereditary in these districts. But in regard to districts, in which it has clearly been customary not to deal with them as bearing an hereditary character, we see no reason to impose that character on the inams. It is in no case, we think, desirable to make inams hereditary (and particularly where no useful service is specially attached to them) when they are not so either by the

custom of the country, or from some pledge, real or implied, given by our Government. But, where there has been a tacit understanding that they should be so regarded, we should not desire to deprive them of that character for as we inform you in speaking of the bhattavritti inams, we are averse to any interference with property of that kind held for long periods exempt from taxation.

27. In the case however of service inams generally, and of religious and charitable endowments held without grant, the objects to which they are applied being of a permanent nature, we are of opinion that they should be confirmed in perpetuity, or for so long as the purposes to which they are applicable are fulfilled; care being taken to resume all encroachments on the original holding. With regard to the several village service inams in which extensive frauds are stated to exist, the plan which you propose (paragraph 25) might be adopted, viz., to fix a maximum with reference to the revenue of the village, and to assess all above this extent. The opportunity should also be taken of prohibiting their division or alienation from the office to which they belong. Where alienations have already occurred, resumptions on this ground should be only gradually enforced, and respect should be shown to any valuable consideration which may have been given for the transfer of the privileges. Twenty years, as fixed

Page 164.

by circular orders of the 15th of August 1853, would seem to be a proper limit in

these cases, or perhaps the holders might be indemnified for the surrender of their rights by a pecuniary compensation.

28. In reference to paragraph 9 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 16th July 1856, you will of course impress upon the Commission that in the case of lands held rent free by private individuals, which it is found necessary to resume, the occupant must on no account be disturbed, and only the assessment be imposed upon the lands, excepting always where the occupation of the lands, as well as their exemption from taxation, may have been obtained by fraud.

29. We entirely approve of your resolution not to exempt from assessment inams otherwise liable to resumption merely on account of their small value. Inams of this description are very numerous in most of the districts under your Presidency, and are estimated to amount (excluding Ganjam and Kurnool) to the annual value of Rs. 5,70,219. The only legitimate ground for exempting these inams from investigation would be that the advantage of regaining such as are held on invalid titles would not compensate for the trouble and expense of the enquiry, but, as you observe, it will be necessary for the completion of the Survey to measure them and record their titles and other particulars, so that the exemption would very little lessen the labour of dealing with them, whilst it would be an unwise sacrifice of the rights of Government, as well as an injustice to other holders of inam, and to the general payers of revenue.

30. In your letter of the 6th February (No. 3) 1857, you solicit our sanction to the appointment of a Commission under the proposed Act for the investigation and adjudication of inam titles in those districts where the Survey is not to be soon commenced, and you propose Rs. 2,500 per mensem as the salary of the Chief Commissioner, and Rs. 1,200 as that of the Deputy Commissioners, with suitable establishments. These rates, you state, would give you the means of ensuring for the important duty in contemplation the services of men of competent experience in business, and of retaining them without the evil of frequent change; to both of which qualifications we attach the utmost importance, provided that, as to the first, experience comprises a thorough familiarity with land tenures.

31. In your letters of the 1st July (No. 23) 1857, of the 8th of January (No. 1) and the 15th of May (No. 19) 1858, you have again brought this subject under our consideration, and have solicited our early orders as to the appointment of the Inam Commission, in order that its proceedings may go on simultaneously with the operations for the Survey and Settlement of the several districts of your Presidency, to which our sanction was given in our despatch of the 17th December (No. 17) 1856.

32. You will have gathered from the remarks in the earlier part of this despatch, that we are decidedly in favour of the institution of an enquiry of this nature with the least practicable delay, and we are at the same time convinced that the investigation can only be efficiently conducted by the establishment of a distinct department for that purpose, as has been found necessary in the Presidency of Bombay.

33. The consideration due to your communications on this important subject and the financial embarrassments to which the recent unhappy events in Upper India have given rise, have caused some delay in the conveyance of our sentiments to you, and we were forced by the circumstances, last alluded to, to yield a reluctant assent to the proposal of the Government of India for the temporary suspension of operations for the survey and revised assessment under your Presidency and of those of the Inam Commissions, both in Madras and Bombay. We have learnt with satisfaction from your letter of the 13th March last (No. 6) that the Government of India have authorized you to make arrangements for the prosecution of the first of those measures, on which subject we shall address you hereafter. With respect to the two latter, we warned the Governor-General in Council that we could not consent to a suspension for any long period; for we observed they "cannot be

Financial despatch to Government of India,
dated 6th April (No. 28) 1858.

"postponed for more than a brief period,
"that is, beyond the time when the
"authority of the British Government
"shall have been completely vindicated
"throughout India, without a very considerable sacrifice of revenue, which has too long remained alienated, and without also the mischievous effect of increasing the claim against the State founded on prescription, and perhaps, in the case of Bombay, giving absolute validity to some tenures, under the Regulations of that Presidency, from lapse of time."

34. After mature reflection we are convinced that any longer delay will only increase the difficulties of this already intricate question, and practically entail as much evil on your Presidency as on that of Bombay. We are therefore of opinion that no time should be lost in commencing the investigation in the manner proposed by you, and we shall inform the Governor-General in Council of our desire that the Commission you have asked for should be appointed forthwith. You will accordingly place yourselves in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

35. In conclusion, we must express our confident hope that the important measures which it has been found necessary to suspend for a time, will thus be at once recommended and carried into operation with efficiency and despatch, and if pursued, as we do not doubt that they will be, in a liberal spirit will result in the most beneficial consequences both to the Government and people of your Presidency.

VI

G.O. No. 1531, dated 16th November 1858.

The Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors dated 1st September 1858, No. 8, communicating their views and instructions on the proposal to appoint a Commission for the investigation and adjudication of inam or rent-free tenures in this Presidency.

2. A copy of this despatch will be furnished to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Revenue Settlement, and the Inam Commissioner now to be appointed under the authority granted by the Honourable Court.

3. In paragraph 1 of their despatch, the Honourable Court urge the necessity of procuring an amendment of the law for regulating the powers and duties of Revenue officers, to which special attention was directed in their despatches of the 5th September 1855, No. 14, and 3rd December 1856, No. 16, and which formed the subject of Mr. Stokes' third report. They notice that they have not received a copy of the Draft Act on this subject, which Government had directed to be prepared for transmission to the Madras Member of the Legislative Council, nor have

been informed of its actual transmission to Calcutta; and they desire that the utmost endeavours may be used to expedite the amendment of that law, which, as it now stands, the Court observe, is not creditable to the British Government.

4. The Governor in Council regrets the delay that has occurred in the disposal of this important matter. So far back as

* Ex. Mins. Cons. No. 982.

the 15th September * 1856, Mr. Boyson, the Government Pleader, was furnished with copies of Mr. Stokes' first and second reports, and was requested to prepare a Draft Act in accordance with the views expressed by Government, for transmission to the Government of India. On the

† Ex. Mins. Cons. No. 173.

18th February † 1857, Mr. Stokes' third report relating to the powers and duties of Revenue officers, was communicated to Mr. Dale, with a request that he would prepare, with as little delay as possible, a Draft Act on the subject, in conformity with the views expressed by Government. And on the 9th April † 1857, his attention

‡ Ex. Mins. Cons. No. 345.

was called to the Minutes of Consultations of the dates above quoted, and he was again requested to submit the Draft Acts required, with as little delay as practicable. These requisitions have not yet been complied with; and the Governor in Council now resolves, in forwarding to Mr. Dale a copy of the present despatch from the Honourable Court, to request that he will lose no further time in submitting the Draft Acts called for, especially that for regulating the powers and duties of Revenue officers, in view to their transmission to the Legislative Member for Madras.

2 to 4 and 30 to 35.

5. In the paragraphs of their despatch noted in the margin, the Honourable Court advert to the large amount of revenue involved in the question connected with the investigation of inam tenures, and express their entire concurrence in the opinion of Government that the proposed enquiry is necessary, both for the purpose of lightening the burden of taxation to the general body of the people, by retrenching exemptions and privileges which stand on no valid ground, and of confirming the titles of the rightful holders of inam, which latter object they deem a matter of the highest importance. In the concluding paragraphs the Court accede to the application of Government for the appointment of an Inam Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and of a Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 1,200, with suitable establishments; and they express their decided opinion that the proposed enquiry should be forthwith commenced, and that it can only be efficiently conducted by the establishment of a distinct department. They then advert to the circumstances which have caused the postponement of the expression of their sentiments; and in stating their conviction that longer delay will only increase the difficulties of this already intricate question, they desire that no time may be lost in commencing the investigation in the manner proposed.

6. Under the authority granted by the Honourable Court, the Governor in Council resolves to nominate a Commissioner for inams on the salary recommended, in view to his entering at once upon a consideration of the arrangements that should be made to carry into effect the objects of his appointment. In the meantime, a copy of Mr. Stokes' fourth report and of the sketch Draft Act which accompanied it, together with a transcript of the Board's Proceedings of the July 1856, No. 2235, and of the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 19th January 1857, No. 66, will be furnished to Mr. Dale; who will, in communication with the Board, prepare and submit for the approval of Government, and for eventual transmission to the Madras Member of the Legislative Council, draft of an Act for the investigation of rent-free tenures in this Presidency, with special reference to the views expressed by the Honourable Court in their despatch under notice regarding the principles which should regulate the treatment of exempted lands.

7. In paragraphs 5 to 12 the Honourable Court review the objections urged by the Government to the recognition of claims to exempted lands, held on invalid

tenures, on the ground of long possession; and for reasons assigned, state that they cannot consent to recall their former orders, that long undisturbed possession both affords an evidence of right, and constitutes a motive for the non-interference of Government. In the thirteenth and following paragraphs, after premising that it is not their desire to fetter Government with minute directions, the Court proceed to state the general nature of the principles on which they are of opinion the proposed investigation should be based. In paragraph 23, they notice that the Act passed to confirm these rules should contain stringent penalties for punishing the production of testimony, known to be false, in support of any claim; and they also consider it of great consequence that the Governor in Council should be the tribunal to which every case should be brought for final decision. And at the conclusion of the same paragraph they desire that in transmitting memorials appealing against resummptions, authenticated and literal translations of such documents as are requisite to form a judgment on the case, may also be forwarded. In paragraphs 24 to 26, the Court advert to the kattubadi inams of the Ceded districts, and state that they see no ground for departing from their former decision that such inams should be treated as hereditary in those districts; but that, in districts in which it has clearly been customary not to deal with them as bearing an hereditary character, the Court see no reason for imposing that character upon them. They then proceed (paragraph 27) to give instructions as to the mode in which service inams generally, and religious and charitable endowments held without grant, should be dealt with; and in paragraph 28 they desire that in case of lands held rent free, which it may be found necessary to resume, the Commissioner may be instructed not to disturb the occupancy but to assess the land to the revenue. And lastly, in paragraph 29, the Court entirely approve the resolution of Government not to exempt from assessment inams otherwise liable to resumption, merely on account of their small value.

8. The orders of the Honourable Court regarding the consideration which should be shown to inams of longstanding being final, the Governor in Council now resolves to call the particular attention of the Board of Revenue, and of the Inam Commissioner, to the mode in which such inams, as well as those referred to in paragraphs 24 to 28, should be dealt with in future. The Board will, in communication with the Commissioner, prepare and submit for the approval of Government, a set of subsidiary rules, framed in accordance with the general instructions given by the Honourable Court, in order that, on the Inam Draft Act being passed into law, the Commissioner may be enabled to prosecute his enquiries under clear and well defined instructions. The Government Pleader will be so good as to see that the Draft Act contains the penalties referred to in paragraph 23, and that it provides that the Governor in Council shall be the tribunal to which every case is to be brought for final decision. The instructions for the transmission of authenticated translations with memorials will be attended to in this office. With regards to the caution prescribed in paragraph 28, it is observed that in the case of inams of the description referred to by the Honourable Court, it has never been the practice in this Presidency to eject private individuals from possession when resumption takes place, but simply to assess their lands to the revenue.

W. H. BAYLEY,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

VII

Letter to the Government of India, No. 1532, dated 16th November 1858.

I have the honour by desire of the Governor in Council to request that you will lay before the Government of India the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 1st September 1858, No. 8, communicating their views and instructions on the applications made by this Government for the appointment of a Commission for the investigation and adjudication of inam or rent-free tenures in this Presidency.

2. The orders which the Government have passed on this despatch are contained in an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this date. It will be seen that in consequence of the desire expressed by the Honourable Court that no time

should be lost in commencing the investigation, the Government have resolved at once to appoint a Commissioner for inams, in view to his entering immediately upon a consideration of the arrangements that should be made for carrying into effect the objects of his appointment; and they trust that this proceeding will receive the approval and confirmation of the Government of India.

3. The Government Pleader, it will also be seen, has been instructed to prepare and submit a Draft Act for empowering the Commissioner and his Deputies to investigate and adjudicate titles to inam tenures, in view to its transmission to the Legislative Member of Council for Madras. The number of Deputy Commissioners,

* As proposed in paragraph 39 of Extract Mins. Cons. 29th January 1857, No. 66, R.D. (In Diary 20th January).

and the strength and cost of the subordinate establishments * that should be entertained, will be discussed and settled in communication with the Inam Commis-

sioner, and a further application be made for the sanction of the Government of India to such arrangements as may be found necessary to make.

I have, etc.

W. H. BAYLEY,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

VIII

G.O. No. 241, Revenue, dated 25th February 1859.

Read—the following paper:—

Endorsement made on the letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 29th January 1859, No. 1532.

ABSTRACT.—Reporting the appointment of an Inam Commissioner on Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

No. 25, dated 5th January 1859.

Forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders.

(By Order.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 421, dated 22nd January 1859.

The appointment of an Inam Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, for the purposes stated at the commencement of paragraph 6 of the Minutes of Consultation under date the 16th November 1858, is sanctioned.

Ordered that a copy of the above order be forwarded to the Home Department and that the original papers be returned, copies being kept for record.

Ordered that a copy of the above order be sent to the Civil Auditor at Madras for information and guidance.

(By order of the Honourable the President in Council.)

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 200, dated 29th January 1859.

Forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George.

(By Order.)

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—No. 241, Revenue, dated 25th February 1859.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

IX

G.O. No. 275, Revenue, dated 5th March 1859.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner for the Madras Presidency, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Bombay, the 22nd February 1859, No 27.

I have the honour to forward for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a memorandum which I have drawn up, after personal communication with the authorities of Bombay, describing the general principles of the measures which are proposed for adoption in regard to the future treatment of alienated lands in that Presidency, and suggesting how these principles might be applied to the settlement of the inam tenures in Madras.

2. The main feature of the plan is the substitution of a summary settlement, instead of a formal enquiry into titles, by the imposition of a quit-rent upon all inam lands at the uniform rate of 25 per cent of the full assessment, and the exaction of a nuzzerana, or succession duty, upon every transfer of an alienated estate.

3. The details of the plan are still under the consideration of the Bombay Government, but I am authorized to state that its general principles are those which I now communicate, and that no time will be lost in placing the Government of Madras in possession of the result of the present deliberation.

4. The abstract which accompanies my memorandum, drawn up after personal conferences with the Members of Government, and the various authorities, having been placed in the hands of the Secretary to Government, was returned to me as it now stands, with the intimation that it represented correctly the proposed scheme of the Bombay Government.

5. The object of my mission to Bombay being accomplished, I propose to return to Madras by land via Poona, Sattara, Belgaum and Bellary, and leave the Presidency on the 25th instant. I expect to reach Belgaum on the 3rd March, and Bellary on the 6th, hoping to arrive at Madras between the 10th and 15th.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Memorandum by G. N. Taylor, Esq., Inam Commissioner for the Madras Presidency, dated Bombay, 22nd February 1859.

Although in their despatch, dated 1st September 1858, appointing an Inam Commission for the Madras Presidency, the late Court of Directors appear to contemplate a formal judicial enquiry into titles to all rent-free tenures; the very liberal views which they have recorded as the basis of the rules upon which the investigation should be conducted, indicate a desire that the proceedings relating to all classes of inams should be as simple and indulgent as possible.

2. Fully sensible of the vexatious nature of the enquiry to all parties concerned, however mildly it may be conducted, they go so far as to declare (paragraph 12) that abstract justice must give place to popular feelings and prejudices in regard to the resumption of an inam; and they proceed to state (paragraph 13) what, in their opinion, should be the treatment of exempted lands held either with or without grant, providing for the greatest indulgence in every case, even towards present holders of fraudulent acquisitions; placing length of possession on an equal footing with tenure upon valid hereditary grants, and directing that immediate resumption be resorted to only in the case of absolute encroachment and abandoned lands.

3. From this liberal exposition of the principles upon which the enquiry is to proceed, the step is short to a declaration that lands of every description found at the present moment to be enjoyed exempt from assessment shall, without a formal enquiry into titles, be confirmed to the holders under certain conditions.

4. These conditions are in fact set forth in paragraph 18 of the despatch where the late Honourable Court suggest the revival of a nuzzerana, or succession duty, but in the shape of a quit-rent to be imposed on every rent-free holding confirmed to the incumbent which would henceforward partake of the nature of private property transferable at pleasure and subject only to the continuance of the tax at the fixed rate.

5. If the principle be generally admitted that all classes of the people ought to share the burden of taxation, then the interests of the payers of land revenue, as remarked by the Court, no less than the exigencies of the State require that inamdars should no longer be exempted from contribution to the finances of the country.

6. The imposition of a light tax upon landed property in the present circumstances of India seems the most legitimate and feasible method of adding to the public resources. The compensation to the holders of hitherto exempted lands will be found in the absolute right of property, not at present enjoyed, which will be conferred upon them; and in the future absence of all enquiry and interference on the part of the officers of Government, as well as of all rules and conditions by which their tenure has hitherto been restricted.

7. The rate of tax, or quit-rent, to be imposed on the various classes of inam may be reserved for future consideration. The safest plan will probably be to make the charge uniform and it should not perhaps exceed in any case one-fourth of the ordinary land assessment as recently revised in various districts of the Presidency, or as fixed at the survey.

8. If the tax is to be of universal application, a quit-rent will be payable by those whose claims have already been investigated, and their titles confirmed by Collectors without special reference to Government under the rules of 1848. It may be a question whether the same or a lower rate of assessment shall be demanded from such persons.

9. Those grants which have been continued after formal enquiry with the express sanction of the Governor in Council should be exempt from the charge of quit-rent so long as the land continues to be held on the terms of the original decision. Where it passes by sale, transfer or otherwise out of the family to which the succession may have limited it should be assessed with quit-rent like other alienated land. It is also to be understood that the proposed measure would not extend to those estates which are already charged with peshkash, kattubadi or assessment in any other form.

10. It will also be for consideration whether any and what distinction is to be made between hereditary tenures and personal grants. Uniformity is desirable, because to make any distinction will be to open a door for minute enquiry which it is the object of a summary settlement to avert, and to afford the opportunity for extortion and fraud. The prescriptive right of long enjoyment being admitted, inams which, though originally of a personal character and given for life only, have been allowed to continue in possession of the heirs of original grantees, or which have passed to strangers by transfer or sale should be treated as hereditary grants.

11. The late Court of Directors proposed that all rent-free holdings confirmed to the incumbents should be charged. By the summary settlement now contemplated all inams would be confirmed and consequently all would be taxed; an exception being made in favour of those only the hereditary tenure of which has already been confirmed by Government after regular enquiry (see paragraph 9 above).

12. But in addition to the partial assessment of all alienated lands it is proposed to levy also a succession duty. This duty would be payable on every transfer of the land and fresh entry in the public accounts, and the rate would be fixed with reference to the degree of consanguinity as by the English Succession and Legacy Acts.

13. Discussion will probably decide what these rates should be. It is important that they should be uniform in both Presidencies so far as circumstances will permit, and it may perhaps be found both desirable and practicable to extend the measure to all holders of real property throughout the country. Hereditary holders of inam, already confirmed in possession after formal enquiry by competent authority or by order of Government, will be subject to this tax in common with all others whose claims have not been investigated.

Note.—The duties on successions payable in England according to degree of relationship to the "predecessor" or testator are—

By lineal issue or lineal ancestor.	One per cent.
Brother or sister or descendants of do.	Three per cent.
Brother or sister of parents, or the descendants of do.	Five per cent.
Grandfather's and grandmother's brothers or sisters and their descendants.	Six per cent.
Other collateral heirs or strangers.	Ten per cent.

14. It is considered that the scale of succession duty might be fixed as follows:—

Widows and legitimate sons.—To pay a sum equal to (1) one year's full assessment of the land.

Adopted sons.—Do. do.

Collateral heirs.—(2) two years'—do.

Strangers.—(3) three years'—do.

For every sale or transfer the fine will be—(three) years'—do.

For each adoption of a member of the family.—(1) one years'—do.

Of a stranger.—(2) two years'—do.

It is a question whether or not a succession duty should be demanded from widows.

* *Note.*—By the Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, Government reserved to itself the right of assessing to the public revenue all lands under whatever title they may be held, whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State may render such assessment necessary.

15. An enactment will, it is apprehended, be necessary to legalize both the imposition of a quit-rent upon inam lands and the levy of a succession duty; for it may be doubted whether existing Regulations give Government the necessary power.*

16. Provision must be made in the Act for general registration. No transfer should be recognized until it has been entered in the Government register. No suits and claims regarding alienated land to be adjudicated in the Civil Court without production of an authenticated extract from such register. Collectors should be bound to register the name of any applicant to succession on payment of fine and production of the authority of the recognized holder. In addition to the right of property hereafter to be conferred, and as a further compensation to inamdars, alienated lands might also be exempted by enactment from all process of the Courts on account of actions for debt. This provision would probably at once ensure the popularity of the measure.

17. All holders of exempted lands should be required by proclamation or notice to register them in the office of the Commissioner within a prescribed period. Penalties for non-registry should be enforced. All recorded inams would be classified according to tenures, compared with existing lists and entries in the public accounts, and all necessary particulars ascertained. This will be followed by an accurate measurement of the land as the survey proceeds. The matter would have been greatly simplified had the survey, as in Bombay, preceded the registration, but as this is not the case provision must be made for the subsequent measurement of the lands, and the adjustment of the demand accordingly. In the meantime quit-rent at 25 per cent might be charged with reference to existing rates.

18. With the adoption of the summary measures above proposed the necessity for an enquiry into titles ceases. A formal and protracted enquiry, indeed, the issue

of which must in the vast majority of cases be favourable to the holders, can serve no useful purpose. It would probably excite universal distrust and dissatisfaction, and would inevitably, and notwithstanding all precautions, enrich a host of native officials at the expense of the inamdars. In this view I am supported by the opinion of the officers employed to conduct the inam enquiries in Bombay, whose experience may be referred to in confirmation of the evil effect above described both as regards the mass of the people and the servants of Government.

* **NOTE.**—The number of cases decided in a year is little above 1,000 and the number remaining for decision is 92,500.

The returns are as follows—taken from Captain Cowper's progress report of 30th April 1858.

Average number of decisions passed annually since—
 1848 584
 Decisions passed in 1856-57 1,165
 Decisions passed in 1857-58 1,049
 Total number of decisions passed 9,808

	Particulars.		
	Total claims.	Number decided.	Number remaining for decision.
Villages	1,087	414	1,273
Umrals	2,463	77	2,386
Mutads	98,188	9,317	88,871
	102,308	9,808	92,500

† **NOTE.**—Alienation establishment in the Bombay Presidency.

No.	Europeans.	Monthly salary.
	Rs. A. P.	
1	Revenue Commissioner for alienations	2,377 12 5
2	Inam Commissioners	2,344 7 1
2	Assistant Inam Commissioners	1,444 7 0
2	On special duty in Guzerat	2,044 7 0
	Indo-Britains.	
2	Assistant Inam Commissioners	1,222 3 8
3	Sub-Assistant do.	700 0 0
2	On special duty in Guzerat	700 0 0
	Natives.	
1	Assistant Inam Commissioner	451 1 9
6	Sub-Assistant do.	1,300 0 0
4	Special duty in Guzerat	1,101 1 9
43	Clerks	1,391 0 0
304	Carikooms including stampers, etc.	3,027 0 0
193	Peons including Nalques, etc.	680 0 0
480	Total	18,598 8 6
	Annually	2,231,132 6 0

20. A summary enquiry moreover is in conformity with the spirit of the late Court's instructions. In their recent despatch to the Madras Government after giving expression to the liberal views above adverted to, they state (paragraph 22), "It must be borne in mind that the blame of the neglect to settle this matter earlier rests not with the inamdars but with our administration, and although more revenue may be given up (by following the lenient course indicated in the despatch), yet some expense will be saved by the simpler character of the enquiry." And again in a despatch to the Bombay Government in the Political Department, dated 24th February 1847, they state as follows: "We think it a more judicious mode of dealing with these alienated lands (referring to the Kolhapoor Surinjams) to annex reasonable conditions to their retention, rather than to institute a tedious and vexatious scrutiny into the origin of the tenure, or as to the conditions which were imposed or implied by the original grants. It is not always conformable with our mode of administration to require the performance of these specific conditions, but we have a perfect right to impose instead of them other obligations suitable to our policy." The present proposition seems to be in consonance with these views; it is simply recommended that the above principles be applied to all alienated lands.

21. The summary settlement which is now advocated would tend, in the words of the Honourable Court, "to simplify the Revenue administration. It would not offend the prejudices of the people, to whom the idea of resumption is hateful in the extreme, it would avert all passive resistance, and relieve the Inam Commission of the difficulties and the odium, which, under any circumstances, must attend

19. Some idea, too, may be formed from the experience already gained in Bombay, of the length of time * that would be occupied by a formal enquiry into titles throughout the Presidency of Madras; of the vast establishment † that would be required to collect and record information and kaifiats, and of the amount of work that would devolve, not only on the Commission but also upon the Government, in disposing of references and reviewing cases of appeal. The latter point is one of great importance, and it seems probable that the late Court of Directors overlooked the necessary consequences of directing the Governor in Council to be the tribunal for ultimate decision in all cases. It is understood that a very considerable proportion of the business in the Revenue Department of the Government office in Bombay is connected with alienation enquiries, and that so greatly is the work on the increase that the present system could not be continued without serious inconvenience and prejudice to other matters of more importance.

an enquiry into title, while at the same time it would effect a speedy settlement of the claims of all holders of alienated lands, and bring in at once a considerable permanent increase to the revenues of the State.

22. Religious endowments, the treatment of which is provided for by Regulation, must, it is believed, be excluded from this arrangement; and village service inams cannot in the first instance at all events be included in the same category as inams of a general character now subject to report. They will all be recorded however and might be confirmed in the terms specified in paragraph 27 of the Court's despatch, encroachments of course being assessed to the Revenue.

23. The annual assessment of the inams in the Presidency of Madras upon which the proposed quit-rent could be at once charged amounts, so far as can be ascertained from the returns heretofore furnished, to about 50 lakhs, and supposing the uniform rate of 25 per cent to be determined upon, the increase to the revenues from this source will be 12½ lakhs a year. It is probable that this amount would be gradually increased at least to 15 lakhs by value of encroachments recovered, and by the collection of succession duty on all alienated land and real property.

But on the other hand some reduction would have to be made on account of those hereditary * grants already confirmed to the incumbents by order of Government upon which a quit-rent would not be collected.

* **NOTE.**—Also lands held for life or for two or more lives which will not be interfered with.

24. It is certain that whether a summary enquiry without the general levy of quit-rent, or a more formal investigation into titles, be instituted under the liberal orders of the late Honourable Court, the returns to the State will be comparatively insignificant. The only real difficulty in the way of the introduction of the proposed measures into the Madras Presidency seems to be the absence of a Revenue Survey. But to wait until that operation is completed will be to postpone the question for an indefinite period.

25. When the plan proposed for the Presidency of Bombay is officially communicated in detail, the expediency of its adoption in Madras can be considered and determined. Meanwhile, it will perhaps be premature to apply for any legislative enactment such as is contemplated in the Government review of the Honourable Court's despatch, and the Inam Department may be well employed in relieving the Board of Revenue and the Government of the work connected with alienations which now devolves upon them, and in collating from each district and arranging the information described in paragraph 17.

Ext. Mins. Cons., 16th November 1858.

(2)

Abstract

General Principles of Plan proposed.

1. A summary settlement of all claims to alienated land by providing for its partial assessment, i.e., to confirm it to present holders on payment of a certain annual quit-rent and nuzzerana as noticed below.

2. Land, the title to which has been already confirmed by Government or by competent authority after formal enquiry, to be exempt from the charge of quit-rent, so long as it continues to be held in the terms of the original decision. This may or may not have limited the succession to a particular family.

3. A quit-rent to be imposed on all other alienated land, held on grants of a personal character and the titles to which have not been formally adjudicated.

4. Lands assessed under former decisions now in force, will not be interfered with, nor will lands held for life, or for two or more lives.

5. The rate of quit-rent to be uniformly one-fourth of the Survey assessment of land. But an option to be given to the holder of paying a rate slightly, say one-fourth, higher than the survey rate, to secure a permanent tax unalterable, whatever rates may be imposed on a revision of assessment.

6. Encroachments to be charged with the full assessment, but confirmed to the incumbents as part of his alienated land.
7. Endowments specifically granted for religious and charitable institutions, and, *bona fide* held as such, to be exempted from the charge.
8. Village service inams to be likewise excluded from the arrangement.
9. Encroachment in the case of endowments and service lands would be treated as in paragraph 6.
10. This partial assessment of alienated lands to be revised with the general Survey of the whole district, but proportion to remain unaltered. An immutable rate to be offered, as stated in paragraph 5.
11. Holders of alienated lands will henceforward possess an unrestricted right of property in them.
12. But a succession duty (nuzzerana) will be charged on every transfer and fresh entry in the public accounts.
13. The scale of charge will be fixed with reference to the degrees of consanguinity.
 - (1) Widows and sons will pay on succession one year's full assessment of the land.
 - (2) Collateral heirs—two years' full assessment of the land.
 - (3) Adoptions will pay two years' full assessment of the land and an adopted son one year's full assessment of the land on succession.
 - (4) Sales and transfers of every description—three years' full assessment of the land.
14. No transaction of the kind specified in clause 4 will be recognized in the absence of registry and payment of prescribed fee.
15. The succession duty will be of general application to all holders of alienated land, except temple lands. Adjudicated titles will pay nuzzerana and in return be allowed the benefits of transfer.
16. All alienated land subject to the above conditions will be exempted from liability to attachment or sale by Civil Courts on account of actions for debt. This is strongly urged as a boon to the holders which will make the quit-rent popular.
17. Emoluments of the hereditary district officers to be reduced one-half; service to be dispensed with, and the remaining half to be enjoyed by them on the same tenures as other alienated lands.
18. Rules for cash allowances to be simplified.

Order—No. 275, Revenue, dated 5th March 1859.

Ordered to lie over for future consideration.

J. D. BOURDILLOX,
Secretary to Government.

X

G.O. No. 690, Revenue, dated 20th May 1859.

Read—the following paper:—

Minute by the Honourable the President (Sir Charles Trevelyan), dated 13th May 1859.

INAMS.

The question of tax-free tenures of India has been before me since I first entered the Public Service in 1826. I have taken part in the discussions relating to all the Presidencies, and I have lately read an enormous mass of papers on the subject, more immediately connected with the Madras Presidency.

2. The Madras tax-free tenures are known by the general name of inam. They involve upwards of a million sterling of annual revenue, of which the religious and charitable endowments amount to about £150,000, and the service tenures to about £400,000,—the remainder being made up of personal grants. The number of personal inams only is about 300,000, of which about 120,000 are below three acres.

3. There are several features which distinguish the Madras tax-free tenures from those of the other Presidencies; such as, 1st, the small size of the individual holdings; second, the general absence of grants from former sovereigns of the country; and 3rd, the close connection between the tax-free and tax-paying lands under the ryotwar system.

4. The responsible Village Revenue and Police Officers are to a great extent paid by inam land, some of which has been recently granted in lieu of emoluments formerly enjoyed or of other inam land taken for Railways, etc.; and deficiencies in the payment of the assessment are often made good from the same source. In the other Presidencies the exemptions from land tax are a net deduction from the public resources.

5. Regulation XXXI of 1802 was passed for the purpose of "Trying the validity of the titles of persons holding or claiming to hold lands exempted from the payment of revenue, under grants not being Badshahi, or Royal Grants." Under this Act the Collectors were to require a general registration of inams, and were to institute suits in the Courts of Justice for the payment of the land tax in those cases in which it had been improperly withheld. The eighth clause declares that "It shall not be competent for persons holding exempted lands under invalid titles to plead possession for any length of time whatever in bar to the right of Government to resume such lands."

6. By regulation IV of 1831, afterwards extended by XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838, all claims to personal and hereditary grants, and, by Regulation VI of 1831, all claims to service inams were removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts to that of the Collectors and Board of Revenue, with a final appeal to the Government. The Judges of the Sudder subsequently ruled that, under these Regulations, the ordinary Courts could not entertain suits relating to any class of inams, except such as were attached to the office of karnam in permanently settled districts, or as might be referred for decision by the Secretary to the Government.

7. In April 1845, the continuance of inams to the successors of deceased incumbents was prohibited, without the express authority of Government; and upon this order, and the subsequent order of the 9th May 1848, were founded the existing rules for the treatment of lapsed inams—namely, that all inams held on grant at the date of the British assumption, and held by the same family at the time of the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802, should be continued to the next heir on the same terms; but that where these conditions were wanting, the case should be reported to the Government for orders. As regards inams held without grants, it was left to the judgment of the Collector whether the length of possession was sufficient to entitle the heir to succeed to the inam; and cases were to be reported for orders "when the enjoyment has passed out of the family of the original grantee; when possession of inam has been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained; when succession has been transmitted irregularly; or may be claimed on invalid grounds or through the female line, or by a collateral branch in virtue of an illegal or suspicious adoption; or, generally, when there be any circumstance affecting the prior transmission of the inams, or the title of the present claimant."

8. The value of the resumptions which have taken place under these rules, from 1849 to 1853, is as follows:—

Districts.	Annual amount of the land-tax.	
	Inams of 3 acres and less.	Inams above 3 acres.
	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	..	..
2. Vizagapatam	..	..
3. Rajahmundry	544	111
4. Masulipatam	..	..
5. Guntur	64	14,923
6. Nellore	33	1,515
7. Bellary	683	2,923
8. Kurnool	..	..
9. Salem	76	456
10. North Arcot	72	811
11. Tanjore	..	..
12. Trichinopoly	137	346
13. Tinnevely	148	480
14. Cuddapah	2,519	2,453
15. Madura	53	121
16. South Arcot	2	1,454
17. Madras	..	..
18. Coimbatore	..	..
19. Canara	..	..
20. Malabar	..	..
21. Chingleput	114	337
Total ..	4,445	25,930

9. This table, however, gives no idea of the extent to which this description of property has been unsettled and held in abeyance under these rules. Large numbers of cases remain undisposed of on the Collectors' files in several districts, in consequence of the pressure of other business—the claimants being, in the meantime, peculiarly at the mercy of those subordinate native officers who are imagined to have any influence in forwarding or postponing the progress of the case.

10. The argument has been again and again urged, that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon the other classes, and diminishes the power of the Government to execute those public works, and make those administrative improvements, in which all are interested.

11. If this was all, the argument would be conclusive; but, however desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more essential to society, one of which is Justice, and another is the Institution of Property.

12. Our ancestors had to deal with a similar state of things. At the time of the Norman Conquest the Feudal system was adopted in England, and it became a fundamental maxim of our English tenures, that "the King is the universal lord and original proprietor of all the lands in his Kingdom, and that no man doth or can possess any part of it, but what has mediately or immediately been derived as a gift from him, to be held upon Feudal services." This system became the cause of cruel oppression; and, after many partial remedies had been tried, military tenures were finally abolished by the twelfth Charles II, Chap. 24, and the lands of England became from that time held of the King in free and common socage, which is equivalent to freehold.

13. In like manner, it was an ancient maxim of English Law, that no negligence or delay barred the King's right—The "Statute of Limitations." "nullum tempus occurrit Regi." In other

words, the Crown had at common law the power, on an information of intrusion, to compel the defendant to show his title specially, notwithstanding the defendant and his predecessors in the estate might have held the lands without dispute or question for centuries. This was a source of grievous oppression to the subject; and, by the statute 21st of James I, Chap. 14, some relief was afforded; which was completed in the beginning of the Reign of King George III, when, by the Act 9 Geo. III, Chap. 16, the King was estopped from seeking to recover lands from a subject after the lapse of 60 years, unless the King had been in the receipt of the rents within that time, or the lands had been in charge, or stood insuper of record.

14. The institution of private property lies at the foundation of human society, and the progress of improvements is generally commensurate with the respect in which the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has been kept for a long period in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness, under the various and uncertain conditions of resumption, has been such, that for many years it has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The loss of productive power which has been caused by this is incalculable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still more of that contentment which are the result of a secure state of landed property. In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the great laboratory for the creation of wealth; and the power of the Government to reduce its military and police establishments depends upon the degree to which the population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of the existing order of society.

15. These principles have been recognized by the general tenor of the recent important decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal, from Bengal, of Maharaja Moheshwar Singh, versus the Government of India, and especially in the following passage of the judgment. "It may be well to observe that the Regulations respecting the resumption of lands, and the subjecting them to be assessed, are Regulations in themselves almost necessarily severe in their operation; and while we give to them the force and effect which we are bound to do, as the subsisting law upon this subject, we cannot, and ought not, to forget, that though it is manifestly, at first sight, the interest and duty of Government to bring under taxation as large an extent of land as possible, yet that it is equally the interest and the duty of Government to protect the rights of property; for if such rights be not protected, there can be no security for the prosperity of any country. For these reasons we must deem it to be our duty, in the interpreting and carrying into effect these Regulations, to give full force and effect to those provisions which were manifestly intended to protect the rights of property, and prevent a vexatious interference therewith."

16. The stringency of the declaration in the 8th clause of Regulation 31 of 1802, that, "It shall not be competent for persons holding exempted lands under invalid titles to plead possession for any length of time whatever in bar to the right of Government to resume such lands," has been considerably modified by subsequent decisions. In their Judicial despatch to the Government of Madras, of the 13th October 1847, the Court of Directors remarked that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of

right, and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and in their Revenue despatch dated the 1st September 1858, they observed as follows: "It

"Paragraph 23 of report, page 83." seems to us impossible that long undisturbed possession of a property should not carry with it great weight in favour of the individual who claims that property, and to this is, we believe, to be ascribed the fact alluded to by Mr. Stokes, that of late years the views of the ruling authorities in India generally have undergone a vast change as regards the treatment of inams, and that 'the later' has been the 'more lenient theory.' The several enactments and Circular orders promulgated on this subject testify abundantly

"Paragraph 13, page 81." to this fact. We may refer, for instance, to the Act XII of 1851, for the lakhiraj lands of the town of Madras mentioned by Mr. Stokes, and to the Act for Bombay, XI of 1852. Many passages might also be cited in evidence of this from your own proceedings. Besides the letter already cited, in which you explain the rules of

"8th March 1854." the continuance in certain cases of inams held without grant, and deriving their title entirely from prescriptive possession, we may refer also to your Minutes of

"Circular orders 1848-460-1." Consultation of the 9th of May 1848, and to those of the 14th of August 1855, in paragraph 7 of the latter of which you speak of the consideration due to the prescriptive interest which has grown out of 'a permissive enjoyment of above half a century,' and in paragraph 34, you observed in regard to 'mere occupations,' that 'after the long possession which has been tacitly permitted, it would only be fair to deal liberally', with the inamdars, a sentiment which we repeated in order to express our concurrence with it, in our despatch of the 17th of December 1856.

Paragraph 9 "We must observe that this is not a new principle in India, even among the advocates for resuming lands held on invalid tenures. In 1801 Sir

Thomas Munro instructs Mr. Thackeray, that inams granted 'originally by Amildars or inferior Revenue officers might be continued, provided they had been held forty years without interruption, for,' said he, 'so long a possession may be allowed to constitute a kind of prescriptive right;' and the right, we need not remind you, must have been much strengthened by the period which has elapsed since 1801. Again, in a letter to the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th of June 1821, Government declared that 'the want of a sanad does not necessarily imply the want of a good title to maniyams any more than the possession of a sanad is sufficient by itself to establish such a title. If the maniyam was acquired without fraud, or had been possessed for generations, 'it would be unjust to resume it, though the sanad may be defective.' Another authority, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, in a memorandum on this subject as applied to Bengal, says, 'that length of possession is in favour of the lakhirajdars.' It may well be pleaded by many holders of inams, that their predecessors or themselves would have had the advantage of much oral, and perhaps of some written testimony, had the Government not delayed the threatened inquiry in some cases for ninety, and others for nearly sixty years. In very few cases will the original grantee be still alive; in most the estate will be already in the third generation, and it cannot be supposed that the possessor will acknowledge the justice of resuming inherited rights which he had looked upon as a future inheritance for his children. And in the settlement of this question something more than strict right is to be taken into account. It is one very dependent on the peculiar customs and habits of thought of the natives of India. If, according to that standard, a resumption would approve itself as a just proceeding to the majority of the community, there seems to be no reason in equity why that resumption should not take place; but, on the contrary, if the resumption would militate against the feelings and habits of the people, such an act should be condemned, although its performance might be conformable to European notions of equitable dealing. In such a case there would be arraigned against us not only the hostility of the persons actually deprived, and of their dependent cultivators, who will continue to look upon them (as has been the case in many parts of India) as their

legitimate landlords, but also the sympathies of those belonging to the same condition of life apprehensive of similar treatment. Such being our opinions we cannot consent to recall our former instructions in regard to long possession; moreover, in respect to the applicability of Act XI of 1852 to your Presidency, further reflection on the length of time during which these Provinces have been under our rule, and during which possession has been tacitly permitted to the holders of these lands, has led us to think that we must relax the stringency of our previous remarks, in paragraph 6 of our despatch of September 24th, 1854, that the provisions of that Act appeared to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as was compatible with justice to the other interests involved."

17. When a family has for two generations bought and sold, and borrowed and lent, and married, and brought up Long possession the strongest basis of property. children to a certain position in society, on the strength of the possession of a particular estate, I can conceive no stronger title, in reason or equity, to the property of that estate.

18. Human life passes rapidly in this climate; and fifty years are the average limit of two generations.

19. I therefore propose that when it shall be proved that land has for fifty years been in the possession of a person, or of those through whom he claims, Fifty years uninterrupted possession to be a good title to inam whatever may have been the origin of the possession. without the payment of land tax, such length of possession shall be held to be

a good title to that land as inam, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

20. As, according to the common law of India, all land is presumed to be assessable to the State, unless some sufficient reason can be shown for making it an exception to the general rule, the burden of proving a just cause of exemption must rest with the claimant; but it is well known that in the great majority of cases the Revenue accounts will furnish the necessary evidence without the production of other proofs. When uninterrupted possession for a period less than fifty years has been proved under circumstances which afford a reasonable presumption that the failure of proof of longer possession is owing only to lapse of time, the same advantage is to be given to the inamdar as if possession had been proved for the full term of fifty years.

21. The inams, the titles to which will be established either by proof of possession for fifty years, or by the production of valid grants, are limited estates, held according to customary tenures; that is to say, some of them are lands held under temples or mosques on condition of service, or of payments in money or kind; another large class is held subject to military, police, or revenue service to the State or to village communities; and the greater part, both of the service tenures and of those which are held without conditions of service, are limited to the direct heirs of the original grantee. The proper mode of dealing with each of these classes of tenures after their validity as such has been recognized, is the next point for consideration.

22. Lands connected with temples and mosques are considered to be permanently alienated from the public revenue, and to be resumable only when the Temple and mosque lands should be placed under the protection of the Courts of Justice. mosque or temple for the support of which they were originally granted

entirely ceases to exist. These inams are of two kinds.—The first are held in trust on account of the temples or mosques, and are transferred from one manager to another. The second are held by individuals on condition of services rendered or payments made to the temples or mosques. These last are transferable by sale or otherwise, subject only to the continued performance of the conditions of the grant.

23. All that is required in reference to both these classes of inams is to place them distinctly under the protection of the Court, without any interference on the part of the Revenue officers; for which purpose those parts of Regulation VII of 1817 which vest their control in the last-mentioned authorities, ought to be repealed.

24. The mode of dealing with "service inams" is ruled by the consideration that they form, to a certain extent, a living portion of the Revenue and Police system of the Madras Presidency as it at present exists. Assignments of land may not be the best way of paying Revenue Accountants or Village Police; but it is a practice to which the people of this Presidency have been accustomed for generations, and there is no intention of interfering with it. Clearly, therefore, this institution ought to be turned to the best possible public account. So far as the services for the performance of which such inams are held are required, they should be strictly exacted; and care should be taken that the land actually held under the name of inam does not exceed the proper amount.

25. This part of the subject has an important financial bearing. The Revenue and Police systems of this Presidency are based upon a double organization, the preliminary element of which is of a popular, municipal character, deriving its support from appropriated lands which have been improperly included under the general head of inam; and the other is a large stipendiary establishment of Tahsildars, Karkuns, etc. Owing chiefly to the uncertainty in which every thing relating to inam lands has been involved, these two establishments have never been revised in a general view of their relation to each other and to the public objects which they have in common. There can be no doubt that a careful revision of this kind would be productive of great advantage, both as regards the efficiency and economy of the public service—and, combined, as it would be, with the arrangements which have lately been made throughout this Presidency for the equalization and fixation of the land tax, it would be of consequence even as a financial measure, leading to the collection of the land tax at a greatly diminished rate of charge. The principle on which it would be conducted would, of course, be that the action of the municipal machinery would be exhausted before it was supplemented by stipendiary establishments.

26. But after the "service inams" have been utilised as far as possible, there will still remain a great extent of land held on condition of performing services which cannot be made available for any useful public purpose. If a title to such tenures be established by an uninterrupted possession of fifty years, or in any other valid manner, they cannot be resumed; but there is no reason for confirming the holders in more than they have a title to. The State has a claim upon the services of the holders of such tenures, as well as to the reversion of the tenures themselves whenever there is a failure of heirs. The holders cannot alienate them without the permission of the Government. The practice of the copyhold Commissioners in England in extinguishing the rights of the Lords of Manors, including that of forfeiture, according to fixed rates of commutation, furnishes a model for imitation in this case. The only difference would be that according to the custom of this country the value of the public claims upon the land would, at any rate in the first instance, be calculated in the form of an annual quit-rent or jodi, which might afterwards be commuted, at the discretion of the holder, for a sum equal to the present value of the annuity.

27. The practical position of the holders of "service tenures" for services which are not likely to be required, therefore, would be that a threefold alternative would be presented to them.

1st. They might retain their lands subject to the established conditions of service, if it should be required, and of lapse on failure of heirs without any power of alienation;

2nd. They might, by consenting to the payment of a quit-rent calculated at a certain fixed annual rate, relieve themselves from the liability to service, and obtain the power of alienating the land by sale or otherwise, subject to the payment of the quit-rent; or,

3rd. They might, by consenting to the payment, once for all, of a certain fixed sum calculated at so many years purchase, convert their service tenures into absolute freeholds, with the power of alienating them divested of every burden except such as might be with all other lands similarly held.

28. The same course should be followed in reference to inams of a personal nature. It should first be ascertained whether the title to the inams according to the existing tenure is good; and if this

should be established by the production of a valid grant or by evidence of uninterrupted possession for fifty years, it should then be open to the holder either to retain the inam according to his actual tenure, subject to the liability of lapse and without the power of alienation, or to enfranchise it by payment of an annual quit-rent, or a single fixed sum equal to so many years purchase of the quit-rent.

29. The title to encroachments of more than fifty years standing should be admitted as if they formed part of the original inam. The mode of dealing with encroachments of more recent date, as well as with entire inams irregularly acquired within the last fifty years, should depend upon circumstances; but the only case in which the holder of so-called inam land should not be allowed the benefit of an indulgent compromise, should be when it has been acquired by fraud of the actual holder.

30. All questions of disputed right between individuals, relating to inams, should be settled according to the established forms in the ordinary Courts of Justice. The claims of the Government upon inams previously to enfranchisement must be determined by the Officers of the Government; but, after that, the inams should be placed in every respect under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

31. These general principles will, I hope, suffice for the adjudication and settlement of this mass of property, provided due effect be given to them by proper executive arrangements. As it is impossible to embrace every variety of case in a single statement, further explanations may be required; and questions as to the particular applications of the general principles which have been laid down must be decided by the Government as they arise.

32. In the moderation and good sense which distinguish Mr. George Noble Taylor, the Inam Commissioner, both the Government and the inamdars have a satisfactory guarantee that whatever principles may be prescribed, will be justly and wisely applied. It will be his duty to prepare rules of practice and tables of commutation founded upon those principles, and to submit for previous approval a clear statement of the proposed order and course of his proceedings, that this Government may be able to exercise that influence over them which is the necessary consequence of its responsibility.

33. As the investigation of tenures must, for the moment, have an unsettling effect, the Commissioner should not open more cases at once than he can hope speedily to close; another reason for adopting this course is that the nature of

the inam tenures and the circumstances connected with them vary in almost every zillah, and the probability of arriving at just results would be much increased if each zillah were separately dealt with.

34. The settlement of the inams has a close connection with the general Survey and Settlement of the land revenue now in progress. The land revenue of a village cannot be fixed until the claims to be exempted from land tax have been adjudicated; while, on the other hand, the inams cannot be considered as finally settled until it has been ascertained by actual Survey that the tax-free land corresponds with that which has been admitted to be entitled to be so held. It is, therefore, desirable that the inquiry into inams should precede the Survey and re-assessment of the land revenue, and that the Inam Commissioner should begin with those districts in which the Survey has begun, and those to which it will shortly be extended.

35. If my Colleagues concur in these principles of settlement, all unsettled inam cases to be transferred to the Commissioner. Unsettled inam cases now pending before the Government, the Board of Revenue or any of the Collectors should be transferred to the Commissioner to be dealt with by him accordingly.

36. The adjudication of inams according to these rules will require trustworthiness and intelligence of a high order. Fortunately the sifting which the Uncovenanted Service of this Presidency has lately undergone for the selection of sixty Deputy Collectors, places a large body of highly qualified Officers at our disposal. Forty have been appointed, while twenty remain to be selected; and such is the public importance of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the inam lands of the Madras Presidency, that the Commissioner ought to be permitted to select from the whole sixty, those whom he considers best fitted to act under him, and to select as many as he can, from time to time, effectually superintend.

Order—No. 690, Revenue, dated 20th May 1859.

Resolved that copies of this Minute and of the accompanying papers be transmitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India by the Mail of the 23rd instant.

Resolved also that the Minute be taken into consideration at an early date.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XI

G.O. No. 905, Revenue, dated 8th July 1859.

Read—also the following papers:—

(1)

Minute by the Honourable the President, dated 13th May 1859, recorded in G.O. No. 690, dated 20th May 1859.

(2)

Minute by the Hon'ble W. Morehead, dated 8th June 1859.

I agree generally with the Honourable the President in the principles which he has laid down in the Minute on the inams of this Presidency.

2. If the propositions made are carried out a great boon will be conferred on the people. The long discussed question of inam tenures will be speedily and I

think satisfactorily disposed of. All defects of title will be cured, and the privilege of doing what he pleases with his land will be conceded to the holder, whilst any loss that might accrue to the State, by the surrender of its reversionary interest in inams, will be met by the realization of the proposed quit-rent.

3. If the revision of Regulation VII of 1817 suggested in paragraph 23, of the Honourable the President's Minute contemplates the entire disconnection of Government with the affairs of the pagodas of Southern India, it will in my opinion become absolutely necessary that an enactment should be passed declaring the duties and responsibilities of the trustees, etc., and defining the rights of the Hindu community in the pagodas. Our connection with them has been of such a nature that it cannot thus be cast off. Many years ago an Act to meet the above difficulty was prepared by the judges of the Sudr Court.

4. In reference to paragraphs 27 and 28 of the said Minute, I would allow holders of inams producing valid grants registered in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XXXI of 1802, and who were descendants of the original grantee, to obtain the privileges proposed on more favourable terms than I would accord it to holders of inam who only had titles given them in right of their long possession.

5. There are several other points which I do not now notice as a more fitting opportunity of doing so will occur when the rules in detail, for carrying out the principles in question, shall be submitted for our consideration by the Commissioner.

6. I do not think (paragraph 29) that encroachments should be admitted. I would assess all such to the full amount. The public accounts will of course contain no entry of this excess of land, to ascertain when it took place will consequently be impossible. The revenue accounts must be the basis on which alone titles to inam founded solely on long possession can rest; consequently lands not entered in the accounts as alleged inam lands, but simply enjoyed without payment of the Circar dues, ought in my opinion to be dealt with as other cases of concealed cultivation. The entry of land in the revenue accounts at once raises the question of title; but when no such entry exists it appears to me that no claim to an inam tenure should be acceded to.

7. Where the boundaries of the inam holding are set out, of course no excess found within such limits can be assessed, as the entry in the revenue accounts fully covers it.

8. The suggestion contained in paragraph 35 should be at once acted upon.

(3)

Minute by the Hon'ble W. Elliot, dated 16th June 1859.

1. It is somewhat late to express an opinion on the subject of the Inam Commission which has been so ably treated in the President's Minute of the 13th ultimo.

2. None of the papers connected with the subject came to me for several days after that document was transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and meantime, the publication of His Excellency's sentiments, and the acceptance of them by the public as a fair solution of the question, render it little necessary to discuss a subject which may be considered as already settled.

3. The nature of inam tenures, however, has long occupied my attention, and if only for form's sake, I desire to place on record the conclusions at which I have arrived regarding it.

4. In dealing with a matter of so much importance, the first step is to investigate the conditions of the tenure known in India under the terms inam or manyam, and on this much misconception prevails. * *انعام* "a benefaction, gift," from the root *نام* "he gave," a "conferred a favour." Manyam, "a living, an honor" in all the Southern dialects is derived from the Sanscrit *मान्य* manya, "respectable, honourable" from *मान* man, "honour, dignity."

5. Persons in England, without opportunity of judging from direct observa-

tion, and many in India with better means of information, consider an inam as a grant of so much land by the State, in which is vested the sole proprietary right to all lands.†

6. Such a belief has led to many fatal mistakes.

7. There is not an acre of land in Southern India which does not belong, however much the title may have been impaired, to a recognized proprietor or municipality, subject only to the payment of a land-tax, long the sole and still the main source of the public revenue.

8. The very idea of a sovereign being sole proprietor of all the land in his dominions, is opposed to reason and experience. The assertion of such a right in Europe by the introduction of the feudal system, was a gigantic military usurpation. The Mussalman conquerors of India, without the same bold assertion, arrived practically at a similar result, by an enhancement of the assessment so oppressive, as in effect to destroy the proprietor's rights. In neither case, however, were these wholly extinguished. Many of the original titles still survive, both in India and England, to demonstrate the fallacy of the assumption. The existence of such rights can be proved not only from the privileges still claimed by mirasidars, which we have used our best endeavours to cancel and destroy, but from numerous ancient grants of land, which record that even the sovereign when desiring to appropriate a piece of land, permanently, for the site of a temple or other buildings, purchased it for so much money from the inhabitants. Some of these transactions under the Bijanagar dynasty are not older than 4 or 5 centuries.

9. What the ruling power did bestow by the issue of a sanad of inam, was the alienation of a portion of the land-tax to some specific object, sometimes in favour of an individual for past or present services, sometimes as a mere mark of the favour or caprice of the sovereign, sometimes to a community or public institution, in the nature of an endowment for its support. But in every case, the inamdar was only entitled to the assessment on the particular spot specified in his grant, which he collected through his own exertions instead of receiving it direct from the public treasury.

10. Personal inams, in fact, represent the pension establishment of the State, while those of a corporate nature are endowments for the maintenance of establishments for which the State is bound to provide out of the public revenue.

11. This system of saddling the payment of public demands on particular localities is a general practice of eastern finance. Nothing was more common than to settle a claimant's demand for value received or for arrears of salary, by giving an assignment, or *tankwah*, on the revenue of a particular district, armed with which the holder proceeded to reimburse himself, as he best could, on the spot.

12. It is true that, under the heavy exactions of the Muhammadan Governments, the distinction between the grant of the revenue and the grant of the land from which it is derived, has been in a great measure lost, and the original proprietors have become careless of asserting their right as against the inamdars. But in many places the old landholder still remains in occupation, and pays a very easy quit-rent to the grantee, who often resides at a distance, and is glad to accept whatever terms the ryot offers.

13. Inams were subject to the same conditions as pensions or endowments in other countries. They could not be transferred by gift or sale, or devoted to purposes other than those for which they were given.

14. They were liable, moreover, to a further condition, which appears to be peculiar to India, viz., that of resumption at the death of the donor, the alienations of one prince not being binding on his successor.

15. A similar rule, and for a like reason, prevails in zamindaris, where the actual possessor of an estate is incompetent to prejudice the interests of his successor by making alienations. This principle has been affirmed by the judgment of the Court of Sudder Adalat in Appeal Suit No. 4/1824 in which it is ruled "that such alienations are voidable on the determination of the interest of the person who makes them," the zamindar in the one case, and the Sirkar in the other, being viewed in the light of a trustee.

16. Some allusion to these facts seems due, if only to show how great a boon will be conferred on all holders of inam land by the measures now in course of adoption, under the instructions of the late Court's despatch of 8th September 1858.

17. The present anomalous condition of inam tenure throughout the whole of British India is the result partly of ignorance of its true nature, partly of the substitution of a Government of law for a Government of despotism.

18. Warned by the difficulties experienced in the application of the measures of reform attempted in the other Presidencies, the late Court of Directors in the despatch above quoted, have prescribed a clear and simple rule as the basis of settlement at Madras—"Long possession" is held to supersede all defects of original title.

19. The justice and wisdom of such a decision cannot be questioned.

20. In applying this rule, the President proposes that fifty years of recognized exemption from assessment by a holder of an inam or his family, shall be considered sufficient to confer a title.

21. I think this period is well chosen. It coincides nearly with the commencement of improved administration and the existence of regular records in all parts of this Presidency. The accounts of the permanent settlement, containing the earliest statements of the revenue to which any degree of confidence can be attached, date from 1802 to about 1810; the acquisition and survey of the Ceded districts were made between 1801 and 1806; the survey of Salem and the Baramahal occurred at the close of the last century; and that of several of the Southern districts during the earlier years of the present century.

22. The best evidence of exemption is furnished by the public accounts, care being taken to see that these have not been interpolated—a very common practice.

23. The substitution of a forged for a genuine leaf in the collection of separate loose sheets on which all the old accounts are recorded, is an easy matter, and the fabrication of such forged leaves,—of sanads, seals, and other supporting vouchers, is a matter of frequent and successful practice.

24. A large proportion of these accounts and especially the oldest of the series are in the exclusive possession of the karnams and unless secured in time, will be rendered untrustworthy wherever it is worth while to tamper with them.

25. The absence of any inam from the annual settlement accounts is the best proof of surreptitious enjoyment.

26. A difficulty will occur in the case of lapsed estates in which accounts have not been kept.

27. The accounts of the permanent settlement do not always specify the details of inam land, but are confined to an entry of the total extent held under such tenure in the village. For such cases, no general rule can be laid down. The Commissioner must prepare special tests, varying according to circumstances, which should be submitted for orders as they arise.

28. I concur in the treatment proposed for religious endowments. I also assent to the propriety of turning service inams to the best account for the public service.

29. But, an important point calls for consideration in dealing with hereditary service inams, connected with an improper practice of comparatively recent introduction, by which, under the Hindu Law of inheritance, official emoluments

have been divided and sub-divided among all the members of a family in the manner of a private estate.

30. This abuse, little tolerated under Native rule, has now risen to such a height, and the office of Karnam, in particular, has been split into so many infinitesimal shares, that it has become necessary to resort to arbitrary rules for compelling all the co-partners to contribute to the remuneration of the acting incumbent. Such an expedient is manifestly objectionable. The allowance is seldom enough to secure efficiency, and the public service suffers in proportion.

31. The provision of a remedy for this state of things is one of the first points which should engage the attention of the Commissioner.

32. I see considerable difficulty in dealing with encroachments. There is no doubt that these have been large, but being from their very nature fraudulent and consequently not declared, how is it possible to prove a term of enjoyment so as to constitute a title?

33. I am ready to concede that an encroachment of 50 years, if susceptible of proof should be considered as good inam. But such will be rare, and I do not see what private proof can be tendered that will carry weight. It will be dangerous to depart from the principle of constituting the public accounts the standard of evidence, and I do not consider that much tenderness or consideration need be shown in such cases.

34. Apparent encroachments will often be found, on more careful enquiry, to be bona fide possession. Local measures are liable to many peculiarities and variations, the standard being often regulated not by a given area, but by considerations of locality and quality. This arose out of an old principle of assessment, by which a fixed sum per bigah or cawnie was imposed on all the lands of the village without distinction, the extent of land in the bigah being made to vary with the productiveness of the soil, according to understood rules, so as to compensate for defects of quality. The safest guide in testing the recorded extent of an inam will be by comparison with neighbouring assessed fields recorded in the same account.

35. It only remains to consider the proposition for the enfranchisement of inams by the payment of a quit-rent, or of a fixed sum equivalent to a certain number of years purchase.

36. My knowledge of Native feeling, strengthened by such inquiries as I have been able to make since the publication of the scheme, lead me to fear that neither of the proposed alternatives will be favourably received nor generally accepted.

37. Few will be found in a condition to raise the funds required for the redemption of the quit-rent. The proposition to impose a quit-rent on any terms will be viewed with suspicion and dislike.

38. The great majority of the sarva maniyam lands are held by religious, or Vaidika Brahmins. They rarely engage in secular occupations, and have no desire to improve their lands. They look only to a life of quiet, to pass their time in indolent enjoyment, and to transmit their inheritance to their children.

39. Strong as this desire is among all men, it is especially powerful in the mind of a Hindu. His future happiness depends on having a son to perform his funeral rites, and the annual repetition of expiatory sacrifices is required to preserve his soul from being born again in an inferior condition, and even to secure the salvation of preceding ancestors.

40. Such duties require the possession of means to perform them, and the alienation of these is in itself a sin.

41. But it does not follow that because this idea based on our own feelings prepossessions may fail, the object of establishing a proprietary interest in the soil, is therefore unattainable. The disappointment only affords another instance of our liability to be led into error by looking at Native habits from an English point of view.

42. I trust the time is not far distant when proprietary rights will be created, or rather restored in favour of those who have the best title to them.

43. All that is wanting is to make the assessment so low as to leave a valuable interest to the occupant after discharging the public dues.

44. The late Court of Directors rightly declared the limit of the land tax to be a portion of the net produce. Half the net produce, or in general terms one-sixth of the gross produce, was the proportion set apart for the maintenance of the State in the best times of Native rule.

45. The elasticity with which cultivation has responded to the partial measures of relief hitherto given to it, offers the best guarantee for the success of an attempt to raise the great mass of the agricultural population,—the most industrious, the most deserving, and the most oppressed class of the community, by this means, from the condition of cultivating tenants to that of substantial land owners.

46. If, however, the offer of the terms of redemption should, contrary to my expectation, be largely accepted, I think that the terms conceded to old and undoubted titles should be more favourable than to those of questionable origin.

47. Holders of Padshahi grants, and of the lands clearly derived from the *de facto* ruling powers might be required to pay a *jodige* equal to one-fourth or one-third of the assessment while others should be assessed at one-half.

48. Many service inamdars already pay a quit-rent in addition to rendering service. If such are allowed to commute their service, an increase must be made to the present *jodige* bearing a suitable proportion to the duty from which they are set free.

49. The assessment, too, should be calculated according to fair existing rates, not according to prospective theories of assessment, and the quit-rent once fixed should be permanent.

Order—No. 905, Revenue, dated 8th July 1859.

Resolved that the Minute by the Honourable the President above recorded be adopted as containing the principles by which the settlement of the inams of this Presidency shall be guided.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XII

G.O. No. 919, Revenue, dated 11th July 1859.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 5th July 1859, No. 63.

As I am anxious to furnish my Assistant Mr. Marcar, and the two * Deputy Collectors who are now in the districts of

* A. Shashiah and P. Chentsal Rao.

Masulipatam and Rajahmundry, respectively, with copies of the instructions I have framed for their guidance, in order that they may, with the assistance of Collectors set to work immediately to cause vernacular registers to be prepared by the karnams, and to make other arrangement for the prosecution of the inam enquiries to be speedily commenced. I have the honour to request the early consideration of Government to these instructions, a printed copy of which is now forwarded; and that, if approved, an order may be passed authorizing Collectors to carry into effect, in communication with the officers of my department, the course of procedure therein prescribed.

2. I propose that this paper shall form part of my general report forwarding the rules for the adjudication and settlement of inams: but the order now solicited

is necessary to enable me to have the registers printed at once, and forwarded to the two districts in anticipation of the arrival of the remaining deputies and my own establishments.

ENCLOSURE.

Course of procedure to be observed by the Deputy Collectors in recording claims and in investigating titles to inams in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

1. The investigation into the validity of all inams will be made by responsible officers of the rank of Deputy Collectors, who will be carefully selected for the purpose. It will be conducted from taluk to taluk in the presence of the assembled inamdars, and the village authorities, in the same manner as the annual settlements of land revenue are carried on by the Collector and his Assistants.
2. The officers deputed will enter the results of their enquiry in English, in a tabular form of register. Printed forms will be furnished to them for this purpose, one for each village. A separate register in the same form will be prepared of the shrotriyams, agraaharams, and whole inam villages in each taluk.
3. To facilitate the preparation of these registers, printed vernacular forms will be previously furnished to the village karnams through the Tahsildars. The karnams will prepare the statements under the immediate superintendence of a responsible taluk officer, either the Sarishtadar or the head gumastah who will be appointed for the purpose by the Collector, and will enter therein all the inams at present existing in the village, whether in the possession of the parties, or temporarily under attachment, exclusively of the village service inams, for which a separate form of register will be prepared.
4. The karnams will fill in all the columns of the Vernacular statement as far as the information at their disposal will enable them to do, and it is believed that very few columns will have to be left blank by the karnams for want of information.
5. The superintending taluk officer will carefully scrutinize the extent and assessment of the several inams as entered by the karnams, and will further satisfy himself that they correspond with the Jamabandi or other accounts of his taluk which show the extent of the existing inams in the several villages. Where the inam land is unassessed, the assessment of similar Government land in the village shall be entered, and where the Government land also bears no fixed assessment, the assessment shall be entered with reference to the rent paid by the cultivators to inamdar, or in such other manner as the Commissioner, in communication with the Collector of the district, may consider the best or most practicable mode of exhibiting the annual value of the land.
6. The conversion of the extent of the inams from the ordinary local measure, into acres, will be made in accordance with the rates of conversion adopted in the preparation of the revenue accounts of the village. Tables of conversion will, however, be prepared beforehand for each taluk, or division of a district, in communication with the Collector, and furnished to the officer who superintends the preparation of the Vernacular register.
7. The taluk superintending officer will enter in the column of remarks in the Vernacular register, the purport of any orders relative to the inam which may have been passed upon reports of lapse; and these orders will be taken out and kept in readiness by him, for reference by the Deputy Collector. He will also afford the necessary explanations to the karnams for filling in the several columns of the register. Its preparation ought to occupy but a very short time, and on the arrival of the Deputy Collector at the taluk Cusbah, it will be delivered to him, attested by the karnams and the taluk superintending officer.
8. Previously to the arrival of the Deputy Collector at the taluk Cusbah, a general invitation will have been issued, through the Collector of the district, calling upon all the inamdars to be in attendance at the expected time, with their sanads

and title-deeds, and with a written statement giving their name, age, place of residence, relationship to original holder, the particulars of their family or heirs, and the manner and date of their acquiring the inam; and the Tahsildar will be instructed by the Collector to secure their attendance in the same manner as that of the ryots for the jamabandi settlement.

9. After ascertaining that these necessary preparations are made, the Deputy Collector will proceed to the taluk Cusbah with his establishment, carrying with him all registers and other standard accounts relating to the inams of the taluk, which may have been furnished to him, from the Collector's Huzur records. The taluk officer who superintended the preparation of the karnams' statements will be in attendance upon him with all necessary taluk records, and the Tahsildar, who will have been previously instructed to give his prompt assistance, will attend to all requisitions for records, etc., will procure the attendance of such persons and witnesses as may be requisite, and will generally act in subordination to the Deputy Collector as regards the inam inquiry in the same manner as he would obey the orders of an officer deputed for the settlement of his taluk.

10. Being thus provided with every information in the taluk or Huzur records, with a statement containing all required particulars ready prepared by the karnam, and checked by a responsible taluk officer, having the village officers and inamdars in attendance, and the Tahsildar at hand to clear all doubts, an intelligent and responsible officer in the position of a Deputy Collector, whose undivided attention will be devoted to the work on the spot, may be expected to prepare these cases with a rapidity, a clearness and exactness, quite unknown under the present system of reporting lapses.

11. He will prepare them from the karnams' statements and the Huzur records checking and verifying the one by the other, and ascertaining by a verbal inquiry all points which are not to be found in the records—such as the relationship to predecessors, existing family, and actual title of the present incumbent. He will also examine and satisfy himself of the authenticity of the sanad, and other title-deeds which may be produced, and which in cases of doubt will be forwarded to the Commissioner with the reports of the cases. In the column of the register set apart for remarks, he will enter succinctly the nature of, and circumstances relating to, the inam and its present claimant, with the purport of any orders which may have been passed regarding it on the occurrence of any former lapse; and he will give his own recommendation clearly and briefly.

12. The register when forwarded to the Commissioner's office should be complete in itself. The headings have been so prepared as to include all information of importance. None of the other columns need be here referred to; but if there be any other circumstances which the Deputy Collector may consider proper to be recorded, in order further to elucidate or explain his own recommendation, he will of course enter such additional information, in the appropriate column, to enable the Commissioner to dispose of each case without further reference.

13. Should any of the inamdars neglect to appear either in person or by an authorized agent in compliance with the invitation issued under rule 8, a list of such absentees shall be furnished by the karnams to the Deputy Collector immediately upon his arrival in the taluk, who will thereupon issue individual notices through the Tahsildar to the absentees, calling upon them to appear in person or by an authorized agent with the required information within a period of 15 days, under the penalty provided by existing Regulations, viz., the attachment by the Collector of their inam lands for default, and the full assessment of the inam after the expiration of one year if the default continue. The notice shall be served upon the inamdar or, if his place of residence be not known, upon his representative or the person in possession of the inam, or it shall be posted in the village choultry or in any other public building or place in the village in which the inam is situated.

14. If the inamdar or his agent fail to appear in obedience to this notice, the Deputy Collector will note the same in register entering in it all the information that can be obtained regarding the inam to enable the Commissioner to dispose

of the case. If the information is found to be insufficient for this purpose, the Commissioner will forward a list of such cases to the Collector calling upon him to attach the inam lands in question pending the appearance of the inamdar. The proceeds of the lands during the period of attachment will, as a general rule, be carried to the credit of Government and will not be repayable to the inamdar.

15. After the Commissioner's departure from the district should the inamdar or the party claiming the inam, appear before the Collector or his Assistant within the period of one year from the date of the notice, it will be the duty of the Collector to investigate the case and forward it with all the required information for the disposal of the Commissioner, and failing the appearance of any claimant within that period before the Government officers, the fact should be reported by the Collector to the Commissioner in view to the full assessment of the inam.

16. As the Deputy Collector during the progress of his inquiries will have both leisure and opportunity for unreserved communication with all classes of inamdars, he will carefully explain to them the liberal intentions of the Government on the subject of inams, and the principles upon which it is proposed to convert their tenure into an absolute freehold; and he will note in the column of remarks those cases in which they may express a desire to avail themselves of the option allowed them for the purpose. This course, however, is only preliminary to the formal consent which will be ultimately accepted in each case by the Commissioner on the occasion of conferring the title-deed.

17. In the event of the production of false accounts, or fabricated documents of any kind, the Deputy Collectors will try the cases on the spot and punish the offenders under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.

18. A brief progress report in the printed form provided, showing the class, number and value of cases inquired into and recorded, will be furnished by the Deputy Collector to the Commissioner at the close of every week.

19. Immediately on the completion of the inam register for each village, and after the recommendation of the Deputy Collector has been recorded in each case, it will be forwarded to the office of the Commissioner. The final decisions of the Commissioner or of his special Assistants will be entered in the last column; and in accordance with these decisions title-deeds under the signature of the Commissioner, acknowledging the validity of their present tenure and specifying in each case the terms upon which it may be converted into a freehold, will be presented to the inamdars assembled according to previous notice at the Commissioner's camp, which will be conveniently held at a central station in respect of two or more taluks.

20. After the title-deeds have been given as above described, the consent of those inamdars who are desirous of availing themselves at once of the option of converting their tenure into a freehold will be taken by the Commissioner and the alteration of the tenure will be entered, in the form printed on the deed, under the seal of the Government and the signature of the Commissioner.

21. The results of the decisions of the Commission, so far as their enforcement may be necessary by the Revenue authorities, will be communicated from time to time by the Commissioner or his Assistants to the Collector who will carry them into effect accordingly.

MADRAS,
5th July 1859.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 919, Revenue, dated 11th July 1859.

The draft instructions and the form of village register submitted with this letter are approved; and Collectors and other officers concerned are hereby directed to do from time to time when called upon such acts as may be necessary for giving effect to the former.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XIII

G.O. No. 1069, Revenue, dated 9th August 1859.

Read—the following papers :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 6th July 1859, No. 71.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration and approval of the Government a draft of rules and practical directions for the guidance of the officers to be employed in the adjudication of the inams of this Presidency.

2. The rules are framed in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Minute of the Honourable the Governor. They embrace all classes of inams which are known to exist in the several districts, and they provide for every variety of case and circumstance likely to come under consideration, so far as it is possible to foresee them. Should particular questions hereafter arise which may appear difficult or doubtful of disposal under these rules, the orders of Government will be obtained regarding such cases as they occur.

3. Before proceeding to offer explanatory remarks on such points in the rules as seem to require elucidation, I will devote a few observations to the existing state of the inam question in this Presidency; and in contrasting the present position of the inamdars with that which they will hereafter occupy, I will endeavour to place in a clear light the real objects to be effected by the Commission, in respect to which I am led to believe that considerable misapprehension still prevails. A brief review of the subject will not be without its use to the officers who are to be associated with me in the approaching investigation; for it is very desirable that they should proceed to the work before them with a clear knowledge of its importance, and with a thorough conviction of the benefits that the measure is intended to confer on the country.

4. Although the existing rules for the treatment of inams appear on the whole to be liberal in principle, they have not been so in practice. They have been modified and supplemented by many subsidiary orders, which have proved a source of vexation, annoyance, and uncertainty to the inamdars. The term *hereditary* has been interpreted and applied in a restricted sense, excluding collaterals though actual heirs according to Hindu Law, and admitting only direct lineal descendants and undivided brothers—each insignificant share of an inam held by divided members of the family of the original grantee is liable to revert to Government on the death of the present incumbent; the right of females to succeed to an inam, though recently conceded, is not extended to all degrees of relationship; the claims of adopted sons are only recognized within certain limits; and the irregular transmission of an inam through a collateral branch by an illegal adoption, or by an alienation of any kind, weakens the claim of the heir of the present holder and renders the inam more or less liable to resumption.

5. The Honourable the Governor's Minute on inams leaves little to be said regarding the state of precariousness and depression of this description of property. The injurious tendency of the various, and sometimes conflicting interpretations which have been put upon the rules, has been aggravated by their unequal operation in the different districts. Cases are disposed of according to the personal views of the officers who investigate them; and instances are not wanting—witness the case of the two Subadars recently published by the Government—in which inams granted under precisely similar circumstances have met with a totally different treatment. In illustration of this part of the subject, I append to this report an alphabetical abstract of numerous decisions passed by the Government on reports of inam lapses in the several districts. The abstract is taken from a paper carefully prepared by Mr. Norman, late Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. How much depends upon the zeal and individual exertions of the authorities of a district may be seen, however, by referring to the statement given in paragraph 8 of the Governor's Minute. During the four years embraced by the statement, the value of the resumptions in the district of Guntur, where the inams are far less numerous than in many other districts, amounted to one-half of the value of the entire resumptions throughout the Presidency.

6. The necessity for enquiry on every occurrence of lapse forms indeed the worst feature of the system hitherto in force. It occasions endless annoyance and vexation to the inamdars, and increases very considerably the work of the taluk establishments. These inquiries into the title of the surviving claimants, owing to the time and labour which they necessarily involve, are viewed with as much disfavour by the officials as by the inamdars. In few districts are the taluk accounts of so complete a nature as to afford sufficient information without reference to the Collector's office. An incomplete investigation by the Tahsildars is the result—a mass of useless papers are forwarded to the Collector's office,—the Huzur records are searched for entries respecting the inam,—the case is sent back to the taluk for further inquiry,—it returns in the course of months or years,—has again to be gone through from beginning to end, other witnesses have to be examined and if the Collector is at length satisfied, the inam is either continued to the heir of the last holder, or in cases of doubt reported to the Board of Revenue, and eventually to the Government for final orders. Subject to an ordeal such as this, it is not surprising that the holders of inam land are dissatisfied and discontented with their present position—and that land absolutely tax-free, but exposed to the uncertain conditions above described, should even in the district of Tanjore, be actually less valuable to the owner than Government land paying a high assessment.

7. In view of these circumstances, the organisation of a Special Commission was recommended by the Madras Government, and sanctioned by the late Court of Directors. The object of this Commission is to substantially improve the position of the inamdars throughout the Presidency; to give security to landed property; to confirm and not to disturb titles; and to enhance the value of land hitherto greatly depreciated by the conditions attached to its tenure. In pursuance of these objects, undisputed succession for a certain period of years will be respected, and undisturbed possession for a given term, whatever may have been the origin of the inam, will be held to confer a valid title; and even where the title is invalid, if the inam was not acquired by fraud of the actual holder, a good title will be given on condition of the payment, either of an annual quit-rent or of a fixed sum once for all. And the advantage to be expected from the final settlement of the inam tenures upon these principles is the future general contentment of the people, producing a favourable reaction on the prosperity of the country and on the resources of the State.

8. It is proposed to effect these objects and to secure these advantages by the following means. The adjudication and final settlement of all existing inams will proceed upon one uniform plan, based on the principles of justice and liberality which have been laid down for the guidance of the Commissioner. The enquiry will be conducted by an agency, which under the direction of one responsible head, will give its undivided attention to the work; and by this agency a complete register of inams of the Presidency will be prepared in a given form, which will not only serve the purpose of the present inquiry, but will prove a useful record for reference in all matters connected with inams which are likely to arise at a future time. The several districts will be taken up in turn, and each case disposed of in the shortest time compatible with a careful and intelligent inquiry. The entire strength of the Commission being concentrated for the time in one locality under the immediate eye of the head of the department, the disturbing effect which is inseparable from an investigation into tenures will be confined within the narrowest limits,—the open wound will be speedily closed,—the time of the Commissioner will not be wasted in the constant interchange of written correspondence with subordinates scattered over the country, and with the authorities of the various districts; and the settlement may be expected to proceed with a rapidity that would be impossible if any other plan were pursued.

9. The course of procedure which will be adopted for the adjudication of inams, is laid down at length in the paper of instructions which I have prepared for the guidance of the subordinate agency selected for this important duty, and which follow the draft rules. It has been my endeavour to make these instructions plain and practical, and they seem to require no further explanation here. I will only

add in closing this portion of my report that with the aid of the Special Assistants and the Deputy Collectors, whom I have been permitted to select from the whole uncovenanted service, supported as they will be by the authority and co-operation of Collectors, I anticipate a speedy and satisfactory termination of the enquiry in each district. As the entries in the public accounts will in most cases establish the validity of the inam, a tedious enquiry by examination of witnesses and scrutiny of documentary evidence will seldom be necessary. The probable rate of progress cannot be estimated at the outset—the first step is always the most arduous,—but information already gained will assist the acquisition of more; each subordinate will arrange and methodise his work as he proceeds, and there will be a gradual increase in the daily number of cases adjudicated.

10. I now pass to a consideration of the rules according to which the principles laid down for my guidance are to be practically applied. The first point which claims attention, is the length of possession which is to be held to constitute a good title to an inam. As regards original title or origin of possession, inams may be said to be of the following classes. First.—Those held with or without grants from Padshas and Officers of former Governments on the date of the British assumption. Secondly.—Those acquired immediately after the assumption and continued to the holders on real or fictitious claims of past enjoyment; and thirdly.—Inams more recently acquired, whether under the express authority of the British Government or by irregular grants of subordinate district authorities and of zamindars, poligars, renters and others.

11. Now the prescribed period of undisturbed possession without the payment of land, tax, viz., 50 years, embraces all inams except those of the last class, which are comparatively few in number and inconsiderable in extent and value. It includes not only all inams which existed in each Province on the introduction of British Rule, but also those acquired by whatever means in the confusion which immediately ensued, and those entered in the Survey and other early accounts which have hitherto been open to question and interference, and the origin of which is doubtful or suspicious. To the mass of inamdars, therefore, whether holding their inams with or without sanad, unconditionally or on condition of service, the term of 50 years possession, secures an immediate recognition of title. This term includes, as already stated, all the various accounts of the earliest years of our administration, to one or other of which every inamdar is able to refer in support of his claim. A definite line could not have been so appropriately drawn at any other period—and as will be seen in sequel, indulgence is most liberally shown to all inams of more recent origin.

12. The first section of the rules provides in 3 clauses for the treatment of inams proved to be of 50 years standing. Uninterrupted possession for that period is declared to constitute a valid title to the land, as inam; proof of the existence of the inam for 50 years will be accepted from the public accounts; and proof for the full term will be dispensed with where there is a reasonable presumption that the failure of such proof is owing only to lapse of time. Rule I.

13. Then follows the mode of disposal of the four grand classes of inams after the validity of title has been once established. The treatment of the first class, which consists of grants or endowments to religious and charitable institutions and for services therein, is laid down in section III. These inams will be continued to the holders and their successors without interference, so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. Rules II and III.

14. The provisions relating to personal or subsistence grants, which forms the second grand class and comprise as regards extent and value about one-half of the entire inams of the Presidency, are contained in sections IV to XVII inclusive. These inams, when proved to be of 50 years standing, will be confirmed to the holders according to their actual tenure. The conditions upon which this tenure will be commuted into a freehold, if the present incumbent is a descendant of the original grantee or of the original registered holder, are set forth in Section V. The first clause states distinctly the nature of the limited tenure upon which hereditary inams are now held,—the second clause declares the option to be given to the holder Rule IV. Rule V.

of an hereditary inam to convert his present tenure into a freehold,—and clauses 3 to 5 provide for three distinct rates of quit-rent to be charged to the inamdars according to the value of the reversionary claim of the Government in each case.

15. The application of the principle prescribed by the Honourable the Governor's Minute for the conversion of hereditary and other personal tenures into absolute freeholds, being a very important feature of the present rules, has been most carefully considered and requires particular explanation.

16. The annual quit-rent to be imposed under these rules is not, in the case of the lineal descendant of the original inamdar, a penalty for defect of title; but is a payment or consideration demanded in return for an extension of rights; a compromise, in fact, of the reversionary claims of the Government which may or may not be desired by the holder, and which must therefore in justice be left optional with him to accept or not as he pleases. I entertain little doubt that the option will be embraced to a very considerable extent, provided the alternative is clearly and honestly presented to the inamdars; for though it may be questioned whether, as a body, they seek or desire the power of alienation, this advantage as shown in a preceding paragraph, is by no means the sole benefit to be gained by the compromise. The certainty of being in a position to provide for any member of the family however remotely connected, the relief from the vexation and anxiety attending the occurrence of a lapse, and the removal of all interference which has been a constant source of irritation, will, it is hoped, prove sufficient inducement to enfranchise on the conditions proposed to them.

17. But in the case of an alienee, or one who has acquired the inam through an alienation from the original family contrary to existing regulations, the conditions are very different. Here the title is defective; the inam has hitherto been liable to resumption; and in converting the present tenure into a freehold, something more than an extension of rights is conceded; all defect is cured, and the holder acquires henceforward an indefeasible title to the inam. In this case the Government waives its rights to the full assessment of the inam, and confers a benefit for which an equivalent is demanded in the shape of a moderate money payment.

18. The value of the reversionary claim of the Government which is thus to be commuted for a money payment, varies therefore in two ways; first, with the position of the inamdar in respect of the original holder, that is to say, whether he is a member of the family to whom the inam was granted, or a stranger who acquired it through an alienation; and, secondly, according to his position in respect of heirs, and the probability of the succession being continued in the family.

19. I do not propose to make the alienation of an inam a ground of distinction in the rates of quit-rent to be imposed; it constitutes rather, as explained above, a ground of disability on the part of the inamdar to demand the option. The Government in this case may fairly dictate its own terms, and it will therefore be obligatory on the holder of an alienated inam to enfranchise it, by the payment of the same rates of quit-rent offered to the incumbent of an hereditary inam. The holders of alienated inams are few in number compared with the hereditary inamdars, and will, I have no doubt, consider the recognition of their title, and the acquisition of the right of freehold, an ample equivalent for the moderate payment required from them.

20. I have provided, therefore, for three different rates of quit-rent to be fixed solely with reference to the inamdars' possession in respect of heirs. The lowest rate is one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the assessment, or estimated annual value of the inam land, which will be applicable to those inamdars who have male or female heirs in existence competent to continue the family succession; and to those in regard to whom by reason of their youth it may be presumed that they will acquire such heirs. The second rate, or one-fourth of the assessment, will be applied to those who, from advanced age or other causes, have no prospect of having issue, and whose family will be extinct on the death of the heirs now living: and the third rate, or one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment, will be demanded of present incumbents who are entirely without heirs and whose inams would inevitably revert to Government on their death.

21. I have not attempted a minute scale of commutation rates fixed with reference to age or other circumstances, because no correct tables of mortality or other data for calculation can be obtained in this country. It appears to me desirable to have the rates as few and simple as possible, and those which I propose are easy of application, intelligible to the inamdars and dependent upon circumstances which cannot be falsified or concealed. My object has been, on the one hand, to fix them so low that all inamdars may be encouraged to embrace the alternative presented to them; and, on the other, not to compromise the rights of Government for a money payment which would be clearly an insufficient equivalent for the chance of reversion.

22. That the interests of all parties are sufficiently met by the different rates proposed, will, I think, be apparent on reference to the calculations given at length in the appendix. An annual quit-rent to be continued in perpetuity, or the payment of a sum, once for all, equal to 20 times its amount, is assumed to be the present value of the reversionary claim of the Government in each inam. In other words the present charge is estimated to be equal to the claim to the full assessment of the inam land after a certain period of exemption from land tax. If, therefore, we can find the number of years within which the purchase money now paid, would with compound interest, accumulate to a sum sufficient to give interest at 5 per cent, equal to the full annual assessment of the land, we are in a position to determine, on the one hand, whether the rates of quit-rent are lower than the Government chance of reversion in each case, and, on the other, whether, having in view existing disabilities and restrictions, they are not low enough to make it an object with all incumbents to enfranchise their inams.

23. The calculations in the appendix show that the payment of a quit-rent equal to one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the full assessment is equivalent to an exemption from land tax for 45 years, or nearly the average period of two generations; that a quit-rent of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the assessment is equal to an exemption for 29 years, or little more than one generation; and the annual payment of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment is equal to a total exemption for 15 years.

24. The chance of lapse on account of failure of lineal heirs, which considerably reduces the value of the inam to the holder, is not included as an element in this calculation, and the terms therefore appear less favourable to the inamdar charged with one-eighth of the assessment than they really are. But the quit-rent could scarcely be fixed at a lower rate than one-eighth; for, taking the average full assessment of dry land at (1) one rupee per acre, the charge would be only 2 annas an acre, redeemable by a payment, once for all, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees or $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' full assessment. In the case of inamdars possessing only terminable heirs, the rate of one-fourth of the assessment is also sufficiently favourable; and with respect to those inams which would lapse at the death of the present incumbent, an annuity of half of the assessment is not too high an equivalent for the chance of reversion after the average period of 15 years.

25. Although the quit-rent is to be fixed, as a general rule, at a proportion of **Rule VIII.** the annual value or full assessment of the inam, section VIII provides that, in districts where there is no fixed assessment, one general rate per acre may be charged for dry and wet land respectively, wherever, in communication with the Revenue authorities, it may be found practicable and desirable to adopt this course. It is an important object to fix a quit-rent unalterable at any future survey or revision, and it will depend upon local circumstances whether a general rate can be applied without bearing too unequally upon different classes of land.

26. Section IX leaves it open to all inamdars to redeem the quit-rent outright **Rule IX.** by the payment, once for all, of a sum equal to 20 times its amount, the purchase money being calculated at the ordinary rate of interest, viz., 5 per cent, per annum.

27. Sections X to XIII treat of lapsed inams which are now pending for deci- **Rules X to XIII.** sion. These inams are to be dealt with on precisely the same principles as have been applied by anticipation to inams which have not lapsed. An option will not be allowed to the claimant of a vacant inam, to whom, under existing rules, it would not be continued as a matter of course, but it will be confirmed to him as a free-

hold subject to the payment of a quit-rent; and when there are no heirs forthcoming the inam will be fully assessed.

Rule XI,
Clause 3.

28. Where an inam of the nature under notice and of 50 years' standing, has, upon any former report of lapse, been continued expressly for the present life, it will be admitted to enfranchisement at the rates of quit-rent provided for existing inamdars without heirs. This course seems but fair and reasonable, considering the more liberal treatment to be now extended to the same class of inams which have not yet lapsed; but as I consider my enquiry to be confined to inams still in existence, whether in possession of the holder or temporarily under attachment, I do not propose to reopen the question respecting those inams which have been resumed and fully assessed under former orders.

Rules XII
and XIII.

29. Rule XII declares the quit-rent to be an addition to existing jodi, and prescribes the mode of its calculation; and rule XIII repeats the option of redemption at 20 years' purchase provided by rule IX. This section completes the rules relating to inams of more than 50 years' standing.

Rule VI.

30. I have provided, it will be observed, in section VI that the rates of compromise now offered shall only apply to an immediate settlement. To leave the matter open indefinitely is neither necessary nor desirable; few would come forward at once in anticipation of future contingencies to embrace terms which are open to their acceptance at any time. It may not be desirable to impose higher rates in all cases, but inamdars now holding back will understand that they will not, as a rule, be admitted at a future time to the same terms of compromise. This section, though necessarily following Section V, is applicable to all inamdars.

Rules XIV
to XVII.

31. Sections XIV to XVII prescribe the treatment of inams acquired more recently than 50 years. Those granted by the express authority of the British Government will be dealt with in strict accordance with the terms of the grant, allowing, however, to the holders the benefits of enfranchisement under the preceding rules. Inams irregularly granted by subordinate district authorities, or by zamindars and poligars who are prohibited by Regulation XXV of 1802 from alienating lands, when they were not founded on fraud, will be continued to the present incumbents as free-holds subject to a quit-rent equal to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the full assessment. When they were acquired by fraud of the actual holder they will be fully assessed; but if he was not a party to the fraud, the inam will be charged with ($\frac{2}{3}$ rd) two-thirds of the full assessment and confirmed to the holder as free-hold in perpetuity.

32. It will thus be seen that, in conformity with the principle laid down by the Honourable the Governor, all inams, though of more recent date than 50 years and provided the period of enjoyment entitles them to consideration, will be admitted to an indulgent compromise, except when they were acquired by fraud of the actual holder.

Rules XVII
to XX.

33. The next class comprises those inams which were granted by former Governments in remuneration for Revenue or Police services either wholly or partially discontinued since the British assumption. A very large proportion of the inams now enjoyed under this head were granted after the introduction of British rule in lieu of offices and privileges then resumed. A commutation of the service has, therefore, been already effected in the case of these inams, which will now be dealt with as personal grants and admitted to similar benefits. The second division of inams of this class comprises cases in which no such commutation was made, and where the lands originally attached to the office are still enjoyed tax-free or subject to the original quit-rent,—although the service for which they were granted has either entirely ceased to be rendered or required, or, if occasionally rendered, is of so useless a nature for public purposes as to make its commutation desirable.

34. The Government in this country has always exercised the right of remodelling and commuting Revenue and Police services, and the emoluments attached to them, in such manner as from time to time has been found necessary; due consideration being invariably shown to the claims and interests involved in the

arrangement. I do not think that it would be desirable to deviate from this system on the present occasion. It is an essential condition of this commutation that each class of service in the same district should be treated as a whole. To give individual option in these cases would produce anomalies and confusion in every village; but the principle may be applied to this extent—that the terms offered to one class of servants, to kattubadis of the Ceded districts for example, shall be so moderate as to command their general consent. The alternative which will be clearly presented to them will be;—the strict requisition of the services inherent in the office, and the liability to forfeiture of the inam in case of incapacity.

35. I have therefore provided in general terms in section XX for the enfranchisement of these tenures by the imposition of a quit-rent not exceeding the highest rate charged on personal inams. It is not possible to prescribe definite rules in regard to each particular class of service to be thus commuted, or as to the rate and mode of commutation. These must depend upon local circumstances, and will require consultation with the district authorities, the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of Police. Doubtful points will be submitted for the instructions of the Government as I proceed from district to district.

36. The remarks in the two last paragraphs apply with equal force to village service inams. The revision of these inams in the several districts will require great care and discrimination, and will proceed on the general principles laid down in section XXI.

37. The remaining sections of the rules speak for themselves: section XXIII declares that inams in zamindaris and proprietary estates, the reversionary right to which is reserved to the Government, are subject to the present inquiry and settlement; section XXVI prescribes the necessary penalty for abandonment and non-appearance of the inamdar; section XXVII provides for the liberal treatment of encroachment or excess over the recorded extent of inam; and the closing sections define the position of the inamdar, and his absolute title to the land after enfranchisement.

38. In conclusion I have only to invite the attention of Government to the forms of title-deeds, proclamation, notices, etc., which will be found in the appendix.

ENCLOSURES.

THE REPORT FROM INAM COMMISSIONER, DATED 6TH JULY 1859.

	PAGES.
Rules for adjudication and settlement of inam lands	69—76
Instructions for Deputy Collectors	59—61 <i>supra</i>
Appendix A.—Calculation showing the probable period of the reversion of inams to the Government	77 & 78
" B.—Form of proclamation	78 & 79
" C.—" of general invitation	79
" D.—" of individual notice	79 & 80
" E.—" of muchilika No. 1 to be presented by inamdars. 80	
" F.—" " No. 2	80
" G.—Alphabetical abstract of former decisions of the Govern- ment in inam cases	80—85
" H.—Forms of title-deeds	85—94
" K.—" of register	95 & 96

RULES

FOR THE ADJUDICATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE INAM LANDS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Proved possession as inam for 50 years constitutes a valid title.

Proof to be obtained from the public accounts.

Under what circumstances proof of possession for the full term of 50 years will be dispensed with.

Model of disposal of the several classes of inams after validity of title is established.

I. Grants or endowments to religious and charitable institutions and for service therein.

1. Land which is proved to have been held uninterruptedly as *inam* for a period of 50 years, with or without *sanad*, will be treated as inam possessed under a valid title, whatever may have been its origin.

2. In the absence of a valid grant or other title-deed, entries in the village accounts of the earliest years of the British Administration, in the permanent settlement accounts, in the registers prepared under Regulation XXXI of 1802, in the accounts of the earlier surveys, and in other authentic accounts of older date than 50 years, will be accepted as proof of the existence of the inam for that period.

3. But where such proof may be wanting, owing to the inam being situated in ancient zamindaris, palaiyams, or jagirs, which may have reverted to Government within a period of 50 years, and for which are no permanent settlement or other old authentic account in existence, if the inam is shown to have been held ever since the date of the reversion of such zamindari, etc., to Government, and if circumstances are adduced which afford a reasonable presumption that the failure of proof of longer possession is owing only to lapse of time, and the absence of accounts, the inam will be held to possess a valid title. The same rule will apply to every case in which valid proof of possession for the full term of 50 years is not produced.

II. After the validity of the inam has been thus established, each case will be disposed of as hereinafter explained, according as it belongs to one of the following general classes:—

1st. Grants or endowments to religious and charitable institutions, and for service therein.

2nd. Personal or subsistence grants.

3rd. Grants by former Governments in remuneration for services in the Revenue or Police departments which are no longer rendered or required.

4th. Village service inams—

1st. Those enjoyed by village officers for Revenue or Police services still performed.

2nd. Those enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities.

III. If the inam was given for religious or charitable objects, such as for the support of temples, mosques, colleges, choultries and other public buildings or institutions; or for

services therein, whether held in the names of the institutions or of the persons rendering the services;—it will be continued to the present holders and their successors, and will not be subject to further interference, so long as the buildings or institutions are maintained in an efficient stage, and the services continue to be performed according to the conditions of the grant.

2. Inams granted for the construction and repair of tanks and channels, will not be interfered with so long as the terms of the grant are fulfilled, and the works are kept in good order.

II. Personal or subsistence grants.

IV. If the inam is a personal or subsistence grant, it will be confirmed to the holder according to its actual tenure. The condition upon which this tenure will be commuted into a freehold, according as the inamdar is a descendant of the original grantee and of the registered holder, or has acquired the inam through an alienation, are set forth below.

If the inamdar is a descendant of the original grantee.

V. If the present incumbent is a descendant of the original grantee or of the original registered holder, the inam will be continued to him hereditarily, subject to the existing conditions of the tenure as they have been interpreted by the Government. That is to say:—

First—Succession is limited to direct lineal heirs and undivided brothers.

Secondly—The inam escheats to Government on failure of such heirs.

Thirdly—Alienation of the inam is prohibited and.

Fourthly—Adoption, except out of the family of an undivided brother or cousin, is not recognized.

Alternative to be presented to him to convert his tenure into a freehold.

2. But an option will be given to the inamdar to convert this restricted tenure into a freehold with the full powers of alienation by gift, sale, adoption, or otherwise, by consenting to the payment of an annual quit-rent, calculated according to the following rates fixed with reference to the value of the reversionary claim of the Government in each case.

Rate of conversion if the inamdar has competent heirs:

3. If the present holder of an inam has, or if, as in the case of youth, there is a reasonable presumption that he will hereafter have competent heirs,—that is to say, heirs, male or female, who are capable of continuing the family, and by whom the inam will be inheritable; the prospect of its reversion to Government being in this case remote—an annual quit-rent amounting to one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the existing or estimated assessment of the land or of similar land in the same village, will be considered a sufficient compromise for the right of reversion possessed by Government over the inam.

Do. If the inamdar has no heirs competent to continue the family.

4. If the inamdar has no heirs such as are described above, and from his advanced age

or otherwise there can be no reasonable presumption that he can ever acquire such heirs,—but if nevertheless he has what may be called terminable heirs, such as a wife without issue, or a childless widowed daughter,—in this case the reversionary claim of the Government is of higher value than in the last, and a quit-rent equal to one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the assessment will be demanded.

If without heirs altogether.

5. If the holder of an inam is not possessed of heirs of any kind, and is without the possibility of having issue,—as in the case of a childless widow,—whereas the inam will be liable to be fully assessed to the revenue at the death of the present incumbent, a quit-rent equal to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment will be demanded.

These rates, if not at once accepted, will not necessarily be offered a second time.

VI. The above rates of compromise will only apply to an immediate settlement, but will not be necessarily held out to the inamdar at any future time when he may choose to desire them; a widow now demurring to the offer, will not be permitted to avail herself of it just before her death for the sole purpose of defeating the right of Government to a reversion; or a party to whom in the prospect of heirs, the compromise is offered at a lower rate will not be permitted to avail himself of these terms at a future time when such prospect exists no longer. It may also be found necessary to raise the rates of compromise with reference to the time and labour entailed by a separate enquiry into each such unsettled case at a future time.

The claims of Government over an alienated inam to be commuted for a moderate quit-rent without the option of the holder.

VII. If the present incumbent is not a descendant of the original grantee or of the registered holder, but either in his own person, or in succession to those through whom he claims, acquired the inam fairly by adoption, or in alienation by gift, purchase, or otherwise, from the members of the original family, and has ever since possessed the inam in virtue of such alienation; such inamdar, although his title is legally defective and the inam justly liable to resumption will be allowed the benefits of rule V, but without the option of refusal; and in commutation of the rights of Government, a quit-rent will be imposed on the inam the rate of which will vary from one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment of the land according to his position in respect of heirs as laid down in clauses 2 to 5 of that rule. He will thus acquire an indefeasible right of property in the inam which will at once be confirmed, as freehold, to him and his heirs for ever, subject to the payment of the quit-rent.

The quit-rent may at the discretion of the Commissioner be fixed at one general rate per acre instead of a proportion of the assessment.

VIII. Whereas the inam lands in some districts have not been regularly assessed—and it is desirable that the quit-rent should be permanent and not subject to alteration

at any future general revision of the assessment, it shall be competent to the Inam Commissioner, in communication with the Collector, and the Board of Revenue, to adopt one fixed rate of quit-rent per acre for dry land, and another for wet, instead of a proportion of the annual value of each inam; this rate to be applied universally to dry and wet lands respectively in each district or division of a district, and calculated according to the average prevailing rates for similar Government lands.

2. The minimum rate of quit-rent to be charged on dry land, will be 2 Annas, and on wet lands 4 Annas, and in future subdivisions of the inam, the quit-rent for dry and wet lands, respectively, will not be allowed to fall below these standards for each sub-division.

3. If the quit-rent be fixed at a proportion of the full assessment of the inam, it will not be calculated in terms lower than 2 Annas when the amount is less than one Rupee; it will be charged in terms of 4 Annas for sums between one and five Rupees; in terms of 8 Annas for sums between five and ten Rupees; and in terms of one Rupee when the amount exceeds 10 Rupees.

And may be redeemed at the option of the holder by the present payment of a sum equal to 20 years' purchase,

IX. After the amount of annual quit-rent has been once fixed for the enfranchisement of each individual inam, it will be open to the holder to redeem it outright by the payment, at once or at any future time, of a single fixed sum equal to twenty (20) years' purchase of the quit-rent.

Lapsed inams now pending, how to be dealt with.

X. Inams the holders of which have deceased, and which are now pending for decision as cases of lapse, will be disposed of as follows.

If the claimant is a direct or undivided collateral heir of deceased incumbent.

1. If the last incumbent left direct lineal heirs, or undivided brothers or cousins who under existing orders would be entitled to the inam, it will be confirmed to such heirs, and arrangements will be made with them for its conversion into a freehold under the provisions of rule V, clauses 2 to 5, or of rule VII, clauses 1 and 2, according as the inamdar is a descendant of the original grantee, or acquired the inam through an alienation.

If the claimant is a divided cousin or other relative of last incumbent.

2. If the last incumbent left not direct lineal heirs, but cousins or nephews of a divided family within that degree of relationship which will constitute them heirs according to Hindu law, but to whom under existing orders the inams have not invariably been continued; the inams will nevertheless be confirmed to such heirs in perpetuity as freeholds, subject to the rates of quit-rent provided for in rule VII, which will be imposed upon the inam without their option in commutation of the claims of Government.

If the last incumbent left no heirs whatever.

Lapsed inams continued by order of Government to present holders.

1. For life.

2. Without express limitation, and subject to further report.

The quit-rent is to be in addition to existing bediga or jodi.

And redeemable at 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent.

Inams of more recent date than 50 years how to be dealt with.

1st.—Inams granted under the express authority of the British Government.

1. Limited to one or more lives.

2. Without limitation.

3. If the last incumbent left no heirs of any kind, the inam will be fully assessed.

XI. Persons to whom a lapsed inam has, upon report, been continued by Government for life, will be permitted at their option to convert their limited tenure into a freehold, at the rate of quit-rent provided for inamdars without heirs in rule V, clause 5, viz., one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment of the land.

2. Inams which have been continued by Government without such express restriction for life, whether requiring a report after the death of the present incumbent or not, will be disposed of under the provisions of rules V and VI as the case may be.

XII. The quit-rent to be imposed under these rules, being a consideration required in return for an extension of rights, will be exclusive of and in addition to, any bediga or jodi, with which the land may be already charged; but the additional quit-rent will vary according to the value of the holders, rights, and will be calculated, not on the full assessment of the land, but on the difference between the full assessment and the jodi already charged, which represents the net value of the land to the inamdar.

XIII. The quit-rent together with the bediga charged on the land, will be redeemable by the present payment of twenty (20) times its amount as provided above in rule IX.

XIV. Inams acquired more recently than 50 years, are generally of the following classes viz.:

1st.—Inams granted under the express authority of the British Government.

2nd.—Inams irregularly granted by subordinate Revenue authorities, renters, etc., without sanction.

3rd.—Inams granted by zamindars, poligars, etc., which are liable to immediate resumption on the reversion of the estates to Government.

Each class will be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

XV. Inams granted under the express authority of the British Government, will be disposed of according to the terms of the grant as expressed in the sanads or the official correspondence relating to them.

2. If they are limited to one or more lives, they will be fully assessed on the expiration of the limited period unless the holder commutes his present tenure into a freehold, at such rate of quit-rent provided by the preceding rules as may be applicable to his case.

3. If they are hereditary and permanent, they will be disposed of under rules III, IV, V and VII, according as they are for religious and charitable objects, or personal

grants, in the same manner as inams of an older date than 50 years.

2nd.—Inams irregularly granted by subordinate Revenue authorities without sanction.

When fraudulently acquired.

When not founded on fraud.

3rd.—Inams irregularly granted by zamindars, poligars, etc.

III. Grants by former Governments in remuneration for services in the Revenue and Police departments which are no longer rendered or required.

Of 2 classes.

Treatment of those of 1st class.

XVI. Inams granted by the subordinate Revenue authorities or renters, etc., without the sanction of Government, which are irregular in their nature, will be disposed of according to circumstances as described below.

2. If the inam was founded on fraud, it will be charged with the full assessment. But if the present incumbent was not a party to the fraud, indulgence will be shown by continuing the inam in perpetuity as freehold charged with a quit-rent not exceeding two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of its assessment.

3. If it was not founded on fraud, and from length of possession appears entitled to consideration, it will be charged with the highest rate of quit-rent above provided for in rule V, being one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the assessment, and confirmed to the holder in perpetuity as freehold.

4. It will rest with the Inam Commissioner to determine, subject to the authority of Government, what should be construed as a fraudulent inam, and what as deserving of consideration.

XVII. Inams granted by zamindars, poligars and other landholders, are strictly invalid, being opposed to the provisions of section 12, Regulation XXV of 1802, and have been generally resumed by the Government when they come under its notice. These inams will be disposed of according to circumstances, under the general principles laid down in rule XVI, for inams granted without the sanction of Government by its officers.

XVIII. Grants by former Governments in remuneration for services wholly or partially discontinued in the Revenue and Police Departments, are of two classes. First, those which being no longer required after the introduction of British rule have since been commuted into personal allowances in land or money, and secondly, inams still continued on condition of performing certain services which are either seldom rendered, or cannot be made available for any useful public purpose—each class will be dealt with according to the following rules.

XIX. Inams granted in lieu of lands and privileges resumed and offices entirely discontinued, such as the deahmuk, deahpandi and other offices, being no longer service, but subsistence grants, will be disposed of according to rule V, if they are hereditary in their terms, either by express declaration of Government, or by recognized usage. If however they were expressly limited for life, they will be treated accordingly.

Treatment of those of 2nd class.

XX. Inams enjoyed for services in the Revenue or Police departments which are seldom rendered, or which it is desirable to discontinue, will be confirmed to the holders as freeholds, subject to the payment of a quit-rent not exceeding the highest rate above provided for personal inams. This quit-rent will be charged in commutation both of the service thus discontinued, and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the inam. The rate and mode of commutation will be determined on a consideration of the nature of the service and the circumstances attending it in each district.

2. If a quit-rent exist already in any form, the mode of calculating the additional charge will be the same provided for in rule XII.

IV. Village service inams.

1st.—Those enjoyed by village officers for Revenue or Police services still performed.

XXI. Inams held for village offices of Revenue or Police the duties of which still require to be performed, will be continued to the holders of the office. Where these inams are excessive in comparison with the duties required, the excess above a certain maximum—to be fixed in communication with the Collector of the district, the Board of Revenue, or the Commissioner of Mufassal Police under the sanction of Government,—will be dealt with in accordance with rule XX, that is to say, will be charged with a quit rent in commutation both of the service tenure attached to it, and of the reversionary interest of the Government in the inam.

2. Where the inam attached to the office is wholly or partially in the enjoyment of members of the family who do not perform service, or of strangers who acquired the same by alienation, and are enjoying it without performing service, both of which are irregular, such portion of the alienated inam as may be considered necessary for the efficient performance of the duties, will be re-attached to the office holders, and the rest treated in the same manner as the excess referred to in the previous clause.

2. Those enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities.

XXII. Inams enjoyed by artisans and others for services rendered to the village communities, will be treated as hereditary grants, and will be confirmed to the holders and their heirs subject to the continued performance of the particular service for which they were granted.

2. Cases in which service may be no longer required will be dealt with according to rule XX, and excess in extent will be treated as provided for in rule XXI.

Treatment of inams situated in zamindaris or proprietary estates.

XXIII. Such of the inams situated in zamindaris, and other existing private estates, as were excluded from the assets on which the permanent peshkash was fixed, and the reversionary claims to which are reserved to Government by section 4, Regulation XXV of 1802, will be included in the

present adjudication and settlement, and will be disposed of by the Commissioner on the same principles as have been laid down for the treatment of similar inams in the Government taluks:—but the inquiry will not be extended to those inams which may have been granted by proprietors subsequent to the permanent settlement, in contravention of the provisions of section XII of the above regulation, except in the event of the future reversion of the estates to Government.

The term inam applies to whole villages as well as to small holdings exempt or partially exempt from land-tax.

XXIV. The term inam is to be understood to apply to shrotriams, aghahams and whole inam villages, whether held entirely free of land-tax, or on a favourable quit-rent; and such villages will be dealt with upon the same principles as are above prescribed for minor inams.

The inam settlement to be made with the registered holders or with the head member of the family enjoying it.

XXV. The settlement will be made either with the registered holders of the inam, or where none are registered, with the head member of the family enjoying the inam, who according to existing practice, is alone considered responsible to the Government. But this rule will not interfere with the enjoyment of subordinate shares in the inam by other members of the family, subject to such quit-rent or other conditions as may be imposed upon it by the new settlement in communication with the head of the family.

Abandonment and non-appearance of inam holders how to be dealt with.

XXVI. When an inam has to all intents and purposes been entirely abandoned, there being no acknowledged owner in existence, or if, being in existence, he omits to come forward to claim it; and when the recorded possessor of an inam fails, after due notice, to appear to prove his title; such inam will, in the first instance, be placed under attachment by the Collector of the district, and after the expiration of one year from the date of the notice, will be held to be liable to be fully assessed to the public revenue under the general powers conferred on Collectors by Regulation XXXI of 1802.

Encroachments or excess.

XXVII. Encroachments, or land in excess of the recorded extent, if proved to be of 50 years standing will be dealt with as if it formed part of the original inam. When of less than 50 years standing the excess will be subjected to a quit-rent to be fixed according to the circumstances, but not exceeding two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the assessment, except in the case of fraud of the actual holder, when the full assessment will be charged.

Inams commuted into freehold, to be exempt from future interference.

XXVIII. Inams once converted into freeholds in accordance with the foregoing rules will be subject to no further interference on the part of the Government, except such as may be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent charged thereon; and

even this degree to interference may be avoided, at the discretion of the inamdar, by the purchase, once for all, of the fee simple of the land by paying a sum equal to twenty (20) times the amount of the annual quit-rent.

Enfranchised inams to be placed under the protection of the ordinary Civil Courts.

XXIX. Inams thus enfranchised, either by the payment of an annual quit-rent, or of a single fixed sum equal to 20 years purchase of the quit-rent, will, like every other description of property be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Justice in all questions of disputed right, succession, etc., and they may be mortgaged, sold and transferred in any manner, at the will and discretion of the inamdar subject to the payment of quit-rent, if such is not redeemed.

Title deed to be presented to the inamdar in acknowledgment of his inam tenure.

XXX. On the validity of an inam being established by enquiry conducted in accordance with the foregoing rules, a title-deed, will be at once furnished to the inamdar, acknowledging his title to the inam on its present tenure, and specifying the terms upon which this tenure may be converted into a freehold.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Course of procedure to be observed by the Deputy Collectors in recording claims and in investigating titles to inams in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Vide pages 60—62 above.

APPENDIX A.

CALCULATION.

Showing the period of time within which a reversionary claim to the full assessment of an inam would take effect—the value of the claim being assumed to be a perpetual annual quit-rent at certain rates, or a sum equal to twenty years purchase of the quit-rent.

Rates of quit-rent to be imposed in perpetuity.	Amount of present payment, equal to 20 years purchase, for which each rate is redeemable.	Time within which this purchase money would accumulate, with simple interest, to such a sum as would yield interest equal to the full assessment of the land.	Ditto ditto at compound interest.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1/2 of the assessment	1 1/2 times the assessment.	300 years	
1/3 "	2 1/2 "	140 "	45 years.
1/4 "	3 1/2 "	87 "	
1/5 "	5 "	60 "	30 "
1/6 "	6 1/2 "	44 "	
1/7 "	7 1/2 "	40 "	
1/8 "	8 1/2 "	33 "	
1/9 "	10 "	20 "	15 years.
1/10 "	13 1/2 "	10 "	9 "

The sum entered in the second column is that which if now paid, once for all, will redeem the quit-rent or yield an annual interest equal to it at 5 per cent.

It is required to find the number of years within which this purchase money, to be received by Government in commutation of its reversionary claim to the inam, would with simple interest at 5 per cent accumulate to a sum sufficient to yield annual interest equal to the full assessment of the land; or in other words, in how many years will it amount to 20 times the full assessment.

Suppose the assessment to be 1 rupee the amount will be 20 rupees.

Let A represent this amount, and P the principal (paid down to redeem the quit-rent) r, the rate of annual interest on 1 rupee or 1/2 of a rupee and t, the time or number of years required to be found.

$$\text{then } A = P + Prt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{Pt}{20} \\ \text{or } 20 &= P + 20 \\ &= P \left(1 + \frac{t}{20} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Substituting for P, the various sums entered in column 2 as the purchase money of the several rates of quit-rent, we find the several periods of time required.

Take the sum which redeems a quit-rent of one-eighth of the assessment, or 2 1/2 rupees.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } 20 &= 2 \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{t}{20} \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{t}{20} \\ 7 &= t - \frac{t}{20} \\ \therefore t &= 140 \text{ the number of years.} \end{aligned}$$

That is to say, the sum which represents the reversionary claim of Government, if laid out to simple interest, will accumulate in 140 years to an amount, the interest of which will cover the full assessment of the land which has been exempt from assessment in the meanwhile.

In other words, the sum now paid to Government is equivalent to a reversionary claim to take effect after 140 years.

The number of years at compound interest is found by the following formula . . .
 A , the amount, P the principal, and r the rate of interest per rupee per annum, being the same as in the preceding calculation.

$$A = P(1 + r)^t$$

This, if worked out, will give the periods of time entered in column 4 above.

The period of 140 years, the result of the calculation at simple interest only, is thus reduced to 45 years, 60 to 30 years, 20 to 15, and 10 to 9 years, according as the rates of quit-rent are respectively ($\frac{1}{8}$) one-eighth, ($\frac{1}{4}$) one-fourth, ($\frac{1}{2}$) one-half and ($\frac{3}{4}$) two-thirds of the assessment.

APPENDIX B. PROCLAMATION.

PROPOSED DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE INAM COMMISSIONER IN EACH DISTRICT.

In view to the removal of the evils incident to the state of uncertainty in which inam tenures and the titles to inam lands generally are now involved, and the unsatisfactory character of the rules relative to their continuance or reversion, the Government have resolved to adopt a more regular, thorough, and comprehensive, plan for their investigation and immediate settlement, and so to confer on this description of property a value and security which it does not now possess. The following are the leading principles according to which the investigation will be conducted, and the various tenures settled by the Inam Commissioner appointed by the Government for the purpose.

2. Acknowledged length of possession of land tax-free, will always be considered a good title to its continuance as such, and the Government have fixed the period of 50 years enjoyment as conferring such a valid title. Inams held for a shorter period than 50 years will likewise be recognized absolutely or admitted to a compromise or more or less favourable terms according to length of possession and the circumstances attending the grant. The resumption of an inam tenure is totally disclaimed except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbent, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

3. On the validity of an inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed under the seal and signature of the Inam Commissioner, will be issued to the inamdar acknowledging his title and specifying the terms of his future tenure; and this title-deed will be a protection to him and his successors, against any further scrutiny by Government regarding the origin of the inam, in virtue of any powers conferred by existing regulations.

4. It is the desire of Government, however, to place within the reach of the holders of these title-deeds, and their descendants or successors, the means of absolving themselves from all liability to any prospective interference on the part of Government and its officers, by converting all terminable or conditional tenures into permanent freeholds. This conversion will be made on condition of the payment of a moderate sum, in commutation of the right of reversion possessed by the Government in the inams—as regards personal grants, in the event of failure of lineal heirs; and as regards service grants, when the service is neither rendered nor available. At present, the inam holders being restricted from alienating their possessions, whether to strangers or relatives other than lineal heirs; and, in the case of terminable tenures from transmitting them to their successors; and inams being moreover subjected to a vexatious system of enquiry on the occasion of the demise of every holder, their value is necessarily depreciated, and the removal of such restrictions by a compromise with the Government will be of the greatest advantage to their owners. The rates at which these reversionary rights of Government may be extinguished, or surrendered to the inamdars, have been fixed upon more liberal terms than a strict calculation of their value would warrant, in view to an immediate settlement, which is of no less importance to the Government than to the inamdars themselves. In the generality of cases where the inamdars stand in a fair position in respect of heirs, the terms demanded will be an annual quit-rent equal to one-eighth of the assessment on the land; which can however be redeemed, and the inam converted into a permanent and absolute free-hold, by the payment of the moderate sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the full assessment on the land.

The inamdars will understand that except in certain specific cases it is optional with them to accept the proposed conditions, but it is trusted that few will fail to appreciate the advantages resulting to themselves by this mode of settlement.

Inams for charitable and religious objects stand on different grounds; these are already permanent alienations for the support of the institution or for service therein, and do not admit of the compromise proposed. They will be continued uninterruptedly so long as those objects are fulfilled; and so also will inams for the construction or maintenance of water-works.

As regards inams for Revenue and Police services still performed, they will be continued to the actual office holders—any excess, above what may be sufficient for the remuneration of those services, will be confirmed to the holders on the same terms as personal inams.

Rules affording detailed information on all matters contained in this proclamation, will be separately published; meanwhile the Commissioner desires that all inamdars will come forward at once with such genuine proofs of their respective titles as they may possess, and he expects that they will accept in all possible cases the very liberal terms of commutation now proposed to them, as the means of imparting value to their property and averting the consequences of frequent Government interference with their possession.

Dated

Inam Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL INVITATION TO BE ISSUED IN THE VERNACULAR PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN EACH VILLAGE.

NOTICE.

To all inamdars in the village of

All persons holding inams or lands wholly or partially exempt from assessment in the village of taluk of in the district of are hereby required to appear either personally or by duly authorized agent, on or before (enter date) in the cutcherry of at in together with their sanad, and title deeds and such other documents as they may wish to produce in support of their title to the inam, and with a written statement giving their name, age, place of residence, relationship to original holders, the particulars of their family or heirs, and the manner and date of their acquiring the inam and other particulars connected therewith.

Failure to comply with this notice will subject the inamdars to the inconvenience of attending in obedience to an individual summons—non-compliance with which will be followed by the penalties provided by the regulations.

Dated

(Signed)

Special Assistant

to the Inam Commissioner.

Countersigned by Collector.

APPENDIX D. INDIVIDUAL SUMMONS.

NOTICE.

To

Dharmapuri Krishtama Naidu.

Number of notice.	Name of village, taluk and zillah in which the inam forming the subject of inquiry is situated.	Description of inam forming subject of inquiry.	Particulars of the inam.

Whereas, it has been determined to inquire into the validity of your title to the inam described in the foregoing table, and you have failed to appear in pursuance of the general invitation issued for the purpose to all inamdars this is to warn you to appear either personally or by a duly authorized agent at the cutcherry of _____ at _____ within 15 days after the receipt of this notice, together with such deeds, accounts or other documents as you may wish to produce in support of your claim.

In the event of your failing to appear either in person or by agent within the period above allowed, the inam herein described will be placed under attachment, and will be liable to ultimate resumption after the expiration of a year in the event of your not appearing before the Commission or the Collector of the district within that period.

Dated _____

(Signed)

Deputy Collector
in the Inam Commission.

APPENDIX E.

FORM (No. 1) OF MUCHILKA OR AGREEMENT TO BE PRESENTED BY THE INAMDARS.

I, *Dharmapuri Ramaswami Pillay*, holding an inam situated in the village of *Velloday*, taluk of *Periapollium*, district of *Trichinopoly*, under the title-deed No. () and dated _____ granted to me by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, do hereby agree and bind myself to pay to Government, through the officers appointed to collect the revenue, a quit-rent of seven (7) rupees per annum in perpetuity in order to convert my present tenure of the aforesaid inam into a freehold.

Dated _____

No. _____ Recorded.

OFFICE
SEAL.

APPENDIX F.

FORM (No. 2) OF MUCHILKA OR AGREEMENT TO BE PRESENTED BY THE INAMDARS.

I, *Dharmapuri Ramaswami Pillai*, holding an inam situated in the village of *Velloday*, taluk of *Periapollium*, district of *Trichinopoly*, under the title-deed No. () and dated 6th July 1859 granted to me by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, do desire to commute this quit-rent of seven (7) rupees per annum now chargeable in perpetuity upon my inam, by the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of quit-rent, and have accordingly paid this day into the taluk Treasury of *Trichinopoly* the sum of one-hundred and forty (140) rupees.

Dated _____

(Signed)

No. _____ Recorded.

OFFICE
SEAL.

APPENDIX G.

ALPHABETICAL ABSTRACT OF RECORDED DECISIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN INAM CASES.

Abandonment.—Forms a ground for incorporating the inam abandoned with the Government lands.

An inam abandoned long ago by the registered holder and which came into the possession of another was continued to the latter without limitation because of the trifling value of the inam. The policy of resigning all claim upon inams of small extent and of trifling value has since been disowned by the Government. A charity inam abandoned by the holder, because the proceeds were insufficient to meet the jodi, was in consequence resumed.

Claimants failing, when called upon, to come forward and substantiate their claims the inams have been resumed as abandoned.

Inams abandoned for periods of 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 and 25 years and more were resumed.

An inam temporarily abandoned at the survey, but subsequently reclaimed by the son of the party abandoning, was continued to him.

An inam abandoned by the registered holder, but cultivated occasionally by others, was resumed.

Adoption.—The Government has reserved to itself the right, in all cases, of refusing to recognize the claims of an adopted son, and invariably rejected them unless the fact and circumstances of the adoption were reported to the Collector of the district six months previously to the decease of the party adopting.

On the death of the brother of the registered holder of a charity inam, it was continued to his adopted daughter's son for life as an exceptional case.

In the case of a stranger adopted by the holder of an inam, it was declared resumable, but was continued to the adoptee for his life as an indulgence.

In several cases the adoption of nephews has been recognized and the inams continued to them without limitation.

Adoption of a daughter's son has been recognized in one or two cases and the inam continued without limitation.

An inam was continued to the daughter-in-law of a distant connection of the registered holder in supersession of the claims of an alleged adopted son as the adoption appeared fictitious.

The continuance of an inam to an adopted son was sanctioned provided he was not a remote relation to, or unconnected with, the family of the original grantee.

Adoption of a brother's son was recognized and the inam continued without limitation in one case.

Adoption of Mussalmans is unlawful and conveys no right whatever to the adoptee.

Adoption by a widow has been uniformly disallowed except upon the clearest and most incontestable written authority of the deceased husband.

In certain cases, however, the adoption by a widow was recognized and the inam continued for life as a charity.

An inam was continued to the adopted son of a registered holder and the real sons of the adopter, born subsequently to the adoption, were directed to look to the former for support.

On the death of an adopted son an inam was continued to the adoptive mother for life.

On the death of the cousin of the registered holder of an inam, it was continued to his adopted son's wife without limitation.

Alienation.—From the family of the original grantee before the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 was declared in the Board's C. O. of 1848 to invalidate the claim to a sanad inam, but in practice the rule has been ignored and such alienations have been recognized and the inams continued as if they had not taken place.

In cases in which the possession of the land as inam is wholly unauthorized and is without proof, the policy has almost invariably been to resume the lands. The possession of an inam quite unsupported by any evidence whatever, but which had apparently been enjoyed by the last holder for forty-one years was continued to the son of the deceased without limitation on account of the small extent of the inam. But this policy has since been entirely disowned.

In cases in which the land is proved to have been granted as inam to some one, but there is nothing to prove the alienation or how the present holder came to possess it the inams have invariably been resumed. But, in certain cases they have been continued when they were proved to have been in the possession of the holder, in some cases for thirty years and generally for fifty.

Inams of village officers alienated have in all cases been ordered to be appropriated to the object for which they had been granted.

Alienations unauthorized by villagers, renters, Amildars, Collectors, etc., have not been recognized, and the lands in almost every case have been resumed.

Where lands have paid revenue or been under attachment for twelve years, claims to exemption have always been disallowed.

Chattram or Choultry inams.—Have invariably been continued so long as the buildings were in good order and the conditions of the grant fulfilled.

Court sales.—Inams purchased at court sales have in several cases been continued to the purchasers and their heirs.

Dancing girls' inams.—Have in some cases been resumed on the ground that the transmission has been through the female line.

Daswandham inams.—Have been continued as a matter of course so long as the conditions were fulfilled and the tanks kept in a proper state of repair.

Daughters, Succession of.—Is generally disallowed and in cases in which the inams have been continued it was only as an indulgence sometimes for life and sometimes without limitation.

Daughter's sons, Succession of.—Is generally disallowed and in cases in which the inams have been continued it was only as an indulgence, sometimes for life and sometimes without limitation.

Daughters-in-law, Succession of.—Inams have generally been continued to daughters-in-law for life.

Divided family members, Succession of.—(1) *Divided brothers.*—Their claims have in some cases been allowed, and in others ignored.

(2) *Divided cousin.*—Their claims have invariably been refused.

Divided nephew.—Their claims have sometimes been admitted and sometimes disallowed.

Divided uncle.—Their claims have always been refused.

Divided brother-in-law.—Their claims have always been refused.

Division on partition of inams.—Permitted as an indulgence.

Dihat inams.—Claims decided according to circumstances—vide Extract, Minutes of Consultations 1857.

Encroachment.—The excess over the extent entered in the sanad has invariably been brought under full assessment.

Father, Succession of.—The claim of a father has always been disallowed and the inam resumed or continued to other heirs of the holder.

Foster-sons.—The claims of a foster-son have never been allowed.

Foster-daughter.—The claims of a foster-daughter are rarely allowed, and when admitted it was only as an indulgence.

Gift, alienation or transfer by.—The decisions of Government in cases where the last holder of the inam, or those from whom the last holder inherited it, received the land in gift from the grantee, their families or descendants, or others have been various and conflicting. Alienation by gift has been strictly prohibited and declared inadmissible. Nevertheless indulgence has occasionally been shown according to circumstances. Length of possession in the family of the donee has generally been considered to confer a certain right. In some instances the inams have been continued without limitation, in others for life only, and in others again entirely resumed.

Gramabhagam inams.—Are grants in Tanjore made to the mirasiders of villages, in which inams were given to strangers by the Rajas of Tanjore, by the grantees of those inams to compensate them (the mirasiders) for the loss of their rights over the waste lands of which the inams were composed. Alienation of these inams is freely permitted. In almost all the recorded cases the inams have been continued without limitation.

Grand daughter.—The succession of grand daughters was recognized in 2 cases—

(i) Where there is a failure of direct heirs.

Heirs, Failure of.—May be divided into three classes—

(ii) When there is a failure of male offspring to the last holder or of male members of his family.

(iii) Where there is an entire failure of heirs.

(i) In cases of failure of direct heirs the inams were resumed in almost all the cases.

(ii) In cases of failure of male heirs, resumption has usually been ordered, though the inams has been continued to the widow for life, or portions to other female members of the family as charity.

(iii) On failure of any heirs whatever the inams escheat to Government.

(Forty-five orders of the kind recorded.)

Hereditary title, Defect of.—Defect of hereditary title in grants originally personal and for life only, but which have nevertheless descended to relations, rendered the inam resumable as a general rule, but the inams have been sometimes continued for life as an indulgence. Where the sanad conveyed no hereditary title, the inams have always been partially continued. In one case, although the inam had been a hundred years in the enjoyment of the same family, it was continued for life only. Defect of hereditary title is not always considered to bar succession to a service inam when the service continues to be performed.

(Twenty-six cases recorded.)

Illegitimate sons, Succession of.—The claims of an illegitimate son in one case was admitted and the inam continued to him as a life grant, and in another the continuance to him was ordered, subject to certain payments.

Inams held by virtue of existing sanads or grants.—These grants are called by various names all denoting the deed of gift to the original grantees; *sanads*, *purwannahs*, *sikka sanads* (i.e., Sanads issued under the Royal Signet) *Arzi Ruka* and *Dafter Ruka* grants. The two last are to be found in Tanjore. They are grants not supported by a separate deed of gift under the Rajah's seal, but which are claimed by virtue of a "Ruka" or note endorsed upon the back of the arzi or petition which the grantee in the first instance presented to the Rajah asking for the inam or by virtue of a similar "Ruka" addressed to the Dafter or Record Department in the Palace.

Sanad inams have been usually continued without limitation, but when doubtful or suspicious for life only.

Dafter Ruka inams granted in Tanjore previous to the year 1792 have been usually declared to be exempt from interference and have been continued without limitation.

(Thirty-two cases recorded.)

Inams without sanad.—Have recently been considered entitled to indulgence on account of long possession or prescription and generally continued without limitation if enjoyed in the same family for any length of time, and of alienated commonly continued to the heir of the deceased holder for life only. Succession to Bhadoursi inams without sanads through the female line is not recognized but possession of sanad has been held to validate such succession—(Government Order No. 290, dated 30th March 1850).

(One hundred and forty-four cases recorded.)

Irregular transmission of inams consists of.—I. Alienation from the family of the original grantee, first by purchase, secondly by gift and thirdly by mortgage.

Claims in these cases have been usually refused, or only partially allowed.—(See notice under each head.)

II. The transmission of inams through the female line.

This has in certain cases been deemed irregular. Twenty-eight examples of the kind are given. In some of them this policy is upheld, whilst in others the continuance of the inam has been continued with or without limitation.

Kattubadi inams.—In South Arcot these inams were ordered to be resumed on lapse without report unless peculiar circumstances arise to induce the Collector to recommend their continuance; and in North Arcot, the Government directed that they should be treated as life grants, all demand for service being at once discontinued.

(Orders of Government, 1st December 1806, 9th December 1851, No. 1227, and 15th May 1858, No. 632.)

Kavali inams.—These were mostly ordered to be resumed about 1848 and the lands incorporated with Government lands, pensions being granted to the families of the Kavali-gars, to cease as lapses occurred.

(Honourable Court's Despatch, No. 71, dated 22nd September 1848.)

(Two examples are given.)

Matams, inams to.—When the endowments granted to these institutions are misapplied, it is open to Government to order their resumption or for the Board to pass a decision under Regulation VII of 1817. The grants are never interfered with so long as the institutions are kept up.

Mortgage.—The claims of mortgagees to succession to inams are not recognized. In two cases however the inams were continued to the mortgagees till the debts were liquidated.

(Nine examples recorded.)

Mothers, Succession of.—The claims of mothers to succession have generally been admitted, but the inams have been continued only for life.

(Eleven cases recorded.)

Mother-in-law, Succession of.—Do. do. do. do.

(One case cited.)

Possession, Long.—Inams have been continued in some cases solely on the ground of long possession without discussion of other merits.

Possession, Intermediate, by one not entitled to succeed.—In cases in which inams have been temporarily transferred to individuals who are not the legal heirs or holders, as for instance, when assigned to a relation for maintenance or permanently transferred or alienated to a friend or relation, it has been usual to allow the inam to revert to the transferer or donor, or in other words the legal holder.

(Nine cases recorded.)

Purchase, Alienation or transfer by.—In the majority of the cases recorded, purchasers or their heirs have been allowed to hold the land tax-free without limitation occasionally for life only when the purchase was more recent. In one case an inam was continued even to an adopted son of the deceased, who had purchased it after two alienations from the original grantee, and in another case an inam alienated by gift prior to 1802 and afterwards purchased from the donor was continued to the son of a second purchaser on his death in 1843.

Purchasers subsequent to the rules of 1848 have not been recognized and the inams have been resumed.

Inams purchased 30 or 40 years back have been sometimes resumed on the ground that the purchaser had been re-imbursed for his outlay.

In other cases inams have been continued to widows of purchasers on the ground that valuable consideration had been given.

Good circumstances of heirs of deceased purchasers have occasionally been held sufficient cause for resuming the inam.

(Seventy examples recorded.)

Rajghandhu.—Inams were certain grants to the relations, etc., of poligars in North Arcot. Those who were not really relations were allowed to continue in possession of the grant during their lives; while the allowances to relations were continued to them, and an examination into the state of their families was to be made on the lapse of each, and orders passed as to the renewal or cessation of the grant.

Service inams.—I. Inams granted by former Governments for the performance of certain services for the benefit, 1st of religion, 2ndly of education and 3rdly of Public works of general utility. These inams have always been continued so long as the purposes for which they were granted are fulfilled and the service continues to be performed.

Village service inams have been held to be indivisible and Government have recorded their opinion that when division has taken place—the evil should be corrected.

(Sixty examples recorded.)

II. Inams granted by former Governments as official emoluments to their Revenue or other officers—and which, though the services for which they were granted have not been rendered or required by the British Government, have been wholly or in part continued as subsistence grants to the families of the old officials.

These inams are *de-jure* resumable when the offices to which they were attached are abolished. Resumption, under the orders of the Court of Directors, was to be had recourse to whenever it could be done without causing hardship to individuals.

Sister, Succession of.—In the two cases recorded, a continuance of the inam was ordered to the sister for life.

Sister-in-law, Succession of.—The inams were continued to the sisters-in-law in the seven cases recorded.

Sister's son, Succession of.—Succession of sister's son was declared inadmissible.

(Two cases recorded.)

Tranquebar inams.—Claims to these inams have been recognized and continuance ordered without limitation.

Step-son, Succession of.—An inam was continued to a step-son in one special case.

Substitution of other lands for inams taken up for public purposes.—The title to succession to such substituted lands is of course governed by the same rules as that to the original inams would have been. Inquiry is to be made into a holder's title when substitution takes place, as the granting of other land is looked upon as a recognition and confirmation of a title which very probably does not exist at all.

Widow, Succession of.—In the majority of the cases recorded the inams have been continued to the widows for life and rarely without limitation.

(Eighty-one cases recorded.)

Zamindars, Grants by.—Vide I. Inams or grants with sanads.

II. Grants made after the permanent settlement.

III. Inams without sanads.

IV. If alienated by purchase, etc., vide *purchase*, etc., according as the case for which a precedent is sought comes under one or other of those heads.

In regard to grants made by zamindars after the permanent settlement the Government have directed that Section XII, Regulation XXII of 1802, prohibiting alienations by zamindars, should be rigidly enforced in future. Whatever diversity of practice may have formerly existed (the decisions being various with reference to these alienations), it has been the policy of Government latterly, steadily to discountenance them. Though in the majority of cases resumption was ordered, yet long and uninterrupted possession has sometimes been made the ground of continuance.

APPENDIX H.

Forms of Title-deeds.

LIST OF TITLE-DEEDS.

1. For tax-free hereditary personal inams where option is given.
2. For jodi do. do. do.
3. For tax-free inams for one or more lives, in other respects as above.
4. For jodi do. do. do.
5. For tax-free or jodi inams which are alienated from the original family, and where no option is allowed as regards the payment of quit-rent. The sentence in italics will be retained or struck out according to the circumstances.
6. For inams held for the support of religious and charitable institutions, buildings, etc., or service therein, where quit-rent is already charged.
7. For inams held for the support of religious or charitable institutions, etc., which are tax-free.
8. For inams held for services in the Revenue or Police Departments now discontinued.

Title-deeds for village service inams, or for other inams enjoyed in remuneration for services still rendered but are unnecessary.

No. 1.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO SYDAPURAM ARNAGIRI MOODELLIAR.

For tax-free hereditary personal inams where option is given.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a personal inam situated in the village of *Narsapur*, in the taluk of *Mogaltur*, *Rajahmundry* district, claimed to be of 5 (five) acres of dry and 4 (four) acres of wet land.

2. This inam is tax-free and hereditary; but it is not otherwise transferable; and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs, it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of 5 (five) rupees, your inam tenure will be converted into a permanent freehold; in which case, the land will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above mentioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas, you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed—your inam is hereby confirmed to you as freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., rupees 5 (five).

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 4 (four) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of *Rajahmundry* the sum of Rupees 100 (one hundred) in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold—that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Dated



No. 2.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO MOOTTOOPOLLUM RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR.

For a jodi paying hereditary inam where option is given.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *Kairathi* inam situated in the village of *Ponnary*, taluk of *Nayer*, district of *Chingleput*, claimed to be of acres 4.30 of dry land, and acres 3.8 of wet land.

2. This inam is subject to a jodi or quit-rent of Rs. 3 per annum, and is hereditary but it is not otherwise transferable; and in the event of the failure of lineal heirs it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rs. 5 (five) inclusive of the jodi already charged on the land as above stated, your inam tenure will be converted into a permanent freehold; in which case the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above mentioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Dated





Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, your inam is hereby confirmed to you as freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rs. 5 (five).

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 4 (four) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Chingleput the sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



No. 3.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO CHINNACAVANAM THAMOTHA PILLAY.

For a tax-free inam for one or more lives where option is given.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a personal inam situated in the village of *Cauverypaukam*, taluk of *Seruvaukam*, district of *North Arcot*, claimed to be acres 4 3 of dry land, and acres 2 5 of wet land.

2. This inam is tax-free, and confirmed for two lives only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above mentioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rs. 5 (five), your inam tenure will be converted into a permanent *freehold*; in which case the land will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, your inam is hereby confirmed to you as freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rs. 5 (five).

Dated

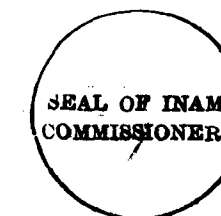
G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 4 (four) of this deed and have paid into the Government Treasury of North Arcot the sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold. That is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



No. 4.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO PARIVAKAM RAGHAVOOLU NAIDU.

For a jodi paying inam for one or more lives where option is given.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *personal* inam situated in the village of *Caroongooly*, taluk of *Theroopoor*, district of *Salem*, claimed to be of acres 5.7 of dry land, and acres 4.2 of wet land.

2. This inam is subject to a jodi or quit-rent of Rs. 4 (four), per annum, and is confirmed for two lives only, but it is not otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above mentioned it will lapse to the State.

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rs. 6 (six), inclusive of the jodi already charged on the land as above stated, your inam tenure will be converted into freehold; in which case the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold, on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, your inam is hereby confirmed to you as freehold in perpetuity subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rs 6 (six).

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

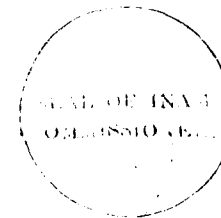


GOVERNMENT
SEAL

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 4 (four) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Salem Rs. 120 (one hundred and twenty) in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Dated



No. 5.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO DHARMAPURI RAMASAWMY PILLAY.

For a tax-free or jodi inam alienated from the original family and where no option is allowed as regards the payment of quit-rent.

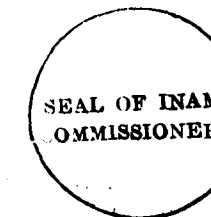
1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *personal* inam situated in the village of *Velloday*, taluk of *Periapollium*, district of *Trichinopoly*, claimed to be of acres 4.23 of dry land, and acres 2.5 of wet land.

2. This inam being an alienation from the original family will be subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent of Rs. 7 (seven), (inclusive of the amount already charged thereon) which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation of the claims of Government arising from your defective title. The inam is confirmed to you in freehold. In other words the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.





Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Trichinopoly the sum of Rs. 140 (one hundred and forty) in permanent redemption of the quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to perpetuity as an absolute freehold—that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



No. 6.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO COVOOR RAGAVA CHARLOO, MANAGER FOR THE TIME BEING OF THEROOVAYERPADY PAGODA.

For an inam held for the support of a religious or charitable institution where quit-rent is charged.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *devadayam*, or *pagoda inam*, situated in the village of *Theroovayerpady* in the taluk of *Conjeeveram*, in the district of *Coimbatore*, claimed to be of acres 7.31 of dry land and acres 4.2 of wet land, held for the support of the pagoda called *Streekrishna Swamy* in that village.

2. This inam is confirmed to you and your successors, subject to the existing quit-rent of Rs. 5 (five) per annum, to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

3. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 (twenty) years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated

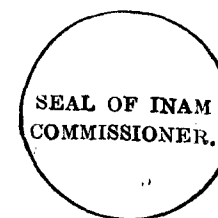
G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Coimbatore the sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold—that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



No. 7.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO COTOOR RAMALINGAM PILLAY, MANAGER FOR THE TIME BEING OF CARUNGULI PAGODA.

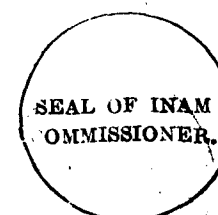
For an inam held for the support of a religious or charitable institution tax-free.

1. On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to a *devadayam* or *pagoda inam* situated in the village of *Krishnavaram*, in the taluk of *Caroongooli*, in the district of *Tanjore*, claimed to be of acres 4.23 of dry land and acres 3.7 of wet land, and held for the support of the pagoda called *Ishwara Swami* in that village.

2. This inam is confirmed to you and your successors tax-free; to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

Dated

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.



TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO DHARMAPURI RAMASAWMY PILLAY.
For an inam held for service in the Revenue or Police Department now discontinued.

2. This inam being held for the payment of an annual quit-rent of Rs. 7 (seven), (*inclusive of the amount already charged thereon*) which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation both of the service thus discontinued and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the inam. The inam is now confirmed to you in freehold. In other words the land will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

SEAL OF INAM
COMMISSIONER.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in Clause 3 (three) of this deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Trichinopoly the sum of Rs. 140 (one hundred and forty) in permanent redemption of the quit-rent chargeable on the land, your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

G. N. TAYLOR,

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

SEAL OF INAM
COMMISSIONER.

APPENDIX K.

FORM OF REGISTER of inams in the village of

No.

in the taluk of
in the district of

Description, tenure, and documents in support of the Inam.

[illegible]

6th July, 1859.

Name and relationship of original grantee and of subsequent and present holders. —Length of possession.											
Particulars regarding present owner.											
If the nam has been su divided the name, etc., of each sharer should be entered in these columns.											
Name entered in the survey, or in any subsequent accounts, or in the relation of persons so entered to original grantee.											
Name and age.											
Place of residence.											
Relation to original grantee or subsequent holder.											
Surviving heirs of the present incumbent.											
If unconnected with the original holders, please show how obtained in what year.											
Remarks.											
Decision of the Nam Commissioner or his Assistant.											

Descriptive, & narrative, and documentary support of the claim.	Written instruments in support of the claim.	Name of original grantee.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.			Krishnama Chetty, son of the original grantee.	R-gava Chetty, grandson to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1806.	Gopala Chetty, aged about 30.	Manamad in the village of Chingaleput.	Grandson the party in the 4th column.	Undivided brother, Charsima Chetty, Banama Chetty, wife, Lutchma-mail.		The nam being of an older date, than 50 years, is recommended to be confirmed to the choultry permanently so long as it is efficiently maintained, subject to the present Jodi of Rs. 6-9-6.	Confirmed accordingly. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. Dated
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government.	G. N. TAYLOR, Nam Commissioner. Title confirmed accordingly, subject to the annual payment of 5 Rs. (Signed) Assistant Commissioner. The namlar agrees to redeem the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs., by the payment once for all of 100 Rs. This sum he accordingly paid. The nam is accordingly confirmed to the Choultry, and his nam has been confirmed to him as an absolute fee-hold in perpetuity, under the seal of the Government. (Signed)

Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Original grant by the Government to the original grantee, from 1783 to 1806, of the Tar-m Accounts of 1783.	Gopala Chetty.	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Permanent settlement account of 1802, but the entire was granted for the support of the Choultry herin described.	Ramaputty ..			Ramaputty ..	Soobha Chetty, to the original grantee, in the survey account of 1810.	Soobha Chetty, aged about 20.	Agaram in the above Taluk.	Not related to original grantee or subsequent holder.	Not married, Divided, but the son, Rama Chetty, is the incumbent.	The nam was purchased by the Choultry, in 1845, from the father of Soobha Chetty, from the party whose name is entered in the 15th column in the year 1850. Documents in support of the sale are produced.	Upon the death of Soobha Chetty in 1845, this nam was ordered on the 10th of March 1846, to be continued to Soobha Chetty, subject to report on his death. The nam being of older date than the present incumbent, thought a strain to the annual quit-rent of 5 Rs.,	

Minute by the Honourable W. Elliot, dated 27th July 1859.

1. I have given my most careful attention to the rules drawn up by the Commissioner for the settlement of inams.

2. I desire to make some observations on a few of the Sections, in which I am unable to concur, particularly on those embraced in rules V and XXI.

3. Clauses 3 to 5 of the rule V define the conditions under which an inamdar may commute his maniyam for a freehold tenure.

4. They embrace two considerations. First, the circumstances entitling an inamdar to consideration with reference to the existence or otherwise of heirs. Second, the value attached to these circumstances in their several degrees.

5. Now as regards the first consideration, the distinctions drawn by the Commissioner are founded entirely on our own ideas of succession and are wholly opposed to those of our Hindu fellow subjects.

6. A Hindu can never be said to be without the prospect of an heir so long as he retains the power to adopt. An adopted son is to all intents and purposes as much a son as the issue of his own loins. So strongly is this principle recognized in Hindu law that a son begotten after the rite of adoption has been completed in favour of another, yields precedence to his adopted brother in regard to rank, inheritance and every other incident of sonship.

7. The exercise of this right has never been questioned. It was fully recognized by the old inam rules.

8. The distinction therefore which is drawn between clauses 3 and 4 is incorrect. It has no existence in fact and cannot be maintained with any show of justice to the feelings and rights of those most nearly concerned.

9. Even in the case of clause 5, a childless widow has full right to adopt, if the power of doing so has been delegated to her by her husband before his death.

10. I am of opinion, therefore, that all these degrees of distinction should merge into one and that the case of holders of inam absolutely destitute of heirs—a very rare contingency, needs no separate provision, but that in all such cases the grant may fairly and properly be allowed to lapse.

11. Under this view the consideration of the value attaching to the probabilities of succession merges in like manner into a single category, for which it would be necessary to provide but a single rate of commutation.

12. But I pointed out in my Minute of the 16th ultimo that there was a class of grants to which I considered an especial degree of consideration to be due.

13. I allude to inams held under Padshahi or Royal grants.

14. These are not numerous in comparison with the great bulk of the alienations. But such titles are far superior to all others and they are generally of old date.

15. If a reduction in the rate of commutation is to be allowed in any case, I consider that it should be in favour of these.

16. My honourable colleague, Mr. Morehead, I observe, has expressed a similar opinion in his Minute of the 8th ultimo.

17. I beg to propose therefore that the concession of a quit-rent of one-eighth in lieu of the present limitations on transfer be confined to such Padshahi grants and that the rate for all others be one-fourth. The right of adoption although not so essentially a principle of Muhammadan law has been very generally practised by the Mussalmans of India, and their numbers being small as compared with Hindus I would not make a distinction between them.

18. A quit-rent of one-eighth of the supposed assessment is little more than a nominal demand and one of one-fourth is so extremely light that the concession of a freehold title at such a price, leaves the balance of advantage greatly on the side of the landholder.

19. The circumstance of these commutations being made before the revision of the land-tax enhances the benefit to the inamdar.

20. In most districts the assessment can only be fixed at random. The want of data for this purpose has been the theme of revenue discussion for years. A survey to remedy the evil has just been inaugurated. But the proceedings of the Inam Commissioner cannot wait to take advantage of its labors. The Commissioner must decide on the value of the maniyam from existing data.

21. In the Northern Circars these have been proved again and again to be utterly worthless necessitating the adoption of a settlement by means of collective joint rents, as a temporary expedient. The same uncertainty exists in all other districts to a greater or less extent.

22. This absence of correct data and the want of trustworthy registers of the extent and value of land have given free scope to local influence. The burden of the assessment has been transferred from the best to the worst lands, from the substantial to the poor ryots. The blemish of the land-tax is not its excess as a whole, but the inequality of its distribution. Even in the Ceded districts, which have been carefully surveyed, lands originally placed in the higher classes, have been surreptitiously transferred to inferior *tarams*.*

23. It is from such lightly assessed superior lands that grants of inams have commonly been made especially those of a personal nature, such as Brahmadaia, Dharmadaia, etc. Conferred generally on men unaccustomed to secular pursuits, the land remains in the occupancy of the ryot, on the easiest conditions. So well is this understood, that the fact has been used as an argument for maintaining the heavy demand on Khalisah lands which the ryot was able to pay only by means of easy assessed inamati cultivation. In the Ceded districts, Sir T. Munro made it a condition that cultivators of inam should always be required to take up Government land also, and where this could not be done, they were assessed with a light tax or *inamati patn*.

24. These are some of the difficulties which will meet the Inam Commissioner in ascertaining the true assessment of maniyam land. A quit-rent of one-eighth of that assessment at 20 years' purchase is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and one of $\frac{1}{4}$ on the same terms, is equal to 5 years' purchase. But if owing to want of information such as I have described, and to the liability of being misled by trusting to past payments as a guide, the Inam Commissioners should, as I believe they often will, set down the estimated assessment at considerably less than a fair landlord's rent, the inamdar will be able to purchase a freehold title at considerably less than even the easy terms proposed by Mr. Taylor.

25. For these reasons I think that the quit-rent should not, as a general rule, be taken at less than one-fourth of the estimated assessment, and that in cases of recent, and otherwise defective titles, it might with much fairness be raised still higher. An exception in favour of Padshahi grants will be of limited application and is a just concession to the superior value of such titles.

26. The subject embraced by rule XXI is of the highest importance and cannot, I think, be dismissed with the perfunctory notice it has received from the Commissioner.

27. The service lands to which it refers are of a very different character from the personal grants.

28. The one represents the pensions and endowments of the State, the others are simply a revenue and police charge.

29. In dealing with the latter therefore, we are dealing with an important element of the public expenditure, and it behoves us to consider whether we are at liberty to dispose of any portion of them whatever, to purposes other than those for which they are enjoyed.

30. In the first place I would observe that in no one district (I believe) do the total alienations for service amount to a fair remuneration for the services rendered.

* I make this statement on the authority of Mr. Bayley, who when engaged in the Survey of Kurnool, investigated the settlement of several neighbouring villages in Bellary, and found the result above stated.

31. The distribution is most unequal. Some officers hold too much, some too little, some nothing. But the average of the whole, falls far short of a fair wage for the services of each individual.

32. In the next place every holder of service land perfectly understands the conditions of the tenure. However much the glebe may have been divided and subdivided, all or any portion of it is liable to assumption and is often temporarily assumed by the Collector to pay the working incumbent, sometimes not even a member or in any way connected with the inamdar's family. When the exigency has passed the share reverts to the inamdar.

33. In the third place it must be remembered that the reform of these village establishments is one of the most important among many pressing subjects demanding the attention of the Government for the better administration of the country.

34. The measure has again and again been brought under consideration during the last 50 years. In some districts partial adjustments have been made. In others plans have been submitted, discussed and laid aside.* In none has a complete and satisfactory arrangement been concluded.

* I will instance Sir H. Montgomery's report on the karnams of Rajahmundry in 1843 and my own report on service inams of the N. Circars generally in 1854.

35. A principal feature in all these schemes is that of utilising the whole of the existing emoluments, notwithstanding which a considerable additional outlay † is required to attain any thing like a fair measure of compensation for the services rendered.

† See Mr. Robinson's report on the Police of North Arcot of the current month.

36. The scales of remuneration at which the allowances have hitherto been calculated were drawn up with reference to the then state of the country. Such estimates are no longer applicable to the changed circumstances of the times. I will instance the pay assigned to talaiyaris in the report of the Commissioner of Police on North Arcot, just received. He proposes to allot $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees a month to this useful class of men. This has always hitherto been considered sufficient for a village watchman. But the wages of an ordinary laborer have now risen to two annas a day, double what they were before the establishment of the Department of Public Works and the construction of Railways. And I would ask how long the State is likely to retain the services of a man at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees when the lowest rate of wage in the labor market is $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees?

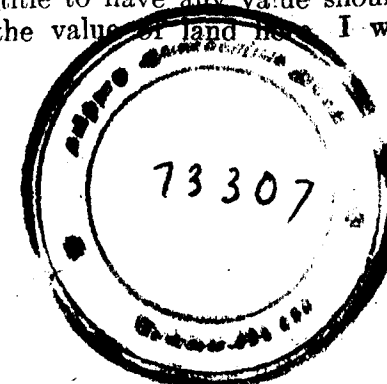
37. The obstacle to the prosecution of these very necessary and important reforms has been the additional expense. Without such reform there can be no good administration, and the time when such matters could be staved off to a more convenient season has gone by. The improvement of the village offices must receive more liberal consideration than it has yet had, and the demand on the public treasury will be greater now than it has ever been reckoned before.

38. I submit therefore that the hasty and off-hand manner of dealing with such interests proposed in rule XXI is altogether inexpedient and will be productive of serious embarrassment hereafter.

39. I am of opinion that service maniyams should be treated apart from the general subject of inams with due consideration to the rights of the public and to the finances of the State, and I would propose that the Commissioner should deal with them separately after enquiry into the wants and circumstances of each district and with reference to the efficient performance of the duties of the office.

40. I observe that the Bombay rules only deal with personal grants and reserve the consideration of service inams.

41. The Bombay rules also propose in the case of redemption of quit-rent to limit the period for which commutation is paid to 30 years when the sum will be liable to revision at the same time as the survey rates. This I consider to be objectionable because such grants of title to have any value should be final. But with reference to the ignorance of the value of land in the country I would suggest an



alteration of rule IX by the omission of the words "or at any future time." * And where parties do not at once embrace the terms offered by the Commissioner I would withdraw the option of commuting until opportunity has been allowed for arriving at a more exact knowledge of the value of the land.

(3)

Minute by the Honourable the President (Sir Charles Trevelyan), dated 30th July 1859.

1. After an attentive consideration of Mr. Elliot's observations, I cannot see that they call for any alteration of the proposed rules.
2. Mr. Elliot's remarks on the rates of quit-rent are chiefly based upon the supposition that at present adoption is fully permitted to inamdars. Mr. Taylor shows in the accompanying memorandum that this is not the case. I think that in proposing a quit-rent of one-eighth when there are heirs competent to continue the family; of one-fourth when there are heirs not ordinarily answering to this description, such as a wife without issue or a widowed daughter; and of one-half when the present incumbent is without heirs altogether, we have made as near an approximation to an equitable adjustment as can be done.
3. The distinction made between Padshahi and other grants involves no real difference. Titles which are proved to be valid, ought to be dealt with alike, whatever the nature of the proof may have been. It matters not whether it was long possession, or a valid grant from a delegated authority, or a Padshahi grant which led to the recognition of the title. A title cannot be more than valid.
4. In a subsequent part of his Minute, Mr. Elliot points out the difficulties with which the Inam Commissioner will have to contend in ascertaining the proper rate of assessment. These appear to me to be over-rated; but, admitting their existence, they constitute a powerful argument in favor of the moderate rate of one-eighth of the ordinary assessment when there is no reasonable probability of an early lapse, of one-fourth when a lapse may occur after one generation, and of one-half when it is likely soon to occur. In his Minute of the 16th June 1859, Mr. Elliot expressed his apprehension that the alternative of a quit-rent or of a fixed sum equivalent to a certain number of years' purchase of the quit-rent would neither be favorably received nor generally accepted. I submit that the lower the terms of enfranchisement the greater is the prospect of their being accepted.
5. As regards service inams, we propose to deal with them precisely as Mr. Elliot suggests, that is, "separately, after enquiring into the wants and circumstances of each district, and with reference to the efficient performance of the duties of the office." In other words, Mr. Taylor will ascertain, in reference to each village, in communication with the Commissioner of Mofussil Police, as regards Police, and with Mr. Pelly, who has been entrusted with the revision of the Revenue establishments, as regards revenue, how far the existing inam lands are required for either purpose. Where they are so required, they will be left as at present, and the inamdars will be held to the performance of the stipulated services; but where they are not wanted, either in whole or in part, a quit-rent equal to one-half the ordinary assessment will be demanded. I do not understand that it is proposed to apply inams of this class to the purpose of augmenting emoluments in any other villages than those to which they belong, or of any other offices than those to which they are attached. Native opinion would not endure such a mode of dealing with these inams. If this be admitted, the course proposed in my Minute and provided for in the rules, does all that can be done to utilize the inams, short of such alienation.
6. I hope I have sufficiently answered Mr. Elliot's objections, but if any thing is wanting, it is satisfactory to me to know that the terms of adjustment are so liberal, that, if mistakes have been made, they will not be on the side of individual hardship; and that the result will be a settlement of a great mass of property which cannot fail to improve our political and financial condition, by diffusing contentment and stimulating production.

* Mr. Taylor has since told me that this point had escaped his notice but will be provided for in the revised rules.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum by Mr. Taylor, dated 30th July 1859.

I regret that I should not have had the advantage of personally going over the proposed Inam Settlement Rules, with the Honourable Mr. Elliot, before he recorded the Minute, with the perusal of which I have now been favored; I might then have explained to him more fully and satisfactorily, than it was possible to do in the rules themselves, those points to which his observations are mainly directed. These are;

First, the rates of quit-rent to be charged as the equivalent value of the Government claim to reversion in each case, and

Secondly, the proposed method of dealing with service inams.

2. The first point depends almost entirely upon the existing rules regarding adoption in cases of succession to inams. If the claim of an adopted son to succeed to an inam had been recognised without restriction, lapses would scarcely ever have occurred,—the power to adopt would have been universally exercised in the absence of natural heirs, and as, under these circumstances, the reversionary claim of the Government would have been nearly alike in all cases, it would have been unnecessary, as remarked by Mr. Elliot, to make any distinction in the rates of quit-rent. But it will be found that the existing rules and practice are precisely what I have stated them to be: that is, that the recognition of adoption, as conferring the right to succession to an inam, depends upon the will of the Government, to whom the power of deciding these questions is reserved by Regulation IV of 1831, and is confined to the degrees of relationship therein specified.

3. The rules are contained in the Circular Order Books of the Board of Revenue, and the subject of adoption is fully noticed at page 37, Volume II in E.M.C. No. 2243, dated 18th September 1851 (No. 939, Revenue Department). These rules are based upon a notification which was issued in March 1846, the gist of which was that while Government reserved to itself the right in all cases of refusing to recognise the claims of an adopted son, it would invariably reject them, unless the fact and circumstances of the adoption were reported to the Collector of the district six months previously to the decease of the party making the adoption.

4. The decisions of Government on claims founded on adoption, have generally been in accordance with these rules, but exceptional cases have from time to time arisen, which have been decided either according to the circumstances, or, according to the particular views which obtained in the Council for the time being.

5. In the compilation from which the alphabetical abstract contained in the appendix to my report was framed, about 50 decisions of the Government on claims founded on adoption are recorded by Mr. Norman, with the date and number of the Government Order in each case. If this paper be referred to, it will be seen, that the right of the Government to interfere in every case, and to scrutinise the claim to succession to an inam on the score of adoption, has been upheld. In some cases the inam has been resumed; in others it has been continued to the adopted son for life only; claimants within the prescribed degree of relationship have been continued in possession, and cases have occurred in which claimants, though not entitled under the rules, have been allowed to retain the inams without limitation.

6. Adoption by a widow is disallowed by Law, except upon the clearest, incontestible authority of the deceased

husband, and it has usually been recognised, in the case of succession to inams, to the extent of allowing the adopted son to succeed to an inam for his life. Ten cases are recorded by Mr. Norman.*

7. It will be seen by what is said above, that although the exercise of the right of adoption may never have been questioned by Government, adoption has not been recognised as necessarily conferring a title to succeed to an inam under the existing rules.

8. Section V of the proposed rules for the future settlement of inams, simply declares the existing conditions of the inamdars' tenure as they have been interpreted by the Government: it prescribes no limitation of the Hindu Law of succession. The restrictions imposed by the present rules and practice in regard to adoption, alienation, and succession are clearly set forth in order that the benefit of the proposed alternative may be better understood.

9. The provisions of Hindu Law in regard to adoption, though practically ignored as conferring a claim to succession to an inam, have nevertheless been respected by the Government to a certain extent. For example, when the adoption is valid in point of law, the adopted son is usually recognised as the legal heir to shrotriems and similar grants conferred for a number of lives, and it has been my endeavour, throughout the proposed rules, to guard against any infraction of the principles of Hindu Law, and to avoid introducing any provisions which are opposed to the social habits, feelings, and rights of the people. The clauses composing Section V of the rules, were most carefully considered in communication with my Special Assistant, and I have the opinion of many intelligent natives, not associated with me in the Commission, as well as of all my Deputy Collectors, that the principle involved in the arrangement is in consonance with native feeling, and that the justice of the distinctions in the rates of quit-rent, will be universally admitted.

10. But even according to Hindu Law, the Honourable Mr. Elliot, will find on reference to Strange's Manual, which is compiled, I believe, from the best authorities, that an adopted son's rights are not so perfect as he supposes them to be, and are materially interfered with by the subsequent birth of a natural son. In Section 122, page 22, it is declared that "on a son being born naturally to a man after he may have taken one in adoption, the adopted son receives but a fourth share; that is, a fourth of what forms the share of the son begotten. The property is divided into five parts, of which the adopted son gets one, and the after born son, four."

This view is also supported by the answer of the Pundits of the Sudr Adawlut to a question put to them on the same subject. This answer is to be found in a note at page 562, of Volume I, of Board's C.O.

11. It is true, nevertheless, that a bhattachavritti inam in Bellary was continued by an order of Government, dated 12th June 1848, to an adopted son, and the natural sons of the adopter born subsequently to the adoption, apparently by a second wife, were directed to look to him for support. This was in direct opposition to Hindu Law, and is only another instance of the truth of the remark recorded by Government in Extract Minutes Consultation, 18th September 1851, that "the decisions hitherto arrived at have not been based on any fixed principle."

12. The Honourable Mr. Elliot proposes to make a distinction between Padshahi and other grants. I believe there will be found to be very few if any, properly called Padshahi grants emanating from the Royal family of Delhi; but as in almost all cases, the validity of an inam will depend upon length of possession, I do not clearly see how any distinction could be made. Perhaps Mr. Elliot means that inams held on grants prior to the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802, and then in possession of the grantee's family, which are now continued to the holders as a matter of course, should be treated with more consideration than other inams; but as the principle of recognising 50 years' possession to be a good title to an inam, was laid down for my guidance, I had no choice but to place all inams of 50 years standing in the same category, making a distinction only in favor of hereditary inamdars, as regards the option to enfranchise.

13. Some of the inams in Tanjore and probably also in other districts, granted by the Rajahs of the country, and styled Sarvamaniyams, are stated to be held already on freehold tenure, with the power of alienation by adoption, transfer, or otherwise. Whenever this is found to be the case, the actual tenure will of course be respected and the inam confirmed to the holder according to the express terms of the grant.

14. I have not overlooked the difficulty of fixing the quit-rent, which is next noticed by Mr. Elliot. This difficulty will not be materially felt I think in districts

where the lands are classified and assessed: but in the Northern Circars it may be found necessary to fix a general rate as provided in Section VIII of the rules.

15. With respect to the proportion of one-eighth being too low, as compared with the rate proposed for Bombay it should be remarked that the assessment in that Presidency has been reduced to so low a point, that the average per acre is probably not more than one-half of the average assessment in this Presidency. If this be the case, the quit-rent proposed to be charged to the inamdars in the two Presidencies will be of equal amount per acre.

16. In regard to the second point chiefly noticed by Mr. Elliot, namely, the proposed treatment of village service inams, I beg to say that I have not been unmindful of the very great importance of the subject. I stated in my report, paragraph 36, that the revision of this class of inams will require the greatest care: and though rule XXI to which Mr. Elliot takes exception merely enunciates the general principle which I would propose to apply to these inams, I stated that their treatment in the several districts must depend upon local circumstances which would have to be carefully considered in communication with the proper authorities. I have provided (paragraph 3 of the instructions to the Deputy Collectors) for the preparation of a separate register of these service inams, and though I certainly contemplated including them in the new settlement, I proposed to deal with them separately and precisely in the manner suggested by Mr. Elliot in the last page but one of his Minute.

Rule XXI provides for the treatment of inams of this class in conformity with the principles of the Honourable the Governor's Minute. It is proposed to utilise the inams to the full extent, and when they are found to be excessive, not to resume the excess, nor to appropriate it to meet deficiencies in any other village than that to which the inam belongs, or to transfer it to any other office than that to which it is attached, but to enfranchise this portion of the inam by charging a quit-rent in commutation of the claims of the Government, and thus confirming it to the owner on freehold tenure. This quit-rent may fairly be devoted to aid the general fund for Village Police or Revenue Service, but any other mode of dealing with these inams most of which have been held for generations in the same family, would, in my opinion, be regarded with universal disfavor and alarm.

With reference to the closing paragraph of Mr. Elliot's Minute I would only say that, as the annual value of the land must be ascertained before the quit-rent is fixed, the purchase money of the quit-rent may be paid at the option of the holder either now or at any future time. The number of years' purchase of the quit-rent will not alter, though its rates may, if not accepted at once.

(4)

Minute by the Honourable W. Elliot, dated 4th August 1859.

1. I have carefully considered Mr. Taylor's remarks on my Minute of the 27th ultimo, and I feel called upon to notice those points in which he impugns the correctness of my statements.

2. Mr. Taylor states that the Government being vested with full power under Regulation IV of 1831, has reserved to itself the right of refusing to recognize adoptions in all cases and that it has limited the permission to do so to the degrees of relationship specified in the C.O. quoted, that is to undivided nephews and cousins.

3. This would ignore the power of adoption altogether because such relations are heirs of right and would succeed whether adopted or not.

4. The C.O. of the Board of Revenue referred to is that of 29th September 1851.

5. It will be found to be a mere re-affirmation of the previous C.O. of 16th July 1846, which directed attention more pointedly to the notification on the subject of adoption, dated 16th March 1846.

6. The preamble of that notification unmistakably explains its object; viz.,

"In order to prevent adoptions by parties at the point of death, for the sole purpose of barring the rights of Government to escheats, as well as to defeat fraudulent attempts to impose on Government as an adopted son a person not possessing that character"—therefore it was declared that while Government reserved to itself the right of refusing to recognise adoptions, "in all cases, it would without fail reject them unless they had been registered in the Collector's office at least six months before the death of the party adopting."

7. The subsequent C.O. quoted by Mr. Taylor restricts local officers from admitting adoptions without reference except in the case of cousins or nephews, but does not impugn the validity of those in more distant degrees. Adoptions are allowed by the same C.O. without restriction in the case of all inams held on grant prior to Regulation XXXI of 1802. In the case of all others "the Governor in Council would not consider himself warranted in allowing inam lands to be transmitted freely by adoption so as to pass into a family unconnected or remotely connected with that of the previous holder."

8. To the C.O. of July 1846 are appended examples of the liberality with which the Government had treated such cases when referred for decision, which confirm under orders from the Court of Directors the succession of an adopted son to the prejudice of his uncle; of a uterine brother to a person who had been adopted into a different family; of a son-in-law; of an adopted son to succeed to the estate of his natural father.

9. These cases display a latitude of consideration altogether uncalled for. They are promulgated in a well-considered order published for information and guidance, and must be taken for a better exponent of the views of the local and Home Governments on the subject, than the casual decisions in isolated cases referred to by Mr. Taylor which were selected by Mr. Norman under an order to which I was a party, not to serve as precedents but to shew the irregularity of past orders, with a view of laying down an authoritative manual for future guidance.

10. In fact it was only in cases of illegal and suspicious adoptions that interference was deemed necessary. See C.O., Vol. I, pages 452, 458, 462, 485.

11. As to my statement of the superior rights of an adopted over a subsequently born son which was merely given as an illustration, I spoke from instances within my own knowledge in a part of the country with which I am best acquainted. I am aware the practice varies but it would be easy to quote as many texts for the one rule as the other.

12. We have inaugurated a scheme for the settlement of a difficult question in a spirit of liberal concession.

13. The Inam Commissioner puts aside all considerations of degree in the value of titles, and looking at the subject from an Anglo-Saxon point of view graduates the terms of commutation with reference to European ideas of hereditary succession.

14. I prefer to make a distinction in favour of those titles * which have hitherto been recognized by law and by public

* In using the term Padshahi grants, I include all titles recognized as valid and unimpeachable by Reg. XXXI of 1802.

opinion as superior to all others; and in deference to Hindu Law and Hindu modes of thinking, I would grant equal facilities for the transmission of the estate through an adopted as through a lineal heir.

15. In the former case I would fix the rate of commutation at one-third the estimated assessment. In all others at one-eighth and where a lapse is inevitable as in clause 5 of the rule I would leave it to fall in.

16. But should distinctions of title not be recognized I would keep the rate of commutation at one-fourth in all cases as being liberal in itself, far below the value of the privilege conceded and fairer as regard the public interests, which are not lightly involved in the permanent alienation of lands equal to one-fourth of the whole arable area of the country.

17. With regard to rule XXI, I fear I have not made myself clearly understood.

18. What I meant by dealing separately with them was that the settlement of service manyams should be treated as a matter wholly distinct and on different principles from personal and charitable grants.

19. The Commissioner proposes to deal with the subjects as regards existing inams alone.

20. I contemplated a thorough reform of the institutions themselves.

21. In my opinion the service lands cannot be considered apart from the general incidents of the service. The inams constitute the fund from which that service is provided and are liable to their fullest extent for the efficiency of that service.

22. The office of headman, karnam, taliyari, vetti, involve the performance of services on which the whole frame work of Indian society turns. In some places they are over-paid, in some under-paid, in others they have no remuneration at all or that of the most insufficient description.

23. The adjustment of these inequalities so as to place the officers on a right footing has long been felt to be a matter of the greatest importance. Financial considerations have deferred its consideration from time to time but it still ranks as among the most pressing of the reforms required to ensure the efficiency of our administration.

24. The Inam Commissioner is well qualified to accomplish the settlement of this important matter.

25. But it cannot be done piecemeal nor on principles which will indefinitely postpone, if it does not more seriously impede the full and effective settlement of the question.

26. The first point is to provide for the due performance of the duties of the several offices, in every village, as regards the persons, the next to provide them with adequate remuneration.

27. We have no authority to do this *proprio motu*, for it involves financial considerations requiring the confirmation of the Government of India.

28. Until the whole subject has been laid before those who are responsible for the Imperial Finances we are not at liberty to alienate irretrievably any portion of the funds already appropriated on conditions of service.

29. It may be a question how far the official emoluments of one village are liable for the service as a whole. But looking to the practice and to the principle on which these emoluments are now held, I consider it to be matter of the gravest consideration for decision only after full examination of all the circumstances, and that it would be inexcusable to jump to a hasty conclusion on it.

30. The subject has long and fully engaged my thoughts and attention, and I submitted the draft of an Act for effecting this very object when Commissioner in the Northern Circars.

31. In my view, the basis of such a settlement should be the reversion of all divisions and subdivisions of service lands and emoluments to the individual selected for the performance of the service at the death of the present holders, the continuance of an ample provision for the maintenance of the office and the employment of the surplus to supplement deficiencies elsewhere. After all this, a considerable sum will remain to be made up from the public treasury.

32. In some districts partial reforms have been effected. In South Arcot and some other Collectorates, I believe, the lands and emolument of the karnams were resumed absolutely and a salary in money attached to the office which has since been held during good behaviour without reference to hereditary claims.

33. In like manner the service lands and emoluments of all district officers as *desais*, *natamkars*, *despandis*, *mujamdars*, have been resumed because their services were no longer required. The final orders on this subject have been passed within the last two years.

34. I regret that I am unable to concede the objections urged in my previous minute to the Commissioner's draft of rules. I do not desire to press my own views on the subject of personal and charitable grants. But I consider the treatment of service inams to be of such vast importance with regard to the future administration and financial interests of the country that I feel constrained to record my decided protest against the proposed mode of dealing with them.

(5)

*Minute by the Honourable the President (Sir Charles Trevelyan)
dated 8th August 1859.*

All inams to which good titles have been established, whether by Padshahi grants, by grants from subordinate authorities, or by long possession, must, in equity, be dealt with alike.

2. I am ready to accept Mr. Elliot's statement in regard to adoption. No absolute right of adoption in reference to inams is recognized. The Government reserves to itself the power of admitting or refusing the claim of an adopted son to succeed to an inam; and declares that, "in all cases, it would, without fail, reject them, unless they had been registered in the Collector's office at least six months before the death of the party adopting." The rule prescribed by the Government of India, dated the 16th of May 1851, "That pensions granted hereditarily are to cease when the hereditary line fails, and are not to pass to adopted children,"

"was extended to grants in Land;" and
"Extract Minutes of Consultation 9th May 1848, paragraph 8, (27th July 1848)." "it was stated that The Right Honourable the Governor in Council would not consider himself warranted in allowing

"inam lands (except such as are held in grant of a period prior to that prescribed in Regulation XXXI of 1802, and which were in possession of the grantee's family at the passing of that enactment, and are consequently free from all further interference) to be transmitted freely by adoption, so as even to pass into a family unconnected, or remotely connected, with that of the previous holder, to the prejudice of the rights of Government."

3. Whether the rates of commutation proposed for the conversion of these inferior tenures into free-hold, are more or less than they ought to be, under all the circumstances of the case, is a matter of opinion; but so much is certain, that any advantage which the Government could obtain from any possible increase in the rates of commutation, is not to be compared with the benefits to be derived from the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question. The real gain will be the general contentment; the motive which a large and influential portion of the population, scattered through every part of the South of India, will have to stand by us; and the increased inducements to investment and production consequent upon the substitution of a secure, for an insecure, tenure, I however, entirely deny that the rates of commutation are too low. The payments to the Government under this arrangement are certain; the advantages which might accrue to the Government in the absence of that arrangement are uncertain; and it is well known how small a present payment is equivalent to distant contingent advantages. It is also well known how entirely the efforts which have been made, in this and other Presidencies, to realise the full pecuniary claims of the Government against this description of property, have failed. It will be seen from the memorandum on the practice of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's woods, etc., in the disposal of reversions, forfeitures, free-farms, and quit-rents in England and Ireland, a copy of which was annexed to my first Minute, that in classes of cases in which the rights of the Crown are even more certain than they are in regard to inams, enfranchisement is conceded on more favourable terms than those proposed in Mr. Taylor's rules.

4. I do not yield to Mr. Elliot in appreciation of the importance of the village institutions, of which I have had practical experience in one Presidency, and have had the subject before me since the commencement of my active life in reference

to whole of India. I agree with him that the existing inequalities should be adjusted, so as to place the offices on a right footing; and that "the basis of settlement should be the reversion of all divisions and subdivisions of service lands and emoluments to the individual selected for the performance of the service," and "the continuance of an ample provision for the maintenance of the office." The words omitted, "at the death of the present holders," are inconsistent with the opinion expressed in the following passage of Mr. Elliot's former Minute, with which I entirely concur. "In the first place every holder of service land perfectly understands the conditions of the tenure. However much the glebe may have been divided and sub-divided, all or any portion of it is liable to assumption and is constantly assumed by the Collector to pay the working incumbent, sometimes not even a member or in any way connected with the inamdar's family."

5. I also agree with Mr. Elliot that the settlement of service inams should be treated as a matter wholly distinct, and on different principles, from personal and charitable grants, and that the Inam Commissioner is well qualified to accomplish the settlement of this important matter.

6. Mr. Elliot observes that this Government has no authority to provide adequate remuneration for the village officers "proprio motu, for it involves financial considerations requiring the confirmation of the Government of India." He also says, "It may be a question how far the official emoluments of one village are liable for the services as a whole." Upon this I need only remark, that, if any additional grant is required, application will be made to the Government of India.

7. As this subject has been incessantly talked and written about for the last forty years, and some partial settlements have been made, it is time that it should be dealt with in a practical and systematic manner. There never could be a more favourable opportunity than the present. The necessary preliminary information has been obtained. An able Commissioner of Mofussil Police, with several carefully selected assistants, is employed in reorganising the village Police as part of the general Constabulary; and an experienced Member of the Board of Revenue is engaged in revising the village revenue establishments. These officers have been instructed to ascertain and report what emoluments are required for the village servants of every description; and the Inam Commissioner will make the standard fixed by them the basis of his settlement, and will enfranchise, on the terms laid down in rule XXI—that is, on a quit-rent equal to half of the ordinary assessment, or on payment of a gross sum equal to twenty years' purchase of that quit-rent—only that portion of the service inams which is declared to be in excess of the emoluments actually required. In perfecting these arrangements we shall, I hope, have the invaluable assistance of Mr. Elliot during the few remaining months of his term of office.

8. The difference of opinion between Mr. Elliot and me is so slight, if there be any at all, which I much doubt, and the objections to reopening the general question at this advanced stage of the undertaking, are so great, that I hope that, after the explanation I have furnished, the rules may be sanctioned by an unanimous decision of the Council.

(6)

Minute by the Honourable Sir Patrick Grant.

I entirely concur.

(7)

Minute by the Honourable W. A. Morehead, dated 8th August 1859.

Having since my return to Madras considered the rules laid down by the Inam Commissioner, and the Minutes that have been recorded in respect to them, I feel satisfied, that faithfully carried out, the adjustment of the inam question will be effected beneficially to all parties.

2. The rules in respect to adoption hitherto in operation are to be observed, and the settlement of the entire inams, is to be conducted exclusively with reference to the intentions of Government in granting such inams, grants in excess of present requirements only being dealt with under rule XXI. If I am correct in the above supposition, the rights of the ancient inamdars will be guarded, and in the instance of excess payments to service inamdars, the Government will obtain as much payment for such excess inams as can now be safely or fairly demanded.

Order—No. 1069, Revenue, dated 9th August 1859.

With his letter above recorded the Inam Commissioner lays before Government for approval the rules which he has drawn up for the purpose of giving practical effect to the general policy laid down in the President's Minute of the 13th May for the investigation and adjudication of inam titles; as well as a draft of instructions prepared for the guidance of his Assistants in their work, and forms of title-deeds to be given for the inams of the several classes.

2. The draft instructions have been already approved by an order of the 11th ultimo, No. 919. The rules and forms of title-deeds have now been carefully considered by the Governor in Council, and they also are now fully approved and confirmed.

3. The Honourable the Governor in Council takes this opportunity to record his sense of the clearness with which the Inam Commissioner has seized the general ideas set forth in the President's Minute, and the ability and sound judgment with which he has drawn up the detailed rules required for giving them practical effect.

4. In pursuance of the order of Government of 14th June 1859, No. 784, Mr. Taylor has selected a staff of able assistants from among the Deputy Collectors, and the Governor in Council fully trusts that with their aid he will be able to make rapid progress in the satisfactory settlement on a sound and permanent basis, of the large mass of landed property to which his proceedings relate.

5. These papers will be immediately transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for his information.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XIV

Despatch from the Government of Madras to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 39, Revenue, dated 9th August 1859.

With reference to our letters in this Department of the dates noted in the

- * Revenue Letter, 20th May 1859, No. 17.
- Do. 8th July 1859, No. 25.
- Do. 31st July 1859, No. 26.
- † Proceedings, 17th June 1859, Nos. 24-25, 68-69.
- Proceedings, 11th July 1859, Nos. 17-18.
- Proceedings, 15th July 1859, Nos. 3-4, 17-18.
- Proceedings, 18th July 1859, Nos. 28-29.
- Proceedings, 19th July 1859, Nos. 33-34.
- Proceedings, 26th July 1859, No. 41.
- Proceedings, 9th August 1859, No. 1069.

margin,* we have the honour to forward copies of the further † correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the inams of this Presidency. We solicit your attention in particular to the Inam Commissioner's letter of the 6th July 1859 and to the draft which accompanied it of "Rules" for the guidance of the officers to be employed in the adjudication of inams, as well as to the Minutes of the Members of Government and to the orders finally passed by us.

2. The "Rules" are a very important document inasmuch as they draw out in detail for practical application, the general principles set forth in our President's Minute of May 13th. They therefore received our very careful consideration, as you will perceive by the Minutes recorded; but finally they were fully approved and adopted. Mr. Taylor's letter submitting them explains their

scope and reasons, and to that paper we beg to refer you. The "Instructions" drawn up by Mr. Taylor for the guidance of his Assistants in the performance of their duty, were also approved by us as well suited to their object.

3. The Commissioner is to commence his operations in the Masulipatam and Rajahmundry districts. The staff of Assistants placed at his disposal consists of eight Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, whose duty it will be to receive and register claims and prepare them for adjudication, and two Special Assistants, also uncovenanted officers, to aid him in the work of deciding on claims. The former will be dispersed over the districts in which he is at work, each having a taluk or other division; the Special Assistants will usually be with the Commissioner. It will probably be shortly found convenient to augment the number of Deputy Collectors under Mr. Taylor's orders, in order that the work may advance more rapidly.

4. We shall continue to keep you informed of our proceedings in connection with this important subject, and of the progress of Mr. Taylor's operations.

XV

G.O. No. 1453, Revenue, dated 27th October 1859.

Read—the following papers:—

(1)

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, the 9th September 1859, No. 11-Rev.

I have received the letters dated the 8th July (No. 25) and 13th July (No. 26) last, transmitting the minutes recorded by Mr. Morehead and Mr. Walter Elliot in reference to the plan proposed in your Excellency's minute of the 13th May last for dealing with claims to inams in the Madras Presidency.

2. I have also received a printed copy (without any covering letter) of the report of Mr. Taylor, the Inam Commissioner, forwarding to your Government the rules under which he proposes to conduct the adjudication and settlement of claims to hold lands rent-free or on favourable terms under your Presidency.

3. Your Excellency is aware that the Government of Bombay has matured a scheme for the summary settlement of claims to inams under that Presidency which differs widely from the plan laid down in your minute. That scheme together with your own, is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and they do not propose to issue any definite orders on the subject until they shall have been made acquainted with the views entertained by the Government of India to whom the plan proposed by the Government of Bombay, and I presume also that proposed by your Excellency, has been submitted.

4. While I fully approve the instructions which have apparently been issued to the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants to collect all the required information as to the nature and extent of the claims to hold lands in inam under your Presidency, I must at the same time, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, desire that no action be taken in regard to the settlement of those claims by which the faith of the British Government can be in any manner pledged, until you shall have received instructions from me.

(2)

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Masulipatam, the 12th October 1859.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Government a brief report of the proceedings of the Inam Commission during the first month of its operation. I have delayed the transmission of this paper in consequence of the non-receipt of reports from the Deputy Collectors, extracts of which I was desirous of enclosing in my own.

2. Although I arrived at Masulipatam on the 12th August, it was not till towards the close of the month that the necessary preliminary arrangements were

completed. Matters were fairly in train, however, by the beginning of September; the several Deputy Collectors had proceeded, with their newly formed establishments, to the taluks assigned to them respectively, and the inam investigation may be said to have actually commenced.

3. Notwithstanding the difficulties which naturally presented themselves at the threshold of an undertaking like the present, I am decidedly encouraged by the reception which the Commission has met with in this district. Rapid progress, unchecked by obstacles of any kind, was not to be expected at first starting; but the obstacles are of a less formidable character than could have been anticipated, and they are gradually disappearing as the aim and intention of the Government become better and more generally known. Ignorance and mistrust formed the chief barriers to our early progress; the liberal terms of the settlement, and the benefits resulting therefrom, could not be brought home to the inamdars without the most patient discussion and careful explanation of the rules.

4. It was my first care to assemble as large a body of the inamdars as could be called together at the principal station of the district, and with the aid of my Special Assistants and Deputies to explain, to each and to all, the aim and objects of the Commission. Emissaries from the neighbouring taluks were in attendance, watching the proceedings with interest, and taking part in the arguments on either side. The treatment of the different classes of inams, and the propriety of the various rates of quit-rent, were fully discussed; doubts were removed, prejudices met, and incredulity satisfied and assured; and before the termination of the meeting a general acquiescence was expressed in the justice of the principles of the settlement, and an evident desire evidenced to accept the terms of enfranchisement.

5. Slowly and cautiously, however, were the first advances made on the part of the inamdars. As the inquiring officers proceeded to their work, doubts and fears had again to be combated and allayed, and it was not until the actual issue of title deeds in each taluk that the confidence of the people can be said to have been gained. Without, however, dwelling upon this subject, I beg to refer the Government to the descriptions given by individual Deputy Collectors of the State of

* Not printed.

feelings with which the Commission was received in the several taluks. These will be found appended.*

6. The subjoined table specifies the taluks where the enquiry has been set on foot, the officers deputed for the settlement of each, and the number of cases decided in each week. It will be seen that the enquiry has already been extended to two taluks of the Rajahmundry district; and on the completion of those in the vicinity of Masulipatam, others in the Delta of the Godavari will be taken up.

Taluks.	Settling officers.	Supposed number of inams.	Number of decisions in each week.						Remarks.
			To 3rd September.	10th September.	17th September.	24th September.	1st October.	Total.	
<i>Masulipatam.</i>									
1. Divi	Sadasiva Pillai	372	17	46	101	113	77	354	
2. Bandar	Mr. Marcar	280	39	53	58	58	54	262	
3. Pedana	O. Rungacharlu	63	..	38	..	10	..	48	
4. Collapalli	T. Dharmaroyan	934	45	66	68	204	260	643	
5. Gudivada	A. Seshaya	1,347	..	118	155	152	101	526	
6. Kaikalur	V. Rajagopal	1,451	..	68	60	78	151	357	
7. Relangi	P. Muttusami	2,921	..	..	35	60	122	217	
8. Pentapad	P. Ayalu Nayudu	2,055	..	..	1	30	97	128	
<i>Rajahmundry.</i>									
9. Undi	A. Ramachendra Rao ..	2,000	16	28	87	144	190	465	
10. Tannikee	P. Chentsal Rao	3,000	143	195	60	180	127	705	
Total		..	260	612	625	1,029	1,179	3,705	

7. Up to the 1st October, the Deputy Collectors aided by my Special Assistants had recorded upwards of 3,500 decisions the majority of which have already been confirmed or reviewed by me. Title deeds to the number of about 1,748 have been issued from my office. These have been distributed only in the six taluks first on the list; the inamdars of the more remote taluks will attend my camp at the next station to which I shall shortly proceed. The proportion of persons who have declined the commutation, preferring to retain their inams on the present restricted tenure, is only 4 per cent., the amount of annual quit-rent newly imposed in the six taluks above specified is about Rs. 3,000, of which about Rs. 2,600 was optional and Rs. 400 imperative. Nine persons have redeemed the quit-rent outright, by the payment once for all of Rs. 1,283 which have been deposited in the Collector's Treasury. A desire to redeem the quit-rent is very general. I am assured by several Deputy Collectors that the absolute freehold will be purchased outright by about one-fourth of the petty inamdars in their taluks after the next harvest has been gathered in, or before six months have elapsed.

8. The success which has so far attended our labours is owing, in no small degree, to the clear exposition of the spirit and principles of the settlement by the officers engaged in the inquiry, and to their wise application of the rules and instructions which have been framed for their guidance. The assistance of my Special Assistant C. Rangachari has been invaluable in this respect. Being deputed to visit each taluk in turn, he has given practical effect to my written instructions, has removed the various doubts and misapprehensions of the Deputy Collectors, has smoothed their difficulties and aided them by his counsel.

9. In order that the Government may have a clear view of the practical application of the plan I have laid down for the inam settlement in these districts, as well as of the various points of importance which have called for decision in the course

* Not reprinted.

of the enquiry, I append* to this report copies of all the more important instructions circulated to the Deputy Collectors from the commencement of our proceedings. I trust that these will be approved by the Government. In regard to the recorded extent and assessment of the inams in these districts, the difficulty of determining which was very strongly put in the Minute of the Honourable Mr. Elliot, dated 27th July 1859, I have adopted the course which the Government will find detailed in my proceedings, dated 29th August 1859, No. 7. The survey and settlement, so far as they have yet extended, are of little practical use to this Department. I am not yet supplied with the areas of inams in any one taluk, and the principles upon which the new assessment is to be based are not, I believe, yet determined. Under these circumstances I have acted according to the discretion allowed me by the rules. The arrangement adopted in each taluk has been that which seemed to be fairest to the inamdars, consistently with a due regard to the interests of the Government. The object being to complete a settlement, once for all, with each holder of inam land, it was desirable to take, as the basis of the calculation of the quit-rent, an assessment which, having regard to the actual rental of the inamdar, should not be so high as to put it out of his power to accept the terms of enfranchisement. The rates vary considerably in the several taluks, and the Government will remark, in

† Not reprinted.

the papers appended,† that the peculiar circumstances of each taluk have undergone careful discussion. The views of several of the Deputy Collectors on this point are deserving of perusal and are appended.

10. There is little doubt that the inams will be found on the survey to contain a considerable excess over the area recorded in the accounts. This excess, however, will be in proportion only to that discovered in the Government lands and in the entire area of the village. It is, therefore, no encroachment, unless it can be shown by the officers of Government, that the original limits of the inam have been extended. The rental paid to the inamdars and the assessment upon which the new quit-rent is now calculated, are the rental and the assessment of the entire inam which is actually in enjoyment, whatever the exact extent of it may be; and if it

should hereafter be found that the local measure really contains half as many acres again as was supposed, that is no reason for making an additional charge on the inam. Considerable apprehension has been expressed by the inamdars upon this point, and assurance has been given them that it will receive due consideration. I beg therefore that I may be authorized to assure them that no extra charge will be made for such excess on the occasion of the survey.

11. As a check against fraudulent encroachments, it is expedient, however, that some limit should be fixed, beyond which this indulgence will not be allowed. I propose, that when the surveyed area of the inam shall be found to exceed the recorded area by more than 10 per cent. above the proportion of excess discovered in the Government lands, the burden of proving such additional excess to be no encroachment shall rest with the inamdar. If he succeeds in establishing his claim, which will rarely be the case, he will be charged for this additional excess, the same rate of quit-rent which is paid for the rest of his inam; if he fails, it will be confirmed to him subject to the payment, not of the full assessment, but, in consideration of his length of enjoyment, of one half of the ordinary assessment of the land. A reference to the inam register and to the survey areas will enable the Collector's Department at once to decide upon the claim of the inamdar and to make the necessary alterations in the former document. According to this rule, supposing the average excess found in the area of the Government lands of the village to be 30 per cent., the inamdars will hereafter be charged, as above specified, for that portion of their holding which is over and above an excess amounting to 40 per cent. This arrangement will remove all apprehension, and will, at any rate, prevent further encroachments before the survey.

12. The Government will remark from the enclosures now submitted that the objections put forward by the inamdars at the commencement of the inquiry have been met upon all points, and the alacrity with which the terms of enfranchisement are now embraced is the best proof that apprehension is for the most part allayed, and that the settlement is generally approved.

13. This result, so contrary to the expectation of many experienced public officers, is the more gratifying, because I believe it to be attributable to the clear, and at the same time comprehensive, plan of settlement, which we have adopted. So far from involving complication and details distasteful to the people, in reference to which some apprehension was at first expressed, the principle of varying rates of quit-rent, when carefully explained, is perfectly understood by the people, and commends itself at once by the fairness and simplicity of its application. They recognize its adaptation to the circumstances of each case; and finding that their rights, as well as their social habits and feelings, are fully respected, they willingly accept the proffered terms of enfranchisement. The proportion of cases in which the rate of one half, or even one-fourth of the ordinary assessment is demanded is exceedingly small, perhaps one or two per cent. This arises from the practical operation of the rule which provides that the settlement shall be made with the head of the family. All sharers under one grant, provided they are descendants of the original grantee, are dealt with as one family; and childless widow is admitted, in common with the rest of the sharers, to the lowest rate of enfranchisement.

14. The difficulties which have so far been happily overcome have arisen chiefly from a disbelief in the sincerity of the Government. The previous treatment of inams either in this or in other parts of India has not been such as to inspire a feeling of confidence in our justice or moderation. The question which has to be repeatedly answered is, "What guarantee have we that the present settlement is final; that the necessities of the Government may not at a future time call for the imposition of a further tax?" Upon this point my reply invariably is that "Government pledges itself in the title-deeds which I now grant to you on its behalf and its faith will not be broken." Any uncertainty as to the permanence of the settlement would be fatal to the progress of the Commission. The rules have gone forth under the authority of the Government throughout every district of the Presidency; they were repeatedly published both in English and the two Vernacular

languages in several issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, as well as in each District Gazette, along with the course of procedure, and translations of the various forms of title-deeds; and the inamdars throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency are now prepared for the new settlement. In those districts where inquiry has actually begun, the people have been invited to attend by proclamation in every taluk.

15. I am induced to urge this matter before concluding my report, because I observe that the Government of India in a recent despatch, dated 5th August last, have generally approved the plan of a summary settlement of inams proposed for Bombay. The Government are aware that this scheme was under discussion when I went to Bombay in the beginning of the present year, and that in a memorandum written while there, I pointed out how the plan might be extended to this Presidency. Subsequent reflection however has convinced me that the circumstances of the two Presidencies are not so similar as to render a plan which may be well adapted for the one, suitable to the other. The rates of assessment are generally so low in Bombay, and the probable treatment of the inamdars under the existing Inam Act so precarious, that a scheme, having for its object a summary settlement by the imposition of a uniform charge, equal to one-fourth of the ordinary assessment, would be hailed as a boon in that Presidency, while in Madras, where the rights of the inamdars have been less summarily dealt with, it would be regarded as illiberal and unjust.

16. Instead of the uniform imposition, without inquiry and without distinction, of a tax equal to one-fourth of the ordinary Government assessment, we have substituted an equitable adjustment of the claims of the inamdars and of the reversionary interest of the Government. The scheme has been accepted by the people as the fairest solution of a difficulty for which no adequate remedy has heretofore been provided; and when their tenures are universally enfranchised, we shall have raised up a body of independent landholders, who from self-interest, if from no higher motive, will be attached to our rule, and be the strong supporters of our Government.

17. If difficulties have to be met and overcome under present circumstances, how would these difficulties be increased if the terms offered were less liberal and less in accordance with justice and good faith. The only advantages which can be put forth in support of the Bombay plan are its simplicity and the rapidity with which the settlement will probably be made. There can be no doubt that a fiat from the seat of Government subjecting every variety of tenure to a uniform charge of one-fourth of the ordinary assessment could be executed with rapidity, but it would be in point of fact a real decree of confiscation, and, as regards Madras at least, would be received with general dissatisfaction and discontent.

18. I apprehend, however, that under any circumstances, a register must be made, and the form which I have adopted will scarcely yield in rapidity and simplicity of preparation to any that might be devised. Judging from what has been accomplished in the past five weeks, at the commencement of the undertaking, our rate of progress with my present staff of Deputy Collectors (eight) will not, I hope, be less than 5,000 cases a month. At this rate the adjudication of the inams of the entire Presidency will occupy about 5 years; but I could easily superintend the operations of double the number of Deputy Collectors, or sixteen in all, and with this increased agency the work might be completed in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 years without a commensurate increase of expenditure.

19. I am now able to close this report by transcribing the following classified statement which shows the actual results of the operations of the Commission up to the 8th instant.

INCLOSURES.

(i)

CLASSIFIED statement showing the number of title-deeds granted and the amount of quit-rent imposed from the 24th August up to 8th October 1859.

Name of the taluk.	Devadayan or religious grants in which no quit-rent is charged.		Personal grants in which option of commuting the quit-rent has been given and accepted.		Personal grants in which the option has not been availed of by the inamdars.		Cases in which the quit-rent has been redeemed.		Cases in which the payment of quit-rent has been obligatory.		Remarks.
	Number of title-deeds.	Amount of quit-rent.	Number of title-deeds.	Amount of quit-rent stipulated to be paid.	Number of title-deeds.	Amount of quit-rent.	Number of title-deeds.	Amount received in redemption of quit-rent.	Number of title-deeds.	Amount of quit-rent.	
Bandar	68	Rs. A. 256 0	139	Rs. A. 328 0	23	Rs. A. 153 8	4	Rs. A. 165 8	26	Rs. A. 289 8	Three shares of agraharam at Nagavaram Rs. 109 inclusive of the former jodi Rs. 104-12-0.
Chalapalli	20	Rs. A. 6 4	181	Rs. A. 345 0	10	Rs. A. 25 0	5	Rs. A. 1,117 8	34	Rs. A. 434 0	
Divi	51	Rs. A. 7 0	413	Rs. A. 1,899 0	7	Rs. A. 87 0	3	Rs. A. 13 0	8	Rs. A. 21 12 0	
Gudivada	7	Rs. A. 32	32	Rs. A. 87 0	8	Rs. A. 13 0	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	
Pedana	4	Rs. A. ..	87	Rs. A. 352 0	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	
Kaikalur	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	..	Rs. A. ..	
Total	219	269 4	1,291	3,637 0	43	218 8	9	1,283 0	186	466 0	

Number of title-deeds.

"Jodi" means quit-rent.

1,696 Amount of quit-rent to be paid Rs. 4,481 of which Rs. 1,457 is former jodi.

43 Amount of quit-rent not agreed to be paid Rs. 218.

9 Amount paid in redemption of the quit-rent Rs. 1,283.

Total .. 1,748

(a) Paid on six inams.

(b) Do. on one inam.

(c) Do. on two inams.

(d) Including former jodi Rs. 5.

(e) Do. do. do. Rs. 460.

(f) Including former jodi Rs. 126.

(g) Existing jodi Rs. 84.

(h) Do. do. Rs. 2.

(i) Including the former jodi Rs. 175-12-0.

(j) Do. do. do. Rs. 118.

(ii)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Masulipatam, 29th August 1859, No. 7.

The mode of determining the value or actual assessment of inam lands is a point of great importance. The Commissioner is disappointed to find that the Revenue Settlement Department has not yet advanced sufficiently to furnish him with materials for the assessment of the individual inam fields, or for the adoption of general rates for particular tracts of country, or kinds of soil; and as the lands in this district bear no other fixed assessment, the question is involved in difficulty.

Under the system of joint rents, the annual rent is apportioned by the ryots on their cultivated fields: the assessment of the latter fluctuates in consequence from year to year, with the amount of the village rent, and the extent of land actually brought under cultivation. In the accounts of inams below and above two cannies, prepared in fasli 1263, the inam lands were for the first time valued with reference

to the assessment borne in that year by the adjoining Government lands of similar quality. The Amarakam settlement of fasli 1263 having been based upon the favourable outturn of fasli 1262, this inam valuation must be sufficiently high as regards the interests of Government; but is not believed to be equally fair to the inamdars. It appears to be a well established fact, and one which is also advanced in a communication just received from the Collector, that, from various causes, the inamdars derive from their lands a rent which is far short of that derived by Government from lands of similar quality. A valuation based entirely upon the latter data must, at least under the present circumstances of these districts, bear very heavily upon the inamdars. The valuation of fasli 1263 was, as the Collector states, made by the karnams without any supervision or check, under the influence of personal feelings towards the inamdars, and frequently in their absence or without their knowledge, and must therefore be received with caution.

3. Were there any authentic and recorded returns of the real income or rent derived by the inamdars, the Commissioner would be warranted by the rules in receiving them as the correct valuation of the inam lands: for such accounts do not appear to exist, except perhaps in a few parts of the district; and the statements which the inamdars, themselves the interested parties, may now make on the subject cannot be implicitly relied on.

4. Under all the circumstances the Commissioner sees no other alternative than to direct that the accounts of fasli 1263 should be followed in entering the assessment of the inam lands; but he feels that, in justice to the inamdars, a discretionary power should be vested in the Deputy Collectors to mitigate any hardship which might result from the too rigid adoption of the assessment or valuation of that fasli. He desires that in all cases in which the inamdars may demur to the assessment, inquiry be made by the Deputy Collector as to the nature of the land, its means of irrigation, irrespective of what may have been created by the inamdars' or ryots' own outlay, and the rent derived from it by the inamdars in comparison with other lands in the village; and on a careful consideration of all these circumstances, make such reduction in the assessment, not exceeding 4 annas in the rupee, as may be considered fair and necessary; when a higher amount of reduction seems called for, it will be recommended to the Commissioner in the column of remarks. The original, as well as the reduced assessments, are to be shown in column 7, and the grounds for making or recommending the reduction, should be briefly set forth in the column of remarks.

5. This measure of relief which cannot materially affect the interests of Government, and certainly not to the same extent as the adoption of any moderate average assessment (being only 1/32 part of the full assessment in ordinary cases) will, the Commissioner hopes, when applied with discretion by the Deputy Collectors, remove all hardships resulting from the absence of correct accounts of assessment, and give general satisfaction to the inamdars.

6. To assist the Deputy Collectors in estimating the correct value of inam lands, a table of the estimated produce of different descriptions of soils (dry and wet under river channel irrigation) and the assessment which is chargeable on them though not yet fixed by authority, is herewith forwarded. When the means of irrigation are of an inferior and uncertain character, the assessment should be proportionately reduced. The various kinds of soil of the different inam lands coming under inquiry, can be ascertained from the village authorities, or from the accounts of the classifying officers, if they are on the spot.

7. The Deputy Collectors are, in conclusion, requested to forward with the inam registers, a memorandum of the different rates of assessment per acre on dry and wet lands, which were paid in fasli 1263, and in the present or past fasli; also

the general character of the soils of each class of land referred to. This information will be necessary to enable the Commissioner to decide the cases with facility.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

To all Deputy Collectors of the Inam Commission.

(3)

Minute by the Honourable the President (Sir Charles Trevelyan), dated 25th October 1859.

I have carefully considered the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 9th September 1859, No. 11, which, after acknowledging the receipt of our earlier communications on the subject of the Inam Commission, and observing that the Government of Bombay had matured a scheme for the summary settlement of claims to inams under that Presidency, which differs widely from the plan laid down in my minute, concludes as follows: "While I fully approve the instructions which have apparently been issued to the Inam Commissioner and his Assistants to collect all the required information as to the nature and extent of the claims to hold lands in inam under your Presidency, I must at the same time, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, desire that no action be taken in regard to the settlement of those claims, by which the faith of the British Government can be in any manner pledged, until you shall have received instructions from me."

On the 8th of July we reported to the Secretary of State that we had resolved that my minute, dated the 13th of May last, "be adopted as containing the principles by which the settlement of the inams of this Presidency shall be guided;" and on the 9th August we transmitted the detailed Proceedings of this Government, commencing from the 17th June, showing that, after the practical application of those principles had been carefully considered by us, they were embodied in a set of rules which were prescribed for the guidance of the Inam Commissioner; and Rajahmundry districts, with a staff of assistants selected by him from among and that the Commissioner was directed to commence work in the Masulipatam the ablest officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

It will be seen from the first report of the Commissioner, dated the 12th instant, that the settlement offered to the inamdars, has, after a short interval of doubt and difficulty, been cordially accepted by them as a just solution of this great question, by which India has so long been kept in a state of disturbance and excitement; that, up to the 1st October, Mr. Taylor's Assistants had recorded upwards of 3,500 decisions, the majority of which had been confirmed or reviewed by him; that, up to the 8th of October 1859, title-deeds had been issued by him, upon which quit-rents amounting to Rs. 4,481 a year had been agreed to be paid, including Rs. 1,457 former quit-rent; that Rs. 1,283 had been paid in redemption of quit-rents; that a desire to redeem the quit-rent was very general, and that it was expected that the absolute freehold would be purchased outright by about one-fourth of the petty inamdars after the next harvest has been gathered in, or before six months have elapsed; and that the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation, preferring to retain their inams on the present restricted tenure, was only 4 per cent.

It will also be seen that, judging from what had been accomplished in five weeks at the commencement of the undertaking, Mr. Taylor's progress, with his present staff of Assistants, will not be less than 5,000 cases a month, at which

rate the adjudication of the inams of the entire Presidency would occupy about five years; but that he could easily superintend double the number of Assistants, and with this increased agency the work might be completed in two and half, or three years, without a commensurate increase of expenditure.

Allusion is made in the letter from the Secretary of State to a scheme which has been matured by the Government of Bombay for the summary settlement of inams under that Presidency, which differs widely from the plan laid down in my Minute.

The investigation into the inams of the Bombay Presidency commenced in 1843; but its progress up to April last had been so unsatisfactory, that Lord Elphinstone declared "that any proposal for carrying on the present more detailed and searching investigation by increased establishments, is politically and financially impossible," and he therefore agreed with the Alienation Commissioner "in thinking that a speedy settlement must necessarily be, at all events to some extent, a summary one." The plan actually proposed is, at once to subject all the uninvestigated inams to assessment of one quarter of the ordinary rate, and to declare them, as well as the inams which have been admitted to be held under valid titles, liable to a succession duty, in consideration of which a complete right of ownership is to be recognized in the inamdars.

Upon this the Governor-General in Council remarks as follows: "In one respect only does it occur to His Excellency in Council that a modification of the general plan proposed by the Bombay Government may be advisable. The rent-free holdings which have not yet been subject to investigation have been held rent-free, it must be recollected, for many years, and it may well be supposed that by these holders, of whom there are probably several who are thoroughly confident of the soundness of their titles, the proposed measure will not be received with the same satisfaction which it is believed that it will give generally. The Governor-General in Council is disposed, therefore, to think, that it may be expedient to provide for those cases by declaring that any holder of rent-free land shall be at liberty to claim a regular investigation into his title if he desires to do so, on the understanding that the burden of proving his title to hold the land rent-free will rest with him; and that while, in the event of his establishing his right, the holding will be declared liable to the succession duty only, on the other hand, if he fails in establishing his claim, the land will be declared liable to full assessment. It is not, however, contemplated that, pending the enquiry, the holder should be exempted from assessment, or that the arrangement should in any way interfere with the operation of the general measure. Not only should the quarter value assessment be at once imposed, *pendente lite*, but a time should be fixed, certainly not exceeding three years, within which the demand for judicial investigation must be made. If this modification of the plan submitted in your letter should be adopted, it will be necessary to consider to what tribunal the investigations shall be referred."

What has taken place, therefore, at Bombay, is, that a system of adjudication was adopted which produced such discontent and excitement, that, after a trial of sixteen years, it was found necessary to abandon it; and it has now been proposed, no longer to attempt to determine each case according to its merits, but to impose the same rate of assessment on every inam, whatever the nature of its tenure or the right of the holder may be. Upon this the Governor-General remarks, that several of the holders, having been in possession for many years, and being confident of the soundness of their titles, would not be satisfied with this arrangement; and he, therefore, proposes to mitigate its harshness by providing that any holder shall be at liberty, within three years, to claim a regular investigation into

his title, subject to the penalty, that if he fails in establishing his claims, the land will be declared liable to full assessment, the quarter assessment being exacted *pendente lite*.

This scheme could nowhere and at no time be just, because it applies the same measure to those holders who have a perfect right, and to those who have no right at all. In the Bombay Presidency it may be practicable, because the treatment the inamdars have hitherto received there is so much worse, that they would accept this as the smaller evil. In this Presidency the case is different. There has been no Inam Commission. Inquiries were made by the Collectors on the occurrence of successions; but the great mass of the inam holdings remained undisturbed, and those that were investigated were dealt with according to their supposed merits. The people of this Presidency have, therefore, not undergone any such preliminary process as would be necessary to induce them to accept the measure proposed for Bombay. It has been called a "compromise"; but, although it would be a compromise to those whose titles were imperfect, to those who had good titles, it would be a measure of confiscation.

In this Presidency necessity does not justify wholesale summary measures.

"In this state of the case, it is obvious that the Government is driven upon one of three courses, first, to pursue the investigations into rent-free holdings throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency, with a pressure and rapidity not heretofore attempted, and which, if now attempted, would inevitably produce great discontent and excitement; or secondly, to resign all hope of recovering any but an insignificant portion of the remaining alienated revenues; or, thirdly, to effect a summary settlement which must necessarily partake in a greater or a less degree of the nature of a compromise." *Despatch of 5th August 1859, as above.*

one." The settlement of the inams of the entire Presidency may, as stated by Mr. Taylor, be easily completed in two or three years, with due regard to the respective claims of the different holders.

But, in truth, the settlement proposed for Bombay is a summary one only in appearance. It was impossible that so manifest an injustice as subjecting holders, with different degrees of right, to the same procrustean rule, could be maintained; and the Governor-General has, therefore, proposed that there should be an appeal to a tribunal the nature of which has not yet even been considered. This entirely unsettles the so-called settlement. Instead of the limited number implied by the term "several," who "have held their lands rent-free for many years, and are confident of the soundness of their titles," the great majority would probably belong to this class, and we should, therefore, be as far from a settlement as ever.

In Northern India jagirs and inams (the latter are known there by the Arabic term "milk" implying the highest degree of proprietary right) were at first resumed on a large scale, pending an inquiry into the validity of the titles, on the plea that all land in India is *prima facie* liable to the Government assessment. After that, special tribunals, both primary and appellate, were appointed in the Regulation Provinces for the adjudication of such cases; but their proceedings caused so much discontent that the tribunals were discontinued before they had done their work; and, while the rent-free holdings which had been resumed were subjected to half assessment, those which had not been brought upon the file of the special Courts were exempted from all interference. Since that, the Government has become liable to heavy refunds in consequence of decisions of the Privy Council setting aside those of the special Commission.

We are not in the painful predicament of having to choose between one of the three alternatives described in the extract of the despatch of the Governor-General quoted in the margin. A "speedy settlement" is no here necessarily a summary

"Now I come to the case of Madras. There has been much controversy in the country, and complaints have been made against the late Court of Directors with respect to the despatch sent out by them, to institute an enquiry into the tenures of land in the Presidency of Madras; but I submit that for that despatch I am as responsible as the late Court of Directors. It was sent out on the 1st of September last, but, as I stated to the House the other night, on the appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as Governor of Madras, I thought it right on behalf of Government, to inform him that the inquiry would be suspended, in order that he might have an opportunity of dealing with the whole question as he thought best. I may now mention that I have his authority for saying that, when his appointment took place I offered to him, if he thought the inquiry was inexpedient at the present time, or embarrassing to his administration, either to suspend it or to put an end to it altogether. No man in India, I believe, understands better than Sir Charles Trevelyan this complex subject of land tenures. He was one of the earliest of those who were engaged in its investigation. I believe the inquiry can be placed in no better hands. Sir Charles Trevelyan, without hesitation and without delay, gave his opinion that the inquiry ought to go on, but he said that care must be taken to guard it from the abuses which had occurred in former cases. He believed that to put an end to it would be a mistake, and that, if properly conducted, it would be the means of producing great benefit to the people, and would give additional security and permanence to private property. There has been a good deal of misrepresentation of the motives which have led to setting on foot an enquiry of this kind. The popular notion is that the only object of the Government is to increase the revenue by seizing the landed estates of any man who happens to have a flaw in his title. Now, the real fact is that the main object of this inquiry is, not to improve the revenue, not to disturb titles, but, on the contrary, to confirm them, whereby the value of the land will be greatly enhanced. Every landowner, as matters now are, is liable to have his title questioned upon succession, and the value of his holding is depreciated by the consequent uncertainty. Our object is to give him what in this country would be called a Parliamentary title, to give him a title as to which no question or controversy can hereafter arise." *Hansards Debates, February 14th, 1859.*

I accepted this Government at a heavy sacrifice of private to public considerations; the most prominent of the public motives that pressed upon me being that I possessed advantages, which no one else had, for settling this inam question. Public attention in England rapidly passes from one subject to another, and my position should be viewed, not as it is now, but as it was then regarded. Lord Stanley first offered to put an end to the Madras Inam Commission if I considered it inexpedient or embarrassing to my Government. This was declined by me, as not being for the public advantage. Instructions were then sent to my predecessor to suspend the inquiry, in order that I might deal with the subject as I thought best. All this was stated by Lord Stanley in his place in Parliament, as will be seen from the Extract from his speech quoted in the margin. My impression was, therefore, complete, that I had a special charge for the settlement of the question; and I accordingly proceeded to settle it as soon as I could obtain some release from the many urgent matters which demanded my attention after my arrival.

The Madras Inam Commissioner, after visiting Bombay, despaired of a satisfactory settlement; and he had sent in a report proposing that his appointment should be revoked, and that the investigation should be replaced in the hands of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. I did not, however, feel any such difficulty. In their Revenue despatch, dated the 1st of September 1858, the Court of Directors had freely admitted that the principle involved in the Statute of Limitations, was applicable to inams; that is, that long possession is a good ground of title. This gave me firm foundation. Everything else followed as a matter of course. I knew that the great majority of inams had been held for periods which constitute a good prescription. Their recognition, according to the actual condition of their respective tenures, was therefore inevitable. The only question was, as to the terms upon which these limited and precarious tenures might be commuted into secure tenures, with mutual advantage to the holders and the State. This was a matter of computation founded upon considerations of a local character; and I am sure that no one who reads our Minutes will doubt that we endeavoured to do justice to the point.

Another circumstance rendered immediate action necessary. A new Police system was in course of formation, the agency and funds of which were in a great degree dependent upon service tenures. The two subjects were so mixed up, that it was impossible that one could be settled without the other. A revision of the native revenue establishments, which also in great part depend on service tenures, had also long been felt to be urgently required; and the reasons for taking this opportunity of making it, were obvious. Both these important measures are in active progress, under the superintendence of Mr. Pelly, a Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. W. Robinson, the Inspector-General of Police, both acting in the closest concert with the Inam Commissioner.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the consideration of a succession duty; for, as a full equivalent is taken, in the shape of quit-rent, or the purchase money of quit-rent, for any advantages conceded, there is no ground for a special impost. Whatever taxation the enfranchised inamdars may have to bear, must be borne by them in common with the rest of their fellow subjects.

I have shown that I have good grounds for believing that it was expected of me that I should proceed at once to the settlement of this question; that the principle of settlement adopted was that which had been approved by the Home Government, namely long possession; and that, in the conversion of the various imperfect inam tenures into freehold, the rate of commutation has been adjusted to the benefit conferred. This settlement is not only just in itself, but has been accepted with a feeling which promises to be as conducive to the permanence of our Indian Empire, as it certainly will be to the contentment and prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects in this Southern portion of it. The doubts at first encountered by the Inam Commissioner, arising out of experience of our previous practice on this subject, have been got over; and, now, to undo what has been done, or even to stop short in the elaborately worked out arrangements in progress, would not only place insuperable difficulties in the way of any future settlement of the question, but would give a rude shock to confidence in our justice and good faith. The actual circumstances are so different from those which were before Her Majesty's Government, or in their contemplation, when the despatch of the 9th September was written, that we should be unfaithful to the trust reposed in us, if we interrupted the progress of this settlement. I feel persuaded that Her Majesty's Government will approve of this decision.

There are one or two particular points of no difficulty adverted to in Mr. Taylor's report on which I shall record a separate Minute.

(4)

*Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Patrick Grant),
dated 25th October 1859.*

It is quite clear that the President had full powers confided to him by the Secretary of State for India to deal with the inam question in the Madras Presidency as he might think best. But were it otherwise, I should consider that His Excellency had rendered a great public service in adopting immediate action in this most important matter, the non-settlement of which has kept the country in a state of feverish excitement for the last fifty years, and I very cordially concur in the views set forth in this Minute.

(5)

Minute by the Hon'ble W. A. Morehead, dated 25th October 1859.

I quite concur in all that the President has stated in this Minute.

Order—No. 1453, dated 27th October 1859.

Ordered that the foregoing papers be submitted to the Secretary of State.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XVI

**Despatch from the Government of Madras, to the Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for India, No. 58, dated 26th October 1859.**

We have to acknowledge your despatch in this Department, dated 9th September, No. 11, acknowledging certain papers transmitted by us on the subject of the inams of this Presidency, and desiring that no action should be taken in regard to the settlement of such claims, pending further instructions from you.

2. We have now the honour to transmit copy of a Minute recorded by our President, setting forth the reasons which have led him to the conclusion that, from the particular nature of the case, and under the present altered circumstances compared with those known to you and contemplated by you at the date of your despatch, it is our duty in no way to check the settlement of inam claims, in which the Commissioner is making such eminently successful progress, as you will learn by his letter accompanying.

This decision we beg to add, has the cordial and unanimous concurrence of all the members of our Government now present; and we confidently believe that when the papers are before you, it will be approved by you also.

3. We regret that want of time does not permit us to send the enclosures of Mr. Taylor's report by this opportunity but they shall be forwarded to you by the next Mail.

XVII

G.O. No. 1559, Revenue, dated 16th November 1859.

At the close of the Minute of the Honourable the President, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated October 27th, 1859, No. 1453, it was noticed that one or two minor points in the Inam Commissioner's report of the 12th idem would be separately considered. The point then specially referred to, and the only one indeed which requires an order, is that treated of in paragraphs 10 and 11 of Mr. Taylor's report, viz., the mode of dealing with excess found by the survey in inams provisionally settled by him.

2. This question has arisen in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, because in those districts not only there is as yet no Survey and no reliable record of the areas of fields or holdings, though in both districts a Survey is now in progress; but it is well known that the karnams' recorded measurements, in Masulipatam and still more in Rajahmundry, are usually much below the truth, partly in consequence of the actual value of the local standard of measure (which varies from village to village) being in reality more than its official value. The Commissioner's proceedings are therefore provisional; he settles with the inamdars on the assumption that their inams agree in extent with the admitted titles. The question for decision is, how is excess found on Survey, to be treated.

3. Mr. Taylor argues that where the excess in an inam is not greater in proportion than the general excess in the Government lands of the village, it cannot be regarded as an encroachment; unless it can be shown that the original limits of the inam have been exceeded. This the Government readily concede.

4. Mr. Taylor proposes further that no notice shall be taken of the excess, even where it is beyond that of the Government land, provided it does not exceed that by more than 10 per cent. Where the excess is above 10 per cent., he proposes that the excess over that proportion shall be treated as an encroachment, and charged with one half of the full assessment, under the 27th of the rules approved by Government in the order of August 9th, 1859, No. 1069; unless the inamdar shall be able to prove that it is no encroachment.

5. The Government approve this proposal also; but with the addition that if it shall appear that the excess was obtained fraudulently, by the persons holding the inam either at the present time or at the time of the survey, the full assessment shall be imposed.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1705, Revenue, dated 17th December 1859.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp, Naisapur, the 7th December 1859, No. 302.

In continuation of my report, dated the 12th October, I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the results of the operations of the Inam Commission up to the end of November.

2. The actual progress made in the settlement of claims will be learnt from the following table, showing the number of recorded decisions of the several Assistants and Deputy Collectors, from the commencement of the undertaking up to the week ending the 3rd December :—

Investigating officers.	Taluk.	Supposed number of inams in each taluk.	Number of cases decided.			
			To 1st October.	In October to 29th.	In November to 3rd December.	Total.
<i>Special Assistants.</i>						
C. Rangachari	Pedana	85	48	37	Completed.	85
Mr. S. Marcar	Mogalur	1,039	..	..	203	203
	Bandur	358	262	96	Completed.	358
	Mogalur	1,665	..	..	362	362
<i>Deputy Collectors.</i>						
A. Ses'ala Sas'ri	Gudivada	1,347	526	276	334	1,136
	Nannastalan	..	..	..	196	196
M. Sud. shivam Pillai	Dur	390	354	36	Completed.	390
	Amalapur	3,500	..	..	1,106	1,106
T. Dharmaroyen Mudaliyar	C. Ilapalli	953	643	310	Completed.	953
	Nagaram	2,600	..	..	2,350	2,350
A. Ramo Chandra Rao	Undi	2,00	465	451	712	1,628
P. Chentsal Rao	Tanuku	3,000	705	565	960	2,230
V. Rajagopala Charlu	K. Akalur	1,211	357	561	59	980
T. Muttasami Aiyar	Relangi	2,921	217	470	779	1,466
P. Ayalu Naidu	Pentapad	2,055	128	411	365	904
	Grand total	..	3,705	3,216	7,425	14,347

NOTE.—In reference to the large number of cases decided by T. Dharmaroyen Mudaliyar, as compared with other Deputies, it is right to explain that they are all of simple character, whereas those of the other Deputies comprise many complicated and intricate claims to small inams, as well as to whole villages.

3. On the 1st October, the number of decisions was 3,705 as already reported. During October 3,216 cases were decided; and in November 7,425; the total number of decisions up to the 3rd December was 14,347. In explanation of the great disparity between the number of cases adjudicated in the months of October and November respectively, it is to be observed that the results of 5 weeks are embraced in the latter month, and only 4 in the former. There is also another cause. During the month of October, several taluks of Masulipatam were completed; and towards the close of the enquiry the attendance of inamdars was scanty and not easily secured; the time of the Deputy Collector was consequently wasted, both in concluding the enquiries in one taluk, and in transporting himself to another. It will be seen, however, from the above table that the loss incurred in one month has been fully retrieved in the next by the several Deputies concerned.

4. Considerable disparity will also be observed in the number of cases decided by the several Deputy Collectors. This arises from the various nature of the claims to be adjudicated. Some are simple and others complex, and many circumstances, which it is unnecessary to explain, operate to retard or accelerate the work of registry; superior business habits and methodical arrangement doubtless enable the settling officer to show the best results, but I am confident there is no want of energy on the part of any of my Deputies; on the contrary, it is the earnest desire of each to accomplish all that is possible to be done.

5. The particulars of the final disposal of cases in my office, and the results of the settlement up to the end of November, are concisely shown in the subjoined statement :—

Description of Inam.	Number of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.
Devadayam and Dharmadaya or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	735	14,856	20,969	730	318	..
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of inamdars ..	8,361	72,075	1,16,701	10,621	15,014	..
Computably ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	117	1,638	2,750	161	..	448
Total ..	9,213*	88,069	1,40,420	11,512	15,332	448

* Number of title deeds issued to inamdars,

Number of cases in which quit-rent was redeemed,

Amount of quit-rent,

Amount paid in redemption,

6,730

44

147

2,944

6. It will be seen that up to the 30th November, 9,213 titles had been confirmed that quit-rent amounting to Rs. 15,332 had been stipulated to be paid in addition to former quit-rent, that Rs. 2,944 had been paid in redemption of new quit-rents, and that the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation is now less than 2 per cent. The number of title-deeds actually issued to the inamdars up to that date was 6,730. There will always be an interval between the confirmation of the title, and the issue of the title-deed; because I have found it desirable, both for the dispatch of business, and for the convenience of inamdars, to proceed to a central spot and distribute deeds in person to the residents of several taluks, previously assembled there. There is also another necessary interval between the decisions of the settling officers and their final confirmation in my office. The actual number of decisions is taken from the weekly progress reports which are forwarded to me by each Deputy; but many of these are necessarily kept back by the Deputy Collectors for the completion of the registers of other cases in the same village, and are forwarded in due course as the registers are complete. This

*14,347

9,213

5,134

will account for the considerable difference in the number of cases * decided by the Deputies, and of titles confirmed by me and the Special Assistants. Between 2 and 3,000 cases have, however, been received from the taluks within the last

few days, which are now in course of being reviewed and confirmed in my office; and this will continue to be the ordinary routine.

7. The results now reported will, I have no doubt, be considered satisfactory by the Government. I am greatly encouraged by the continued success that attends the undertaking: during the last two months our progress has been uninterrupted by difficulties of any kind, and from the experience now gained, I feel confident, that the present staff of Deputy Collectors are fully capable of recording 5,000 decisions a month, according to my estimate in the last report. I defer for special report, the subject of the increased agency which, I think, it will be desirable to employ, and, in regard to which I will submit a proposition in a few days.

8. I also propose to submit, at the close of every month, a tabular progress report for the information of the Government, in the form subjoined to paragraph 5. This will be accompanied by such explanatory remarks as may appear called for, and will perhaps be considered to supersede the necessity for a more detailed report of operations which will be more properly submitted on the completion of the Inam Settlement of each district.

9. I append copies of the few circular instructions, issued to the Deputy Collectors since the date of my last report, which are of sufficient importance to engage the attention of Government. The definite instructions (No. 81) which, in the exercise of the discretion allowed me by the rules, I have deemed it proper to lay down, for the treatment of the "subsequent inams," which exist in considerable numbers in the Rajahmundry district, have removed the perplexity of the settling officers, as to what should, or should not, afford a reasonable presumption of long possession, and have met with the general acquiescence of the inamdars, whilst the directions now prescribed in proceedings No. 89 for the treatment of inams held by childless widows, has checked the tendency to a too liberal construction of the previous orders on the subject. The settlement of the various peculiar tenures of whole villages in Masulipatam, which form the subject of proceedings No. 117, is a work of considerable interest and importance, and is now being ably conducted by Deputy Collector A. Seshaya Sastri.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

ABSTRACT of the Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner containing circular instructions to the Deputy Collectors.

Number.	Date.	Address.	Subject.
81	24th October ..	To all Deputy Collectors.	Issuing instructions as to the mode of treating claims to inams acquired subsequent to the introduction of the permanent settlement in 1802.
98	7th November ..	Do.	Defining the intention of the proceedings of the 21st September 1859, No. 52, regarding the treatment of inams in which childless widows are sharers.
117	21st do.	Deputy Collector at Gudi vada.	Laying down the course of procedure regarding the settlement of the several inam tenures known as the Tribhagam Chatarbhagam, Putta Kattubadi, Agraharams and Rayet Mokasas in the Masulipatam district.

(ii)

No. 81.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Masulipatam, 24th October 1859.

The Commissioner proceeds to pass orders on certain correspondence with the Deputy at Tanuku which was recently circulated for the information of the other Deputy Collectors.

2. It is observed that a considerable portion of the inams held in the district of Rajahmundry are what are, termed "subsequent inams": that is, inams acquired subsequent to the introduction of the permanent settlement in 1802; and being held upon no sanads, it becomes difficult to determine their age. The first point upon which the Deputy Collectors should satisfy themselves in regard to these inams, is whether they have been held ever since the date of the reversion to Government of the zamindaris or estates in which they are situated. But as these reversions took place more or less recently, the date of such reversion by no means furnishes sufficient grounds to arrive at a correct conclusion on the subject. The inam accounts of fasli 1232-34 or 36 prepared under the orders of Sir Thomas Munro, both for zamindari as well as Government estates, being generally complete, afford good evidence of the existence or otherwise of the inam at that period. There appear to be also accounts of a prior date for individual villages with the village karnams, but these are not of such unquestionable authority as would justify the presumption that the absence of an inam in them is a sufficient proof of its non-existence at that time; whilst accounts prepared by the karnams, subsequent to the reversion, stating that inams were granted in 1806 or other years, are equally untrustworthy. Under these circumstances, the Commissioner believes it extremely difficult to arrive at a reasonable presumption as to whether an inam of this kind is or is not, fifty years old. And he resolves, therefore, to lay down the following rules on the subject for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors.

I. When a subsequent inam unsupported by sanad is entered in the accounts of faslis 1232-34 or 36, which are all more than 30 years old; and cannot be proved by earlier accounts, or sanads, or other unimpeachable authority to be 50 years old; such inam will, in consideration of the probability of prior enjoyment being equal on both sides, be charged with $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment, without the option of the inamdar; and will be continued in freehold upon these terms, except in cases in which $\frac{1}{2}$ assessment may be claimable, under rule IV, clause 5, owing to the entire absence of heirs of any kind. In these last cases the inam will be continued on its present tenure, subject to a quit-rent equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ assessment, and the incumbents will be allowed the option of acquiring a freehold by submitting to $\frac{1}{2}$ assessment.

II. When a subsequent inam appears for the first time in more recent accounts than those above-mentioned, it will be charged like other recent inam with $\frac{1}{2}$ assessment under rule XVI, clause 3, except when it appears to have originated in fraud, when it will be disposed of under clause 2 of that rule.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

To all Deputy Collectors and Special Assistants of the Inam Commission.

(iii)

No. 89.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Narsapur, 7th November 1859.

Adverting to paragraph 5 of the proceedings of the Commissioner, dated 21st September 1859, No. 52, it seems necessary to explain that the instructions therein laid down, apply to those cases only, in which a *single* settlement is made on the part of the Government, with the several sharers in one inam, some of whom are possessed of lineal heirs and others are without heirs. But a childless widow, entering into a *separate* settlement for an entire inam or a share of an inam, which she holds in her own right, will not be permitted under those instructions to avail herself of the existence of divided heirs of the family, to demand the most favourable terms for enfranchisement. In such cases, if the divided heirs are also descendants of the original grantee, whereas their claims to succession after the demise of the widow would be entitled to some consideration, though not unconditionally recognized; it will meet the interests of Government to accept from female inamdars so circumstanced, a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment in enfranchisement of the inam. But if the divided heirs in question are not descendants of the grantee, but simply collaterals, they can have no claims whatever on the inam, and a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ will be demanded for enfranchisement, as in all other cases of a childless widow.

2. And with reference to the treatment of claims on the score of adoption; an adopted son, whose adoption has not been duly recognized by Government, when already in enjoyment of an inam, will be confirmed in possession, but will not be allowed an option in respect of the commutation of the tenure of the inam: the quit-rent will be compulsory in his case, and the terms of commutation will depend entirely upon his position in respect of heirs. But when such an adopted son is put forward as the only heir to the present incumbent of an inam, or to a deceased inamdar whose case is pending enquiry, the Commissioner will, on the validity of the adoption in other respects being established, be prepared to allow the inams in question to be enfranchised, by the payment of an annual quit-rent equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

To all Deputy Collectors of the Inam Commission.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Narsapur, 21st November 1859.

The Commissioner proceeds to issue instructions in regard to the settlement of the several tenures known as tribhagam, chatarbhagam, patla kattubadi agra-harams, and rayet mukhasas in the Masulipatam district.

2. These villages were originally held on the payment of a favourable rent to Government in the shape of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their gross produce or a fixed sum per putti on the gross produce. Probably owing to difficulties in the recovery of these rents, the villages appear to have been assumed under Government management in fasli 1259, and the assessment has since been collected from the cultivators of the land direct by the Government; a deduction being made therefrom, equal to the net profit previously derived by the inamdars, the amount of which is payable to them by the cultivators.

3. This arrangement appears to be no less inconvenient to the Government and to the cultivators of the land, than unfair to the inamdars, who have no means of enforcing the payment of their dues by the cultivators. The assignment of an extent of Government land, equal in value, according to existing rates to the deduction hitherto made in favour of the inamdars, will unquestionably be the best mode of settlement, and one likely to be preferred by the inamdars to the present system. Although their acquiescence to the change is not absolutely required, it will be desirable to ascertain and record in each case whether the arrangement is favourably accepted. The lands thus given in exchange will be treated like other inams, and with reference to the condition of their tenure, as personal or service, and to the position of the inamdars in respect of heirs, they will be enfranchised, either at the option of the inamdars or compulsorily, by the payment of quit-rent in accordance with the present rules. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, it may be expedient whenever they may desire it, to accept in lieu of the quit-rent to be imposed, the surrender of their claims to an equivalent portion of the inam land proposed to be given to them.

4. There is, however, one point upon which the Commissioner is unable to arrive at a decision with the information now before him, viz., the right of the inamdars to claim the restoration of the villages subject to the payment of the jodi either on its original terms or in a commuted form. This must depend upon the circumstances under which the several villages were assumed under Government management, whether this was done previously by the zamindars, or subsequently owing to the default of the inamdars, or at their request. The Deputy Collector, at Gudivada is requested to give as complete information as may be in his power, both in regard to the original nature of these tenures and the circumstances of their subsequent assumption by Government.

5. In the meanwhile, he will record the cases in the same form as other inams but on separate registers entering in the column (7) of assessment the value of the deduction hitherto made in favour of the inamdars upon an average of 5 years. The particulars of the lands to be given in inam will be entered if the Deputy Collector can prepare them; otherwise, that column can be left blank, and the Collector will be asked to assign the lands. The necessary information is to be given in the other columns, and the decision should give a full account of the nature of the tenure, the proposed mode of settlement, and the wishes of the inamdars, from whom a separate kaifeat can be taken, if considered necessary.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

To the Deputy Collector, I.C.S., Gudivada.

Order—No. 1705, Revenue, dated 17th December 1859.

The Government are gratified to find that the progress of the Inam Commission continues to be fully as good as at first. The report will be immediately forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State.

2. The Government permit the change in the form of the monthly report proposed by Mr. Taylor in paragraph 8.

3. They approve and confirm the orders of the Commissioner of which copies are appended to the report, but they request that Mr. Taylor will abstain from passing orders modifying any of the fundamental rules approved by Government, without previous sanction.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XIX

Despatch from the Government of Madras to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 26th March 1860.

In continuation of our letter in this Department, dated 27th January, we have the honour to forward further reports * from the Inam Commissioner on the operations of his Department during the months of January and February.

* Dated 8th February 1860, No. 55
" 8th March " " 88
Proceedings 29th February 1860, Nos. 104 and 105.
Proceedings 26th March 1860, No. 462.

2. The total number of cases decided by the Assistants and Deputy Collectors from the commencement of the undertaking to the close of February 1860 is 33,700; the number of titles confirmed by the Commissioner is 28,707, and the number of title-deeds actually issued to the inamdars, 21,830. Quit-rent amounting to Rs. 38,117 has been stipulated to be paid in addition to former quit-rent and Rs. 5,346 has been paid in redemption of new quit-rents. The combined quit-rent annually payable to Government for the future upon *personal* inams confirmed to the holders, amounts to Rs. 80,853, which is a little more than a fourth of the total estimated or full assessment of the land, Rs. 3,20,267.

3. Considering that the Inam Commission has been working only six months up to the close of the time included in these reports, we regard the progress made in the investigation and disposal of cases as very satisfactory.

4. As the Commissioner stated that he would be able efficiently to superintend a large number of Assistants, we have placed at his disposal seven more Deputy Collectors selected by himself from a list which had been formed by desiring all Collectors, Judges and other superior Civil Officers to name the three persons whom they considered best qualified for the duties of Deputy Collector. The names were reported to the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudder Adalat, and were submitted with their remarks to the Government. These seven make up the number now employed under the Inam Commissioner to seventeen; but it will be some time before those newly appointed will be all at work.

XX

G.O. No. 1312, Revenue, dated 7th August 1860.

Read—the following paper:—

Despatch from the Right Honourable Sir C. Wood, BART., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, the 29th June 1860, No. 38.

1. I have considered in Council the letters from your Government of the dates

Letter, dated 9th August (No. 39) 1859.

Letter, dated 11th August (No. 40) 1859.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding statement of lapsed inams from 1845 to 1858 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Letter, dated 26th October (No. 58) 1859.

Letter, dated 21st November (No. 70) 1859.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding proceedings as to the mode of dealing with excess in the extent of inams in the Rajahmundry and Masulipatam districts which may be found in the course of the survey in progress.

Letter, dated 17th December (No. 84) 1859.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding Inam Commissioner's report on the operations of the Commission up to the week ending 3rd December 1859.

Letter, dated 27th January (No. 2) 1860.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding Inam Commissioner's report on the operations of the Commission up to the close of 1859.

Letter, dated 26th March (No. 26) 1860.

Letter, dated 13th April (No. 31) 1860.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding Inam Commissioner's report on the operations of the Commission during the month of March 1860.

Letter, dated 18th May (No. 45) 1860.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the Inam Commissioner's report on the operations of the Commission during the month of April 1860.

3. Irrespective of the general objection to the relinquishment of the rights of the State, and to the sacrifice of revenue returns which it was calculated would follow the inquiry sanctioned on the recommendation of the Government of Lord Harris, Her Majesty's Government consider that some portions of the plan are open to grave doubts, particularly the establishment, by an Act of the Executive Government, of a term of prescription not recognized by law, the deliberate abandonment of the dormant right (lately revived in Bombay) to levy nuzzerana on successions, and the unduly liberal terms offered for the conversion into absolute freeholds of inams now held by classes who possess in them an interest necessarily of very limited duration; but they fear that it is now too late to interpose their authority in relation to matters so essentially connected with the principles on which your whole scheme is based. I shall, therefore, confine my observations to some points of detail, to which I think it desirable that your attention should be directed.

4. I must also notice the manner in which you propose to deal "with excess found in the extent of inams," as reported in your letter of the 21st November (No. 70) 1859. Where the excess, as ~~proved~~ by actual measurement, does not exceed that also found in the Government lands, it may reasonably be treated as part of the original inam; and I am willing to allow the exemption to be extended to any excess not beyond ten per cent, of the extent of the grant. Any further excess, you propose to charge with only one-half of the full assessment, but it appears to me that no sufficient reason exists for this indulgence. In such cases, either the real extent of the grant must have been fraudulently understated in the permanent settlement accounts, or the excess must have been added by encroachment to the original inam, and, in either view of the question, I am of opinion that the full assessment ought properly to be charged.

5. In conclusion, I have to intimate my entire approval of the tact and judgment displayed by Mr. G. N. Taylor, the Inam Commissioner, in carrying into execution the measures which Government has entrusted to his management. The monthly reports of progress which have been furnished to me are satisfactory; and I shall be glad to receive a condensed account of the proceedings of the Inam Department, at the expiration of a year from the commencement of operations.

noted in the margin, in which reported to me the progress which has been made in effecting a general settlement of the claims to hold lands in inam under your Presidency.

2. However much Her Majesty's Government may regret the precipitancy with which Sir Charles Trevelyan carried into practical effect the measures indicated in his Minute of the 13th May 1859, without, as appears to them, any sufficient sanction from competent authority, they feel that, under the explanations furnished in your Minute of the 25th October 1859, and in the letter from the Inam Commissioner of the 12th of that month, they have now no alternative but to convey to you their general sanction for continuing in the course which has been commenced.

Order—No. 1312, Revenue, dated 7th August 1860.

A copy of this despatch will be communicated to the Inam Commissioner with directions to attend to the instructions contained in paragraph 4. Mr. Taylor will also be instructed to furnish the condensed report called for in paragraph 5.

2. A copy of the despatch will be sent to the Board of Revenue for information.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XXI

G.O. No. 1824, Revenue, dated 9th October 1860.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp, Palamaner, the 25th September 1860, No. 339.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th June 1860, No. 38, in paragraph 5 of which I am requested to submit a condensed account of the proceedings of the Inam Department at the expiration of a year from the commencement of operations.

2. Such an account has been already given in the summary of the operations of this Department which I submitted with my letter, dated 22nd May 1860, No. 174, for insertion in the Administration Report of this Presidency for the official year 1859–60; and I have now only to supplement it with a short review of the results attained up to the end of last month, which completes a period of one year from the commencement of operations in September 1859.

3. The settlement has been nearly completed in the Godavari and Kistna Collectorates, comprising the late districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntur. Operations have recently commenced in Nellore, Madras, North Arcot and Cuddapah. Bellary and Kurnool, to which districts one or two Deputy Collectors have already proceeded, will also be immediately occupied, throughout, by the members of the Commission. The provinces thus taken in hand comprise more than one-half of the Presidency, as regards inams.

4. The subjoined statement exhibits the actual results attained in the year under notice:—

Particulars.	Number of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Assessment.	Existing jodi.	Additional quit-rent newly imposed.	Additional quit-rent not-agreed-to.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total of previous and present months	4,244	59,166	98,430 15 0	2,671 3 0	2,313 7 0	..
Total of Devadayam and Dharmadayan grants confirmed on service tenures.						
Total of personal grants enfranchised by payment of quit-rent—						
Voluntarily .. 30,233	49,449	3,65,445	5,99,393 8 0	64,173 6 0	..	..
Compulsorily .. 19,166	509	11,280	14,820 12 0	813 14 0	75,622 2 0	1,941 6 0
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.						
Grand total ..	54,202	4,35,871	7,12,645 0 0	67,658 7 0	77,985 9 0	1,941 6 0
		No. 193	Quit-rent redeemed. 348		Amount paid in redemption. 6,969	
Number of cases redeemed ..						

68,191 claims were decided by the Deputy Collectors giving an average of 5,682 cases per month, exclusive of village service inams recorded by them. The number of cases already confirmed in the Commissioner's Office is 54,202, comprising an extent of 435,871 acres assessable at Rs. 7,12,645 and already charged with a jodi of Rs. 67,658. The permanent annual addition made to the revenues of Government in the shape of additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement is, in round numbers, nearly Rs. 80,000; whilst the cost of the Commission during the period under notice may be roughly estimated at Rupees 1,10,000. The *personal* grants enfranchised, from which the additional quit-rent is mostly derivable, bear an estimated value of 6 lakhs of rupees, upon which the quit-rent charged inclusive of the jodi already paid is Rs. 1,40,000 or 23½ per cent. The personal grants confirmed on their present restricted tenures, owing to the unwillingness of the holders to enfranchise them, are only 509 or 1 per cent. A very small portion of the quit-rent has been redeemed owing to causes already explained.

5. The future strength of the Commission, as recently recommended for the sanction of Government, will stand as follows:—

	Amount per annum. RS.
Salary and allowance of the Commissioner	32,940
Do. of two Special Assistants	14,400
Do. of 16 Deputy Collectors	72,480
Establishment of Commissioner and Special Assistants	32,400
Do. of Deputy Collectors	20,000
Mileage and contingencies	14,000
Total ..	1,86,296

With this agency it is expected that the inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in little more than two years more; and the total cost of the Commission, it is calculated, will be covered by one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State. But I must be allowed to repeat that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but simply the realization of whatever rights the Government may be fairly entitled to in inam lands; and the permanent settlement of this species of property which has hitherto remained almost valueless owing to the uncertainties which hung over it.

Order—No. 1824, Revenue, dated 9th October 1860.

Ordered that this letter be brought to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State with reference to paragraph 5 of the Home despatch, dated 29th June 1860, No. 38.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XXII

Despatch from the Government of Madras to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 104, dated 9th October 1860.

In paragraph 5 of your despatch, dated 29th June 1860, No. 38, your desire that a condensed account of the proceedings of the Inam Department may be sent to you at the expiration of a year from the commencement of operations; and we

have the honour accordingly to lay before you the accompanying letter on the subject from the Inam Commissioner, dated 25th ultimo, No. 339.

2. Mr. Taylor notices that he has already given a summary of the operations of his Department to the close of the official year 1859–60, for the annual Administration Report of this Presidency; his present report completes the review of the operations up to the end of August 1860 being for a period of one year from the commencement of operations in September 1859.

3. The Administration Report to which reference is made by Mr. Taylor was transmitted with our letter addressed to the Under Secretary in the Public Department, dated 14th July 1860, No. 1022;

and we have also continued to forward to you the Commissioner's monthly reports. The additional details now furnished by the Inam Commissioner give the results for the entire year and may be thus briefly stated.

4. The inam settlement has been nearly completed in the Godavari and Kistna Collectorates which formerly composed the three districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntur. Operations have been commenced in Nellore, Madras (late Chingleput), North Arcot and Cuddapah. And it is stated that Bellary and Kurnool will be soon taken in hand. These Provinces comprise more than one-half of the Presidency as regards inams.

5. The results attained during the year are as follow: 68,191 claims have been decided by the Deputy Collectors giving an average of 5,682 cases per month. The number of cases confirmed by the Commissioner is 54,202 comprising an extent of 435,871 acres assessable at Rs. 7,12,645 and already charged with a jodi of Rs. 67,658. The permanent annual additional jodi or quit-rent newly imposed amounts to nearly Rs. 78,000, and the cost, of the Commission is roughly stated at Rs. 1,10,000. The cases in which the terms offered by the rules have been declined are only 509, or 1 per cent on the whole number disposed of.

6. Mr. Taylor is of opinion that with the increased agency he has applied for and which will involve an aggregate yearly expenditure of about Rs. 1,86,000, the inam settlement of the whole Presidency will be completed in a little more than two years more, and that the entire cost of the Commission will be covered by one year's receipts of the additional revenue thus permanently secured to the State. A second object of much greater importance will also have been attained, viz., the secure settlement of a large mass of landed property hitherto involved in confusion and uncertainty.

ANNEXURES.

(i)

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp, Dindi, the 22nd May 1860, No. 174.

I have the honour to submit a summary of the operations of the Inam Commission during the official year 1859–60, which is intended for insertion in the Administration Report of the Presidency for the year 1859–60.

(ii)

SUMMARY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE INAM COMMISSION, DURING 1859–60.

1. The Madras Inam Commission was organized in the present year 1859–60. It may not be out of place to preface this first review of its operations by some notice of the past history of the inam question in this presidency, and of the general principles and rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Commission.

2. The Madras territories came under the rule of the British Government partly in the middle of the last, and partly about the commencement of the present, century. During the long period which succeeded, lands held as inam, however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax-free, and to descend from generation to generation in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1802 Regulation XXXI was passed for the registration of inams, and by a certain clause it was ruled that no length of possession could protect invalid titles. But a comparatively small number of inams was registered under its provisions, and no general scrutiny into inam tenures was ever attempted. Finally, the Court of Directors, in their Judicial despatch to the Madras Government of the 13th October 1847, laid down the *dictum* that long, undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and upon this basis the Madras Government in 1848 passed and promulgated a series of rules, which have ever since been the guide of the subordinate authorities, and appealed to by the inamdars as the standing law on the subject.

3. These rules recognized length of possession as a valid title to inams held without grants; and it was explained that entries in the earlier survey accounts, which were then 40 (now 50) years old, would be admitted as proof of long possession. The rules though liberal in principle were variously interpreted, and were practically productive of vexation, uncertainty, and frequent injustice to the inamdars. Their most objectionable feature was, that, in order to secure the reversionary right of Government in the inams, they enjoined enquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, and a report to the Board of Revenue and the Government, when there were "any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the inam or the title of the present claimant."

4. The value of resumptions made under the operation of these rules was, in most of the districts, insignificant, and gives no idea of the extent to which inam property has been unsettled and held in abeyance. Large numbers of cases remained undisposed of on the Collector's files from pressure of business whilst fully as large a number of lapses were never reported through the connivance of the village officers. The system of constant interference and uncertainty led to a total deterioration of this species of property, and to chronic feeling of irritation and discontent amongst the inamdars.

5. Such was the condition of the Madras inams when the organization of a Special Commission was recommended by the local Government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors. An Inam Commissioner was appointed under these orders in November 1858, but no definite principles of action were laid down for his guidance. The Madras Government contemplated a scrutiny into the original titles of all inams, in view to assert the rights of Government to the full extent. The Court of Directors held that long possession barred such scrutiny; but proposed that the ancient practice of levying a nazarana on every succession should be revived, in the shape of the imposition of a light assessment, in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent, on every inam confirmed to the incumbents. It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of either of these measures would have been to some extent a violation of the faith of the Government pledged by their orders of 1848.

6. On the invitation of the Government of Bombay, the Madras Commissioner visited that Presidency, in January and February 1859, for the purpose of acquiring information in respect to the working and results of the Bombay Inam Commission. Meanwhile serious apprehensions were expressed in Parliament as to the propriety of setting on foot so alarming a measure in view of the troubled times from which India had scarcely emerged; and it was resolved to postpone all active operations in Madras till the arrival of the present Governor, who had recently been appointed; and into whose hands the treatment of the whole subject was entrusted.

7. The question was taken up as soon as possible after the arrival of the Governor, and the principles which guided its settlement are recorded in his Minute of the 13th May 1859. In answer to the argument ordinarily used in favour of resumption, viz., that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon others, it was for the first time authoritatively declared that "however desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more essential to society, one of which is *justice* and another is the *institution of property*;" and the evils arising from a low state of landed property were thus described:—

"The institution of private property is at the foundation of human society, [and] the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this instance an enormous mass of property situated in every part of British India has been kept for a long time in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness under the various and uncertain conditions of resumption has been such, that for many years it has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The loss of productive power which has been caused by this is incalculable. It is a great mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still more of that contentment, which are the results of a secure state of landed property. In a country like this abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the great laboratory for the creation of wealth; and the power of Government to reduce its military and Police establishments depends upon the degree to which the population is occupied in industrial pursuits and is interested in the maintenance of the existing order of society."

Conceiving long possession to be the strongest basis of property, and considering that human life passes rapidly in this climate, the Governor proposed that 50 years' uninterrupted possession should be held to be a good title to inams, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

8. Proceeding upon these principles the following rules were laid down: Proved possession of an inam for 50 years is to constitute a valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional in their terms, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, with unrestricted powers of alienation and upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary right of Government in the inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the full assessment in the case of inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family; of $\frac{1}{4}$ th when there are only terminable heirs; and of $\frac{1}{2}$ when the incumbent is without heirs altogether. The lowest rate, calculating at simple interest only, is equivalent to a total exemption from assessment for a period of 140 years, the second rate to an exemption for 60 years, and the highest rate to an exemption for 20 years.

9. The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on alienees, because it is incumbent on them to cure their defect of title. In other respects they are not placed in a less favourable position than members of the original family, as they have fairly, and usually for a good consideration, acquired the right of the original inamdars. The inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment once for all of twenty times its amount.

10. Inams held for a shorter period than 50 years, if held on competent authority, are likewise to be recognized absolutely, or to be admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are, the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the inam, equal to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ rd of its full assessment, according to the length of possession and the circumstances attending the grant. The resumption, or rather the full assessment, of an inam is totally disclaimed, except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbents, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

11. Inams held for religious and charitable objects thus confirmed, will endure so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. On the validity of an inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed is issued to the inamdar specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government regarding origin of the inam.

12. Inams held for Revenue and Police services no longer required, are to be enfranchised and confirmed, subject to a quit-rent not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of the full assessment, to be imposed according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved; and excesses, or surplus age, in the inams of Village, Revenue, or Police Offices, over and above what may be considered a fair remuneration for these officers, are to be similarly treated. The quit-rent accruing to Government from these sources is to meet the charges of the Police, or to supplement deficiencies in the emoluments of village establishments.

13. This system of compromise of the reversionary interests of the Government, and of defects of title on the part of the inamdars, is the fairest, and in fact the only possible, solution of the question, under the peculiar circumstances attending the past history of the inam tenures of this Presidency. It at once realizes all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures, and turns to the fullest advantage a large mass of landed property, which, though tax-free, has hitherto possessed little value. The soundness of the measure has been fully established by the success which has attended its operation during the present year.

14. In regard to the agency and mode of operation, the Commission consists of two special Assistants and a staff of Deputy Collectors (now amounting to 16) all of whom were selected, for their ability and strict integrity of conduct, from the best class of Native agency available; and provided with moderate establishments they work under the immediate orders of the Commissioner, a Covenanted European officer. Proceeding from taluk to taluk the investigation is conducted on the spot; and with all the available accounts and records ready at hand, and with the inamdars and Village Officers in attendance, the settlement is effected to the complete satisfaction of the parties concerned, and with a rapidity unknown under any former system. The investigations of the Commission secure also a complete and valuable record of inam tenures and rights, the absence of which has been hitherto much felt.

15. The rules and course of procedure having been submitted to Government on the 6th July 1859, considerable discussion ensued; and they were finally approved and sanctioned for adoption in the Order of Government, dated 9th August 1859. The Godavari and Kistna districts were first taken in hand on account of the important bearing of the subject on the alicuts constructed in these districts, and the Revenue Survey which is in progress. The Commissioner commenced his operations in September with a staff of two Special Assistants, and of seven Deputy Collectors who were subsequently increased to eight, and towards the end of the year to ten.

The following table exhibits at one view the work performed during the eight months of the Official year (or from September 1859, to 30th April 1860) in the abovenamed districts :—

Description of Inams.	Number of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not-agreed to be paid.	
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Devadayam and Dharmadayam or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character.	2,594	33,040	60,341	1,745 1 0	1,181 9 0	..	Number of decisions of Deputy Collectors up to 30th April .. 46,648 { Service.. } 3,451 Inams ..
Personal grants enfranchised at the Option of the Inamdar's .. 22,905	36,525	239,746	4,25,235	51,793 10 0	51,370 8 0	..	
Compulsorily .. 13,620	364	5,654	9,730	640 2 0	..	1,025 10 0	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.							
Total ..	39,483	278,440	4,95,306	54,178 13 0	52,552 0 0	1,025 10 0	

Number of title deeds issued 25,856. Number of cases redeemed 149. Quit rent redeemed Rs. 269-4-0. Amount paid in redemption Rs. 5,398-8-0.

16. Within the period specified, 46,648 claims were decided by the Deputy Collectors giving an average of 5,831 cases per month, exclusive of village service inams recorded by them. The number of cases confirmed in the Commissioner's office falls little short of the above average, allowance being made for the fact that the work of review and confirmation necessarily commenced at a later period. The total extent of inams confirmed, of all kinds except those for village service, is 278,440 acres, of the annual value of Rs. 4,95,306, and charged with a quit-rent of Rs. 54,178; which, with the additional quit-rent now stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement, amounts to Rs. 1,06,730 or 21½ per cent of the full assessment. The permanent annual addition to the revenue, in the shape of quit-rent so made, is Rs. 52,552, whilst the cost of the Commission during the eight months in question is about Rs. 66,000. The personal grants not enfranchised by the holders and retained on their present restricted hereditary tenure are hardly 1 per cent. On the personal grants enfranchised, of the annual value of Rs. 4,25,235, the additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid is Rs. 51,370, or 14 per cent, of the net value of the inams; but inclusive of the already existing quit-rent, which it may be remarked was to a great extent imposed by the ruling authorities subsequent to the original dates of the grants on account of supposed defects of title, the total annual quit-rent payable upon these inams is Rs. 1,03,164, being 24 per cent, or about one-fourth, of their full value. The quit-rent has been redeemed to a very small extent owing to the general poverty of the inamdars, to the indifference naturally shown by such of them as are residents of the villages and hold assessed lands already paying a revenue to Government, and also, in some degree, to a want of confidence in the finality of the Commission. The number and value of inams fully assessed is insignificant.

17. The staff of Deputy Collectors has been recently increased to 16, and the whole establishment of the Commission will hereafter stand as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Commissioner	2,500	0	0
Two Special Assistants .. .	1,000	0	0
One Second-class Deputy Collector .. .	500	0	0
Three Third do. Deputy Collectors .. .	1,050	0	0
Ten Fourth do. do. .. .	2,500	0	0
Two do. do. do. .. .	500	(not yet joined).	
Commissioner's Establishment .. .	1,331	8	0
Two Special Assistants' Establishment .. .	268	0	0
Sixteen Deputy Collector's Establishment .. .	1,276	0	0
Monthly total ..	10,925	8	0
		12	
Annual ..	1,31,106	0	0

With this increased agency it is expected that the inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in less than three years from the present time.

18. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Commission, from first to last, will be less than one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State by its operations throughout the whole Presidency. But it must be borne in mind that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but the quieting of tenures; and the realization of such rights in inam land as the Government are fairly entitled to, and no more.

XXIII

G.O. No. 202, Revenue, dated 28th January 1861.

Read—the following paper :—

Despatch from the Right Honourable Sir C. WOOD, BART., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 15th December 1860, No. 84.

1. I have considered in Council your letter of the 9th October last (No. 104), with which you forwarded reports from the Inam Commissioner, showing the results of the proceedings of his Department for the first entire year of their operation. These results are satisfactory, and it is gratifying to me to see that the rules laid down by your Government for entirely enfranchising all inam holdings have met with such acceptance from the inamdars, that only 1 per cent of the whole number have chosen to retain their tenures on the restricted terms on which they previously held, rather than consent to the small additional payment which converts them into absolute freeholds.

2. I observe also with pleasure, that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the investigation into the inams of the whole Presidency will be completed in little more than two years from this time; and that the total cost of the Commission will probably be covered by one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State.

Letter, dated 22nd June 1860 (No. 67).

" 9th August 1860 (No. 87).

" 13th August 1860 (No. 88).

" 24th September 1860 (No. 101).

" 12th October 1860 (No. 113).

3. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the letters referred to in the margin, forwarding monthly reports of the operations of the Commission from May to August last.

Order—No. 202, Revenue, dated 28th January 1861.

Ordered to be communicated to the Inam Commissioner and the Board of Revenue.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

PART II.

Correspondence relating to the Inam Settlement in individual districts.

A.—GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM (PAGES 138—169).

I

G.O. No. 647, Revenue, dated 24th March 1862.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chatrapore, the 11th February 1862, No. 5.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government drafts of the instructions which I propose to issue to the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam Settlement of the districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

2. Before my arrival in these districts, I was apprehensive that an individual settlement with the inamdars would not find favour in the numerous private estates, and particularly in the large zamindari tracts of both districts, where the claims of the Government to escheats had been rarely asserted and their right to the reversion of inams but little understood. I find, however, that the zamindars, with scarcely an exception, are quite prepared for the proceedings of this Commission, and that the inamdars, are, in general, most desirous of securing the benefits of the settlement. After conferring with the Collectors of both districts, I have therefore determined, with their concurrence, to adhere to the usual course of procedure, and under this view, the present instructions have been prepared.

3. There are but few points requiring notice in the instructions relating to Vizagapatam. The Raja of Vizianagram, within whose zamindari, nearly one-half of the alienated lands of this district are included, has, in a personal conference, promised me his best assistance in forwarding the enquiry: and I have no doubt that a settlement of all the special tenures in his estate will be concluded to the satisfaction of all parties.

4. For the settlement of the inams in the zamindari of Jeypore, the Government will observe that there are no accounts whatever and no reliable information upon which the enquiry could be conducted. I propose, therefore, at any rate for the present, to avoid all interference with this estate. The zamindar has been requested to furnish all available accounts of the alienated lands in his territory, and a settlement or compromise may hereafter be effected, in consultation with the Governor's Agent, on the basis of the information thus supplied.

5. The orders of Government are specially required in regard to the treatment of the exceptional tenures, granted by the early chiefs in Council in the proprietary estate of Waltair, proposed in paragraph 26 of my instructions.

6. As regards Ganjam, the settlement of the ordinary inam tenures in this district, will be conducted with the same facility as in Vizagapatam, and there are no points in the instructions to which I need specially request the attention of Government.

7. There is, however, one question in regard to which the decision and orders of the Government are necessary, viz., the treatment of the jagir or mukhasa tenures in the ancient zamindaris of this district. Discussions have arisen from time to time as to whether the reversion of these tenures belongs to the Government or to the zamindars, but the final settlement of the question is still in abeyance. The subject is one of considerable importance; the number of these jagirs is large, and their present value cannot be less than one lakh of rupees. After going carefully into the details I have arrived at a different conclusion from that which has hitherto been adopted, and it will be necessary, therefore, to put the matter before the Government at some length.

8. The permanent settlement in Ganjam was not conducted on the same principle as in the other districts of the Northern Circars. In Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, and Vizagapatam, the peshkash of the several zamindaris, having been calculated at two-thirds of certain fixed assets, it was easy to determine by reference to the detailed accounts, what items were, and what were not included in these assets. But in Ganjam there were no fixed assets. No proportion of the valuation

of the gross jamma of each estate was adopted:—but the peshkash was, in point of fact, fixed discretionarily by the Board of Revenue, on a review of all the accounts before them.

9. The documents referred to by the Board of Revenue, in proposing the permanent assessment of the several zamindaris, were—

(1) Statement of the average value according to the accounts of the Circuit Committee, compiled from the actual revenues of the zamindars for the eight years immediately preceding 1788.

(2) Statement of the value of the zamindaris as delivered to Mr. Brown by the zamindars themselves in fasli 1210 (A.D. 1800).

(3) Statement of the average receipts of Government from the zamindars for a period of seventeen years prior to fasli 1210.

(4) Idem for 34 years prior to fasli 1230.

10. A careful examination of these papers, and of the detailed accounts from which they were prepared, proves beyond doubt that the full value of the mukhasas or jagirs, in the zamindaris of this district, was included both in the valuation of the Circuit Committee and in Mr. Brown's account (Nos. 1 and 2). It is equally clear, on the other hand, that the full value of the mukhasas could not have been entered into accounts Nos. 3 and 4, because these accounts represent the average Government receipts from the zamindars for a series of years prior to the permanent settlement.

11. These two facts, as regards at least the Circuit Committee's accounts, and the annual collections of Government before the permanent settlement, appear to have been clearly kept in view by the local authorities of the time. In reply to a remark by the Board in 1790, that the Government demand was very low compared

with the valuation of the Circuit Committee (No. 1) the Chief in Council accounted for the difference by explaining that the Committee's account included the value of mukhasas, upon which

quit-rent alone was realized, and which were otherwise unproductive to the zamindars. This might be considered conclusive as respects the account of the Circuit Committee (No. 1) even without the additional proof afforded by the village statements from which it was compiled. These statements give both the full value and the kattubadi for each village, the full value including the kattubadi being in every case brought to account by the Committee. If, therefore, the permanent peshkash had been fixed at two-thirds of the assets, as recorded by the Circuit Committee, the Government would unquestionably have no reversionary right in the mukhasas.

12. The grounds for concluding that the figures, entered opposite the mukhasas in Mr. Brown's account, represent the kham or full value and not the kattubadi only, are equally strong.

(1) The Tafsil or detailed accounts from which Mr. Brown's statement was prepared, and the authenticity of which is undoubted, contain entries both of the full value and of the kattubadi; the

kattubadi being usually one-half of the full value, and the figures in Mr. Brown's statement correspond exactly with the full value entered in these Tafsil accounts.

(2) The present kattubadi paid by the mukhasadars, or that entered in the earliest inamati account (fasli 1226) is, in almost every case, considerably less than that entered in Mr. Brown's account, though in some instances it is more than half the full value owing to subsequent unauthorized additions.

(3) Though there are many mukhasas held tax-free (Sarva or Darobast), i.e., paying no kattubadi, the kham or full value of all mukhasas without exception is brought to account in Mr. Brown's statement: whereas, as respects aghaharams and amanas or religious endowments, the kattubadi alone is given, the word "Darobast" (tax-free) being recorded opposite to those villages which paid no kattubadi.

It is quite clear, therefore, that, if the permanent peshkash had been fixed at two-thirds of the valuation of the estates as given in Mr. Brown's statement, the reversionary right to the mukhasas would vest in the zamindars and not in the Government. We may safely assume that it was not with any desire to swell the assets of their zamindaris—a result which was amply provided against by giving in extremely low valuations of each village—that the kham, or rajabbhagam, of the mukhasas was included in the accounts rendered by the zamindars. But the obvious reason for the entry is to be found in the precarious tenure of the mukhasadars, over whose estates, the zamindar, in virtue of their being his tributary clansmen and dependents, was accustomed to exercise an arbitrary control: he assumed, in fact, the right of treating their mukhasas in all respects like his own jirayati villages. This was not the case as regards aghaharams and villages of that class enjoyed by Brahmans and religious institutions, from which the zamindars derived nothing more than the usual kattubadi. Hence the difference of the entries in the columns of valuation in Mr. Brown's statement. In the case of jirayati villages and mukhasas, which were treated and regarded very much in the same light, the full value was given, but for aghaharams and similar alienations the kattubadi only.

14. The subject appears to have been hitherto misunderstood because the

N.B.—The detailed accounts do not appear to have been forwarded to the Board of Revenue by Mr. Cherry with his letter, dated 30th November 1802.

regarded as the standard of reference in questions connected with the permanent settlement, and as the basis upon which the peshkash was fixed, shows only the kattubadi and not the full value of the mukhasas, the reversionary right to which, it has been argued, consequently belongs to the Government.

15. The question has been prominently brought forward on two occasions.

Case of the villages in Tarla zamindari.
Collector's letter to the Commissioner, dated 25th January 1850.
Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 25th September 1850.
Government Order, dated 9th November 1850.
Collector's letter, dated 5th June 1852.

Government admitted the claim of the purchaser as against the zamindar, but asserted the reversionary right of the state on the ground of the villages being

Mr. Onslow's letter, dated 7th December 1852.

Commissioner's letter to Collector, dated 22nd March 1853.

Collector's letter to the Commissioner, dated 27th May 1853.

Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 14th June 1853.

Government Order, dated 26th July 1853.

Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 1st August 1853.

Collector's letter to Commissioner, dated 29th August 1853.

Commissioner to the Collector, dated 28th September 1853.

Collector to the Commissioner, dated 16th November 1853.

Commissioner to Government, dated 27th March 1854.

* Sanctioned by Government Order, dated 24th April 1854.

First, in 1852, in reference to three jagir or mukhasa villages in the zamindari of Tarla, which had been fairly purchased by the then holder, two from the zamindar, and the third from a Brahman to whom the jagir had passed. On the report of the Collector (Mr. Onslow) and the Commissioner for the Northern Circars (Mr. W. Elliot), the purchaser as against the zamindar, but state on the ground of the villages being excluded from the assets at the permanent settlement. Mr. Onslow, however, afterwards reported that from a careful scrutiny of the detailed accounts upon which the permanent peshkash was fixed, he was convinced that the villages in question were included in the zamindar's assets, and that the interest of Government were in no way compromised by the sale. Mr. Elliot then entered at some length into the subject and finally recommended * that the matter might be left in abeyance, pending the issue of a suit which, it was understood, the zamindar had instituted in the Agent's Court against the alienee, for the recovery of two of the villages which had been confirmed to the latter by the Government. The case was tried by the present Agent Mr. Forbes, who threw out the zamindar's claim on the ground that the vil-

lages were entered as mukhasas in the account of the permanent settlement. The zamindar appealed to the Sudder Adalat and, on the requisition of that Court, the Agent explained the principles upon which the permanent settlement was conducted, and stated in support of his view that the figures entered in Mr. Brown's account (No. 2) represented the *kattubadi*, and not the full value of the mukhasas.

16. The interests involved in the second discussion of the same question were

Case of the Hatghar villages.

still more important. In the zamindari of Hatghar, there are 77 jagir or mukhasa villages, twenty-seven of which are still in the hands of the descendants of the original grantees, and the remaining fifty had passed long prior to 1854 into the hands of the zamindar, either by purchase or in the ordinary course of inheritance. In 1854, the estate was sold for arrears of peshkash and purchased by the zamindar of the adjacent estate of Kallikota. The purchaser claimed the fifty mukhasas as being part of the Hatghar zamindari. The ex-zamindar opposed the claim and urged his own right to the fifty villages on the ground of their value being excluded from the assets at the permanent settlement.

Collector's letter to the Board, dated 8th March 1855, No. 35.

The purchaser contended that the entry in Mr. Brown's permanent settlement account was the full value of the 50 mukhasas; the ex-zamindar asserted that it represented the kattubadi or quit-rent only. Everything turned upon this point. If the former statement were correct, the villages were entirely lost to the ex-zamindar, if the figures represented the *quit-rent only*, he would retain the villages on payment of the amount to the purchaser. On the report of the present Collector, the Board of Revenue, assuming the valuation in Mr. Brown's account to be the quit-rent of the mukhasas, forwarded their recommendation accordingly in favour of the ex-zamindar. The Government adopted the same view, and under the impression that the mukhasas were excluded from the assets, again asserted their reversionary claim as in the previous case of the villages in Tarla, and

Collector's letter to the Board, dated 2nd September 1858.

Board's Proceedings, dated 10th November 1858.

Government Order, dated 6th December 1858.

Collector's letter to the Board, dated 8th March 1859.

Collector's letter to the Board, dated 2nd June 1859.

Board's Proceedings, dated 4th July 1859.

Government Order, dated 21st February 1860.

at the same time recognized the right of the ex-zamindar to the enjoyment of the villages on the original tenure of the mukhasadars. On grounds of policy, however, they decided that the fifty villages in question should be made over to the purchaser, the present zamindar, on condition of his making an annual payment for them to the ex-zamindar. The sum of Rs. 5,000, being very nearly the difference between the assumed quit-rent and the estimated present value of the villages, was ultimately fixed as the equivalent of their net value to the ex-zamindar, and this amount has accordingly been added to the peshkash of Hatghar, and has since been made payable to the widow of the ex-zamindar who died before he could take advantage of the arrangement.

17. In the case of the villages of the Tarla zamindari, the Court of Sudder Adalat have, I believe, deferred judgment. Their decision must be mainly guided by correct information as to the true character of the permanent settlement accounts, and the agent will no doubt explain that his former opinion was based on assumptions which subsequent examinations have shown to be wrong.

18. As regards the fifty villages of the Hatghar estate, the arrangement has been concluded as between the present and the ex-zamindar; and as no other interests, than those of the Government are involved in the disposal of the villages in question, it may not be desirable that the matter should be reopened. The actual quit-rent of those villages amounted in the aggregate to about Rs. 5,600. The precise sum cannot be ascertained because the details of twenty-one villages which were in the hands of the zamindar before fasli 1226 are wanting. The quit-rent on the remaining twenty-nine villages, however, is entered in the first inamati account prepared in

that year, at Rs. 3,226, whereas the value entered in Mr. Brown's account of these twenty-nine villages is Rs. 11,277. Had the plea of the present zamindar of Hatghar, viz., that the figures in Mr. Brown's permanent settlement account represented the full value of the mukhasas and not the kattubadi, which is now found to be the correct view, been adopted in the first instance, the net value of the villages payable to the ex-zamindar would have amounted to Rs. 19,862 instead of Rs. 5,000. The reversionary right to these villages would in that case have remained a matter for discussion, as it still is as regards all other mukhasa villages in the zamindaris of the district, but it may now fairly be considered that the Government have sold their doubtful reversion in these fifty villages to the present zamindar for the addition of Rs. 5,000 to his annual peshkash.

19. The treatment of the fifty villages in Hatghar cannot, however, be taken as a precedent in determining the general question of the reversion of the mukhasa of this district. The kattubadi paid to this day by those of the mukhasa of every zamindari who are still in possession of their villages, including the twenty-five individuals, who still hold their villages in Hatghar, is as before stated, considerably less than the kham values entered in the detailed accounts of Mr. Brown's statement and cannot of course be legally or justly enhanced. The fact must now be accepted that Mr. Brown's account included, among the assets of the zamindaris, the reputed full value of all the mukhasas. This being the case, it remains to consider on what principle, the permanent peshkash of the zamindaris of Ganjam was actually fixed. It was not two-thirds of the assets recorded by the Circuit Committee, nor

was it two-thirds of Mr. Brown's calculation. In their letter * to Government, the Board remarked that they considered the statement of the average receipts for

* 17th May 1804.

the last 17 years to be the most eligible of the four accounts specified above (paragraph 9) and professed to have been guided chiefly by it—but with due reference to the rest—in fixing the permanent assessment of each estate. In reference to this

Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 27th March 1854.

subject the Commissioner for the Northern Circars (Mr. W. Elliot) wrote as follows, when reviewing the report of

Mr. Onslow in the case of the Tarla villages above referred to: "No specification of two-thirds assets of the several estates was ever prepared in Ganjam. The Board professed to be guided chiefly by the average collections of 17 years, but in point of fact they appear to have been influenced by the current demand fixed by the Collector, Mr. Cherry, and to have derived a peshkash from that by making considerable reductions upon it in every case."

* * * * *

"Under these circumstances, it is impossible to tell what should be considered to be assets of the zamindari settlement or how questions involving a right to escheat should be settled. It is however quite certain that all the three villages referred to in the present correspondence were held on mukhasa tenure anterior to the permanent settlement."

20. In the absence of any given data for determining the basis of the Board's calculations, it appears to me that we must estimate their proceedings in this district according to the liberal views and intentions they evidently entertained, as well as by the moderate standard adopted in the settlement of the permanent peshkash elsewhere, and especially in the adjoining district of Vizagapatam. In considering all the accounts before them, they at once rejected the valuation of the Circuit Committee as being immoderately high, and they put aside the values furnished by the zamindars to Mr. Brown as being palpably understated; but keeping in view, it may be presumed, the fact that both accounts included the full value of the mukhasas, they adopted with certain modifications, and deductions on account of sayer, salt, etc., the Collector's current demand, which differs but slightly from the average receipts for 17 years. The peshkash so fixed though very much less than two-thirds of the valuation by the Circuit Committee is, in most instances, considerably more than two-thirds of the zamindars' assets as delivered to Mr. Brown; and was probably adopted as a fair proportion of the gross revenues of the zamindars to

be paid to the Government in perpetuity. Though the value of the mukhasas formed no part of the average collections, it may be inferred from the Board's silence on the subject that they contemplated the eventual reversion of these villages to the zamindari. The view is strengthened by the fact that in the case of one of the

Printed book on permanent settlement, page 16, paragraph 52 of Board's letter, dated 17th May 1804.

zamindaris, Kallikotta, which was under assignment or attachment at the period of the permanent settlement, the Board fixed the permanent peshkash, at two-thirds of the average Government receipts, which are stated to have comprehended kattubadi, maniyams and extra revenues. It will be seen by reference to the appended Statement A, prepared in the Collector's office from the accounts of the permanent settlement for each zamindari, that the settlement of Kallikotta was much more favourable to that zamindar than the terms allowed to the others. Another

Printed book, pages 71 to 78.

circumstance which is still more conclusive is, that the value of the mukhasas or jagirs in Kallikotta and Jallantra is entirely and undoubtedly omitted in all the accounts, Mr. Brown's included, and the reversion to these villages, therefore, clearly belongs to the Government.

21. As respects the other zamindaris, with the further exception of Parlakimedi, the detailed accounts of which are not before me, I am of opinion for the reasons above given, that the peshkash may fairly be considered to have virtually

Commissioner's letter to Government, dated 25th September 1850.

included the value of the mukhasa, or jagirs, and the Government must consequently relinquish their claim to the right or reversion in these tenures. As

remarked on one occasion by Mr. Elliot, the jagirs have been alienated by the zamindars with scruple. The custom of the country has given to them the contingent remainder, and though hitherto considered to be properly escheats to the State, these villages have always lapsed to the zamindars. I find in fact that out of 250 jagirs which existed at the period of the permanent settlement, exclusive of those in Parlakimedi, Kallikotta and Jallantra, only forty-seven were registered in the inam account of 1852, the rest being in the hands of the zamindars. Any interference with these villages after a permissive enjoyment for lengthened periods would occasion much dissatisfaction, and the Government sacrifice little in foregoing their doubtful reversionary interest in the remaining forty-seven villages which are supposed to be still enjoyed by descendants of the original grantees.

22. Should the Government concur in the above views, the mukhasas or jagirs in all the ancient zamindaris of this district, except Parlakimedi, Kallikotta and Jallantra, will be left out of the present settlement.

23. In the Order of Government, dated 17th May 1860, No. 732, I am required to report upon the tenure of the villages in Hatghar, in lieu of which the annual

Hatghar.

allowance of Rs. 5,000 is continued to the widow of the ex-zamindar. Adverting to what is stated above, in regard to these villages, I am doubtful whether it would

Paragraphs 16 and 18.

still be the wish of Government that I should take up the question at all; especially as I find that the Agent has since recommended that a portion of the allowances should be paid directly to the late zamindar's step-mother.

24. The question of the treatment of the inams held by the Doratanam and Thanah peons in the Parlakimedi estate is referred to me for report in the Order of Government, Judicial Department, dated 4th July 1861, No. 863. The

Inams of Dora and Thanah peons in Parlakimedi.

exact extent and value of these inams cannot be ascertained until the inquiry into each individual holding has been made by the Deputy Collector. The value of the doratanam inams, as recorded in the Collector's account, is as stated by Mr. Forbes, Rs. 9,496; from which the quit-rent of 1,996 being deducted, the net income is Rs. 7,500. The entry in the statement of the Inspector-General of Police, of

Rs. 1,190 as the kattubadi on these inams, is evidently a clerical error, his figures were all taken from the accounts in the Collector's Office. The detailed accounts of the permanent settlement of this estate, which are not to be found among the records of the Collector, will be obtained from the Board's Office for reference by the

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, 11th July 1861, paragraph 8.

value of doratanam inams was excluded from the assets when the peshkash was

Name of deceased Dora.	Village held by him.	Particulars.				Heirs to the deceased.
		Extent.	Value.	Jodi.	Remainder.	
Gopiseti Apparayudu.	Ulanabhadra and two hamlets.	ACS. 106	RS. 600	RS. 120	RS. 480	Widow.
Dodla Narasimpulu.	Somagandi and three hamlets.	64	200	30	170	Brother of 15 years.

aggregate net value being Rs. 650. I recommend that the present holders be allowed to enfranchise at the same rate, viz., half assessment.

25. The maniyams of the Thana peons in this estate are clearly recent grants, Collector's order to the Manager, dated 15th October 1834. Mr. Russel's report on Parlakimedi, dated 1st November 1834, paragraphs 137, conclusion. Jamabandi report on Parlakimedi Estate, dated 12th December 1837, No. 5.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

STATEMENT A referred to in paragraph 20.

Showing the figures upon which the permanent peshkash of the several zamindaris was fixed.

Name of the Zamindaris.	Total of each zamindari as per accounts given by the zamindars to Mr. Brown.	Average of 17 years' collection into the Government Treasury.	Jamma recommended by the Collector.	Deductions on account of sayer, salt, abkari, milturfa, etc.	Permanent peshkash.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tarla	7,870	5,219	4,000	400	4,000
Budarsingi	343	385	700	..	500
Javada	4,323	2,726	2,000	400	2,000
Suranga	5,516	5,932	4,000	500	3,500
Serg'har	11,280	6,295	6,000	500	5,500
Pratapagiri	25,401	17,987	22,000	2,000	20,000
Bodaga	10,402	4,559	4,000	900	4,000
Palur	5,838	2,390	2,000	800	1,200
Humma	4,224	2,335	2,000	800	1,200
Baridi	6,459	4,916	5,300	522	4,500
Dharakota	29,814	25,704	28,000	3,094	25,000
Mandasa	20,527	12,761	15,000	1,000	14,000
Surada	6,112	3,573	3,000	900	2,500
Vijayanagaram	28,178	22,375	25,000	2,000	23,000
Hatghar	68,899	43,588	58,000	3,000	55,000
Chikati	39,404	33,603	35,000	1,000	34,000
Kallikota assigned villages	28,728	33,609	30,000	..	19,000
Jallantra and assigned villages	9,727	7,639	7,500	500	7,000

(2)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Vizagapatam, 25th January 1862.

No. 5.

Read the following letters from Deputy Collector B. Gopalaiya.

Preliminary report on the inams of the district, dated 21st December 1861.

Supplemental report on the same subject, dated 5th January 1862.

Letter, dated 22nd January, supplying further information required by the Commissioner.

1. The district of Vizagapatam, together with the whole of Ganjam and a portion of Rajahmundry, is comprehended in the territory formerly known as the Chicacole Sirkar. It was granted to the British Government, with the rest of the northern Sirkars, in 1765 by sanad from the Moghul Emperor, and the grant was afterwards ratified in 1766 under treaty with the Nizam, Subadar of the Deccan, to whom the real power in the Sirkars belonged. From the period of its cession until the permanent settlement in 1802 and 1803, the Vizagapatam division of the Sirkar formed two distinct Collectorates; one, consisting of the ancient hill zamindaris which paid to the company, the tribute formerly levied by the Nizam; and the other of the Haveli estates under the direct management of the Government. After the permanent settlement these two divisions, with the addition of a third comprising a few estates belonging to Ganjam, were united under one Collector, and have so continued to the present time.

2. The first and third divisions comprised originally 34 estates, or Hundas; the second division included the 18 ancient zamindaris. Eleven of the estates, and the hill zamindari of Golconda severally reverted to Government, from faslis 1242 to 1254, in default of payment of large arrears; and now form with the purchased estate of Rayanaram, the new taluk of Narsapatam. The Palkonda zamindari was forfeited to Government in 1834, by the rebellious conduct of its holder, and together with the Hunjeram estate now forms the Government taluk of Palkonda, held on lease by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. The present distribution of the taluks and Police divisions is shown in the accompanying statement A.

The names of the several zamindaris and private estates are given below :—

Zamindaris.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Vizianagram. | 8. Madugala. |
| 2. Merangi. | 9. Bobbili. |
| 3. Kurapam. | 10. Andra. |
| 4. Sangamvalasa. | 11. Kasipuram. |
| 5. Chemudu. | 12. Saripalli Bhimavaram. |
| 6. Pachipenta. | 13. Jeypur. |
| 7. Salur. | 14. Belgam. |

Proprietary Estates.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kasimkota. | 14. Vungarada. |
| 2. Munagapaka. | 15. Siripuram. |
| 3. Ankapalli. | 16. Kurtina. |
| 4. Mulpaka. | 17. Mantina. |
| 5. Nakkapalli. | 18. Appigonda. |
| 6. Surampuram. | 19. Ranada. |
| 7. Godioherla. | 20. Kurada Kondayanalasa. |
| 8. Uratla. | 21. Miparupalli. |
| 9. Panchadarla. | 22. Idalapakahonagiri. |
| 10. Waltair. | 23. Komprolu. |
| 11. Kintali. | 24. Pedlagummalur. |
| 12. Sharmahammadpuram. | 25. Mamidivada. |
| 13. Kuppli. | |

3. In the hill zamindaris, as well as in the private estates formed out of the Haveli division, the reversionary right in inam tenures is reserved to the Government by the terms of the permanent settlement; though the kattubadi was included in the assets and is payable to the zamindars and proprietors.

4. Many of the zamindaris have passed, from time to time and for longer or shorter periods, under the direct management of the Government, either in consequence of the minority of the heir to the last holder or from other causes. The circumstances of each estate being, therefore, well known, the same facilities exist for a satisfactory settlement of the inams in the several zamindaris as in the Government estates.

5. Accompanying is a talukwar statement obtained from the Collector's office showing the value of all alienations in the district. The total amount is for minor inams 6,48,818, and for whole villages 3,46,435. Nearly one-half of this amount belongs to the zamindari of Vizianagram, about one-fourth to the two Government taluks, and somewhat more than one-fourth to the remaining zamindaris and estates. Jeypore, regarding which little is known, is not included in this statement.

6. The principality of Vizianagram, which, with the exception of Jeypore, is the largest and most ancient of the zamindaris, and by far the most important as regards inam tenures of all descriptions, was transferred by the late Raja, to the direct management of the Collector in 1827. The Raja afterwards proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares where he remained till his death; and the zamindari was delivered into the hands of his son the present Raja in 1850, after an interval of twenty-three years, with greatly improved revenues.

7. Among other measures for the improvement of the revenue during the Government management of the estate, an inquiry was set on foot in 1835 into supposed recent encroachments, and alleged excesses in the area of inams entered in the permanent settlement accounts, originally proposed * by the then Collector Mr. Freese; it was approved † by the Board of Revenue and the result was

* 26th August 1835, 3rd July 1835.
† 20th September 1835.

the imposition of a quit-rent or kattubadi, which varied according to the nature of the grant and amounted in some instances to very nearly the full assessment of the supposed encroachment. By Mr. Freese's successors, however, the measure was considered unnecessarily oppressive, and although the inquiry continued to be prosecuted until 1838, it was conducted in a more liberal spirit, in many cases the kattubadi previously imposed was remitted ‡, and doubts § were subsequently expressed as to the possibility of the existence of so large an extent of recent

‡ Jamabandi report of 1835—36.
§ Mr. W. Elliot's report.

encroachment as had been supposed by

|| Paragraph 2, appendix of Mr. Elliot's report to Government, 30th September 1852.
Jamabandi report to the Board of Revenue for 1835.

¶ 17th November 1853, Collector's letter to the Commissioner.

8. The additional revenue secured by this measure amounted to more than Rs. 20,000. With whatever severity the inquiry may have been conducted, the kattubadi has been levied and paid on account of the Raja for upwards of twenty-five years under the authority of the Government, and cannot now be remitted. Such of the inams as were suffered to continue in the uninterrupted possession of the holders, either as doubtful alienations or supposed encroachments will now be treated as jodi inams. The entire extent including the excess, as recorded in the inam accounts, being entered in the register, and the quit-rent for enfranchisement calculated, as in the case of ordinary jodi inams, upon the difference between the present quit-rent payable to the Raja, and the full assessment.

9. There are also inams and whole inam villages granted by the late Raja, in exchange for old inams excluded from his assets at the permanent settlement, which were likewise charged with a kattubadi by the Committee of 1835. Such inams, the reversionary right to which belongs to the Government and not to the zamindar, ought clearly to have been left alone: but the kattubadi then imposed has been paid to the Raja for a quarter of a century and cannot, in the Commissioner's opinion, be now disturbed. These inams will be treated similarly to those noticed in the preceding paragraph. Any cases of a similar nature which have hitherto escaped inquiry, will now be settled as between the Government and the inamdar.

10. Shortly after the late zamindar's death at Benares, in 1845, the Governor's Agent was directed to resume on behalf of the estate all inams and agharams granted by the deceased subsequent to the permanent settlement. Accordingly a large number of tenures were placed under attachment. Some of which were subsequently * restored as granted of a date long anterior to the permanent settlement, and which with many others unquestionably of old origin, missed registry in the estimates of that period in consequence of the absence of their owners. An inquiry into the remaining cases of alleged recent inams was suggested by Mr. Elliot and sanctioned by the Government: but it does not appear to have been completed, though cases of lapse were investigated occasionally by Collectors. Inams of this class, still remaining undisposed of, will now be treated on their merits. Those which are clearly recent and not excluded from the assets in the permanent settlement accounts will not fall under the present settlement; those which are undoubtedly of old date, will be confirmed to the holders under the present rules according to the terms of the grant.

* Paragraph 3 of Mr. Elliot's letter to Government of 17th September 1852.

11. As regards the agharams and mukhasa villages of Vizianagram and other zamindaris another point to be noticed is the discrepancy † found to exist between the entries in the estimate accounts of the permanent settlement and those in the Istimirar sanad. Owing to various causes, among which are cited carelessness of transcription and the fact of many inam villages being under attachment at the period of the permanent settlement, the lists given in by the several zamindars contain a number of lakhiraj villages under the head of seri, the value of which was excluded from the assets in the permanent settlement accounts; and on the other hand, a few seri or jirayati villages, are entered as mukhasas. Mr. J. Smith, ‡ an early Collector, notices the subject in reference to a case of a mukhasa in the zamindari of Salur, and Mr. Elliot refers to it at length in his report above quoted. In such cases, the Deputy Collectors, assisted by the vakils of the several zamindars, will have no difficulty in determining by reference to the original accounts of the settlement, and by the present recognized tenure of the villages in question, whether they are seri or mukhasa and will decide accordingly.

† Paragraph 17 of Mr. Elliot's letter to Government, dated 17th September 1852.

‡ Mukhasa of Kottakki Collector's letter to the Board, 27th October 1815.
Board's Proceedings, 3rd January 1816.

12. Those of the mukhasas excluded from the assets, and consequently within the control of Government, which have been improperly usurped by the zamindars without detection on failure of heirs, will be confirmed to them, in consideration of long possession under clauses 2 and 3 of paragraph 16 of the present inam rules.

Paragraph 7 of the Appendix to Mr. Elliot's letter to Government of 17th September 1852.

Paragraph 16, Proceedings of Government, 3rd paragraph of 1853.

13. Though the district has never been surveyed, the accounts are numerous and in general sufficiently perfect for a satisfactory settlement of inam titles. The permanent settlement having been determined on the collections for different years prior to fasli 1209, all inams that existed prior to that date come under the present settlement accounts.

I. The Gudikat accounts of the permanent settlement are quite complete. In them are recorded individual lists of inams, their extent, jodi and the names of their holders.

II. The subsequent Committee accounts between faslis 1213 and 1216 give simply for the Haveli division, the extent of land alienated in each village without individual particulars; but for the zamindaris, details are given in separate books which describe also the nature of the grant.

III. Accounts prepared between 1814 to 1820, known as John Smith's Committee accounts, contain much useful information regarding the names of the grantee and grantor, the extent of inams, the difference, if any between it, and that entered in former Committee accounts, probably those drawn up at the time of the permanent settlement, together with the valuation of those that were then under cultivation. But these accounts are not complete for the whole district.

IV. The Committee accounts of Messrs. Freese and Arbuthnot drawn between 1835 and 1836 for the Vizianagram zamindari, contain the old and the present area of inams and their valuation. But these are not complete for the whole estate: they extend to 600 villages.

V. The Bhuband accounts giving individual particulars of inams in the private estates of the first division taken at the period of their reversion to Government.

VI. The Gudikat accounts of fasli 1244 for Palkonda zamindari.

VII. Inam Hakikats and measurement accounts of the Hunjeram portion of Palkonda taluk.

VIII. The measurement accounts of Sarvasidhi and Golugonda, portions of Narsipatam taluk for faslis 1247 and 1248 not quite complete.

IX. Accounts of fasli 1240, showing the recent mukhasas, aghaharams and inams in the zamindaris of Merangi and Kurpam.

X. Inam forms of Sangamvalasa, Merangi and Kurpam taken between fasli 1249 to fasli 1251.

XI. The two-cawni account for the whole district with the exception of Jeypore and a few Hill zamindaris prepared in 1853 and 1854.

XII. The A Register of 1859 for the Government taluk of Narsipatam.

14. In the Government taluks, inams not found in the permanent settlement accounts, and not proved to be fifty years old, will be confirmed to the holders on the higher rate of quit-rent provided by the rules.

15. In the absence of a survey or of defined land measures of any kind, the area of both the Government lands and inams is estimated * by the quantity of produce and entered accordingly in the accounts. A visam, which is in reality a measure of capacity, varies in extent according to the quality of the soil, from half an acre to as much as 15 acres. A garce, which is also in very general use, varies almost in the same proportion. Still the local measures in each estate or division of the district are well known, and the means of ascertaining their equivalents in acres are available here, to the same extent as in the Godavari and Kistna districts. In checking the entries in the most recent accounts with those of the permanent settlement, the Deputy Collectors, in consultation with the vakils of the zamindars, will adopt those which seem nearest the truth, and in making the commutation into acres, they will be guided by the length of the rod or paggam adopted in each locality. Excesses in the Government taluks will be charged as directed in the Order of the Secretary of State; and in the private estates, the presence of the zamindar's vakil will check the statements of the inamdars, and in all cases of long undisturbed enjoyment, when the excess is disputed by the zamindar's vakil, the nature of his objection and the grounds for the Deputy Collector's decision, are to be fully recorded in the register. The signature of the vakil is to be taken at the bottom of the register of each village. A further check will be the known or recorded boundaries of the inam, and the

* Collector's letter to Government, 19th August 1800, paragraph 38.
Collector's letter, 13th November 1837.
Board's letter to the Collector, December 1856.

entries in the annual agreements between the inamdar and cultivator. It is believed that if all the lands were measured, the excess found in the seri land would be greater in proportion to that found in inam land.

16. There is no fixed assessment in this district. Nor was there any valuation of the inams in the permanent settlement accounts. In the accounts prepared between 1814 and 1822, the annual value of cultivated inams and aghaharams is given, and the accounts of 1835 and 1838 contain the estimated value of the inams in 600 villages in the Vizianagram zamindari. But the most complete standard of reference for the assessment of inams is the two-cawni account of 1853-1854. The prevailing rates of assessment of Government land are * high, the average being 4

* Board's Jamabandi book for 1860. Mr. Newill's letter to Government, 27th August 1859.

rupees an acre for dry land, and 8 rupees for wet. These rates are certainly higher than in other districts where the land may be supposed to be equally good, and it clearly arises from the real extent being understated. It will be desirable, however, to follow the two-cawni account, whenever the entries therein do not greatly differ from those of the neighbouring Government lands, rather than adopt a new and arbitrary scale as proposed by Deputy Collector Gopalaiya. When the rates in the two-cawni account are clearly inapplicable, reductions or additions can be recommended.

17. About one-half of the inams of the district are already charged with a fixed kattubadi, payable to the zamindars in the private estates, which is stated to be heavy in many instances. There are a few devadayam mukhasas in the Kasimkota estate, now under management, which pay a grain kattubadi fluctuating annually with the produce. These will now, with the consent of the Court of Wards, be commuted into a fixed money payment like the similar imposts in the Godavari and Kistna districts.

18. The only topes in the district are to be found in the ancient zamindaris; wherever these are of the nature of inam, paying a quit-rent which was included in the assets at the permanent settlement, they will be brought under the present inquiry; where this is not the case, the topes are the property of the zamindars, and will be left alone.

19. The inams and inam villages held by the hill chiefs and their armed retainers in the several zamindaris still in private hands, as well as those which have reverted to Government, were all excluded from the assets of the estates at the formation of the permanent settlement and will, therefore, come under the present enquiry and settlement. The inutility of these large bodies of Military Police was forcibly brought to notice by the Chief in Council several years before.

Letter to Government, 13th October 1794. the period of the permanent settlement, but they were not disturbed, and they have continued to the present time in the hereditary enjoyment of their lands. On the organization of the new Police, their services, which are described by the Inspector-General as worse than useless, will be dispensed with, and their inams will be enfranchised accordingly under the rules. The inam villages and minor inams held for Military Police service by Sirdars or Doras and their peons under the various designations of Doratanalu, Tirastulu, Desastulu and Talah Divanis will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half the full assessment, like the jangi kattubadis of the Ceded districts and other similar classes. When the minor inams are held by the peons within the village enjoyed by their Sirdar or Dora, the settlement will be made with the Sirdar of the entire village; the several inams of the peons with their extent, value and quit-rent, being recorded in detail in the register. When the village is held in distinct shares, one settlement will be made with all the sharers.

20. The villages enjoyed by the Military Chiefs, and men of high position and influence known as mukhasadars, whose service tenure is of an honorary and almost nominal nature, will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth of the assessment, as sanctioned by Government for similar tenures in Masulipatam and other districts.

21. There are a few mukhasas as per margin, entered in the list prepared by Mr. Smith in 1807 of alienated lands excluded from the schedules of the permanent settlement, which were granted to the clansmen and relations of the several zamindars. No condition of service was attached to these grants, which are held hereditarily and for subsistence only, and they will, therefore, properly be enfranchised at the rates applicable to personal grants.

Village Service Inams.		
Class No. 1.	Government Estates.	Private Estates.
Village officers.	as.	as.
Revenue Servants.		
Mirasidar Karnam ..	20,400	80,042
Nayudu ..	4,158	13,512
Shroff ..	1,671	9,706
Mahasuldar ..	5	405
Dandasis ..		
Vasanandhi ..	1,287	4,347
Police servants.		
Munsifs ..	2,248	11,200
Barkis ..	3,939	20,457
Katval and his Bantumanas.	201	1,625
No. 2		
Village artisans.		
Carpenter ..	2,672	1,436
Smith ..	274	702
Potter ..	177	755
Washer ..	2,053	10,522
Barber ..	2,558	12,853
Boatman ..	87	40
Modigas ..	287	1,427
Persons liable to No. 3.		
Sundry offices of a private nature ..	8,315	17,526

long ceased to exist in most instances, and whenever it is preserved, it is merely nominal. Inams of this class, in the Government taluks, will therefore be brought on the general register and enfranchised at the rates applicable to personal inams.

23. The value of the village service inams of all kinds, in the private estates, was excluded from the assets at the permanent settlement. The inams held by the Revenue servants in these estates, belonging to class 1, will be left undisturbed on their present tenure, being simply recorded in the register for future reference. Those of the Police servants will be brought on the service register and enfranchised like the similar inams in the Government estates on five-eighths assessment. The inams of the village artisans, included in class 2, will be left alone, and those included in class 3, held for the private services of the zamindar will also remain undisturbed, except in those instances in which the service has long ceased to be rendered, and no objection exists to their enfranchisement.

24. The few inams held by tank-diggers, in the Government taluks for the repair of tanks and watercourses, will be enfranchised as usual on one-fourth assessment, wherever these works have been undertaken by Government, and no objection exists to the commutation.

25. The treatment of the three mukhasa * villages enjoyed by the family of the ex-zamindar of Golconda will form the subject of a special reference to Government.

* Gannavaram, Singavaram and Mattu. The Commissioner's information regarding these villages is not yet complete, and their tenures for the present will be left undisturbed.

26. There only remains one special tenure requiring notice. Several years prior to the permanent settlement, certain grants of land in villages now forming the Proprietary Estate of Waltair, were made by the early Chiefs in Council on behalf of Government, to a few individuals for building and garden purposes. The term of the grant is for 99 years; a small kattubadi, or royalty, not generally exceeding one rupee, was fixed on each holding which has been paid to the present day, and it

is a condition of the grant, either expressed or clearly implied, that at the expiration of the lease, the land with all improvements thereon, however valuable, should revert to Government. Such an enforcement of rights and conditions would, however, be most unusual in his country, and it seems improbable that either the actual donors or the grantees ever contemplated the restoration of the lands with the benefit of improvements effected during an entire century, and it is doubtful if the Government even if the law allowed it, would be willing to enforce so hard a condition against present holders at the expiration of the term of 99 years. The grants are for the most part dated in or about 1790, and the lease has still from 20 or 30 years to run. They are entered as kattubadi inams in the accounts, the kattubadi being included in the assets of the estate and paid to the proprietor. It appears to the Commissioner that a fair compromise can be made with the present holders by the commutation of their tenures into free-holds on a quit-rent of one-fourth or one-half of the improved value of the land. One-fourth, if the lease has still to run for 30 years or more, and one-half if the lease would expire in less than 30 years. In cases where portions of the land are occupied by buildings an addition of 5 per cent of the present valuation of the buildings to be charged, once for all, on that account, in commutation of all future claims on account of Government. These terms will probably be accepted by the holders, who will be allowed the option of enfranchisement. The orders of Government are required upon this point before the new registry of these grants.

27. The present instructions do not apply to the extensive zamindari of Jeypore, regarding the inams in which little or nothing is known. The only information

to be obtained from the records relates to the number of whole inam villages, but even this is believed to be incorrectly given, and the various tenures of the villages, as well as the extent and value of the minor inams, are altogether involved in obscurity. Hitherto there has been no interference whatever with the inams in this immense tract of country, which is remote from Government observation and control, and for the present at least, it appears to the Commissioner undesirable to disturb the existing state of matters by an enquiry into inam titles.

STATEMENT A.

Taluks as per new arrangement sanctioned by Government in their order of June 1861.	Ancient zamindaris and proprietary estates.
1. Narsipatam	Government Estate and Vinatla proprietary.
2. Palkonda	Government Estate, portions of the zamindaris of Bobbili, Vizianagram and Proprietary Estates of Undarada, Siripuram, Kurtina and Mantina.
3. Vizianagram	Vizianagram.
4. Gajapatinagaram	
5. Bimlipatam	
6. Srungavarapukotta	
7. Pedagadi	Vizianagram Estate and proprietaries of Appikonda, Ravada, Kurada, Kondaya, Valasa, Chipurupalli and Idalapaka Bho-nangi.
8. Vizagapatam	Vizianagram zamindari and Waltair estate.
9. Vilravalli	Vizianagram and Madugalu zamindaris.
10. Chipurupalli	Vizianagram zamindari and Proprietary Estates of Shermohamadpuram and Kuppli.
11. Yelamanchili	Vizianagram zamindari and Proprietary Estates of Kasimkota Melupaka, Anakapalli, Munugapaka, Godicherla, Surampuram, Konprolu, Nakkapilli, Peddigunemur and Mainidvada.
12. Salur	Zamindaris of Salur, Panchipetta, Andra, Saripalli, Bhunavaram, Chendu and part of Bobbili.
13. Parvatipuram	Zamindaris of Belgam, Merlingi, Kurupam and Sangavalasa.
14. Jeypore	Zamindari of Jeypore, the two last being on this side of the Ghats.
15. Advarda	
16. Gunnupuram	

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Chatrapore, 5th February 1862, No. 6.

Read—the following reports:—

From Deputy Collector A. Sudarsana Rao, dated 1st January 1862, on the inams in the Government taluks of Ganjam.

From Deputy Collector P. Chentsal Rao, dated 22nd January 1862, on the inams in the zamindaris and other private estates of Ganjam.

Memorandum prepared by P. Chentsal Rao, dated 22nd January 1862, on the inams in the Government taluks of Ganjam.

1. The following instructions are laid down for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in this district.

2. The district of Ganjam forms the northern portion of the ancient Chicacole Sirkar. It now consists of eighteen ancient zamindaris, twenty-eight Proprietary Estates formed out of the Haveli division at the permanent settlement, and three Government taluks as specified in the margin. A statement is appended showing the present distribution of the taluks and Police divisions.

Zamindaris.	Proprietary Estates.
1 Daharakota ..	1 Uram.
2 Bongada ..	2 Tekkali.
3 Ha'ghar ..	3 Sandam.
4 Palur ..	4 Ti'ar.
5 Humma ..	5 Chittivalasa.
6 Prutapagiri ..	6 Jarjangi.
7 Surangi ..	7 Akkayavalasa.
8 Mandasa ..	8 Gopalapuram.
9 Biridi ..	9 Konusulakotura.
10 Jallantra ..	10 Taskipalli.
11 Budarasingi ..	11 Ba'amara-palavalasa.
12 Viziinagram ..	12 Siddibahara Kotturu.
13 Sarg'iar ..	13 Susaram.
14 Jarada ..	14 Ma'agam.
15 Kalikotta ..	15 Raja'uram.
16 Chikati ..	16 Beddam.
17 Tarla ..	17 Zonnnapadu.
18 Parlakimedi ..	18 Chinna Tungam.
	19 P dda Tungam.
Government taluks.	20 Karakava'sa.
1 Chicacole ..	21 Ta'asamudram.
2 Barhampore ..	22 Santa Lakshmipuram.
3 Gumsur ..	23 Danta.
	24 Aska.
	25 Kurla.
	26 Kurnari.
	27 Haradabadra.
	28 Baruva.

Description of Inam.	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.
Religious endowments.	ACS. 22,544	RS. 49,318	RS. 8,611
Personal inams ..	31,069	68,053	13,172
Police inams ..	2,656	5,303	773
Inams of military retainers or kattubadies.	8,581	15,987	355
Other village service inams.	23,768	60,896	30,526
Total ..	88,618	1,99,587	53,467

tains only a small proportion of the inams. The accounts of the permanent settlement contain only the names of whole inam villages; and in some, the total extent of inam is given, but without individual particulars. The earliest account, which contain asamivar particulars, and which is the only account of any importance, is that prepared in fasli 1226. This account contains much useful information. It gives the extent of inam, the date of the sanad, the names of the grantor and grantee and the jodi. It may be regarded as the standard for reference, though many inams have been omitted, and the entries are not always altogether reliable.

Collector's letter to the Board, 28th June 1856.

6. There is no complete register of inams in the zamindaris and private estates other than the account of fasli 1226. For many of the zamindaris, however, accounts of existing inams were taken on occasions of temporary attachment for various causes, and in these, information is to be found as to when and by whom the inams were granted. These accounts do not clearly distinguish recent from old inams; but the entries regarding them will enable the Deputy Collectors, in consultation with the zamindars' vakils, to discover which are old, and which are recent inams.

7. For the Government taluks, a complete register of inams was prepared in fasli 1259 under the orders of the Commissioner of the northern Sirkars. It shows the name of the inamdar, the extent of the inam and jodi with other useful information, and in the column of remarks, age of the inam is generally given. This account is complete in its nature, embracing all the existing inams. It was prepared by the karnams under the orders of the Tahsildars, but without other scrutiny at the time or since.

8. Investigations into inam tenures were occasionally made in some of the lapsed zamindaris and private estates in the old Government taluks, and also in private estates under temporary management. In the old taluks of Pabbakhanda, Wadada and Ichchapur, some of the inams were surveyed in fasli 1229, and those supposed to be of defective title were subject to a jodi corresponding, as nearly as possible, with the Sirkar share; and the excess was similarly charged wherever it was proved to be the result of encroachment. The detailed measurement accounts of fasli 1229 are not complete, but the inams which were then charged with a jodi can be easily traced. In Goomsur, which lapsed to Government in fasli 1243, an enquiry was held, and almost all inams, excepting service inams, were subjected to a jodi. In the lapsed estates of Mohiri and Bramhanachayi, an inam enquiry was held in 1858, all invalid inams were resumed, some were confirmed as valid inams, and some for life. In some of the zamindaris which have been under the management of Government, recent inams were resumed on behalf of the zamindar—old inams being left alone.

Collector's letter to the Board, 1821.
Order of Government, 3rd August 1821.

Board's Proceedings, 9th September 1858.
" " 22nd July 1858.

9. Such being the state of the accounts, and such the circumstances of the district, the Commissioner directs that the following principles be observed in carrying out the present enquiry:—

I. All inams entered in the earliest inamati account of fasli 1226, both in the zamindaris and Government taluks, will be recognized as older than the permanent settlement, or as fifty years' old unless the entry in the account or other satisfactory evidence shows cause to presume the contrary.

II. The entries in the accounts given in, subsequent to fasli 1226, by zamindars or the karnams acting under their influence, will also be taken in favour of the inamdars, and full consideration given to the different entries which show the date of origin. The presence of the zamindar's wakil will remove any difficulty in the matter.

III. In the taluks which reverted to Government prior to fasli 1226, all inams that are not entered in the account of that year will be considered fraudulent and be charged with two-third or full assessment according to the circumstances of the case. Nobody was interested in omitting inams from the account in such estates; but the rule will not apply to cases that escaped entry by sheer mistake, which can be ascertained from the sanads or other documents produced by the inamdars and other attending circumstances.

IV. In the Government taluks which reverted to Government subsequent to fasli 1226, inams which find no place in the account of fasli 1226 will be confirmed on one-quarter or one-half assessment; one-half when the inam is clearly recent, and one-quarter as sanctioned by Government for the Godavari district where there is no satisfactory evidence on either side and when the probability of prior enjoyment is equal on both sides. The account of fasli 1226 is not of such unquestionable authenticity as would justify the presumption that the absence of an inam in that

account, is a sufficient proof of its non-existence at the time. It is only so as regards the existing zamindaris or those which lapsed subsequent to fasli 1226. The age of the inam given in the account of fasli 1259 or any other account prepared subsequent to fasli 1226, will be a sufficient criterion of the liability of the inam to be charged one-half or one-quarter. Inams entered in the karnams account of fasli 1259 as being older than fifty years but which do not appear in the account of fasli 1226, will be charged one-quarter assessment, the date of the origin being doubtful.

V. All inams hitherto enquired into and confirmed by the Collectors as valid inams, or such inams as were charged with a jodi for defect of title or on account of excess, will now be treated as valid inams.

VI. As respects the few villages which reverted to Government subsequent to the preparation of the account of fasli 1259, the accounts filed after the reversion will be substituted for that of fasli 1259.

10. In applying the above principles, the Deputy Collectors employed in the district will take care to notice all fraudulent inams, and give full consideration to the sanads and documents produced by the inamdars. In zamindaris and other private estates, any reliable accounts with the zamindars or their karnams can also be taken advantage of, provided the zamindar or his vakil raises no objection to the correctness of the documents. Wherever such accounts are received, full explanation regarding them should be given in the register.

11. In the Government taluks of Pabbakhanda and Ichchapur, which were rented for a long time to one Major Evans, from whose hands they came back to Government in 1814, there are inams given by that gentleman, some of which escaped entry in the account of fasli 1226. Subsequent accounts were taken specially for these inams which are all enjoyed to this day. Most of them are fifty years' old and will be confirmed accordingly under the present rules. Some fraudulent inams also seem to have been subsequently introduced into the accounts, under the plea that they were given by Major Evans. Care will be taken to distinguish such inams from those given by Major Evans before the expiration of his lease.

12. The land measures in this district are garces and bharanams. The area of both the Government and inam lands was formerly estimated by the quantity of produce grown. The garce is in reality a measure of capacity, and consequently fluctuates with the quality of the soil. An equivalent land measure is, however, recognized in every village, though seldom resorted to. It is greatly wanting in precision, being computed by ells, the standard of which is a man's arm from hand to elbow. The annexed tables give the length of the measurement rod used in Government taluks, and the equivalent of the garces and bharanams in acres. This information cannot be obtained for the zamindaris from the records of the Collector's office. It will be ascertained by the Deputy Collectors during their enquiry. The extent entered in the earlier accounts appears to be much understated both as regards inam and jirayati, the extent entered in the subsequent accounts being nearer the truth. The entry of the correct extent, in the register and the title-deed, is equally desirable for a fair calculation of quit-rent due to the Government, and for securing the just rights of the inamdars. The Deputy Collectors will therefore take great care to check the extent entered in the recent accounts with that in the earlier accounts, and in communication with the zamindar's vakil, adopt in the register the entry in that account which may appear to be nearest the truth. In making the commutation into acres, the Deputy Collectors will be guided by the length of rod or pagam in each locality; where long and undisturbed enjoyment of excess is disputed by the zamindar's vakil, his objections and the evidence he adduces to support his statements, should be clearly explained in the register, with the opinion of the Deputy Collector, for the Commissioner's decision. The signature of the zamindar's vakil should always be obtained both on the register and on the statement filed by the inamdar, which will be a valuable document for reference, as it contains the acknowledged boundaries of the inams.

13. In the old Government taluks of Pabbakhanda, Wadada and Ichchapur and the recently annexed estates of Moheri and Bramhanachayi, there is no uncertainty regarding the extent of inams. In the three first-mentioned taluks, all inams and jirayati lands were surveyed in fasli 1252, and the measurement is supposed to be as accurate as the results of any of the unprofessional surveys in other districts of the Presidency. The survey showed an excess over the extent usually recorded in the

Board's Proceedings, 9th September 1858.

" " 23rd July 1858.

accounts, and even over the measurement of fasli 1229, both on inams and jirayati.

In the other two taluks, all the excess above 10 per cent over the recorded area has been resumed under the orders of the Collectors, approved by Government. For the surveyed taluks, the survey extent will be adopted, and in the other two taluks, the extent confirmed by the Collectors will be taken. For the other portions of the present Government taluks, the extent in the account of fasli 1259 will be adopted, as that is the latest account prepared with any amount of care; and for those estates which have reverted subsequent to the preparation of the account of fasli 1259, the entry in the account filed after the reversion will be adopted, any exceptional cases being dealt with on their own merits.

14. For zamindari and proprietary estates, there is no account which gives the position or locality of the inam. These must be taken from the karnam's statements. For Government taluks, the A register prepared under the new Manual will supply the information.

15. The data for the valuation of inam lands are extremely imperfect. There is no complete standard of reference. The two cawni account of fasli 1263 was only prepared for inams below two cawnis. In the account of fasli 1226, the value of the produce of the cultivated portion of the inam is given. In the accounts filed by the zamindars or their karnams subsequently, the income of the inamdar is entered, but without any fixed principle. The survey accounts of fasli 1252 do not classify the lands. In a district like this, where the extent recorded in the accounts does not correctly represent the true area of the land, it is the preferable course to apply the rates prevailing on the neighbouring Government lands rather than adopt a new and arbitrary scales as proposed by Deputy Collector Sudarsana Rao. As far as practicable, the rates of the neighbouring jirayati or seri land should be adopted; but a difficulty will be experienced for wet lands in zamindaris where the assessment on the land is in kind and not a fixed money payment. In all such cases, and where the neighbouring Government land bears no assessment, or where the soil of the inam palpably differs from that of the neighbouring Government or seri land, the Deputy Collectors will be guided by the general rules given for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors in the old Rajahmundry district. The reputed quality of the soil of the inam, the general rates of assessment for seri land of similar quality, the value entered in the different accounts, the rental of the inam, will all be taken into consideration and the assessment of the inam determined. Wherever an average rate of assessment may be found practicable and desirable, by the circumstance of the inams being of uniform quality and of proportionate extent, the same can be recommended, full explanation being given at the commencement of the register of each village.

16. The rates of Government lands in some places are very high, Rs. 10 and 16 an acre for wet, and Rs. 10 and 8 for dry. In some cases, they are really heavy, and in others they simply appear to be so from the real extent of the land being understated. It is impracticable to adopt any maximum rate of assessment except in those places where there is no uncertainty regarding the extent of land. In the surveyed taluks of Government and in the other estates where there is no question regarding excess, a maximum rate of assessment can be fairly adopted at Rs. 8 an acre for wet and Rs. 3½ an acre for dry. A minimum rate of assessment may also fairly be adopted throughout the whole district, viz., Rs. 2 an acre for wet and Rs. 4 an acre for dry. A second crop is seldom or never raised either on inam or jirayati land and even when raised, no fasaljasti is collected. Where a second crop is annually raised on inam land under a Government work of irrigation, the assessment should be increased by 50 per cent, unless the inamdar prefers to give up his right to water for a second crop.

17. All the inams in Government taluks and many in the existing zamindaris are already charged with a fixed kattubadi. In the zamindaris, there are some

Kattubadi. inams which pay a grain kattubadi fluctuating annually with the produce. This must be now commuted into a fixed money payment to admit of the calculation of the new quit-rent, and the commutation will be permanent if the inamdars and zamindars desire it. The Deputy Collectors will properly explain to the zamindars and inamdars the advantages of the commutation of the patla kattubadi. The jodi now paid does not in many instances correspond with that entered in the old accounts. As a rule, the present jodi will be left undisturbed, but any case of disputed jodi, either on the part of the zamindars or the inamdars, will be specially brought to the notice of the Commissioner.

18. The village service inams noted in the margin * will be found mostly in the existing zamindaris or those which have recently lapsed to Government. In the existing zamindaris and other private

Village service inams.		
* Revenue servants.		
Karnams.	Sistler	or village
Nayudus or heads of the village.	peons.	
	Barakis.	
Police servants.		
Kavalgars.	Dandasis.	
Taliars.		
Artisans.		
Potter.	Carpenter.	
Washerman.	Smiths.	
Barber.	Boatmen.	
Private servants of the zamindar :		
Door peons.	Domestic servants	
Field watchers.	of the zamindar.	
Palanquin bearers.	Samastanam peons.	
Pagoda servants.		
Dancing girls	Tom-tom beaters.	

contrary is the case in the district of Vizagapatam. The Deputy Collectors will carefully ascertain during the time of investigation and enfranchise the inams enjoyed by the person who actually renders the Police service without reference to the designation of the office. When there is only one man who performs both the services and there is no other Revenue servant in the village, his inam will be simply recorded in the village register.

19. In the Government taluks, the inams of the private servants of the late zamindars will be confirmed on one-half or one-fourth assessment according to the nature of the service hitherto rendered, one-half when it is constant and active, and one-fourth when it was only occasional. The entry of the provision of the inamdar does not necessarily show that the inam was given for the service. The inam might be personal and still the profession might be entered in the accounts. The tenures of the inam will be determined after ascertaining whether the service was actually performed or not.

20. Samastanam peons in the zamindaris render revenue service and are also said to be under the obligation of performing Police service when called upon to do

so. Generally speaking, however, they form the personal retinue of the zamindar, attending at his call on special occasions. Many of their inams were granted subsequent to the permanent settlement, and it seems undesirable to bring even the order once under the present settlement. Separate orders will, however, be issued regarding these inams after communicating with the Collector of the district. Samastanam peons in the lapsed zamindari of Gumsur formerly held whole village inams,

Collector to the Board, 4th October 1836.
Paragraph 54 of the printed report on Gumsur.

some of which were resumed on the reversion of the estate when detached inams were given in lieu, on condition of performing general Police service which is

rendered to this day. As their duties will now be undertaken by the new Police, these inams will be confirmed on one-half assessment to the present holders.

21. The different tenure of whole inam villages in this district are given in the margin.* The villages of the first four classes are excluded from all the accounts on which the assets were calculated. Agraharams are granted to Brahmins, and amaniyas to pagodas. In the zamindaris and other private estates, all the agraharams and amaniyas entered in the permanent settlement accounts will be confirmed on their present tenure or enfranchised at the option of the holders. In the Government taluks, all the existing agraharams and amaniyas will be disposed of under the rules. In calculating their value, the Deputy Collectors will be guided by the rules laid down for other districts.

- * 1. Agraharams.
- 2. Amaniya.
- 3. Doratanam villages.
- 4. Bissayis villages.
- 5. Mukhasa or jaghirs.

22. Doras, who hold inam villages in the zamindari of Parakimedi, resemble the jangi kattubadis in the Ceded districts; their duties were of a general nature, viz., to maintain the security of the country and prevent the incursions of the Savaras and other hill tribes. Their services being thus occasional and no longer required under the new arrangements, their inams will be confirmed on one-half assessment. The settlement will be made with the Sirdar or Dora, and where minor inams are held by the peons within the village enjoyed by the Dora, their inams will be recorded in detail in the register, but no separate settlement will be made with them. The sanction of Government will be obtained for the settlement of these villages, with reference to their orders, dated 4th July 1861, No. 863.

23. Bissoyis are the hill frontier chieftains. The Government have ordered that there should be no interference with these men and their possessions beyond that of defining their limits and preventing encroachments. The latter work will be accomplished by the Demarkation Department, and the Deputy Collectors will not interfere in the matter.

24. Mukhasas and jagirs have the same meaning. In Ganjam, they comprehended not merely those granted to peons and military chiefs for service, but also grants for good service and distinction. Some of them are enjoyed by the relatives of the zamindars and other dependents, who render no service whatever. When no condition of service is attached and when they are held hereditarily and for subsistence only, they will be treated as personal grants; when they are held by peons who are liable for general service, they will be confirmed on one-half assessment; and when held by military chiefs who render only occasional or nominal service, one-fourth will be the rate of enfranchisement.

25. The treatment of mukhasas and jagirs in the ancient zamindaris will form the subject of a special reference to Government, and orders will be issued hereafter. For the present, the Deputy Collectors will dispose of such mukhasas and jagirs only as exist in the proprietary estates and Government taluks.

26. The topes in the zamindaris and proprietary estates, which are not in their original nature inams, are not to be brought under the present settlement, the Government having no reversionary right in them. Most of the topes in the Government taluks were entered under the head of inams in the account of fasli 1259. As their tenure appears to be the same as that of the asalminaha gardens of Rajahmundry and the topes of Nellore, they will be disposed of on the same principles as were enunciated for the settlement of those tenures. Where the produce of the trees has been enjoyed by the holders for fifty years without restriction or liability to assessment when cultivated, they will be treated as personal inams, and in all the

other cases, they will either be confirmed on one-half assessment or as rent free for the public benefit, according to the circumstances of each case.

27. Mazumdari and Kulkarini inams are those held by persons appointed by the Nawabs to superintend the work of the karnams. These inams will only be found in the Government taluks of Wadada, Pabbakhanda and Ichchapur which formed the Haveli division of the district. Their offices were abolished on the assumption of the country by the British Government, the russums attached to them being resumed. Considering the length of time their services have ceased to be performed, their inams will be treated as personal. The Deputy Collectors will be careful to distinguish the Kulkarini from Karanikam inams, with which they are often confounded.

28. The fixed remissions in jirayati land known by the name of Serivaza in this district, do not, as remarked by the Deputy Collector Chentsal Rao, partake of the nature of an inam as in the case of Badibad lands in Rajahmundry, Bilmaktas in Nellore and Kattuguttas in Cuddapah. Lands enjoying the Serivaza will not therefore be brought under the present settlement.

29. The Commissioner notices in conclusion that many inams and whole villages though excluded from the assets have improperly lapsed to the zamindars, for want of heirs, without detection on the part of Government. In the case of minor inams that have lapsed to the zamindars, it will be difficult to ascertain the exact locality of the inam and its value. For the present, the Deputy Collectors will record at the bottom of their registers such inams as have so lapsed, with their extent and value, if possible. In the case of lapsed inam villages, they will be confirmed to the zamindars in consideration of long possession under Clauses 2 and 3 of section XVI of the present inam rules.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

(4)

STATEMENT showing the present distribution of taluks in Ganjam.

Taluks as per new arrangement sanctioned by Government.	Government taluks, ancient zamindaris and proprietary estates.
Gumsur	The Government taluks of Gumsur and Surada, and the zamindari of Bodagada.
Berhampore	The Government taluks of Pabbakhanda and Moher, and the zamindari of Pedda Kimidi, Biridi, Humma Palur, Kallikotta, Jalandra, Mauda, Budarisingi Tarla, and a small portion of the Hatghar Estate, as well as the Proprietary Estate of Barwa.
Chicasole	The Government taluks of Badada Polaki, Odyapod, Gutalavalasa, Kodur, Lakshmipur and Paltalagam, and all the Proprietary Estates in the district with exception of Barwa, Aska, Kurla, Kumari and Haradabhadra.
Aska	The zamindari of China Kimidi, Serghar, Dharakota and a portion of Hatghar zamindari, also Proprietary Estates of Aska, Kurla, Kumari and Haradabhadra.
Parlakimedi	The whole of Parlakimedi zamindari which is under the management of Court of Wards.
Purnaghada	An extensive khond tract above the ghats.

(5)

STATEMENT No. 3.

Names of taluks.	Nature of land.	Name of the instrument formerly used in measuring lands.	Mode of measurement.				Acres.	Remarks.
			Length.	Breadth.	Square.	Country names of measurement.		
Wadada	Dry and wet land.	With a stick of 16 cubits and 16 inches long.	5	5	25	Garce	2.00	There is no separate land measure for garce. At the time of survey, a garce was arbitrarily supposed to be equal to two garces.
Gumsur	Do. do.	Do. of do.	10	10	100	Baranam	.40	
Pabbakhanda.	Wet land	With a stick of 8 cubits	10	5	50	Do.	.20	
	Dry do.	Do. of do.	10	10	100	Do.	.40	
Moheri	Wet do.	Do. of do.	10	5	50	Do.	.20	
	Dry do.	Do. of do.	10	10	100	Do.	.40	
Ichchapur	Wet do.	Do. of 7½ do.	10	5	50	Do.	.17	
	Dry do.	Do. of do.	10	10	100	Do.	.35	
Parlakimedi	Dry and wet land	..	..	..	..	Garce	2.00	

(ii)

Letter from G. N. Taylor, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Camp Waltair, the 22nd February 1862, No. 6.

Since my return to Vizagapatam, I have perused all the papers connected with the grant of the three mukhasa villages to the members of the Golconda family, referred to in paragraph 25 of my instructions to the Inam Deputy Collectors in Vizagapatam, and I proceed to report the result.

2. The tenure upon which these mukhasas were originally granted to Chinna Bhupati and his brothers is described in the orders noted in the margin. At first restricted to the lifetime of the present holders, it was afterwards declared to be hereditary, but dependent on the good conduct of the family.

3. On the occasion of the second Golconda disturbance, the villages were forfeited* to the State, Chinna Bhupati and one of his brothers being convicted of fomenting rebellion. The sentence of the late Agent was subsequently revoked † by the Government and the villages restored to the family. In their order of 24th March 1860, No. 364, Judicial Department, the Government observe, with regard to the shares of Chinna and Sanyasi Bhupati, "that the lands should be held under attachment, and the proceeds paid to them for their support during their lives, and that on their deaths the lands should be released from attachment and be made over to their heirs". The village of Gannavaram was left under the direct management of Vira Bhupati, the third member of the family, whose loyalty was not called in question, and who pays a share of the proceeds thereof, through the Agent to Sanyasi Bhupati.

4. For the present, therefore, the existing tenure cannot be disturbed, but after the death of the two brothers, now under surveillance, it may be considered whether enfranchisement may be allowed to their heirs, as in the case of other holders of similar grants.

Order—No. 647, Revenue, dated 24th March 1862.

Ordered that the foregoing letters do lie over.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

II

G.O. No. 760, Revenue, dated 5th April 1862.

Read—again letters from the Inam Commissioner, dated 11th and 22nd February, Nos. 5 and 6, and recorded in the order of Government, 24th March 1862, No. 647.

1. In the first of these letters the Inam Commissioner submits draft of his instructions to his Deputy Collectors in Vizagapatam and Ganjam.
2. The following are the points on which the orders of Government are required.
3. (1) The postponement of the settlement of inams in the zamindari of Jeypore. The Government are satisfied that this is unavoidable under present circumstances.
4. (II) The treatment of some grants made by the Chiefs in Council in Waltair, in or about 1790. The grants were for 99 years for building purposes and as gardens, the quit rent not generally exceeding one rupee on each holding, and the condition being the reversion of the land, with all buildings and improvements at the end of the lease. Mr. Taylor proposes, however, to enfranchise them on a quit rent of quarter and half of the improved value of the land, half where the leases have less and quarter where they have more than 30 years to run, adding where there are buildings, 5 per cent of their present value. These proposals are approved. There are similar tenures in Madras and elsewhere, which may with advantage be similarly treated.
5. (III) In paragraph 9 of his instructions, dated 25th January 1862, Mr. Taylor notices some inams improperly charged with quit rent payable to the zamindar of Vizianagram during the period the estate was managed by the officers of Government. The zamindar has received this quit rent since 1835, and Mr. Taylor proposes not to disturb it. Under the circumstances this seems the best course, as the act was that of Government officers.
6. (IV) Some mukhasas which ought to have lapsed to Government, have been appropriated by the zamindars on failure of heirs. Mr. Taylor (paragraph 12 of his instructions referred to above) proposes to treat these under clauses 2 and 3 of paragraph 16 of the rules, i.e., like inams granted by persons having no power to make such grants. By this rule, if the inam was founded on fraud it is to be fully assessed; but if the present incumbent was not a party to the fraud only two-third assessment is to be charged. Clause 3 prescribes that when the inam was not founded on fraud and there has been length of possession, half assessment is to be imposed. As the zamindars must have been perfectly well aware that the reversionary right in these mukhasas vested in the Government, clause 3 seems inapplicable and too liberal. The mukhasas in question should all be dealt with under clause 2.
7. (V) The treatment of the mukhasa tenures in the ancient zamindaris of Ganjam.
8. It has always hitherto been held that the quit rent only of these was taken into consideration when the peshkash of the zamindaris was fixed. Mr. Taylor, however, has arrived at a different conclusion.
9. There were no fixed assets and no proportion of the value of each estate was taken as the peshkash. The Board had certain accounts before them and on these framed a peshkash for each property. It is, therefore, mere matter of inference whether the full value or only the quit rent of these mukhasas was taken into consideration.

10. One of the accounts regarded by the Board was prepared by the Circuit Committee, but it was set aside as too high. In this the full value of the mukhasas was entered. Another account was the value of the zamindaris as returned by the owners. This also evidently included the mukhasas in full, but, on the other hand, the valuation of the villages was extremely low. The Board's peshkash in one instance is above, in all the rest below, the values thus assigned; so that no safe inference can be drawn one way or the other.

11. The third account was one of the average collections of 17 years. This only included the quit-rent of the mukhasas. In some cases, the peshkash was above, and in others below, these averages, so that this account also forms no sure guide. The fourth account comprised similar averages for 34 years, and also included only the quit-rent of the mukhasas. Mr. Taylor, however, gives no abstract of this.

12. Here then the matter rests so far as certainty is considered.

13. Mr. Taylor makes no allusion to the sanads if such documents are still forthcoming, on which these estates are held. If these do not specially reserve lakhiraj lands, then it appears to the Government that they have no right to these mukhasas; if however, they do, the fairest inference seems the reverse of Mr. Taylor's conclusion, for the Regulation is clear that such lands shall be excluded from the assets; and probably the Board attached little consequence to the inclusion of these old grants in the zamindars' accounts seeing that the zamindars largely reduced the value of their other assets. The question will be referred to the Board who will be good enough to confer with Mr. Taylor personally at an early date and report whether he satisfies them as to his view being sound.

14. The want of survey of known land measures and even of fixed assessments, render it necessary that the proceedings of the Deputy Collectors in these districts should be carefully scrutinized by the Commissioner.

15. Mr. Taylor's second letter of 22nd February refers to three villages in Vizagapatam. Under the circumstances therein reported nothing can be done in regard to these at present.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

II-A.

G.O. No. 1736, Revenue, dated 15th August 1862.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Letter from W. HUNTER, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, the 30th May 1862, No. 3491.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit their reply to the Proceedings of Government, dated 5th April 1862, No. 760, Revenue Department, referring to them the question of the Mukhasa tenures in the ancient Zamindaris of Ganjam.

2. The Board have personally conferred with the Inam Commissioner on the subject, and have perused the correspondence connected with the permanent settlement of the peshkash on these Estates, and they have arrived at the following conclusions on the particular subject referred to them.

3. The Mukhasa grants were certainly nowhere permanent alienations of public revenue, and are thus not disposed of by the clause in Istimrar Sunaud, which excluded from the assets left at the disposal of the Zamindars, the "Lakhiraj lands" (lands exempt from the payment of public revenue) and all other alienated lands "paying a small quit-rent."

4. Lands held as Mukhasa were thus liable to be assessed to the public revenue,

Dated 20th March 1861, No. 1558.

and thus as was shown by the Board in their Proceedings on the same question as connected with the Kistna district, the full value of the Mukhasa lands was included in the Estimate of the annual value of the Estates made by the Circuit Committee in 1756, as the lands were "immediately under the Zamindar, and given or resumed when he pleases," and thus where the peshkash was calculated at a certain proportion of the available assets, there is no reason to doubt that the reversionary right in the Mukhasa lands vested in the Zamindar.

5. But in the case of the Ganjam district the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the permanent peshkash on each Estate, which proposals were approved by Government, were based mainly on the past collections of revenue from the Zamindars, and not on an Estimate of their possible receipt from the Ryots, and as in the case of lands then held on Mukhasa tenure, the payments made by the Zamindars to the State could have included only the State's proportion of the Kattubady, or favourable quit-rent on which the Mukhasas were held, the argument that held good in the case of the Masulipatam district will not apply to establish, in Ganjam, the reversionary right of the Zamindars to the full assessment on these lands should they lapse by failure of heirs to the original grantees, or any theoretical right to resume them.

From Board to Government, dated 17th May 1804.

From Government to Board, dated 23rd June 1804.

6. But it does not follow from this fact that the intention of the Board and Government in making the permanent settlement in this district, was to reserve this reversionary right to Government. On the contrary, it appears to the Board that a very legitimate inference may be drawn in the opposite direction.

7. The estimate of the value of Zamindaris formed by the Circuit Committee certainly included the full value of the Mukhasas, but this estimate was rejected by the Board as being "utterly inapplicable to present capacity, and adverse to the future prosperity of this province;" and it is therefore in the highest degree improbable that, actuated by this opinion, of the estimate, the Board would have excluded from their own calculation any assets which the Circuit Committee had included, without making special allowance for the excluded items as was done in the case of the Sayer, Salt, Abkari and Moturpha.

8. Again the avowed intention of the Board and Government in the permanent settlement of the Ganjam district was that it should be *more than usually liberal*, so as to induce loyal submission in a territory which had hitherto been rent by internal dissension, and was usually in great part in open rebellion against Government, and influenced by this policy, it is still more improbable that they contemplated the withdrawal from the Zamindars of what was hitherto their unquestioned privilege, and one which in the then state of society must have been most highly valued as is indeed evident from all the early correspondence regarding the Northern Circars.

9. Again in the particular instance of the Gumsur Zamindari it was expressly stated that the Circuit Committee's valuation was exclusive of a large available asset, derivable from the assessment of Inam alienations which however the Zamindar absolutely refused to charge with assessment.

10. These Inams could only have been of the nature of Mukhasas as they are described by the Circuit Committee as incumbrances inherited by the Zamindar from his ancestors, and had they been ordinary Inam grants by authorities competent to make permanent alienations of public revenue, they would not have been assessable at will by the Zamindar.

See paragraph 11 of the Inam Commissioner's Report, dated 11th February 1862, in Government Proceedings under reply.

See paragraph 14 of the Board's letter to Government, dated 17th May 1804, above quoted.

Board's letter 17th May 1804, paragraphs 11, 16, 17 and 19.

Government letter 23rd June 1804, paragraph 4.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

See paragraph 37 of the Circuit Committee's Report, dated 25th April 1788, and paragraph 94 of the Board's letter, 17th May 1804.

11. Yet in this case, although it was evident that there was at the disposal of the Zamindar a large available asset in excess of the Circuit Committee's valuation, still the Board rejected that valuations as excessive, and fixed the Peshkash at Rupees 70,000 per annum, when two-thirds of the Committee's valuation after deducting the specially reserved items of revenue would have given Rs. 1,07,760, as the Government demand on the Zamindar, although as above shown nothing was included on account of assessable Inams in the Committee's valuation.

12. It may reasonably be presumed that the course which was certainly followed in this case, was intended to be maintained in the other ancient Estates in the district.

13. The Board are not satisfied from Mr. Taylor's arguments that the reversionary right in the Mukhasas in the Jallantra and Kalikote Zamindaris "clearly belongs to Government." True it is that the Board when making their proposals in 1804 for the permanent settlement of the district had before them in these two cases more reliable data than were available for the other ancient Estates, and were thus able to estimate their resources with greater accuracy, and it is also true that the settlement of Kalikote was apparently more favourable than in the case of any other of the Estates, but special reasons are assigned by the Board in their letter to Government for their recommendations in these cases, and although it is stated that the revenue received by Government while this Estate of Kalikote was under their direct management, and on which their recommendations for the future Peshkash were based included "payments for Kattubady Maniems and extra revenue," yet it must be borne in mind that Kattubady was payable on Agraharams and Shrotriems as well as on Mukhasas, so that the use of the term proves nothing for the present purpose, and Mr. Taylor's statement (paragraph 20) "that the value of the Mukhasas or Jaghirs in Kalikote and Jallantra is entirely and undoubtedly omitted in all the accounts, Mr. Brown's 'included,' needs apparently reconsideration before it is allowed to be sufficient ground for his conclusion that 'the reversion to these villages clearly belongs to Government.'" Paragraphs 24 and 42 of the Circuit Committee's report, clearly show that Mukhasas existed and were recognized by them as grants emanating from the Zamindar, and it has already been noted that the full value of these alienations was included in the Committee's estimate of assets available by the Zamindar.

See Board to Government, dated 17th May 1804, paragraph 52.

NOTE.—The comma which is inserted in the printed volume and in Mr. Taylor's printed report between the words Kattubadi and Maniem should be struck out. It is not in the original, and tends to mislead.

14. Mr. Brown's list of the villages in these Zamindaris is expressly limited to the "assigned villages" the Estates being under sequestration for arrears and the Zamindars being left in possession of a Jaghir free of assessment for maintenance. The list does not include any villages described as Jaghir, but this would merely tend to show that none of the included villages were recognized as Jaghirs, or that no villages held on such tenure had been taken in assignment, although probably the Kattubady reserved by the Zamindar in the case of Mukhasas and due to him in the case of Agraharams and Shrotriems was received by the Government Officers and credited towards the liquidation of the outstanding balances against the Estates.

15. Assuming however, which was probably the case, that the "average value of the Sirkar share for 16 years" on which the settlement of Kalikote was based, included only the reserved rent, and not the full value of the Mukhasas, it must be remembered that the case is precisely the same in all the other Zamindaris in this District, the permanent settlement of which was, as already shown, based on the average receipts by Government from the Zamindars, which undoubtedly included only the Government share of the Kattubady on Mukhasas and not of the full assessment on these temporary alienations.

16. Prima facie it is improbable that the Board should have intended to treat these estates differently from the other ancient Zamindaris in the District, and the Board see nothing to lead them to suppose that any such intention existed.

17. In the Board's letter, dated 3rd May 1804, to the Collector of Ganjam in reply to one from him, dated 20th April 1804, in which he had forwarded certain lists of Jaghir villages including "those separated from the Jeraity by former chiefs

at this place and given to certain Zamindars in this province when their several Zamindaris were resumed for the liquidation of their balances," regarding which he observed that although the Jaghirs must be included in the list of villages entered on the Sunnuds and property at their full value, yet still as the object of Government was to establish a moderate equitable revenue, which could be paid without difficulty, the Board might not deem it necessary to recommend to Government that the amount

of the revenue of the jaghirs should be added to the Jumma of the Estates; the Board having observed that the Collector's list included "Inams, Maniems, Agra-harams, Shrotriems, Mukhasas and alienations of every description under the indiscriminate denomination of Jaghirs," replied to the Collector that "it is a principle of the new system of Revenue administration that lands appropriated by Zamindars and landholders for the subsistence of themselves, families, or dependents, shall be incorporated with the Government lands and assessable with the public revenue. Of this description are the personal Jaghirs in the several Zamindaris. But all other existing alienations of land, whether exempt from the payment of public revenue with or without due authority, should be excluded from the public assessment."

"It will be necessary therefore that you state the different kinds of Inams or alienated lands included in the jaghirs, as in Jalluntra and Kalikote, specifying the quit-rent and explaining the tenure of each in the most distinct manner in your power, so that the amount may be deducted from the value of the Jaghirs, in case the Board should think proper to assess the latter in permanency."

18. The records of the Board's Office have been searched without success for any answer to this letter, but it is evident that the Board did not wait for it before submitting their recommendation to Government for the determination of the permanent Peshkash, which they did on 17th May 1804, by which time their letter could barely have reached the Collector, and it is also evident that the recommendations in the case of Jalluntra and Kalikote were made in full view of the existence of these Jaghirs; that a distinction had been drawn between the "personal Jaghires" (which certainly include Mukhasas), and alienations for public purposes; and that although the subject in connexion with all the estates had been so recently brought to their special attention, it was in no way reserved in their subsequent recommendations to Government, as a point which would need to be considered hereafter as likely to modify their proposals for the permanent Peshkash to be paid

by the Zamindars. It must then, the Board think, be assumed that the authorities of the day were content to leave the matter on its previous footing, which had

certainly been that personal Jaghires, Savaram lands and Mukhasas were at the disposal of the Zamindar for the time being, who granted them out to relatives and dependents at a light rent for their maintenance, and resumed them and re-granted them at pleasure. Without asserting that the right of resumption in cases of long enjoyment is one which, at this distance of time, it would be necessary to allow in practice however good it may be in theory, the Board are certainly of opinion that the ultimate reversionary right under the contingency of lapse of heirs in the family of the grantee must be allowed to the Zamindar, and cannot be asserted by Government.

19. The Board therefore arrive though by a somewhat different line of argument at much the same conclusion as Mr. Taylor, viz., that the Mukhasas in Ganjam should be excluded from the operations of his Department, but they include in this recommendation the Estates of Jalluntra and Kalikote (which Mr. Taylor excludes), as it appears to them that the direct evidence that this asset of revenue was taken into consideration in their case, is even stronger than in the case of the other ancient Estates.

20. They however do not intend these remarks to apply to Purla Kimeddy, which was not settled on the same occasion as the rest of the District, which Mr. Taylor has not included in his report communicated to the Board by Government in their Proceedings under reply, and which has not been taken in consideration by the Board.

however probable it may be that the same arguments are applicable in this case also. Should Government be of opinion that the Board have shown good and sufficient

See Board's Proceedings dated 19th December 1859, No. 5291.

Government Proceedings, dated 21st February 1860, No. 274.

reasons for the conclusion at which they have arrived, the Board direct me to submit the propriety of reconsidering the decision that was passed by Government in the matter of the Mukhasa villages in the Hautghur Estate.

21. On the sale of that estate for arrears of Peshkush and its purchase by the Zamindar of Kalikote, the ex-Zamindar of Hautghur claimed 50 Mukhasa villages as having come into his possession by lapse or purchase, and that the purchaser of the Estate was entitled only to the Kattubady.

22. The Government were pleased to admit the claim, and to recognize the ex-Zamindar as standing in the place of the original Mukhasadar, but considering it objectionable to allow him to retain possession of the villages when the Zamindari had passed into other hands, and assuming that the Peshkush of the estate had been settled on a fixed proportion of certain assets, and that the value of the Mukhasas, as shown in Mr. Brown's accounts, was the Kattubady, they gave the villages themselves to the new purchaser, and added rupees 5,000 per annum to his Peshkush, that sum nearly representing the difference between the value entered in Mr. Brown's accounts and the average collections of ten years of recent date.

23. Before the arrangement was concluded the ex-Zamindar died in 1859 without male issue, and a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum was granted to his widow for the maintenance of herself and the other members of the family.

24. If the Board are correct in their view of the position of these villages in the Ganjam ancient Zamindaris, it would seem that the purchaser of the Hautghur Estate was clearly entitled to the reversion of these 50 Mukhasa villages when it fell in on the death of the ex-Zamindar who had succeeded to the place of the original Mukhasadar, and that therefore the addition of Rs. 5,000 to the Peshkush of the Estate was not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

25. They therefore direct me to recommend that the Collector be instructed to remit this additional demand, and to refund to the present Zamindar whatever amount may have been collected from him on this account for periods subsequent to the death of the ex-Zamindar, being probably about Rs. 10,000.

26. The Board do not intend that this remission should in any way affect the pension granted to the family of the ex-Zamindar.

27. Since the foregoing was drawn out, the Board have ascertained by Telegraph from the Collector that neither Jaghires nor Mukhasas are included in the old Inam Registers of the District. They consider this fact to be conclusive against any claim on behalf of Government to the reversion irrespectively of all other arguments.

(ii)

Letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chatterpore the 18th June 1862, No. 143.

The Revenue Board in their communication to Government, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 3491, not having made any mention of my letter to them of the 25th April last, No. 79, I conclude that this letter has not reached the Board.

2. As the conclusions arrived at by the Board appear to me to be most mistaken, and as the letter in question contains arguments which I think show it to be so, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of my letter to be laid before the Governor in Council when passing orders on the Board's communication above quoted.

3. I also beg to submit with the same object copy of another letter, dated the 29th April 1862, No. 82.

4. Any conclusion drawn from the inam register of this district must of necessity fail to be complete, because only a small portion of the inams of the district and those chiefly from the Amany found a place in it.

Letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to W. HUDDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, the 25th April 1862, No. 79.

I have the honour to reply to the Board's Order, No. 2562, dated 17th April 1862, desiring a statement of my views in reference to the subject discussed in paragraphs 9 to 13 in the Proceedings of Government under date 5th April 1862, No. 760.

2. In paragraphs 9 to 11 of this order the Government enumerate the data which were before the Board when the permanent settlement of the Ganjam zamindaris was made, and observe that there is no means of determining with certainty whether the peshkash was intended to include the full value of the mukhasas or their kattubady only and in paragraph 13 they refer the decision of this point to the terms of the permanent sanads.

3. Mr. Taylor has taken great pains to arrive by inferential reasoning at some satisfactory conclusion regarding the intentions of the Board of that day in regard to this question and in paragraph 20 he thus expresses his conclusion:—" Though the mukhasas formed no part of the average collections, it may be inferred from the Board's silence on the subject that they contemplated the eventual reversion of these villages to the zamindari. This view is strengthened by the fact that in the case of one of the zamindaris, Kallikote, which was under assignment or attachment at the period of the permanent settlement, the Board fixed the permanent peshkash at two-thirds of the average Government receipts, which are stated to have comprehended kattubady, maniems and extra revenues. It will be seen by reference to the appended Statement A prepared in the Collector's office from the accounts of the permanent settlement for each zamindari, that the settlement of Kallikote was much more favourable to that zamindar than the terms allowed to the others. Another circumstance which is still more conclusive is, that the value of the mukhasas or jaghirs in Kallikote and Jaluntra is entirely and undoubtedly omitted in all the accounts, Mr. Brown's included, and the reversion to these villages, therefore, clearly belongs to the Government." I draw from the case here quoted a directly opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Mr. Taylor. In Kallikote the Government had managed the revenues for several years and knew their average value and they fixed a peshkash on assets excluding the jaghir or mukhasa revenues, thus reserving their right to resume lapses. What they intend in the case of Kallikote and Jaluntra they no doubt intended in all other cases, why should the Board contemplate the reversion of these villages to the zamindari (as Mr. Taylor says in some zamindaris and not in others)?

4. In the case of Kallikote and Jaluntra reliable data were before the Board, but in regard to the other zamindari they had only accounts of actual collections and the accounts rendered by the proprietors themselves, the first almost worthless as data from the circumstance that the collections of those days fluctuated with the extravagance, contumacy or mismanagement of the zamindaris; the other equally unreliable from the self-interest which biassed the returns. Hence it was not possible to take two-thirds of any precise sum, and the recommendation of the Collector was followed in fixing a peshkash, which whatever casual correspondence it might have with any particular account was no doubt intended like the peshkash of Kallikote and Jaluntra to reserve to Government the reversionary right over jaghir villages.

5. I have thought it as well to notice Mr. Taylor's reasoning on this point, but the Board will find the terms of the permanent cowles now being sent to them so clear and precise in excluding the jaghirs from the permanent settlement that no further argument is needed to establish the title of Government. It is obvious that the then Board and Government would never stultify the terms of an important document then recently framed and expressly purporting to result from previous enquiries (such as Mr. Taylor has discovered) by following a totally different principle in the case of some of the zamindaris of a particular district leaving the inconsistency to be inferred from dubious sources.

Letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to W. HUDDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, the 29th April 1862, No. 82.

In continuation of my letter of the 26th instant, No. 81, I have the honour to refer the Board to Mr. Cherry's letter of the 20th April 1864, which also throws some light on the subject of the jaghir villages of the zamindaris in this district. An extract from the letter is herewith enclosed.

Order—No. 1736, dated 15th August 1862.

This subject of mukhasa tenures in the ancient zamindaris of Ganjam is of a very intricate nature, and it is therefore desirable that the Governor in Council should have before him all possible information on the question before proceeding to its final adjudication.

2. With this view the Board of Revenue will be so good as to explain more fully the point urged by their Secretary in the last paragraph of his letter. The Government are not told when or how the old inam registers there alluded to were prepared and without knowing their form and precise object the Government are unable to arrive at the conclusion that a peculiar kind of village, like the mukhasa or jaghir, may not have been purposely excluded without the right of Government to resume on lapses being thereby affected.

3. In his letter recorded in the latter of the foregoing papers Mr. Forbes says that the Board will find the terms of the permanent cowles now being sent to them so clear and precise that no further argument is needed to establish the title of Government. These cowles should have been forwarded to Government, but the Board do not make any allusion to them. They will now be so good as to supply this omission.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

G.O. No. 2298, Revenue, dated 28th October 1862.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)
From Inam Commissioner, dated 11th and 22nd February, Nos. 5 and 6, and recorded in Proceedings of Government, dated 24th March 1862, No. 647.

(ii)
Proceedings of Government, dated 5th April 1862, No. 760.

(iii)
From Board of Revenue, dated 30th May 1862, No. 3491, { recorded in Proceedings of Government, dated 15th August 1862, No. 1736.
From Collector of Ganjam, dated 18th June 1862, No. 143, }

(iv)
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd August 1862, and recorded in Proceedings of Government, dated 6th September 1862, No. 1904.

(v)
Read also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1862, No. 6306.

(vi)

Letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to W. HUDDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chatterpore, the 5th September 1862, No. 229.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 22nd ultimo, communicating the Order of Government on the subject of Mukhasa tenures in this district, I have the honour to inform the Board that the Inam Registers therein alluded to are those drawn up under Regulation XXXI of 1802. Extracts from these registers were sent to them with my letter of the 15th May 1862, No. 96. The registers of the principal division of this district were opened by Mr. Robert Alexander in October 1807, and closed in February 1809. Of the inams of all classes in the zamindaris a very trifling number are entered, for instance only 4 out of 167 agraaharam villages then existing have found a place in the register. On the 27th December 1814, Mr. Spottiswoode issued a proclamation inviting the Inamdars of Tirastanam and three other purgannas which were then resumed from Major Evans to have their inams registered, but it does not appear that a single entry was added to the register subsequent to this proclamation. I mention this to show what the value of the register is as an authority. I also enclose an extract from Mr. Onslow's letter to the Commissioner, Northern Circars, dated the 14th June 1851, No. 84, to show the degree of weight attached to these registers by that gentleman. The registers of the Sub-division were opened by Mr. Robson in August 1805. Kimedy is the only ancient zamindari; it includes this Estate, contains 125 jaghir and mukhasa villages, of which only ten are to be found in the register, and 63 out of 72 agraaharams.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Abstract.

Extract from a letter from A. P. ONSLOW, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to W. ELLIOT, Esq., Commissioner, Northern Circars, dated Chatterpore, the 14th June 1851, No. 84.

Ordered to be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings quoted by the Collector.

2. The incompleteness of the registers perhaps tends to weaken the argument as expressed by the Board in their former Proceedings, but at the same time the fact that the mukhasas are not entered strengthens the case against Government inasmuch as to establish their reversionary right to the mukhasas, it is essential for them to prove that the mukhasas were permanent alienations by competent authority, and the non-entry of these tenures as inams in the registers prescribed by law, in a great measure, if not entirely, destroys the feasibility of such proof.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary.

Order—No. 2298, Revenue, dated 28th October 1862.

No. 3.

These papers relate to the Mukhasa villages in the ancient zamindaris of Ganjam. The particular question before Government is whether the reversionary right to these villages belong to the zamindars or to the Government, and all the available information on the subject having been submitted, they will now give their decision.

2. The number of these villages at the time of the permanent settlement was 250 (exclusive of those in ParlaKimedi, Kalikote and Jallantra) and their value (supposing them to lapse to Government) is estimated by the Inam Commissioner at a lakh of rupees. But all of these excepting 47 have fallen into the hands of the zamindars already under circumstances which would render it extremely inconvenient to interfere with them.

3. The question is therefore practically confined to the 47 villages in the Ganjam district, and in strictness its solution turns on the point whether the assets on which zamindars' peshkash was fixed included the full value or rental of these villages, or only the kattubady or favourable rent paid by their holders to the zamindars. In the other districts of the Northern Circars the accounts show clearly the assets on which the peshkash was fixed, and no difficulty has consequently arisen there; such is not the case in regard to the zamindaris in Ganjam except it may be Parlakimedi, the accounts of which have not been received.

4. Under all the circumstances elicited by his inquiries, the Inam Commissioner recommends that Government should waive their reversionary claim to the mukhasas in all the Ganjam estates except Kallikote and Jallantra. The Board take the same view, but would not except Kallikote and Jallantra, and in a demi-official note Mr. Taylor states that on a reconsideration he acquiesces in the Board's conclusion.

5. The Government accede to this proposal. They do so as a measure of expediency and liberal policy, and not from being satisfied of the zamindars' right. In fact the papers conclusively show that in Ganjam the Peshkash was fixed by the Board of Revenue *discretionally on a view of past and current collections*, so that it could not include the kham, or full value of these mukhasas. Thus in strictness the reversionary right belongs to Government, but practically the zamindars have not been interfered with, and seem to have treated these villages as matters of family arrangement, a privilege to which they attach much importance. The late Commissioner, Mr. W. Elliot, observed that "the custom of the country has given them the contingent remainder, and though hitherto considered to be properly escheats to the State, these villages have always lapsed to the zamindar," Mr. Taylor justly remarks that any interference with these villages after a permissive enjoyment for lengthened periods would occasion much dissatisfaction, and the Government "sacrifice little in foregoing these doubtful reversionary interests in the 47 villages" which are supposed to be still enjoyed by descendants of original grantees."

6. Under these circumstances the Government resolve to instruct the Inam Commissioner not to interfere with these villages, and to waive their claim to them on the ground as already stated of expediency and grace. They do not admit the right of the zamindars, but they will not press their claims hereafter.

7. The Board in paragraphs 20 to 26 of their letter, dated 30th May 1862, reopen the case of the 50 mukhasa villages in the Hatghur zamindari on which orders were given in the Proceedings, dated 21st February 1860, No. 274. The villages were made over to the purchaser of that zamindari with the addition of Rs. 5,000 to the peshkash, the Government paying a corresponding amount to the widows of the ex-zamindar. The Board, on the analogy of their reasoning in the case of the other mukhasa villages, the reversionary right to which they deem to belong to the zamindars, recommend that the addition to the peshkash be remitted retrospectively from the death of the ex-zamindar.

8. The Government have already pointed out that as a matter of right the zamindars have no claim to the villages. They have foregone future claims as a matter of grace and good policy, but they are not prepared to re-open the question in regard to the arrangement made with the present Hatghur zamindar, which therefore will not be disturbed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

B.—GODAVARI AND KISTNA (pages 169—182).

III

G.O. No. 4, Revenue, dated 3rd January 1860.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Narsapur, the 19th December 1859, No. 312.

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government the course which I propose to follow in regard to the settlement of the various special tenures known in

these districts as Asalminaha gardens, Pati Peradus, Nimia badi or Badi-bad lands. These tenures occur to a considerable extent in the Godavari delta, and the early settlement of the question is necessary to facilitate the progress of this, as well as the classification department. The Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement is for the present classing the lands as jirayati or Government land, proposing to make the necessary alterations on their final disposal by the Inam Commission. The Director has, however, made a reference to me on the subject of these gardens and is of opinion, in common with the Collectors of the Godavari and Kistna districts, both of whom I have consulted, that they fall within the scope of my inquiry.

2. *Asalminha gardens*.—There can be little doubt that the original tenure of these gardens was uniform throughout the deltas and little differed from that of the ordinary topes in other districts, the planting of which was encouraged under former Government by the exemption of the land from assessment. The term "Asal Minha" simply implies that the land is deducted from the cultivable area, which pays a revenue to the State; but does not necessarily convey the idea of an "inam" which confers on the holder the right of using the land as he pleases.

3. In practice, however, the treatment of these gardens has been various. In some localities they have been permitted to be enjoyed rent free, even when cultivated with annual products; while in others, the cultivated portions have ordinarily been charged with assessment. The preservation of the trees or topes is generally considered a necessary condition of the exemption from assessment, but one which, in practice, is scarcely put into force; and Asal Minha garden lands, no longer occupied with trees, appear to be cultivated and enjoyed rent free. In some places in the Godavari district, these gardens are actually included in the inam accounts and practically treated as inams under the inam lapse rules: in others, although, as in all other districts I believe, they do not appear under this head, but as a deduction from the assessable area of the village, the treatment appears to be similar.

4. Under these circumstances, the future treatment of these lands, as inam or otherwise, should, in my opinion, depend upon the light in which they have been always regarded by the people and the authorities of the district, and the rights which they have been suffered to convey. The Collector of the Godavari district observes that many of these gardens were excluded from the permanent settlement and were not strictly under the control of the zamindars; but that their unauthorized interference has occasioned the various modes of treatment which have hitherto obtained; and Mr. Purvis, as well as Mr. Knox, inclines to the opinion that, where exempted from assessment, they should be treated precisely as inams.

5. I beg to propose that the principles of the inam rules be practically applied to these gardens in the following manner:—

1st.—Where a garden has been enjoyed tax free for private purposes, even when cultivated and without any practical limitation to such free enjoyment for the future, whether the trees are now standing or not, it differs but little from an inam, and the interests of Government will not suffer by its being treated as such. Gardens so held will, therefore, be subject to a quit-rent to be imposed with reference to length of enjoyment as chargeable upon other inams.

2nd.—Whenever these gardens have been subjected to assessment, when wholly or partially cultivated, this course has simply operated as a restriction to cultivation without any benefit to Government. In such cases the position of both parties will be improved by conferring on the holders the unrestricted right of a freehold in return for a quit-rent to be paid to Government. I propose to enfranchise Asal Minaha gardens so situated on one-half of the assessment as suggested by the Collector of the Godavari district. The purely nominal condition which requires the preservation of the topes may properly be waived in the case of those enjoyed for private benefit; for, such interference in private property is never productive of good.

3rd.—Public topes which are of real service to public travellers and others can be treated as charitable inams upon the express condition of the topes being preserved.

4th.—Private topes planted under the rules of 1848, and which enjoy exemption from assessment for a limited period only, as well as all topes which pay a revenue to Government, either as land tax or as tope rent, or which have not paid such tax solely from their being unproductive and not from any recognized exemption from taxation, will not be treated as inams.

These rules can be practically applied to all districts where similar topes or gardens are in existence.

6. *Pati Peradus*.—This term literally signifies backyards situated within, or on the outskirts of the village sites, as distinguished from backyards adjoining the houses. The necessity for separate backyards of this nature ordinarily arises from the want of sufficient space in the vicinity of the house-sites; and when lands are so held exempt from assessment, by the whole village community or by individuals, they cannot be regarded as inam, but simply as conditional exemption from assessment for revenue purposes.

7. The Pati Peradus in some parts of Rajahmundry, however, appear to be of a peculiar character, often comprising many acres of land. They are situated, the Collector observes, outside the village, and are not yards in the ordinary acceptation of the term. However, such tracts may have come into the possession of the ancestors of the present holders, they are looked upon in the same light as inam land, and, though not generally included in the inam accounts, they should in fairness be so treated. They consist apparently of grants of rent free land made by zamindars either as a consideration to large cultivators in their zamindaris, or as gifts to their own relatives or fellow castemen, and sometimes, though rarely, to Brahmans. It seems highly probable that the grants were made under the name of Pati Peradu in order to conceal alienations which might have attracted observation and objection on the part of the officers of Government if granted as inams; but whether the term inam is properly applicable to this class of grants or not, it appears to me that long continued exemption from taxation, irrespective of changes in the circumstances of the holders, justifies their being treated as inams. Mr. Purvis remarks that there are some such tracts which are assessed to the revenue if cultivated and which he proposes to continue subject to a quit-rent of one-half the ordinary assessment. But I am not prepared to go so far as this; because it is only when the land has been actually cultivated or occupied by topes or gardens that recognized exemption from assessment can be held to afford claims to be treated as inams.

8. *Badi Bad lands*.—(Badi) income (Bad) deduction. These were originally remissions of the assessment made in favour of the relations and castemen of the zamindars and sometimes of large cultivators of land, and were not probably in their original nature of a permanent character. But subsequent long continued enjoyment of the lands, subject to the reduced assessment, irrespective of changes in the position of the holders, gives them a title, as in the case of Pati Peradus to be treated as favourably assessed tenures, though they have not been included in the accounts of the inam lands of the district. In one of these cases now before me, the reduced assessment stands confirmed by the orders of successive Collectors from a long period: and the decisions of higher authority have, I believe, invariably been in favour of a continuance of these favourable tenures, which have been confirmed to the holders precisely on the same terms as inams, i.e., subject to report on lapse by the death of the present holders. Under these circumstances, I strongly recommend the treatment as inam of these tenures, which are few in number and enjoyed chiefly by descendants or relatives of the ancient zamindars. They should be admitted to enfranchisement under the rules, on the payment of an additional quit-rent calculated on the difference between the present and the full assessment of the land.

9. There only remains the question of the patla kattubadi agra-harams and mukhasas of the Kistna district, upon which I am desirous of receiving the early orders of the Government. The subject is discussed in my proceedings addressed to A. Seshayya Sastri, No. 117, dated 21st November, which formed a portion of the enclosure to my report * of the 7th instant. If the Government approve of the course which is therein laid down for the guidance of the Deputy Collector, I have no doubt

that a final settlement, satisfactory to all parties, will be speedily concluded of these complicated tenures; but it will be satisfactory to me to receive the early assurance of the Government that I have authority to dispose of this matter in the manner proposed.

Order—No. 4, Revenue, dated 3rd January 1860.

The course proposed for the treatment of the several special classes of inams referred to in this letter is approved. It appears to be in every case a correct application of the principle laid down in the Honourable the Governor's Minute of the 13th May 1859 and approved in the Order of Government of July 8th, No. 905, which recognizes long possession as giving a valid title. This principle and the subsidiary rules springing out of it should be the Commissioner's guide in dealing with all such exceptional inams.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

IV

G.O. No. 2045, Revenue, dated 5th November 1860.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the Camp, Palamaner, 10th October 1860, No. 369.

* From Collector, dated 11th February 1865, paragraphs 9, 23, 26.

	No.	Annual quit-rent.	Amount of arrears.
		RS.	RS.
Inams ..	398	2,429	28,503
Inam villages ..	66	8,674	71,815

† Board's Proceedings, dated 19th November 1858, No. 4312.

In the Guntur division of the Kistna district there are 464 * cases of inams and inam villages, as shown in the margin, the quit-rent upon which (kattubadi and shrotriyam) is objected to be paid, on the ground of its having been either newly imposed or raised by the zamindars; and which, though included in the demand since the reversion of the zamindaris to Government, has been allowed to lie over, pending inquiry and settlement by a Special Commission. It does not appear † that any considerable number of these disputed cases have been subsequently disposed of by the district authorities.

2. In the Proceedings of the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, dated 19th October 1854, paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, some general instructions were given for conducting an inquiry into the above cases, and these instructions appear to have been approved by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th December following: but this order is not to be found amongst the papers forwarded to me by the Board of Revenue. No definite principles, however, were laid down for the final settlement of these cases. The well-known incorrectness of cawnis registers of 1799, and the absence generally of any other detailed accounts connected with the permanent settlement, presented the chief difficulty in the endeavour to distinguish the quit-rent existing at that period from that which was subsequently imposed. Accounts subsequent to the permanent settlement commencing from fasli 1216, which are available for different parts of the district, show the amount of jodi or kattubadi as it now stands.

3. It appears to me, that as the question is no longer one between the inamdar and the zamindars, but between the inamdar and the Government, it is unnecessary at the present time to refer to the state of things existing at the period of the permanent settlement; at least in the case of all inams the right to which is derived from prescriptive enjoyment, rather than from any legal title. The liability to quit-rent can be treated on the same principles as are applicable for determining the validity of

the inam itself, and disposed of with reference to the length of time it has been paid without demur. Under this view of the case, and adopting the principles of the present settlement, I beg to propose the following rules for approval of Government:—

(1) In the case of inams held on sanads of a date prior to 1768, which alone are valid under Regulation XXXI of 1802, the claim to exemption, from quit-rent absolutely, or from additional quit-rent will be admitted if supported by the original sanads; and provided that subsequent exemption from the demand at the date of the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802, is proved by means of cawnis register, or other accounts or dumbalas of the same period. There are but few inams of this description on which quit-rent is disputed.

(2) In regard to other inams held on the strength of prescriptive enjoyment, if the quit-rent * is supported by an account fifty years old or the earliest account in existence after the permanent settlement, and if the same has not subsequently been remitted authoritatively, but has continued to be paid interruptedly and without demur, till the reversion of the zamindari, it will be confirmed notwithstanding that the exemption of the inam from the quit-rent † may be claimed on the strength of cawnis register, and on the plea of its having been newly imposed subsequent to the date of the permanent settlement.

(3) If the quit-rent, ‡ though appearing in the accounts as above stated, was subsequently remitted, or not actually collected for longer or shorter periods under the zamindar's administration, or was objected to at the time; the inam will in such case be exempted from the impost, provided the prior exemption can be proved by means of cawnis register, the permanent settlement accounts, if available, or dumbalas or other documents in the inamdar's possession; otherwise, the quit-rent § as entered in the above accounts, will stand good.

(4) On inams originating subsequent to the permanent settlement, the quit-rent || imposed by the zamindars at any subsequent period, and not remitted by them, will be continued; as it is a reasonable impost charged upon the land at the pleasure of the zamindars by whom the inams were given.

(5) Arrears on account of quit-rent altogether abandoned under the above rules, will be remitted entirely. Those on account of quit-rent confirmed, will also be remitted except for the last five years, in consideration of the difficulty and hardship of enforcing such old arrears, which have accumulated in consequence of the non-settlement of the disputed claims. Arrears due on account of quit-rent which forms

Kattubadi or shrotriyam. no portion of that under dispute, will be left to be recovered by the district authorities, or recommended for remission according to the circumstances of each case; because to proceed upon any other principle may lead to numerous claims from inamdars, who have quietly paid their quit-rent for the last forty or fifty years.

4. The arbitrary imposition and enhancement of quit-rent in the Malraz estate formed the subject of some correspondence in 1833. The quit-rent was reduced by the Collector with reference to cawnis register when the estate was temporarily under Government management, from fasli 1228 to 1236, and the attempt of the zamindar to reimpose it in fasli 1237 led to the correspondence above referred to. But the Board of Revenue and Government, after considerable discussion, were not able to arrive at any definite conclusion, for want of detailed accounts of the permanent settlement; and while questioning the correctness of cawnis registers as an authority, and condemning the proceedings of the Collector, they were obliged to leave matters in the state in which he had placed

them, except in those cases on which the quit-rent was again raised by the zamindars with the consent of the inamdars. These will not be now disturbed under the rules above proposed.

5. I beg the favour of early instructions on the subject of the present reference, in order to enable me to close the investigation in Guntur.

Order—No. 2045, Revenue, dated 5th November 1860.

The Inam Commissioner reports the case of certain inams and inam villages, 464 in number, in the zamindaris which have reverted to Government in the late Guntur district, the quit-rent of which is alleged to have been imposed or raised by the zamindars since the permanent settlement, and is therefore objected to by the holders. Mr. Taylor states his opinion (paragraph 3) that as the case is now between the Government and the inamdar, the inams should be dealt with on the basis of actually existing circumstances, without going back to the state of things at the time of the permanent settlement, and he proposes for approval certain rules to be the guide in thus dealing with them.

2. The Government concur in the general principle thus stated by Mr. Taylor. They also approve and sanction, as fair and reasonable, the rules which he proposes, with the exception of part of the 5th rule. The quit-rent on the inams in question has been left uncollected for a number of years, pending the settlement of the dispute respecting it. Mr. Taylor proposes in the 5th rule that the arrears of quit-rent now abandoned under any of the preceding rules shall be remitted, and this is approved. But he proposes also that in the case of quit-rent now confirmed, five years arrears shall be levied. The Government are unwilling to bring into the settlement a condition which would be felt to be hard, and which probably in many cases could not be enforced; they resolve therefore to restrict the levy of arrears to those of the year preceding that of the settlement; that is to say, the arrears prior to fasli 1269 shall be remitted.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

V

G.O. No. 1335, Revenue, dated 11th August 1860.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp, Nellore, the 23rd July 1860, No. 231.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government, the following circumstances relative to the mukhasa villages in the Masulipatam division of the Kistna district.

2. These mukhasas 208½ in number, were grants made by the ancient zamindars to their relations; dependents or castemen and peons. The relations held the villages for subsistence; the others were the military chiefs and armed retainers of the zamindars. The service required from the castemen was light; they simply attended the zamindars on State occasions or accompanied them with their followers to the field; but they were not subject to inferior kinds of service such as keeping the guard of the Fort, Treasury, etc., which devolved on the peons. The service of the clansmen was in fact occasional and honorary, whilst that of the peons was more constantly in requisition. But since the permanent settlement service has not been demanded from either of these classes, except in a few instances; because the zamindars have no longer occasion for it, and it involves, moreover, the payment of a heavy batta. Some mukhasas are likewise held by mazamdars and deshbandies, the former revenue servants of the zamindars, who have long ceased to perform any service.

3. The zamindar of Nuzvid, whose estate contains a considerable number of villages (93) held on this tenure, raised objections to their enfranchisement by Government on the ground of their revenues being included in the assets of his

zamindari. This statement seemed to me to be contrary to the general impression of the district authorities. Mr. Russell, a former Collector well acquainted with the circumstances of the zamindaris, appears to have held a different opinion and furnished a list of the mukhasas, to the Special Commissioners appointed for the reform of the Police in 1816, evidently regarding them as held for Police purposes: and the present Collector included them in a statement of villages held for Police purposes which he furnished to the Inspector-General of Police in 1859. In conferring the sarva mukhasa of Ravicherla on a member of this zamindar's family, the Board of Revenue argued against the zamindar's claim to the village, on the ground of its being specified as a "sarva mukhasa" in the schedule attached to the permanent cowle, and contended that the reversionary right belonged to the Government and not to the zamindar.

4. After a careful examination of the old records, I am clearly of opinion, however, that the statement of the zamindar is correct. In the report of the Circuit Committee on the Nuzvid and Charmahal zamindaris, dated 9th February 1786, paragraph 7, and in the foot remarks to the two statements which accompanied it, it is stated that the full value of the mukhasas was included in the Government collections, because they were immediately under the zamindars and given or resumed at their pleasure. This is also borne out by the villagewar accounts of the Circuit Committee.

5. In the general instructions, dated 29th October 1799, issued by the Special Commission for the formation of the permanent settlement, it was laid down that the permanent jamma of the ancient zamindaris should be fixed at two-thirds of their gross collections according to the statements of the Circuit Committee, deducting the revenue from salt and sayer, and that the allowances of the Revenue officers except karnams (paragraph 15) and the lands held by zamindars, their families, private servants and dependents (paragraph 23) should be added to the jamma. From the Special Commission's report on the permanent settlement of the Nuzvid and Charmahal-zamindaris, dated 27th September 1802 (paragraphs 81 to 88), and the statement accompanying, it is observed, that following the above principles, the peshkash was fixed at two-thirds of the Circuit Committee's collections, including as they do the full value of the mukhasas, and making a deduction only on account of village charges discontinued. And in reply to a reference made by the Board of Revenue, dated 7th April 1801, regarding the permanent settlement, the Collector, Mr. Reade, in his report of the 24th idem (paragraphs 40 and 41), explains that "of late years no separate establishment has been kept by the zamindars for the support of the Police" and "the system of zamindar Police, if indeed the term be appropriate, is comprehended in the establishment of servants and mirasidars provided for revenue detail."

6. It was necessary to devote the most careful scrutiny to the above references as the original nature of these mukhasas, and the circumstances of their being included in the assets of the zamindaris had not been generally understood. The villages of the zamindari estates are distinguished on the back of the permanent cowle as seri (i.e., under the direct management of the zamindar) mukhasas, and aghahams. But this distinction affords no ground for classing the mukhasas with the lakhiraj lands excluded by the sanad; whilst a different conclusion is fully established by the accounts upon which the permanent settlement was based, and which ought to explain the terms of the cowle. Should the Government concur in the justice of these observations, I submit we possess no reversionary interest in the mukhasas; nor can we claim to derive a quit-rent by their enfranchisement.

7. On the other hand, it is clear that the zamindar can have no power after such a lengthened period of enjoyment to interfere with the tenure or alter the terms upon which the villages are held. He can simply insist upon the renewal of the service to obtain which the additional allowances he would have to pay in the shape of batta, would probably be more than its value. But it appears to me on every account undesirable that so large a number of villages should continue to be held on an uncertain feudal tenure. The obligation of service, though not generally enforced, is sufficient to destroy the value of these mukhasas, and proves a constant source of

annoyance to the holders; and it is at the same time incompatible with our present policy and opposed to order and good Government. It was the express intention of the Government to put an end to these objectionable tenures, though the Circuit Committee thought* the measure inexpedient at that time, from the character of the zamindars and the difficulty of otherwise securing order in the zamindari tracts, which were subject to the attacks of freebooters from abroad. The subject was not afterwards prominently considered by the Special Commission.

8. I beg to propose that I may be allowed to conclude arrangements, as between the zamindars and the mukhasadars, for the enfranchisement of these tenures and their conversion into freeholds, by the addition to the jodi payable to the zamindars of two-thirds of the profits of the mukhasadars, according to the Circuit Committee accounts included in the peshkash; and this proportion being together with the jodi, the full value of the mukhasas, irrespective of improvements, is all that the Government could claim in the event of the reversion of the zamindaris. This arrangement will be profitable to the zamindars, as it insures to them a fixed addition to their income from the mukhasas; and it will be acceptable to the generality of the mukhasadars, because for a very moderate addition to their present heavy jodi they will be relieved from an uncertain and irritating tenure. To this extent I consider the settlement may be regarded as compulsory upon the zamindars. In cases where, from the village being rent free, or subject to a light jodi, the addition will be too large and heavy for the mukhasadars to bear or to assent to, it may be found practicable to induce the zamindars to consent to more favourable terms, because the present tenure is unprofitable to them and the prospect of reversion is remote. A few villages, the holders of which are still employed in the service of the zamindars, in guarding their residence and treasuries, and attending upon them in their excursions, services which are deemed necessary for their state and dignity and for which the mukhasadars receive additional allowances, will be allowed to remain on their present tenure.

9. The next question is the treatment of the mukhasas in the zamindaris which have reverted to Government. Length of possession confers the same right of prescription in the case of these villages as in that of ordinary inams. I propose that mukhasas held for subsistence (whether by kinsmen of the zamindars or by others) and which have acquired a hereditary right by prescription, be allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-eighth of the net value of the inam. Those held by the castemen of the zamindars for military service, which, however, was only occasional and honorary, be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth, and those held by the peons, on a quit-rent of one-half; the tenure of service, though it has not generally been demanded, being still supposed to continue in the case of the peons. Where a new family has been put into the possession of a mukhasa by the zamindar within the past 50 years, it will be subjected to a quit-rent of one-half, though the mukhasa itself may be older. In the case of the mazamdars and deshbandies, the tenure of service is supposed to have ceased with the discontinuance, at the period of the permanent settlement, of the large russums which they enjoyed for these offices; and their mukhasas have in reality become subsistence grants, which may be allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-eighth or more, according to the position of the present holders in respect of heirs. I propose with the approval of Government, to make these principles of general application in the treatment of all tenures of a similar character.

10. In regard to the sarva mukhasa of Ravicherla already referred to, though the supposition that it had lapsed to Government before the renewal of the grant may not be correct, the arrangement by which it was conferred on the present holders in 1840 was a part of the settlement of the family disputes assented to by all, and was intended as a measure of redress for the

* Paragraph 15, Circuit Committee's report, dated 9th February 1786, on Nuzvid and Charmahal. Also report on paragraph 15, Circuit Committee's report, dated 15th February 1787, on the zamindaris dependent on Masulipatam.

injustice done through oversight to that particular branch of the zamindar's family, by its exclusion from a share of the Nuzvid and Nedadavole zamindari. In the grant which is dated 2nd May 1843, it is expressly provided that the right of succession to the mukhasa shall, on the decease of the present grantee, devolve upon such of their heirs or successors as the Government may determine. The provision was intended for the protection of the estate from legal process, rather than to reserve any right of reversion to Government. With this understanding, I am of opinion that the mukhasa may be allowed to continue on its present tenure, as the course most agreeable to the family.

11. The registers of the whole number of mukhasa villages referred to in this letter are completed; I await the sanction of Government to make the final settlement of each village on the terms proposed, and I beg that instructions may be conveyed to me as early as possible.

Order—No. 1335, Revenue, dated 11th August 1860.

This letter from the Inam Commissioner relates to the mukhasa villages of the zamindaris of the old Masulipatam district. Mr. Taylor is of opinion after a careful examination of the records of the permanent settlement that these villages were not excluded from the assets of the estates, as has usually been supposed; and, consequently, that in the estates still in private hands the Government have no reversionary interest in them, and they do not come under his operations.

2. Mr. Taylor gives a brief statement of his reasons for this conclusion; but he sends up none of the proofs. As the question is an important one, and the conclusion now stated is directly opposed to that which has hitherto been entertained, and which has been acted on, the Government resolve to refer Mr. Taylor's letter to the Board of Revenue for their report. The documents appealed to by the Commissioner, and others bearing on the question, will probably be found in the Board's records; should they not be there, the Board will take steps to procure them from the Collector. In either case, it is the particular wish of the Government that the Board should take up the subject without delay, and report on it as early as possible.

3. In the seventh and eighth paragraphs, the Commissioner asks permission, on the supposition of the right of the zamindar being recognized by the Government, to undertake the settlement of the mukhasas on the principle of the inam rules, as between the zamindars and the inamdars. The Governor in Council cannot assent to this proposal. In the case supposed all questions of tenure will be between the zamindars and the inamdars only; no interest of Government is concerned. It is open to those parties to adjust their respective rights either on the basis of the inam rules or on any other, as may think fit; but the Governor in Council considers it inadvisable that a Government officer should intervene in the matter.

4. The Governor in Council approves of the method proposed in paragraph 9 of dealing with such mukhasas as are situated in zamindaris which have been the property of Government; which is in accordance with Rules Nos. V and XX of those approved on the 9th August 1859, for the treatment of inams generally. Mr. Taylor uses the expression "net value of the inam;" but it is presumed that he means such portion of it as represents the Government assessment. The Government request that hereafter, when referring to the rules of July 1859, the Commissioner will invariably specify those which he intends.

5. Adverting to paragraph 10, no reason appears for disturbing the arrangement made in 1840 respecting the mukhasa village of Ravicherla.

J. D. BOUILLON,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 812, Revenue, dated 11th April 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1558, dated 25th March 1861.

Read—G.O. No. 1335, Revenue, dated 11th August 1860.

The question referred to the Board for their opinion in the above Proceedings of Government is, whether the reversionary right in the mukhasa villages of the old zamindaris of Masulipatam vests in Government or in the zamindar.

2. The annexed extracts include the authorities cited by the Inam Commissioner for his opinion, that the right appertains to the zamindar, and certainly so far as Nuzvid and Charmahal are concerned, it appears evident that the mukhasa grants were alienations of their own revenues made by the zamindars for their own purposes and resumable at their pleasure.

3. From paragraph 25 of the Board's letter to Masulipatam, dated 15th October 1799, it certainly would also seem that it was distinctly contemplated that the value of all such alienations should be included in the assets of the estates, as being an available source of income to the zamindars, if they chose to make use of it.

4. But the Board cannot, from the papers before them, distinctly satisfy themselves that in the actual settlement of the permanent peshkash on Nuzvid and Charmahal, this item was not excluded.

5. They resolve, therefore, to refer the matter to the Collector for report, requesting him to supply from the records of his office a statement of the assets of the estates as ascertained by the Circuit Committee in 1786, as supplied for guidance to the Collector by the Board in 1799, and as adopted by the Collector in fixing the peshkash which was reported to Government by the Board in 1802.

6. He will at the same time furnish a statement of the old zamindaris which were then settled, and of the new ones then created, showing which remain to the present day in their original form.

7. So far as the Board can judge it would seem to have been intended to vest in the representatives of the old zamindars and in the proprietors of the estates newly created out of the Havilli lands, the reversionary right to all sources of income which had not been permanently alienated by a competent and superior authority, or were not expressly excepted in the istimidar sanad.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

Order—No. 812, Revenue, dated 11th April 1861.

Ordered to be communicated to the Inam Commissioner, with reference to the Order of August 11th, 1860, No. 1335. Mr. Taylor will perceive that the Board give no decided opinion as to the tenure of the mukhasa villages, but refer the question to the Collector for report.

2. The Government cannot but notice the great delay which has attended the Board's Proceedings in this case; although in the Order of August 11th they were expressly desired to "take up the subject without delay and report on it as early as possible."

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 2374, Revenue, dated 24th December 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 6076, dated 6th November 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. THORNHILL, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Masulipatam, the 19th August 1861, No. 213.

With reference to the Proceedings of Board, 25th March last, No. 1558, calling for certain information regarding the reversionary right to the mukhasa villages in the old zamindaris of Masulipatam, I have the honour to submit the following information with the statement called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proceedings under reply.

2. The question relates especially to Nuzvid and Charmahal. The latter of these two is now wholly the property of Government, and of course no objection exists to the application of the inam rules; and Nuzvid alone, therefore, remains to be noticed, there being but four mukhasas in the other ancient zamindaris and those charitable grants to Brahmins.

3. As pointed out by the Board in paragraph 3 of the Proceedings under reply, it was clearly contemplated by the Circuit Committee that the value of the mukhasas in question should be included in the available assets of the estates; that it was actually so included would appear equally certain from the statement No. 4-A, which accompanied the extract from the letter of the Special Commission to Government,* forwarded to the Collector of Masulipatam with letter from the Secretary to the Committee; extract from which is also enclosed.

4. This statement appears to be missing from the Board's records, and I hope, therefore, that it will be found to afford all the information required to enable the Board to determine the question that the mukhasas were actually included in the assets of the estate. The letter of Mr. Secretary Hodgson, which accompanied it conveys the sanction of Government to the adoption of the figures proposed in the statement as the permanent assessment, and columns 1 to 4 show that these figures were based upon the accounts of the Circuit Committee, in which the mukhasas were undoubtedly included. In the marginal statement here given, the totals in columns 1 to 7 will be found to correspond with those of the statement accompanying the Circuit Committee's report of 9th February 1786, omitting juncums or sayer, etc. The figures in columns 8, 9 and 10 agreeing with those in the statement No. 4-A of Special Commission's letter of 27th September 1802.

As per accounts of the Circuit Committee, 9th February 1786.											
Zamindaris.		Average of 8 years' Government collections.			Average of 8 years' Mukhasa Collections.			Average of 8 years' Agraharam payments.			Average of 8 years' village charges not included in the village collections.
(1)		(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)
		P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.
Nuzvid.		59,507	28	13	16,019	36	64	1,986	46	47	6,088
(1st or 2nd division and or 3rd division)		27,022	28	58	10,797	43	14	1,919	32	58	6,081
Charmahal		42,273	38	16	5,858	24	4	2,899	24	74	..
Deduct Sayer		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

		As per accounts of the Circuit Committee, 9th February 1786—cont.		As per permanent settlement by the Special Commission.			
		Total average of 3 years' collections.		Two-thirds of the gross revenue in column 7 deducting Sayer.		Deduct Grama-kurch or village charges, etc.	Proposed permanent jumma by the Commission in Perpetuity.
		Pagodas.	Star pagodas.				
		(6)	(7)			(9)	(10)
Nuzvid.	1st or Ellore division	* 83,543 41 57	91,894 0 0	S.P. F. C.		S.P. F. C.	S.P. F. C.
	2nd or Condapully division.	* 45,711 18 25	50,276 0 0	61,263 0 0		1,263 0 0	80,000 0 0
				33,521 0 0		5,521 0 0	28,000 0 0
Charnahal		50,531 39 14	* 52,229 0 0	31,820 0 0			34,820 3 0
Deduct Sayer		3,050 27 69					
Remaining..		* 47,481 11 25					

* Excluding Juncum Sayer, etc., and inclusive of village charges.

5. Copies of one or two of the villagewar statements of mukhasas are also enclosed as specimens, although it is believed the originals are all in the Board's records.

6. This question, as it regarded the zamindari of Charnahal, was fully entered into by the Board and Government in the correspondence noted, in the margin, to which I also beg to refer the Board.

7. The Board and Government were clearly of opinion that, even at that time, the zamindar possessed no right to resume those mukhasas, or even to enhance the amount of their quit-rent; much less than would he possess that right now, when a further period of 30 years' possession has been added to strengthen the titles of their holders.

8. At the same time, however, as the value of these lands was included in the assets of the estate, it cannot be doubted that the reversionary right to them rests with the zamindar, and not with the Government.

9. There is nothing on record that I can find, to show on what grounds Mr. Russell regarded the mukhasadars as liable to Police duties; but it is possible that their dependent peons were employed generally by the zamindars on Revenue and Police duties, when required to assist the kattubadi peons and village naikwadies, and were therefore put down as Police, without inquiry into the nature of the grants on which they held their lands.

10. The mukhasa sanads, as seen in the villagewar statement, show that in most instances the mukhasadar was bound to keep up a certain number of peons, and although the holders of the sanads themselves may not have been liable to Police duty, it is not unlikely that their dependents may have been so employed upon occasion; and thus that the whole may have come to be looked upon as a Police body.

11. I may add that that portion of the zamindari now held by Sobhanadry Apparao in the Kistna district, consisting of the Purganahs of Weyore, Madur, Nunnastalam, Gollopully, Vejayarvy and Chatroy, bears a peshkash of Rs. 97,700†; but that, so greatly has the estate increased in value, that sum does not represent much more than one-half of the gross collections. Two of the six Purganahs are under the influence of the Kistna Anicut, and their value will, therefore, be still further augmented in the course of a few years.

	RS.
Peshkash	98,000
Deduct Cattle fines remitted ..	300
Remaining ..	†97,700

Ordered to be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 11th April 1861, No. 812, Revenue Department, on the Board's Proceedings, dated 25th March 1861, No. 1558.

In Con. 11th April 1861, No. 2239.

2. On re-consideration of the papers, extracts from which were appended to those Proceedings, and comparing with them the papers submitted by the Collector, the Board see no reason whatever to doubt that the property of the zamindars in the mukhasas was recognized by the officers who valued the assets at the time of the permanent settlement, and that in those assets were included the full value of the mukhasas at the time, although some portion of the revenues of the mukhasa villages was retained by the mukhasadars, and in fact constituted the value of the grant.

3. Under this view the reversionary interest in these estates vest in the zamindar and not in Government, although by reason of the long enjoyment of the grant by the grantees, the power which the zamindars originally possessed of resuming or modifying the grants at pleasure may be very questionable.

4. The Board, therefore, agree in opinion with the Inam Commissioner and the Acting Collector that the rules for the redemption of the reversion to Government cannot be applied to the mukhasas in question.

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

Order—No. 2374, Revenue, dated 24th December 1861.

In their Order of 11th August 1860, No. 1335, the Government referred to the Board of Revenue for report a letter from the Inam Commissioner relating to the mukhasa villages of the zamindaris in the old Masulipatam district. Mr. Taylor was of opinion that these villages were not excluded from the assets of the estates, as had usually been supposed, and that therefore they would not come under his operations.

2. The Board were at first doubtful on the matter and resolved to refer the subject for enquiry by the Collector. The result is now submitted with the Proceedings recorded above.

3. Mr. Thornhill has conclusively shown that Mr. Taylor was correct in his surmise, and the Board now agree both with him and the Inam Commissioner that Government cannot claim the reversionary right to the villages, and therefore that the rules for redeeming that right are inapplicable to them.

4. In this view the Government concur.

C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

VIII

Despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India,
No. 26, dated 2nd May 1862.

We forward for your information the correspondence which has taken place consequent on a reference made by the Inam Commissioner, regarding the reversionary right to the mukhasa villages of the zamindaris, in the old Masulipatam district.

2. The Commissioner was of opinion, after a careful examination of the records of the permanent settlement, that these villages were not excluded from the assets of

the estates, as had usually been supposed; and, consequently, that in the estates still in private hands, the Government had no reversionary interest and that they did not come under his operations.

3. The Board of Revenue, to whom we referred Mr. Taylor's letter,* were at first doubtful on the matter; but on its

* Dated 23rd July 1860, No. 231.

being shown by the Collector, whom they afterwards consulted on the subject, that the Commissioner was correct in his surmise, they agreed with both those officers that the Government could not claim the reversionary right to the villages, and therefore that the rules for redeeming that right were inapplicable to them. We have intimated our concurrence in this view.

4. The Commissioner asked permission to undertake the settlement of these mukhasas on the principle of the inam rules, as between the zamindars and the inamdars; but we did not consider it advisable that a Government officer should intervene in the matter, as no interest of the State was concerned, and therefore declined to assent to the proposal.

5. The method proposed † by the Commissioner of dealing with such mukhasas

as are situated in zamindaris which have been the property of Government being in accordance with Rules Nos. V and XX of those approved on the 9th August 1859, for the treatment of inams generally, has been approved by us.

IX

G.O. No. 1956, Revenue, dated 12th September 1862.

Read—the following paper :—

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Sir C. WOOD, BART., Secretary of State for India (Revenue), to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated the India Office, London, the 31st July 1862, No. 27.

I have had under my consideration in Council your letter, dated the 2nd May last (No. 26), forwarding some correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the reversionary right of Government to the mukhasa villages in the old Masulipatam district.

2. As it appears clear, from the evidence now collected, that these villages were included in the assets on which the peshkash of the permanent settlement was calculated, it follows that after their lapse, they would fall to the zamindars in all those estates which are still in private hands, and that Government has consequently no reversionary interest in them.

3. I approve of your having withheld your assent from the Inam Commissioner's proposal to undertake the settlement of these villages under the inam rules, as between the zamindars and the inamdars.

Order—No. 1956, Revenue, dated 12th September 1862.

Ordered to be communicated to the Inam Commissioner and Board of Revenue, with reference to the Proceedings of Government noted below :—

11th August 1860, No. 1335.

11th April 1861, No. 812.

24th December 1861, No. 2374.

P. P. HUTCHINS,

Ag. Dy. Secretary to Government.

C.—BELLARY AND CUDDAPAH (pages 183-193).

X

G.O. No. 677, Revenue, dated 22nd March 1861.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp Bellary, the 28th January 1861, No. 4.

I have the honour to submit copies of the instructions issued by me for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the Bellary and Cuddapah districts. It appears to me desirable that these Proceedings, explanatory of the manner in which the principles of the rules sanctioned by Government are applied to the Inam Settlement in each district, should be on the records of the Government. These are only two points in the present Proceedings which require the special Orders of Government.

2. The first is the proposed abolition of the inamati taffrik a cess levied on jirayati ryots who cultivate inams in these districts. Under former Governments the cultivation of inams was generally prohibited until the Circar lands were fully under tillage and hence the extensive inams then in existence were felt to be no loss or inconvenience. After the British assumption of the country, however, this arbitrary rule could not be enforced in consequence of the establishment of Courts of Judicature; and the extensive cultivation of inams to the neglect of Circar lands soon became

* From Board of Revenue to Collector of Bellary, dated 13th November 1809, paragraph 10.

a prominent evil,* but no remedial measures were adopted owing to the system of settlement on triennial and decennial leases which was shortly afterwards

introduced. When the question was revived,

† From Government, to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th September 1820.

Board's Proceedings, 11th July 1822, paragraph 11.

the Government were † of opinion that the high rent on Circar lands had driven the ryots to occupy inams, and that the lowering of the Survey assessment would remedy the evil. Accordingly, when the

Tizayi and Chautayi remissions were made in the taram assessment, perfect freedom of cultivation both of inam, and of Government lands was proclaimed to the ryots.

Board of Revenue, 11th July 1822, paragraph 15.

Government, 4th June 1824.

Collector's Settlement Report for Fashi 1234, paragraph 14.

Board's Proceedings, 29th December 1825, paragraph 9.

Board's Proceedings, 1st March 1827, paragraph 14.

But the evil still continuing, rules were framed by the Principal Collector in fashi 1234 to check the cultivation of inams, which in due course received the approval of Government. According to these rules, which, with little modification have ever since remained in force, and are embodied in the revised Hukumnama of Bellary a cess under the name of inamati taffrik is collected at the rate of one anna per

Rupee of the assessment of the inam land cultivated by a Circar ryot in excess of 10 per cent of the Circar land occupied by him, and two annas per Rupee on the assessment of the inam which is cultivated by a Circar ryot who holds no Circar land. The taffrik is not leviable on devadayam or jodi inams, but on personal sarva inams alone; and not even upon these when they are cultivated by the inamdars themselves or by means of hired labourers.

3. Such restrictions, however, on the cultivation of inam lands are incompatible with the perfect security of title, and freedom from interference, which it is proposed to confer on this description of property by the present settlement. Nor are they required under present circumstances to secure the cultivation of the Government lands which, under a reduced assessment, high prices, and entire freedom of occupancy, and with an increasing population, are naturally coveted and preferred by the ryots to a mere tenancy in inams. But the taffrik ought to cease as a matter of course on the completion of the inam settlement; for, as the personal sarva inams which are alone liable to it will be charged with a quit-rent on their enfranchisement.

whether that quit-rent is redeemed or not, the taffrik cannot be equitably levied on them under the principles of the present rules. It could only be retained on the unfranchised personal inams, the proportion of which will be insignificant.

4. The collections of taffrik in both divisions of the Ceded districts, inclusive of the taluks since transferred to Kurnool,

	Rs.
Bellary	7,740
Cuddapah	21,150

were on an average from fasli 1261 to 1265, Rs. 28,890. But the tax, even if retained must, from its nature, gradually diminish in amount and eventually disappear, as the inamdars are encouraged by a better security of title and the greater difficulty of obtaining the tenants to bring their own ploughs and labourers to the cultivation of their inams. It will, moreover, be amply made up by the quit-rent which will be secured by the enfranchisement of the inams. The Government having already expressed their opinion in favour of the abolition, at the proper time, of the appanam tenure attached to service inams, will recognize the justice and expediency of abolishing a cess on the personal inams which is a useless relic of the past and

Order of Government, dated 6th November 1860, No. 2058.

opposed to the present improved system of Revenue administration.

5. The other point requiring the Orders of Government is the proposed treatment of the Hissa Shrotriyams in Bellary and

* Bellary	159
Cuddapah	127

Cuddapah, which are 286 * in number. No correspondence bearing on the subject can be found on the Collector's records. But from the inquiries instituted it appears that these villages were generally in the hands of the shrotriyamdars prior to the assumption. During the general inquiry into inam tenures which followed, Colonel Munro assumed such of them as were held on defective titles under the direct management and settlement of Government; the authority of the shrotriyamdars being confined to the collection of the assessment, out of which a fixed percentage was allowed them for their own maintenance according to the circumstances of each shrotriyam. This tenure was in many cases introduced subject to further inquiry, which was never instituted. Two objects probably contemplated by Colonel Munro on this tenure were the preservation of the new Survey assessment which had been concluded in these villages, and the reservation to Government of a prospective increase of revenue from the cultivation of waste lands.

6. It seems undesirable to retain this complicated tenure and joint system of management any longer. The similar settlement made by Colonel Munro in the Punganur palaiyam of the North Arcot district, has been now superseded by a permanent settlement; and I am of opinion that the shrotriyamdars are similarly entitled to the restoration of their villages. The alteration of the tenure having been made upon grounds, deemed sufficient, the relative proportion of the village collections payable to Government and to the shrotriyamdars as settled by Colonel Munro, a settlement which has been in force for upwards of fifty years, cannot be now called in question. But I propose that the former, or Government share, be commuted into a fixed jodi to be payable by the shrotriyamdars to whom the villages are to be restored on the same principles as were followed, with the approval of Government, in regard to certain villages similarly situated in Masulipatam. Whenever the aghaharamdars may be unable to undertake the management of the villages owing to the heaviness of the commuted jodi, I propose that an extent of inam land equivalent to their proportion of the village collections be assigned to them instead, and the villages entirely assumed by the Government. In both cases the resulting tenures are further to be enfranchised under the inam rules.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Camp Palamanair, 27th October 1860, No. 332.

Read—Letter from the Deputy Collector Srinivasa Rao, 25th and 28th August, and 4th September, and from Deputy Collector Naraina Rao, 18th and 25th September 1860.

The following instructions are laid down for the guidance of the several Deputy Collectors employed in the Cuddapah district.

2. In this district there is no uncertainty whatever, either as to the locality, extent or assessment of inams. The paimash and taram accounts, which date from fasli 1212 to fasli 1217, place all these points beyond dispute. The taram accounts, which are kept in book form, and have been prescribed with great care, may be implicitly taken for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors.

3. There are no English registers of inams; but the inamati chittas prepared during the Collectorship of Mr. Ross, in fasli 1220, abundantly supply their place. This register shows in detail for each inam, the extent, description, assessment, and names of the holders, distinguishing also the jodi from the sarva inams. It is drawn up in Mahratti, and has been regarded as a standard for reference in all matters connected with inams. It is now exactly fifty years old, and the validity of all inams mentioned therein, may therefore be admitted without question. It is understood that these chittas are available for the whole district.

4. Of subsequent date to these, there are few inamati accounts of a general character. In fasli 1228, Tahsildars were furnished with forms and instructions for completing an examination into inam tenures; and the returns which were prepared in consequence, contain much useful information regarding all descriptions of inams, except service and dasabandam. These returns are wanting for some of the taluks, but they may be advantageously referred to in cases of doubt or dispute, which cannot be set at rest by the standard register alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

5. In accordance with the Board's instructions of 22nd May 1845, a general register of inams for the whole district was prepared, which is known as the inamati register of fasli 1258. It is drawn up in Mahratti, and contains information on the following points:—The name of the inamdar as per register of fasli 1220, the extent and assessment of the inam, the present holders, whether lineal descendants or alienees, their age and relationship, with further explanations in the case of alienees. These registers being in fact transcripts of the statements of the village officers, untested by any scrutiny on the part of the Government officers, their testimony must be received with caution in regard to alleged alienations.

6. There are several other accounts of minor importance—such as the inamati patti of fasli 1210, inamati average of fasli 1213, and inam kaifiats of fasli 1215. These may be consulted by the Deputy Collectors when occasion arises.

7. There is a complete Mahratti register of all the inam villages of the district, which is probably a transcript of the one in English transmitted to the Board, with Mr. Ross' letter of the 23rd December 1814. It contains information on a variety of useful points such as the ayacut, name of present holder, origin of the inam, date of sanad and other particulars, whether hereditary or restricted, permanent jodi or share of revenue. The original English register will be obtained from the Revenue Board and forwarded to the Deputy Collectors. Meantime, the Mahratti register may be advantageously consulted.

8. In assessing inams, the Deputy Collectors are not permitted to deviate from the established tarams, with this exception, viz., that the usual deductions of Tizai and Chautai which are allowed to Circar lands be extended to the inam lands also.

under the same rules and limitations as are laid down for the former. This deduction should be shown in an inner column, to be opened in column 7. The Commissioner understands that of late years there have been further reductions of the assessment on Circar lands in special cases. The Deputy Collectors will be able to ascertain in the course of their inquiry, where such reductions have been granted, and what corresponding extent of relief is necessary in their opinion for inam lands similarly circumstanced. If the cases requiring reduction are few, the Deputy Collectors will record their recommendation on the *Register* respecting each case, entering both the original assessment and the amount to which they propose to reduce it: if the cases are numerous, a special and detailed report on the subject will be necessary.

9. No instructions are needed regarding the disposal of the well-known classes of devadayam, bhattachavritti, and khairatti inams. The description called zamindari inams are enjoyed chiefly by Desayes, and such like quasi Revenue Chiefs of the country. No condition of service has been attached to this class of inamdars, since the assumption of the country by the British, and inams of this class may therefore be treated as personal.

10. The inams called pallaghatta were, according to repute, given to persons who were the founders of villages. They are thus in their nature personal, and may therefore be treated as such.

11. The dasabandams form a considerable portion of the inams in the district. They are of two sorts, the khandam dasabandam, and the shamlat dasabandam. In the former case, the inam is a distinct and defined portion of land under the well or tank. In the latter case, the inam is a certain fraction of every field under the well or tank for which the inam is granted. In dealing with cases of the former description, there is no difficulty. They will all be continued on the existing condition of repairing or contributing to the repair of the respective irrigation works. But it is understood that in some cases dasabandam inams are enjoyed without any obligation of service; such tenures after careful scrutiny will be commuted into personal grants.

12. The present position of the shamlat dasabandam is unsatisfactory. The right to enjoy a fraction of every field under a well or tank is attended with many inconveniences. In fact, an inam without a definite locality is no inam at all, and no title-deed under the present settlement can be issued to an inam so circumstanced. The best arrangement would be to allot one or a number of fields equal in extent to the dasabandam inam, and if the fields can be selected out of the patta lands of the inamdar, the arrangement will be open to little or no objection. The Deputy Collectors will, after consultation with the more intelligent of the inamdars of this class, and with the District officers, report to the Commissioner their opinion on the proposed arrangement.

13. Among entire inam villages, there is a description called the Hissa Shrotriyams, in which the inam consists in the right of the inamdar to a certain fixed portion of the annual revenues of the village. They are thus of the same nature as the tribhagam and chaturbhagam tenures of Masulipatam, treated of in the Commissioner's Proceedings of the 21st November 1859, No. 117. Deputy Collector Naraina Rao's letter of the 25th ultimo, relates to the future settlement of such tenures. There are but two courses open—one, to allot a separate khandam or tract of land in the village, the assessment of which is equivalent to the average receipts of the agharamdars, during the last five or ten years; the other, to make over the entire village to the inamdars, on a quit-rent equal to the share of the Government in the average revenues, or the ayakat assessment of the village. The former course is reported to be generally distasteful to the inamdars concerned, because the measure would tend to reduce them from the position of a proprietary landlord of a whole village to that of an ordinary inamdar. The alternative suggested by them, while there are no positive objections to be urged against it, has apparently some advantage in its favour. The revenues from the village to Government would then be placed beyond uncertainty and the village itself would not be exposed to the inconveniences of a divided control. It is understood that in practice these villages are under the sole management of the agharamdars, who pay to Government its

share of the revenue, and the proposed mode of settling them would therefore involve no innovation. In cases where the agharamdars may not be willing, from the large amount of the quit-rent for which they will become responsible to take up the villages, they will be at liberty to take up a khandam.

14. Before, however, deciding upon the course to be adopted, the Commissioner desires to be furnished with full information regarding the original tenure of these shrotriyams. It is understood that the present tenure was settled by Colonel Munro, but it is essential to know how the villages were held previously. If this cannot be ascertained by Deputy Collector Srinivasa Rao, from the records of the Collector's office, he and Naraina Rao, will each take up ten villages of this description, and after inspecting the original sanads, and collecting from the inamdars and village officers the required information, will submit the result of their examination without delay.

15. There are a variety of sundry inams which are described in the list furnished by Deputy Collector Srinivasa Rao, all of which can be disposed of on the following general principles:—

* (1) *Religious.*

Bali maneyam.	Bayanadi.
Kuraba.	Pembal.
Tembala.	Suddula.
Asadi.	

† (2) *Personal.*

Pallakattu.	Netrukattu.
Stala.	Idiga.
Polimera.	Neruvassam.
Yeruvaka.	Pulikattu.
Dendaga.	

‡ (3) *Village artisans.*

Barai.	Hajam.
Lohar.	Dhobi.
Kumbar.	Chembar.

§ (4) *Village servants.*

	RS.
Reddis and Munsifs	1,21,560
Karnam	1,83,568
Nirkatti and Potula Dhurya or Tandel	55
Motand or grama pyada or Peon	12,923
Shroff	12,013

|| (5) *Kattubadis.*

Assessment of the inam.

	RS.
Anakala	652
Angazala	12,762
Bandel	1,818
Mutrach	137
Kaviligar	* 3,739
Talari	* 16,016
Zengi	* 87,936
Grana Kattubadi	* 30,182
Achukavali	* 326

(1) Those connected with religious service of whatever description, are to be continued on their present tenures. The inams noted in the margin * will fall under this rule.

(2) Those which are really of a personal nature, though sometimes erroneously considered to be service, will be allowed to be enfranchised; under this class will fall the inams specified in the margin.†

(3) Those belonging to village artisans, will be treated under rule XXII. They are particularized in the margin,‡ for convenience of reference.

(4) The revenue service inams, properly so called, will be registered in the separate form prescribed for the purpose. This class will embrace the servants specified in the margin.§

16. The inams of the Kattubadis form a very large proportion of the service inams of the district. They are known under various designations, as marginally quoted.|| The kattubadis constitute the rural police force of the district, and of them, the jangi kattubadi peons form the most numerous and important class. The latter class are found chiefly in the hilly taluks of Chitvel, Gurramkonda, Madanapalli, Rayachoti, and Dhur. The service rendered by the whole class of kattubadis, is neither constant nor regular, nor is it efficiently controlled.

It is hopeless to expect much good out of them under their present constitution. Deputy Collectors Srinivasa Rao and Naraina Rao, in their letters of the 4th and 18th September, dwell on the peculiar efficiency of this body of peons, when under proper control, in a district like Cuddapah. Allowing considerable force to their arguments, the object in view, viz., the public safety, will probably be better attained if the efficient members of the present kattubadi force are enrolled among the new police, where, under the orders of the Inspector-General, they might be formed, if thought necessary, into a distinct body of stipendiary hill rangers.

17. The question of the disposal of the kattubadi inam tenures of the Ceded districts, has long been under the consideration of Government, and no practical solution has yet been successfully attempted. The rules of the present settlement provide for the enfranchisement of the service tenure and its compulsory commutation into a personal grant upon half assessment. Before, however, issuing definite instructions regarding the application of the rule, the Commissioner is desirous of learning from the Deputy Collectors what is the general feeling of the body of kattubadis themselves, regarding enfranchisement, and whether it is likely that any large proportion of their number will enlist in the new police. It is understood that they are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege; but the advantage of enjoying their inams henceforward, as personal hereditary estates, free from all interference and from the obligation of service, should be clearly put before them, as well as the opportunity afforded to them by the organization of the new police, of obtaining instant and well-remunerated employment.

18. On referring to the report of the Inspector-General, Mofussal Police, quoted in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, 9th August 1860, Judicial Department, it is observed, that in the calculation of assets available for Police purposes, the first four descriptions of kattubadis are omitted. This creates a doubt whether these classes perform revenue or police duties. The Deputy Collectors will therefore report exactly the duties pertaining to each of them. The valuations given in the accounts have to be diminished in every case by the usual deductions of tizai and chautai. The Deputy Collectors will bring the inams of the kavaligar, talaris, and grama kattubadi on the village service register, and open a distinct register in the general register form for those of the jangi kattubadis and achukavilli, which will be at once enfranchised under the rules. The four classes first mentioned in the margin of paragraph 16 will be included in the former or latter register, according to their nature, which remains to be determined on receipt of the report above called for.

19. Deputy Collector Naraina Rao, in his letter of the 18th ultimo, reports that the inamdars are anxious to know if the inamati taffrik will be discontinued; and Deputy Collector Srinivasa Rao, after entering into the subject fully, recommends the abolition of this impost. The inamati taffrik is ostensibly a tax on jirayati ryots cultivating inams, and was originally imposed with the object of checking the unlimited cultivation of inams to the prejudice of the revenues of Government. But the incidence of the tax virtually fell on the inams, the rental of which was diminished by the amount of the penalty paid by the cultivator. The rate, however, is so small that it has little perceptible effect in checking inam cultivation. On general grounds of justice and expediency, this tax cannot be upheld, because it is inconsistent with the principles of unrestricted freedom of cultivation; an impost of a similar nature in the Masulipatam district, known as putti dugulam, was only recently abolished

Rupees 14,000, exclusive of the taluks transferred to Kurnool.

the orders of the Government will be first solicited.

20. There is a description of disputed inam tenures called amanat inams, which

	Indivi- duals.	Assess- ment. RS.
Pagoda and bhataavritti	115	1,680
Village service inams ..	60	940
Dasabandams	101	1,597
	<u>312</u>	<u>4,218</u>

up to a late period were not allowed to be enjoyed without the holders furnishing annual security. Little is known regarding their exact origin from the English correspondence of the Collector's office. It is understood that these claims were not registered at the time of Colonel Munro's survey, owing to the absence of the parties or other causes; but that on the subsequent representation of the holders, they were allowed to enjoy the produce of the lands on security, pending an investigation, which however, never took place. In dealing with these inams, the Deputy Collectors will scrutinize the claims rigidly, submitting, if necessary, a special report regarding them. By Extract Minutes of Consultation, 1st July 1859, the practice of taking security was discontinued, but without at all admitting the validity of the tenures.

21. Should cases occur which are not disposed of by the preceding instructions, the Deputy Collectors will make a special reference to the Commissioner.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

(2)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palmanair, 17th December 1860, No. 436.

1. Read letters, dated 28th September and 22nd November 1860, from Deputy Collector G. Muttuswami Chetti, containing a full report on the inam tenures of the Bellary district, also letters, from Deputy Collectors B. Gopalayya, dated 2nd and 23rd November, and T. Kistna Rao, dated 24th November 1860, on the inams of the Adoni and Panchapalayam taluks, respectively.

2. Bellary forms one of the two divisions of the Ceded districts transferred by the Nizam to the British Government, under the Treaty of 1800. Its circumstances so entirely resemble those of Cuddapah, the other division of the Ceded territories, that the instructions already issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the latter district will generally apply to Bellary also.

3. The country was formerly held by a large number of poligars, whose territories were all resumed at, or before the period of the cession; and the poligars were provided with pensions in addition to small tracts of inam land, allowed to remain in their possession, which will be now treated as personal grants.

4. The only private estate of any note that remained after the assumption of the district, was the hereditary jagir conferred on the poligar of Harpanahalli, in reward for his quiet submission to the British Government after the Mysore war. This estate reverted to Government in default of heirs in 1825, with the exception of a few villages which had been previously confirmed to the principal Officers of the poligar as hereditary jagirs under separate parwanahs of Government. The Government did not at the time propose to interfere with the inams situated in this estate. In a recent order, however, passed in a review of certain cases of lapsed inams, they observed, that the alienations made by the poligar can be regarded as valid only during the continuance of the jagir, and should be resumed on the occurrence of lapses, excepting such as the Collector may deem deserving of consideration. Letter from Government, dated 4th February 1825.

These orders are not definite nor are they quite in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Government on the revision of the jagir. The Commissioner considers that the proper course will be to apply the present rules of these inams, and to treat such of them as are fifty years old as valid, and those which originated subsequently as recent inams.

5. With the exception of the above, and the kambarti inams given by Colonel Munro and other Collectors, to make up an adequate remuneration to village potails and karnams whose emoluments were deficient, there appear to be no inams in Bellary which are less than fifty years old. The accounts relating to them are even more complete than in Cuddapah.

6. Immediately after the assumption of the district, an enquiry appears to have been instituted into the inam tenures by Colonel Munro, who imposed a jodi upon such of them as originated in the Government of Hyder or Tippu, and whose subsequent enjoyment was interrupted. No accounts connected with this inquiry are forthcoming.

7. The earliest inamati accounts in existence are, the kaifiyats of faslis 1211, 1212, 1213 and 1214, which give the names of the inamdars, and the extent of inams in the ancient land measures of the country. But a more useful record of the inams is supplied by the paimash and taram accounts, dating from faslis 1212 to 1215, which contain a complete register of all inam fields with their boundaries, extent and assessment, and the names of their holders. They do not, however, show at one view all the inam fields held under the same grant or by a single family, which must be included under one case in the present registers.

8. In fasli 1214, a second investigation into inams was held in the six taluks

1. Penukonda.
2. Hindupur.
3. Madakasira.

4. Dharmavaram.
5. Anantapur.
6. Tadpatri.

marginally noted, when such as were held on defective titles were resumed. The accounts prepared for this inquiry being *Ismwar*, exhibiting all the inams held by

each individual, supply the defect above noticed in the Survey accounts. In fasli 1221, the inam registers were obtained for the remaining taluks which supply similar information.

9. Subsequent registers of inams were prepared for the whole district in faslis 1234, 1247 and 1257, which show the names of the inamdars, and their relationship to previous holders. The object of these accounts being to ascertain the inam *ayakat* and cultivation, the rights of inamdars did not undergo any scrutiny on these occasions; and the accounts can be relied upon simply to show who were the holders at each period, and the extent and other particulars of the inams in their possession. As the village potails and karnams in the Ceded districts are supposed to have appropriated to themselves or their dependents, inams which had only nominal holders in the Survey accounts, or which lapsed from failure of heirs, the Deputy Collectors will be careful to scrutinize the title of the present holders in every case in which they are not descendants of the inamdars registered in the Survey accounts; and if they are not proved to have fairly acquired the inams by relationship, purchase or sale, the inams will be treated as recent, according to the length of their enjoyment by the present family.

10. The taram assessment of Bellary having been placed upon a fair and reasonable footing by successive reductions, no alteration or reduction of it will be permitted on any account. There were first, the Chauthai and Tizai reductions made under the Government of Sir Thomas Munro in 1820; then the reduction of the higher tarams made by Mr. Robertson; and recently the general simplification of the rates, and reduction of the higher tarams carried out under the Orders of Government. The revised field register, which has been prepared for inams as well as Government lands, exhibits the extent and reduced assessment of the inam fields.

11. Wet lands were distinguished as one or two crop lands in the original Survey; but this classification having been shown by the Collector to be arbitrary, the Government have allowed all wet lands to be assessed for one crop in the recent revision, an additional charge of 50 per cent being made whenever a second crop was cultivated. Deputy Collector Muthuswami Chetti observes that this rule is not rigidly enforced in respect of inams, but it appears to the Commissioner desirable that the matter should be now definitely settled. Wet inam lands entered as two crop lands in the Survey, or which have been usually cultivated with two crops without being subject to *tirvajasti* should be assessed for two crops in the present settlement, which will exempt them from any separate additional charge on account of the second crop cultivation. Wet inam lands classed as single crop, or which the inamdars may desire to be treated as such, though classed as two crops in the survey, will be now assessed for one crop; but they will be subject to *tirvajasti* whenever a second crop is raised on them. The Deputy Collectors will specify the inams in the registers as being one or two crop lands, according as they are classified by them under these instructions.

12. Deputy Collector Muthuswami Chetti adverts to the unfairness of charging, garden assessment on inam lands irrigated by wells, which were originally dug, and are kept in repair at the expense of the inamdars; and proposes to reduce the assessment in these cases to the highest dry rate of three rupees an acre. The Commissioner is not prepared to sanction, as a general measure, this deviation from the principles on which the Survey assessment of the district is based. Due consideration will be given to cases in which a reduction of the assessment may be recommended on the above grounds. In these cases it must be clearly shown that the well was dug subsequent to the grant of the inam, and by the inamdar, and has been ever since kept in repair exclusively at his cost, and that it is within the limits of the inam land.

13. The jodi borne by the inam lands was either the old jodi paid under the former Government, or that imposed by Colonel Munro on account of defective title immediately after the assumption. In either case it is binding. Some alterations of it took place subsequently; but it was revised and placed on its present footing in fasli 1231, by the Principal Collector Mr. Campbell. The jodi is in many cases as high as the present reduced taram assessment, and sometimes even higher, so that till recently remissions had to be allowed to the inamdars on account of failure of crops and other causes; but no just grounds for the continuance of these remissions have been made out, nor does it appear that the jodi was in its original terms leviable on the actual cultivation; so that the only proper remedy for the inamdars in these cases is to relinquish their inam tenures, and hold the lands on the reduced taram assessment.

14. *Nirbatta* is a cess levied on wet inam lands to meet the expenses, attending the repairs of the tanks and other works of irrigation under which they are situated. It is paid in some places in grain, in others in money. Its collection, says Mr. Robertson, "is confined to the tank and nalla lands of a few villages in different parts of the province, and even in these villages the large portion of them under the same tank or nalla would appear to contribute nothing." Inam lands not subject to this cess are liable to be assessed for repairs actually performed to the works of irrigation. It is a matter deserving of consideration whether these various modes of contributing to the repairs of the works of irrigation will not be advantageously commuted into a uniform cess leviable on all wet lands. For the present the *nirbatta* will be retained but will be kept distinct from the jodi.

15. Another cess to which the inams of this district are liable, is the *inamati taffrik* already noticed in the proceedings to Cuddapah. The cess is leviable at the rate of one anna per rupee of the assessment of the inam cultivated by a *Circar ryot* in excess of 10 per cent of the *Circar* land occupied by him; and two annas per rupee on the inam assessment, if cultivated by a *Circar ryot* who holds no *Circar* land. The *taffrik* was introduced by the Principal Collector Mr. Robertson, in fasli 1234, as a check to inam cultivation, and was supported by the practice of the former Government, under which the cultivation of inams was prohibited until the *Circar* lands were fully under tillage. But it is inconsistent with the present principle of unrestricted freedom of cultivation, and with the perfect security of the title and freedom from interference which is proposed to be conferred on inam lands by the present settlement. But there are peculiarities in the *taffrik* which must lead to its abolition on the conclusion of the present settlement. It is not leviable on *devadayam* or jodi inams, but on personal *surva* inams alone. As these will become liable to a quit-rent on their enfranchisement, whether that quit-rent is redeemed or not, the *taffrik* cannot legally be levied on them, but only on the unenfranchised *sarva* inams, the proportion of which is generally insignificant. The average annual amount of *taffrik* collected in Bellary during the past ten years is Rs. 8,500; but even if retained it must gradually dwindle down to nothing, as the inamdars are encouraged by a better security of title to bring their own ploughs to the cultivation of their inams.

16. The Commissioner will next proceed to notice the various special tenures, which are generally similar to those in Cuddapah. Among entire inam villages the only tenure requiring notice is the *hissa shrotriyams*. From the further information now supplied on this subject, it appears that these villages were all in the hands of the *shrotriyamdars* prior to the assumption; that during the general inquiry into inam tenures which followed, Colonel Munro assumed such of the inam villages as were held on defective titles under the direct management and settlement of Government; the authority of the *shrotriyamdars* being confined to the collection of the assessment, out of which a fixed percentage was allowed them for their own maintenance. The tenure was in many cases introduced subject to further inquiry, which was never instituted. Two objects contemplated in this tenure were—the preservation of the survey assessment which had been concluded in these villages, and the reservation to Government of a prospective increase of revenue from the cultivation of waste lands. But it seems no longer desirable to retain this complicated tenure, and joint system of management, which is inconsistent with the present policy of Government. The similar tenure concluded by Colonel Munro in the Punganuru palayam in

the North Arcot district has been now superseded by a permanent settlement; and the Commissioner is of opinion that the benefits of a similar measure should be also extended to these villages. The relative proportion of the rights of Government and the shrotriyamdars, as settled by Colonel Munro—a settlement which has been now in force for upwards of fifty years—will not be disturbed; but the former will be commuted into a fixed jodi to be leviable from the aghahamdars to whom the villages are to be restored, on the same principles as were followed, with the approval of Government, in regard to similar villages in Masulipatam. Where the aghahamdars may be unable to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heavy jodi, their rights in them can be commuted into an equivalent extent of inam land, and the villages entirely assumed by the Government. In both cases the inams will be liable to an additional quit-rent for the enfranchisement of their present tenures. The Deputy Collectors will proceed to act upon these instructions, but the settlement will be subject to the approval of Government.

17. The dasabandam inams are of two descriptions—the khandam and shamiliat dasabandam. The former requires no notice. As regards the latter they appear to differ from the similar tenures in Cuddapah; the cause of which difference is not known. Deputy Collector Muthuswami Chetti remarks that the practice in Bellary is, to allow the inamdars a fixed share or proportion of the revenue annually derived from the lands situated under the tank or nalla, and the allowance is paid to him in the shape of a remission of the rent on his patta lands, or by a reduction made in the Jamabandi of the patta lands of the ryots of the village, which the inamdar is authorized to collect for himself. This is the same species of dasabandam tenure that prevails in other districts, and being much more efficacious than the khandam dasabandam in fostering the interest of the dasabandamdar in the security of the tank, will not be disturbed. The dasabandamdars' interest being a share of the revenue, no record of it will have to be made in the inam settlement.

18. The remaining tenures will be easily disposed of, following the instructions already laid down for the settlement in Cuddapah.

*1. Poligar inam.	7. Sunnawad Gowd.	19. The zamindari inams comprising the classes marginally * noted having been continued for the support of the families of the holders, on the resumption of their land ready money emoluments which followed the extinction of their offices, will be treated as personal grants.
2. Nad Gowd.	8. Sammath Gowd.	
3. Desayi.	9. Nawd Karnam.	
4. Desapandi and Pathiki.	10. Muzumdar.	
5. Desmuki.	11. Surdespandi.	
6. Kango.	12. Samwath Karnam	

20. The kattubadi and nad and petty kavalgars' inams, held for Police services no longer required under the new Police arrangements, will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half, and entered on separate registers. The Commissioner does not concur in opinion with the Deputy Collector, that the one-half quit-rent fixed on these inams should be inclusive of the present jodi, which there is nothing to show was newly imposed, and in mitigation of the service tenure. This order will not affect kattubadis paid in money by Government.

21. The kandachar are a class of peons employed on similar duties chiefly in the western taluks of Bellary, and remunerated by fixed remissions from the taram assessment of the lands cultivated by them. These remissions have to a considerable extent disappeared in consequence of the large reductions made in the assessment. The lands which still continue to be held by these peons at a rent lower than the full assessment at the reduced tarams, will be treated as inams, subject to the above rent as jodi; and enfranchised by the charge of an additional quit-rent of one-half of the surplus. The kandachar remissions now amount to only Rs. 4,183. The same course will be followed in regard to some grama kattubadis, who appear to be similarly remunerated, provided that their tenure is sufficiently old.

22. The kattuguntla are similar prescriptive remissions of land rent made in favour of persons who cleared jungles, or built villages, and are regarded as hereditary in their families. These will be treated in the same manner as the kandachar

lands; but the additional quit-rent to be demanded for enfranchisement, will be that which is applicable to personal grants.

23. Deputy Collector B. Gopalayya alludes to certain other remissions of a similar nature known under the name of gaddateru and kaulacharam, which are also regarded as hereditary in the family of the holders. They will be treated like the kattuguntla, provided they are fifty years old. These four descriptions of tenures, which have not hitherto been regarded as inams, will be most conveniently entered on separate registers.

24. The numerous other petty tenures, long lists of which have been submitted by the three Deputy Collectors, will be conveniently arranged into five classes, as per accompanying table:—

Class 1 comprises inams which are sometimes erroneously regarded as service, but which were in reality given for services which ceased with the occasion. They will be now treated as personal grants.

Class 2 consists of inams given for various petty services the continuance of which is not required, and as the services rendered were occasional, the inams will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth.

The inams in Class 3, being for the performance of religious or charitable services, or services partaking of that character, will be continued on their present tenures. All these three classes of inams will be entered in the general register; they will conveniently follow the ordinary descriptions of inams in each village. In every case the ordinary name by which the inam is known should be entered on the register.

Class 4 comprises the inams of the village artizans, and Class 5, those of the Village, Revenue, and Police servants. It may be found desirable to enfranchise some of the inams in Classes 3 and 4. But this will not be done without a previous report of the Commissioner, and except, as a general measure, after consulting the wishes of the community interested and the inamdars.

Order—No. 677, Revenue, dated 22nd March 1861.

1. The plan of proceeding laid down by the Inam Commissioner in the papers submitted with the foregoing letter for the treatment of the inams in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts is approved, with the exception of one point.

2. The rules provide for the compulsory enfranchisement of kattubadi inams at half the assessment. In paragraph 17 of his proceeding * on Cuddapah, the Commissioner appears to contemplate re-

opening the question, and retaining some of these inams in the Ceded districts with condition of service. The Government cannot approve of this course; and they regret that Mr. Taylor allowed his Deputies to raise the question at all. The Government observe, however, that in paragraph

* 27th October 1860.

† 17th December 1860.

20 of the proceeding † on Bellary, it appears to be intended that all kattubadi inams shall be enfranchised according to the rule.

J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government

D.—KURNOOL (pages 193–202).

XI

G.O. No. 2330, Revenue, dated 7th December 1860.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Palamaner, the 12th November 1860, No. 429.

1. I have the honour to submit for approval a copy of Proceedings which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors conducting the inam investigation in Kurnool, and which involve questions requiring the decision of Government.

2. This district having been assumed in 1839, or only 21 years ago, some special provisions are required for the application of the principles of the present rules to the inam settlement. This will involve the abolition of the inamati patti, an arbitrary cess levied on certain classes of inams under the former Government, and which was provisionally continued after the assumption pending an inquiry into inam titles. The subject is discussed in paragraphs 6 to 11 of the Proceedings.

3. Another point requiring notice is the arbitrary measure of resumption carried out by the Officiating Agent Captain Russell in 1856, apparently without authority, and which is referred to in paragraph 15 of the Proceedings. Should the information before the Government be insufficient to enable them to pass orders on the subject. I shall institute further inquiries when I visit the district after the close of the year, and will then submit a fuller report. I beg in the meanwhile that I may be favoured with instructions on the other parts of the Proceedings, in order that the Deputy Collectors may be enabled to proceed with the settlement without loss of time.

4. I trust that the mode proposed in paragraph 26 of treating the few existing jagirs will also meet with the approval of Government.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palamaner, the 12th November 1860, Read Memorandum from Deputy Collector, V. Rajagopalacharlu, dated 26th October 1860.

1. The above report, which has been prepared by V. Rajagopalacharlu with much intelligence, pains, and research, enters fully into the inam history of the Kurnool district.

2. The Kurnool Collectorate as now constituted consists of four taluks belonging to Kurnool proper, the jagir of Banganapalli, the taluks of Kambam, Dupad and Koilguntla recently added to it from Cuddapah, and the taluk of Panchapalem transferred from Bellary. In the inam settlement of the last four taluks the Deputy Collectors will be guided by the instructions issued to the investigating officers in Cuddapah and Bellary.

3. Kurnool proper anciently formed part of the Anagondi Raz. On the decay of that Hindu power in A.D. 1600 it was constituted a sabha, subject to the Muhammadan kingdom of Bijapur; fell together with that kingdom under the dominion of the Emperor Aurangzebe in 1687, and on the dismemberment of the Delhi empire, it became a feudal dependency of the Nizam; by whom it was transferred to the British Government, together with the rest of his possessions south of the Tungabhadra and Kistna, by the treaty of 1800. Kurnool continued to be an independent State, subject to the feudal superiority of the British Government till 1839; when owing to the treasonable conduct of the ruling Nawab, it was sequestered and incorporated with the Government territories.

4. The jagir of Banganapalli was another feudal dependency of the Nizam, ceded to the British by the treaty of 1800. In 1832 the jagir was assumed under Government management, partly in consequence of the embarrassed circumstances of the jagirdar, and partly owing to certain misconceptions regarding its tenure. But it was ultimately restored to him in 1848.

Minutes of Consultation of Government, 22nd May 1848, No. 543. In the sanad issued to him on this last occasion, a stipulation was entered limiting the duration of grants of inams, made by the jagirdars, to the period of their enjoyment of the jagir; but as this does not vest the Government with any present interest in these inams, they will not come under the inquiry of the Commission.

5. There are no other private estates of any size or importance, either jagirs, zamindaris or paliyapats; there are a few entire inam villages, shrotriyams and jagirs, and these will be hereafter noticed.

6. Very few inams in Kurnool are supported by sanads. A registration of these titles was made by Mr. Scott in 1844 which, it is believed, comprises almost all that are in existence. The Letter of Mr. Scott to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1846, No. 33.

The number of sanads produced and examined were, 1,106, the dates extending over a period of 224 years from Hijri 1022 to 1246, and they appear to have been granted by eighteen different Nawabs. Three-fourths of them were issued in Hijri 1217 by Nawab Allifkhan, who having recalled the older sanads, issued these in renewal for a much smaller extent, though the original inams still continue to be enjoyed. The sanads are generally hereditary in their terms, and all inams supported by these, however old, will be now treated as valid hereditary grants, unless otherwise limited by their express terms; there being no stipulations in the treaty of 1800 which prohibited the Nawabs of Kurnool from alienating lands in inam.

7. As regards inams held without sanads, their validity must depend upon their uninterrupted enjoyment for the period of 50 years. But as the district was assumed only 21 years ago, there are no accounts to prove such lengthened possession. A register was prepared in fasli 1242 under the administration of the Nawab, distinguishing inams held on grants from those not so supported; the object of which was to levy a cess on the latter description of lands. This register can be accepted as evidence in favour of the validity of the inams recorded in it; for, although it is not 50 years old, it was prepared under the express orders of the Nawab, and it may reasonably be presumed that the entries received his sanction, and that all defect of title was held by him to be cured by the tax imposed on that occasion. It is also a fact that many inams were omitted from that register in order to evade the tax: those entered therein are known as dakhala inams and those not so recorded as gair dakhala. Both descriptions of inams were measured and registered in the survey made in fasli 1251 or immediately after the assumption of the district.

8. Mr. Blane's report of the 12th October 1841, paragraphs 25 to 35, describes the principles of the tax imposed on inams without sanads, which is now known as the Inamatti patti. This tax appears to have originated in fasli 1211 under the Government of the Nawab Allifkhan. It gave rise to much complaint and was afterwards remitted under the advice of Mr. Chaplain, then Collector of Bellary. But it was again revived in fasli 1242. Its professed principle was to tax inams unsupported by sanads and those not already charged with jodi; but this principle was greatly violated in practice. After the assumption of the district, Mr. Blane, in fasli 1250, considerably reduced, and reimposed the tax on its original basis. According to the principles adopted by him, all service inams belonging to the religious establishments both Mussalman and Hindu, and to the minor village servants, as well as all personal inams supported by sanads or already bearing a jodi, were to be free from the tax; which was to be imposed only on the sarva (rent free) inams of reddis, karnams, desai and desapandi, and on personal sarva inams unsupported by sanads of the latter class; moreover, those inams which were expressly exempted by the late Nawab's orders were not to be interfered with. The tax had been levied under the Nawab at the rate of 1 rupee per Kudu of dry land and three rupees on wet and garden. But Mr. Blane, in order, as he intended, to equalize the demand, altered the dry rate to 1½ rupees on regada, rupee ¾ on massab and a half a rupee on red soils. The real effect of the alteration was to render the tax much more unequal than it had been before. The Kudu is an extent sowable with the measure of seed called a Kudu; but it varies from 2 to 10 acres (average 3 acres) and is generally largest in area on her red land upon which the tax is consequently greatly reduced, whilst it is proportionately higher on the black soils. The tax was at the same time extended to the gair dakala inams brought to account by the survey upon which it was fixed more equably on the acre at the rates marginally noted. The inamatti patti is further leviable on the actual cultivation. The late Court of Directors in their despatch, dated 22nd February 1843, No. 1, paragraph 4, disapproved of the tax, and allowed its continuance only pending an inquiry into inam tenures.

6 Annas	per acre	on black soils.
3 "	"	on Massab.
2 "	"	on Lal or red.

9. Had the inamatti patti been continued by this Government on the footing on which it had been placed by the Nawab, it might be now recognized as a final compromise made by him to cure the defective title to the inams. But as it has been since altered and modified so as to render its pressure most unequal, besides fluctuating with the cultivation, and as its abolition was from the first contemplated by the Home Government, the Commissioner concurs in opinion with the Deputy Collector and with the Officiating Collector of the district, that the preferable course is to abolish the patti altogether, and to confirm and enfranchise the dakhala and gair dakhala inams, hitherto liable to it, on a quit-rent of one-fourth of their assessment, in consideration of their defective title and the absence of proof of enjoyment for 50 years: following in this respect the principles adopted for the settlement of inams similarly circumstanced in the old Rajahmundry district (Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 24th October 1859, No. 81). The inams will be liable to the higher rate of one-half quit-rent, in the absence of heirs to the holders, or if they are held either for service no longer required, or in excess of what may be required for the service as in the case of the reddis and karnams.

10. The bhattavritti and khairati inams liable to this tax, measure 81,000 acres, their estimated value may be taken at one lakh of rupees, and the amount of patti now paid is about Rs. 15,000. One-fourth quit-rent on the full estimated value is Rs. 25,000; being equal to the patti together with the additional quit-rent of one-eighth which would be leviable if the patti were recognized, leaving out of consideration cases in which one-half quit-rent will be chargeable in the absence of heirs. The results of the proposed commutation on the reddi and karnam inams, will depend upon what remains after a fair emolument has been assigned to those officers.

11. As regards jodi inams and the inams of religious institutions and minor village servants which were exempted from the patti as described in paragraph 8 of these Proceedings, the Commissioner is of opinion that whereas such of these inams as are entered in the register of fasli 1242 have been recognized by the Nawab and exempted from any demand on account of defective title, they should be treated as valid inams under the various rules applicable to them. But in regard to gair dakhala inams of these several descriptions, that is to say, those which are not entered in the register and are otherwise unsupported by sanads, they will be subject to a quit-rent of one-fourth.

12. The foregoing instructions will be subject to the approval of Government.

13. Mr. Bayley in his report of the 19th June 1843, adverts to a prevailing practice amongst the karnams and reddis of entering, as inams in the names of Brahmans and other unknown persons, lands which they appropriated or intended to appropriate to themselves and for their dependants. Such frauds are stated to occur in the jamin jada or register of fasli 1242 and more extensively in the survey accounts. These cases can be now easily detected by the Deputy Collectors insisting upon proof of the title of the present holders where they are not descendants of the inamdars registered in the jamin jada and survey accounts, and can show no fair title to the inams, such inams notwithstanding their entry in the above accounts will be treated as recent or fraudulent and charged with one-half, two-thirds, or full assessment according to the circumstances of each case.

14. Large resumptions of inams to the extent of 106,000 acres have been made since the assumption of the district. The inquiry in these cases was held on the occurrence of lapses and under the Circular Orders of 1848; and the resumptions which were founded upon various principles, appear to have had the sanction of Government. Probably a large number of these cases were fraudulent inams of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

15. In 1856, however, the Officiating Agent Captain Russel appears to have adopted a different course, and apparently without authority. In his report on the Revenue administration of 1855-56 he reported having published a list of the gair

dakhala inams, and having given the inamdars three months' time to prove their right. The results of this measure, afterwards reported by him to the Board

Letter to Board, 13th May 1857, No. 28. of Revenue, were, that 17,840 acres of personal inams were resumed, 6,549 were continued for life, 8,105 were allowed to stand till a general inquiry, and 1,405 were referred to the taluks for investigation. It would seem that there is nothing on record to show upon what principles his inquiry proceeded; the words "stand," "jaft," or "life," being simply marked opposite to each inam in a Telugu register. The present Acting Collector remarks that the whole proceeding was arbitrary and the Officiating Agent had no authority for it; and in a case of resumption on account of non-appearance after notice, the Board have recommended that the inam should be restored and settled by the Commission; but the final orders of Government upon this case have not been received. It is difficult to conceive that so important a step could have been taken without due authority, and allowed to pass unnoticed. If the proceeding is unauthorized and arbitrary, the simplest plan will be to cancel it entirely in view to a re-investigation of the inams by the Commission. The orders of Government will be awaited on this subject also.

16. The former land measures of Kurnool are Kandies and Kudus being represented by the measures of seed sown and considerably fluctuating with the quality of the soil; and the entries in the sanads, and even those in the jamin jadi, are found to be generally understated. The only reliable record of the true area of the inams in acres is contained in the survey accounts, which will be adopted in the present settlement. The survey measurements are supposed to be as accurate as the results of any of the unprofessional surveys in the other districts of the Presidency.

17. Neither the inams nor the Government lands have ever been classified in this district. The assessment on the Government lands was fixed by the distribution of the former village rents on the holding of the individual ryots, and the characteristic features of this assessment are, its generally heavy pressure, its inequality, and the wide range of classes which it embraces. The propositions of the Collector for a revision of these rates have not yet received the sanction of Government. The Commissioner is of opinion that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the inam settlement to adopt the few simple divisions of the soil suggested by the Collector, and five rates of assessment varying from 3 rupees to 4 annas as follows:—

								Regar.		RS. A. P.	
First sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	per acre.
Second sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	"
Third sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	"
Mussab.											
First sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	"
Second sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	"
Third sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0	"
Lal.											
First sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0	"
Second sort	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0	"

The survey accounts specify the general classes of the soil; the particular grades in which the inams should be placed can be ascertained by inquiry of the villagers; and in the adoption of the several rates, the Deputy Collectors will be guided by the existing assessment on the Government lands, making due allowances for its heaviness.

18. The assessment of wet inams is more difficult, but these lands are inconsiderable in extent. Not only is the quality of the various soils much altered, and more equalized by irrigation, but allowance must also be made for different degrees of irrigation. The Commissioner will confine himself to laying down eight rates for single crop wet lands ranging from 8 to 1 Rupee, with a difference of a Rupee between every two rates, and will leave it to the Deputy Collectors to use their discretion in applying the proper rates to the inams of each village, on a combined consideration of the quality of the soil, the means of irrigation, and the prevailing assessment on

the Government lands under the same sources. All these circumstances should be explained at the head of each register, where the several rates of dry and wet assessment on the jirayati lands of the village, and the average assessment on each description of land, should also be given. The Commissioner sees no necessity to allow further discretionary reductions by the Deputy Collectors on the wet rates fixed as above. By taking at once a general view of the assessment on a large number of the villages of the taluk, more equal results will be arrived at than by proceeding village by village. Two crop wet lands will be assessed at one-half more than single crop lands.

19. The existing jodi on the inams in Kurnool proper is a fixed charge, not fluctuating with the cultivation. Its average amount is one-fourth of the full assessment, and is for the most part borne by the service inams.

20. There are few special tenures requiring notice.

21. The deshai and desapandi, desamuk and natgaud services have long ceased to be performed, but the emoluments attached to them were never commuted as in the Ceded districts, where the inams having been resumed, small portions of them were continued to the family as personal grants. A similar course was occasionally followed in Kurnool on the occurrence of lapses. These descriptions of inams will be now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth of their assessment, in consideration of the abolition of the russums hitherto enjoyed by the holders; and any inam patti hitherto leviable on them will be remitted.

22. The jangi kattubadi is an important class of service tenures held for general Police duties no longer required under the new Police arrangements. Like the similar tenures in the Ceded districts, the inams will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half of their net value in addition to any jodi already charged on them. The Collector believes that the measure will be far from unpopular with the kattubadis. Former attempts to economise their services failed from the resumption of their inams which threatened to follow the discontinuance of the service. Under the present rules the inams will be confirmed to them in freehold, subject only to a quit-rent and free from all interference or obligation of service; and they will have the benefit of a well remunerated employment in the new Police, if they are disposed to enlist in the force. These advantages should be clearly pointed out to them by the Deputy Collectors conducting the inam investigation.

23. The village kattubadis are a most extensive class of village servants in the Ceded districts and Kurnool. The Commissioner does not see the necessity of retaining these servants in addition to village talaiyaris and vettis, and it will be hereafter decided in communication with the Collectors and Commissioner of Police, to what extent they can be enfranchised without prejudice to the village, Revenue and Police duties.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Reddis. | 5. Mala, Madiga, Vettis and Toties. |
| 2. Karnams. | 6. Tom-tom man and Kum-maravallu. |
| 3. Shroff. | 7. Nircutta. |
| 4. Talaiyaris. | |

24. Of the other village service inams those noted in the margin being required for services in the Revenue or Police Departments will be continued.

25. The inams of the village artizans marginally noted will also be confirmed on their present tenure. The two descriptions of inams known as tambalauandlu and anukalanadu, held by persons who supply leaves and render other services to public servants visiting the villages, services evidently not required, will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half.

26. The only other description of tenures requiring notice are the jagirs. There were 51 of these estates on the assumption of the district, 16 assigned towards certain Huzur expenses, 17 held by the Nawab's relations, and 18 by other dependants and religious institutions. The first two descriptions of jagirs were finally

resumed. The third was also assumed under Government management and Mr. Bayley, in his report of the 16th September 1842, submitted his proposals for their future treatment. The Supreme Gov-

Letter to Madras, dated 14th December 1842, No. 1058. ernment were, however, of opinion that

no change should take place in the tenure of these villages till the death of the present holders. The villages have nevertheless been retained in the hands of Government, the net proceeds, after certain deductions on account of tahirir and russums, being paid to jagirdars. Several of them have already fallen into Government by lapses leaving only eight jagirs for present disposal. No final measures having been adopted in regard to these jagirs the Commissioner is of opinion that they ought to have the benefit of the present rules, that they should be restored to the jagirdars, and treated according to their tenure under the rules already proposed for the settlement of the Kurnool inams in general.

Order—No. 2330, Revenue, dated 7th December 1860.

Ordered to lie over.

J. D. SIM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

XII

G.O. No. 375, Revenue, dated 16th February 1861.

Read—again letter from the Inam Commissioner, dated 12th November, No. 429, and recorded in Proceedings of Government, 7th December 1860, No. 2330.

1. The Inam Commissioner submits for approval a copy of the instructions which he proposes to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors conducting the inam investigation in Kurnool; and he requests the orders of Government on certain points connected with the subject.

2. There are but few sanad inams in the district; the entire number is stated to be only 1,106. The mode of treating these inams prescribed in paragraph 6 of the Commissioner's Proceedings is in accordance with the rules, and is approved.

3. It appears however that in a large proportion of these cases, the sanad covers only a portion of the inam, the remainder having been excluded when fresh sanads were issued in fasli 1217 (A.D. 1806-07) by the Nawab. Mr. Taylor does not say how he proposes to deal with the excess; but it cannot be regarded as sanad inam. The case is in principle precisely that of entire inams of which the grants have been cancelled by competent authority. Mr. Taylor will report how he proposes to treat this part of the inams.

4. But the great bulk of the Kurnool inams are held without sanad. The validity of the title to such inams depends, according to the Rules of 1859, on proof of fifty years' uninterrupted enjoyment; but as the district was assumed by the British Government so late as in 1839 or only twenty-one years ago, there are no Government accounts to prove such long possession. The Government concur with the Commissioner, however, that the inam register prepared by the Nawab in 1832-33 may be accepted as satisfying the demand of the rule as respects the inams entered in it.

5. The gair dakhala inams or those not found in the register will be treated as proposed at the close of paragraph 9.

6. The Government do not entirely agree in the Commissioner's remarks on the "inamati patti". They regard that tax as of the nature of jodi; and as such it might properly be perpetuated and deducted from the assessment before calculating the enfranchisement rate. But considering its small aggregate amount in this district, and the difficulty which would be incurred in dealing with it, in consequence of its being leviable on cultivation only, the Government assent to the Commissioner's proposition that it should be abolished.

7. Adverting to the remarks at the close of paragraph 8 and in the beginning of paragraph 9, it is to be observed that the Court of Directors objected to the inamati patti not because they thought any demand on the inams improper, as Mr. Taylor supposes, but because they wished rather that an investigation of titles should be made, in preference to accepting this compromise.

8. The course proposed by the Commissioner in paragraphs 21, 25 and 26, in regard to the several descriptions of inam there referred to, is approved.

9. The proposal in paragraph 22 regarding the jangi kattubadi tenure will be referred to the Inspector-General of Police for report.

10. In reference to paragraphs 23 and 24, the Government observe that a separate communication from Mr. Pelly regarding the village establishments of Kurnool is now before them.

11. There remain three other points of consequence.

12. The first relates to Captain Russell's resumptions in 1856, noticed in paragraph 15. The Acting Collector considers those proceedings to have been arbitrary and unauthorized; but the Government think otherwise. The fact that 16,059 acres were continued for life or reserved for further inquiry, shows that Captain Russell's proceedings, though recorded with too much brevity, were based on inquiries. The large proportion of resumptions, viz., 17,840 acres of personal inams furnishes no proof of imperfect inquiry; for the validity of the Kurnool inams has always been deemed doubtful. Moreover, 25,659 acres were also continued by Captain Russell on this occasion * as service inams, and the inquiry was limited to the gair dakhala inams.

Nor were the Agent's proceedings unauthorized, as he and his predecessors had great latitude allowed to them in these matters. There seems no more reason now to set aside these proceedings of Captain Russell's than to cancel the much larger other resumptions of above a lakh of acres made in Kurnool since it became a British possession.

13. The second point has reference to the assessment which is to form the basis of the Commissioner's Settlement in Kurnool Proper. The land of that district having never been regularly assessed, the Commissioner proposes (paragraphs 17 and 18) five rates, ranging from 3 Rupees to 4 Annas per acre for dry land, and eight rates from 8 Rupees to 1 Rupee for single crop wet land; these rates to be applied by his Deputies, according to certain very general rules as to the character of the soil.

14. The Government are unable to sanction this course; being of opinion that it would be unsatisfactory as means for a permanent settlement, and also that it would throw too serious a responsibility on the Deputy Collectors. Kurnool being about to be surveyed and assessed by the Survey Department, it appears the best plan to defer a final settlement of the inams till that Revenue Settlement shall have been completed. In that part of the district, therefore, the Deputy Collectors will now simply register titles; and after the completion of the Revenue Settlement, nothing will remain to be done, but to apply the assessment and issue the title deeds.

15. As regards excess or encroachment, however, the Government think it undesirable that exemption should be allowed until the Survey Settlement shall be completed; and they resolve to request Mr. Taylor to report how he can arrange for its being dealt with immediately, its treatment being based on the order of the Secretary of State communicated to the Commissioner in paragraph 1 of the Order of August 7th, 1860, No. 1312.

16. The last point relates to the land measures of the district. These being very varying and uncertain, Mr. Taylor proposes (paragraph 16) to take the accounts of Bayley's Survey. Those accounts, however, are not reliable, and under the order

given above in paragraph 14, it will not be necessary to make use of them. The areas as ascertained by the professional Revenue Survey will eventually be adopted.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XIII

G.O. No. 789, Revenue, dated 9th April 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from H. NEWILL, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated the 28th March 1861, No. 529.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, dated 16th February 1861, No. 375, and its enclosures, in which is described the manner in which the Inam Commissioner proposes to determine the assessment on inam lands in Kurnool, for the purpose of levying quit-rent on them.

2. The Settlement Department being only on the eve of commencing operations there, I am not prepared to lay down a general scale of rates of assessment based on the usual data, but there are one or two parts of the Inam Commissioner's proposed scale that call for some remark on the consideration that the assessment should be formed on the inam lands as nearly as possible on the same scale as that which is likely to be adopted for the Government lands. I allude first to the assessment on red soils. Mr. Taylor proposes that they should be entirely assessed under two rates of 8 annas and 4 annas an acre. Judging from experience in several other districts, I cannot but think that 8 annas an acre is much too low for the best red soils found in the whole of Kurnool district. Mr. Bayley, when Commissioner there, went most fully and evidently with much elaborate investigation, into the subject of the assessment of the district as contained in No. VIII of 1854 of Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, and he gives the following rates as suited for this class of soil, viz.:—

Rupee	1	0	0		Rupee	0	8	0
"	0	12	0		"	0	6	0

the first rate being double what Mr. Taylor proposes. In the Trichinopoly district, where the red soil is often very poor, there are nevertheless places where they will, according to the proposed new Settlement, bear as much as even 2 rupees an acre.

3. It is further observed that the Inam Commissioner's scale, making allowance for the smaller number of tarams follows otherwise very nearly that proposed by Mr. Bayley, except that the highest "Regur" rate of 4 rupees an acre is struck out, the highest punja rate retained, being 3 rupees. The propriety of this maximum may be further questioned, as Government in paragraph 31 of Extract Minutes of Consultation, 15th February 1858, No. 191, considered that rich garden lands (and probably some of these will be found among the inams) which have been permanently improved may rank a rate higher than the highest ordinary punja rate.

4. As no data whatever are given upon which the Inam Commissioner has founded his scale of assessment, my conclusions, drawn from Mr. Bayley's proposal and general experience elsewhere, will I hope not be considered of less weight, when I propose, with the view to assimilating the assessment on the inam lands to that of Government lands according to the general system of settlement operations for the Presidency, that a rate of at least Rs. 3-8-0 should be added for the very best lands in Kurnool and that the rates for red soil should be—

	RS.	A.	P.
Generally	1	0	0
	0	12	0
	0	8	0
Extra for extreme cases if found necessary	0	4	0

5. I should deprecate very large tracts of lands being assessed at so low a rate as 4 annas an acre, which is about the price of two days' labour of one man in the year for the acre. If land will not bear to be taxed with more than this proportion of the

value of an individual's labour for the whole year, its cultivation can scarcely be profitable, and had better be left alone; but this is not likely to be the case in any extensive tracts. In the general scheme of assessment for the Trichinopoly district, so low a rate as 4 annas will not occur at all.

Order—No. 789, Revenue, dated 9th April 1861.

This letter will be communicated to the Inam Commissioner, with instructions to reconsider his scale of rates of assessment for the inam lands in Kurnool, with reference to Mr. Newill's remarks, which appear to Government to be just and reasonable.

J. D. BOURDILLON.
Secretary to Government.

XIV

G.O. No. 951, Revenue, dated 27th April 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Palamaner, the 13th April 1861, No. 22.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, copy of my instructions * to the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inam Settlement of Kurnool Proper, with reference to the letter of the Director of Revenue Settlement on the proposed scale of rates of assessment on inam lands in that district, which was forwarded to me with the Order of Government, No. 789 of the 9th instant.

* 13th April 1861, No. 186.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palamaner, 13th April 1861, No. 186.

1. The foregoing Order of Government is circulated for the information and guidance of the Deputy Collectors in Kurnool Proper. Those Officers will remark that the Commissioner's instructions † at the close of paragraph 5 of his Proceedings, dated 4th April 1861, are in accordance with Mr. Newill's views as regards the scale of assessment for Lal lands. The intermediate rate of 12 annas will be taken when the Government lands are assessed at that rate.

2. The higher rate of 3½ rupees may be adopted for the very best dry land where that rate exists for Government land.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 951, Revenue, dated 27th April 1861.

Order to be communicated to the Director of Revenue Settlement, with reference to his letter of March 28th, 1861, No. 529.

C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

E—NELLORE (PAGES 203–218).

XV

G.O. No. 1951, Revenue, dated 25th October 1860.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 13th August 1860, No. 400.

1. In the Order of Government, No. 1135, dated 10th July 1860, passed in review of the report of the Inspector-General of Mufassal Police, instructions were conveyed to the Board of Revenue for the resumption of poligar fees in the Nellore district, and the revision of quit-rent payable on their mukhasa villages. The Government further observed that as the quit-rent of the Turvivar Palayam is already very light, this case will be dealt with by the Inam Commissioner. Mr. Robinson's report, however, does not embrace the palayapats in the Venkatagiri zamindari, which were reserved for Police purposes by the terms of the permanent cowl, and as there are a number of questions connected with the tenure of all the palayams, which require settlement on some general principle for the guidance of this Department, I beg permission to bring the whole subject under the consideration of Government in a comprehensive form.

2. It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to the past history of the palayapats. No commutation of these tenures was made, on the assumption of the country, as in other districts of the Presidency. The question afterwards came under consideration on the general reform of the Police in 1816, and it thence forward formed the subject of a lengthened correspondence with the Collectors of the district, by whom full reports were submitted regarding the nature and resources of the palayams as noted in the margin. These were reviewed in the Board's Proceedings of the 21st December 1843, but no final results were arrived at, pending the improvement of the village Police then under consideration.

3. There are seven of these palayapats in the Government taluks; three of the Poligars in the Government villages and their income. Poligars (Urtavar, Chittetivar and Turvaru) enjoy vadapatlu or mukhasa villages for their abode and subsistence, besides inams and russums in the villages included in their watch; two (Todibayanuvuru and Gangulavar) hold mukhasa villages alone, but have no villages to watch nor emoluments for them. The remaining two (the Adur and Pakur family) are simply menkavalgars entrusted with the watch of a few villages in which they enjoy russums and inams.

4. The Poligars employ kavalkars for the watch of the villages under their control and were formerly responsible for all losses by theft. They also maintain a number of kattubadis or personal peons who are available to the Magistrate for any emergent service, and some peons are also permanently employed at their cost for the guard of the taluk treasuries.

5. A considerable portion of the lands of the mukhasa villages are appropriated to the kattubadis above referred to; another portion has been alienated by the Poligars to pagodas and Brahmans, mostly upwards of 50 years ago, and the remainder are in the Poligar's own enjoyment. Of the inams, a portion is held by the village kavalkars, the remainder has been for the most part alienated to pagodas and Brahmans; the portion still remaining in the hands of the Poligars being insignificant.

6. The ready money income of the Poligars is composed of various items. It comprises the meras, originally a deduction from the gross produce of the

cultivated lands; the russums payable on the revenue of pasture lands, and other items of ready money collections: also contributions from shrotriyamdars and kandrigadars, and minor or charitable fees paid by the cultivators and other classes of village inhabitants. The minor fees, supplemented where necessary by a portion of the other emoluments, are assigned for the support of the village kavalkars. The meras and mirasi of a few villages are enjoyed by the relations of the Urtavar Poligars, and some small items of meras and russums have also been alienated to different pagodas. The remainder of the ready money income, after the above deductions, is available to the Poligars and is appropriated towards the payment of the peshkash of their mukhasa villages, and the cost of the treasury peons maintained by them. It has been collected for the Poligars by Government in the case of the Urtavar and Chittetivar. The Collectors of the former Poligar have barely met the charges of peshkash and of peons, and those of the latter have generally fallen short of them, his peshkash balances having been frequently written off; so that their sole means of support are the portions of their mukhasa villages remaining in their enjoyment. The accompanying statement has been prepared from the reports of Messrs. Fraser and Stonehouse, to show as far as possible the total income of the several Poligars and the manner in which it is variously appropriated as above detailed.

7. The Government having already directed the resumption of the fees, the question now remaining for decision, is the disposal of the mukhasa and inam lands held by others than the village kavalkars. What consideration should be shown to the few relations of the Poligars who, as already observed, enjoyed portions of the russums as their chief means of support, is a question falling within the province of the Board of Revenue. The general principle formerly followed on the commutation of similar tenures was to give a life pension calculated on the gross income from land and russums which were both resumed. But the principle most appropriate to the spirit of the present settlement is that which was followed in 1802 on the commutation of these tenures in the district of Chingleput; there, the russums alone were resumed, a life pension having been given instead; but the lands were continued as personal hereditary grants.

8. The life pension is unnecessary in the present instance, because the Poligars have been so long permitted to enjoy the russums without any adequate service; in other respects, following the principle of the Chingleput Settlement, I beg to propose.

(1) That in consideration of the resumption of the fees, the portion of the mukhasa villages held by the Poligars, and the inams held by the Poligars, Nos. 6 and 7, who have no mukhasas, be allowed to be enfranchised like personal inams on a quit-rent of 1/8th irrespective of the peshkash or jodi now charged on them.

(2) That the portions of the mukhasas held by kattubadis on a tenure of service be enfranchised on a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to be made payable by them direct to Government or to be included in the peshkash of the mukhasadars.

(3) That the alienations from the mukhasa lands in favour of pagodas, relations, or other individuals, being out of the Poligars' own lands, be enfranchised on the same terms as are applicable to them, or a quit-rent of 1/8th. The alienations are almost all of very longstanding.

(4) That the kavalli inams in villages, which were properly intended for service, whether held by the Poligars, their relations, kattubadis, or alienees, such as pagodas and Brahmans, be enfranchised on a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$, the rate applicable to service inams, except that portion of the inams which is now held by the village kavalkars which will remain attached to their offices.

9. Exceptions have, however, to be made to the above rules as regards the mukhasa villages of the Urtavar and Chittetivar which, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, are charged with peshkash far beyond their value and totally out of proportion to the share of the mukhasas enjoyed by the Poligars; so that the opinion expressed

by Collector Mr. Whish that the peshkash was fixed, or considerably increased, by the former Governments with reference to the other resources of the Poligars, seems extremely probable. Practically, the Poligars enjoyed the villages, both before and after the assumption, free from the peshkash which was realized on their russums; any balances resulting from the insufficiency of the russums being written off. Long prescription thus confers on them a right to exemption from peshkash when the russums are resumed. But they are still service tenures, and as the resumption of the fees is fully compensated by the exemption from peshkash, they can be enfranchised on a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ upon their full value, to be ascertained by the Collector in accordance with the orders of Government; the quit-rent may be charged at the above rate, upon all the portions of the mukhasas, those held by the kattubadis, the pagodas and the Brahmans as well as by the Poligars themselves. But if the Government are disposed to take a more favourable view of the case, I would beg strongly to recommend that the portion enjoyed by the Poligars may be charged with a quit-rent of only one-fourth, out of consideration to the position and respectability they have to maintain, and in accordance with the general spirit of the rules already recommended for the mukhasas of the Masulipatam district.

10. The sub-joined statement will show the results of the proposed enfranchisement, so far as the mukhasa villages are concerned, irrespective of the quit-rent to be charged on inams and the proceeds of the russums to be resumed:—

Names of Poligars.	Portion enjoyed by Kattubadi.	Alienated to Brahmins and Pagodas.	Remainder enjoyed by the Poligars.	Total.	Existing peshkash.	Proposed quit-rent.							
						On the kattubadi.		On alienations to Brahmins and Pagodas.		On Palayams including of peshkash.		Total.	Difference.
						At what rate.	Amount.	At what rate.	Amount.	At what rate.	Amount.		
Urtavar ..	1,663	410	1,001	3,074	3,930	—	831	—	205	—	500	1,536	2,394
Chittetivar.	820	552	1,388	2,760	2,984	—	410	—	276	—	694	1,380	1,064
Turravara	230	120	703	1,053	192	—	115	—	15	—	255	385	193
Todibayanuvuru.	12	85	462	559	154	—	6	—	10	—	190	206	52

The apparent loss of peshkash in the case of the Urtavar and Chittetivar under the proposed arrangement, which is in effect made up by the resumption of the russums, will be considerably diminished when the quit-rent is calculated upon the present assets of the villages which are being ascertained by the Collector, and which it is supposed will be considerably above the low estimate of their value furnished to Mr. Fraser by the Poligars themselves. In the case of the Turravaru and Todibayanuvuru the addition to present peshkash is irrespective of the russums to be resumed.

11. Another Poligar requiring special notice is the Gangalavar who holds eight villages in the reverted jagir of Udayagiri, the circumstances of which were reported by Mr. Stonehouse in his letters marginally noted. The claims advanced by this Poligar to a reduction of peshkash, which has been paid ever since the resumption of the country in 1802, are inadmissible; neither would there be any reason to consider the peshkash heavy, if the large alienations made to relations, pagodas and Brahmans, as well as to kattubadis are taken into account. No information is to be obtained from the Collector's records, regarding the particulars of these alienations or of the russums levied by the Poligars, but the latter are not believed to be considerable, the

To Board, 24th August 1840, paragraphs 21 to 29.
To Board, 30th September 1843.

russums being discontinued under the orders already passed by Government. I beg to propose that the villages be treated in accordance with the general principles already laid down, that is to say, the portion held by the Poligar, his relations, and alienees are to be enfranchised as personal hereditary grants on a quit-rent of one-eighth, making a fair distribution of the existing peshkash upon all of them, if this measure is urged by the Poligar, whilst the portion held by the kattubadis on service tenure can be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half.

12. There are nineteen Poligars in the Venkatagiri zamindari as detailed in Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 18th April 1838, a few of whom enjoy mukhasa villages, but the others have only maniyams and russums. The peshkash fixed upon this zamindari was a proportion of the cost of the zamindar's military establishment, inclusive of amarams and kattubadis but diminished by the amount of revenue derived from salt, sayar and abkari, which were reserved by Government. The inams were not reserved by the terms of cowle, and the Government have no right of reversion in them. But all lands and russums appropriated to the support of the Police establishment were reserved by paragraph 5 of the permanent cowle.

13. These palayapats, it will be observed, from the statement entered at paragraph 62 of Mr. Stratton's report, as well as from the separate detailed statements which accompanied it, are entered quite distinct from the amarams and kattubadis which were alone considered resumable by the zamindar, and they have been, ever since the permanent settlement, recognized as falling under Government control. They will now be enfranchised on the same principles as have been already proposed for the palayapats in the Government taluks, should this meet with the approval of Government. The new quit-rent now imposed can be either collected direct by the Government officers or transferred to the zamindar, should he consent to the measure, by an addition to his peshkash. The collection of the russums in zamindari lands may be attended with some difficulty. But this question will be considered by the Collector in connexion with the measures he may propose for the better regulation and collection of the russums in the Government taluks.

14. The last description of Police tenures which I wish to notice are the amarams and kattubadis of the Saidapur zamindari which fall under the inquiry of the Commission, as the estate has reverted to Government. They were not in their original nature police, but rather military, tenures subordinate to the zamindar. The amarams were held by the relations of the zamindar, or other men of high position, upon a more honorary tenure of service than the kattubadis. The holders may be regarded as military chiefs, whilst the kattubadis were inferior peons subject to more frequent service. The assets of both these kind of villages were included in the cost of the zamindar's military establishments, upon which the peshkash of his estate was fixed, and they were thenceforward to be held subject to his pleasure, but divested of the military tenure. Some of these villages were resumed by the zamindar after the permanent settlement, others were continued subject to police service such as guarding the zamindar's treasury, etc. The jodi on several of them was raised, especially on the purchase of the estate by the Malraz family in fasli 1226. The resumption and increase of the jodi being in accordance with the spirit of the tenure on which the villages were held, cannot be disturbed. But whenever the addition appears to have been imposed for the purpose of relieving the holders of the service tenure, the villages will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-eighth in addition to the jodi, like personal grants.

15. As regards villages still held on the service tenure, I beg to propose, in accordance with the spirit of the rules already recommended for the mukhasa, of the Masulipatam district, that the higher tenures or amarams be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth in addition to their present jodi and the kattubadis on a quit-rent of half.

16. The kattubadis in the other Government taluks as well as in the zamindari of Chundi will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half.

ENCLOSURE

STATEMENT of the estimated income of the poligars in the Nellore district, prepared from the Collector's reports, dated 1st October 1819 and 18th April 1838.

Names of poligars.	Mukhasa villages.							Inams value.	Russums.	Total value
	Number of villages.	Annual value.	How appropriated.							
			Alienated to pagodas and brahmins.	Appropriated to kattubadis.		Paid towards peshkash.	Remaining enjoyed by poligars.			
				Number of kattubadis.	Value.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Urtavaru	..	RS. 3,074	RS. 410	RS. 150	RS. 1,662	RS. 4	RS. 1,001	RS. 1,977	RS. 11,779	RS. 13,756
2. Chittetivaru	3	2,700	552	139	820	4	1,388	973	6,201	7,174
3. Turavaru	4	1,053	120	42	230	192	510	278	1,630	1,968
4. Todibayanavaru	3	759	..	..	12	154	303	..	..	..
5. Gangalavaru, C.	18	4,166	2,137	..	..	2,648	617	..	..	..
6. Aduravaru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	148	192
7. Pokuravaru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	27	33

Names of poligars	Inams and russums.										Total income of poligars of columns (8) and (21).
	How appropriated.								Remaining to poligars.		
	To kattubadis.		To kaval-kars		Alienated to Pagodas and Brahmins.	Amarams grants to relations.	Cost of treasury peons.			Paid towards peshkash.	
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value			Number.	Value.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1. Urtavaru	RS. 14	RS. 133	RS. 201	RS. 3,625	RS. 1,222	RS. 1,432	RS. 52	RS. 1,922	RS. 3,930	RS. 1,151	
2. Chittetivaru	..	..	151	2,036	667	..	18	718	2,944	769	
3. Turavaru	..	..	72	781	13	..	4	129	..	995	
4. Todibayanavaru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Gangalavaru, C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Aduravaru	..	..	6	123	..	..	..	..	..	69	
7. Pokuravaru	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	23	

A.—The peshkash of the poligars Nos. 1 and 2, being realized from their russums which are collected for them by Government, is entered in column 20.

B.—Nothing remains to the poligars Nos. 1 and 2 out of their russums, the sums entered in column 21 are made out according to the demand, and are merely nominal. The actual collections of the russums fall so considerably short of the demand that instead of leaving a surplus, they are found insufficient to meet the peshkash, especially in the case of Chittetivaru, and the balances are written off. The total income in column 22 therefore is simply the portion of the mukhasa enjoyed by those two poligars as shown in column 8.

C.—The assets of this poligar's villages are entered from Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 20th September 1843, according to which they are less than the peshkash by Rs. 617. The alienations in column 4 are to pagodas, Brahmins, relations and kattubadis, the particulars of which are not given in the report. There are no accounts of this poligar's russums and inams.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 1951, Revenue, dated 25th October 1860.

In this letter the Inam Commissioner reports on various peculiar inam tenures found in Nellore, and asks for instructions as to the mode of dealing with them.

2. He first treats of the police palayams, so called, in the Government taluks, of which he enumerates seven. These Poligars have hitherto performed certain police services which will cease to be required on the introduction of the new police. The emoluments enjoyed by them are of three kinds; viz., first, mukhasa villages paying

a peshkash; second, inams; third, fees from various classes of persons. Two of the number, however, have no mukhasa villages, and their inams and fees are of very trifling value.

3. The mukhasa villages of the other five are not by any means entirely in the possession of the poligars, a part having in each case been alienated to pagodas and Brahmans; while another part is devoted to the support of kattubadi peons. Of the inams the greater part is alienated, partly to village kavalkars, and partly to pagodas and Brahmans. The fees are for the most part received by the poligars; but a small portion of these also is alienated, partly (in the case of the Urtavar poligars) to relatives, and partly to pagodas.

4. In the case of two of the poligars Urtavar and Chittetivar, the peshkash of the mukhasa villages is far heavier than they can pay; and it has been usual for the Collectors to levy the fees direct from the payers, credit the amount to the peshkash, and write off any balance that may then remain.

5. As respects the fees, the Government have already directed, in a recent order, that they shall be resumed on the introduction of the new police; * the present proposals of the Inam Commissioner relate to the mukhasa villages and the inams. They are detailed in paragraph 8, and are to the following effect:—

(1) The fees having been resumed, so much of the mukhasa villages as is in the enjoyment of the poligars, and the inams held by the two who have no mukhasa villages, to be treated as personal inams, and enfranchised at one-eighth of the ascertained value, after deducting the amount of the peshkash.

(2) The alienations to pagodas or to individuals, being out of the poligars' own share, to be treated in the same way, and enfranchised at one-eighth value. The greater part of these alienations are stated to be of very long standing.

(3) The portion held by kattubadis, being for actual service, to be enfranchised like other kattubadis half value.

(4) Kaval inams in villages, being also for real service, to be enfranchised at half value: except those inams held by village kavalkars, which are to be still attached to the office.

6. These rules appear to be fair, and a right application of the general rules passed last year, with the exception of rule 2. The alienations proposed to be dealt with under that rule need not be separately treated by the inam Commissioner. His transactions are with the poligars and he should deal only with them, leaving the alienees to adjust their respective claims and rights with them.

7. Mr. Taylor proposes that the foregoing rules shall not apply wholly to the two palayams of Urtavar and Chittetivar. The peshkash in these two cases is excessive in amount, having been fixed, it seems, in consideration of the large amount of fees received by the poligars; and it appears to have been the practice in fact, as already noticed, to apply the fees to the liquidation of the peshkash as far as it would go, and to write off the balance. The Commissioner therefore proposes to charge no peshkash in future on the mukhasa villages; but, as they are held on service tenure, to enfranchise them at half value; the alienations from them to relatives and to pagodas being dealt with in the same manner. But he strongly recommends, as an indulgence, that the portion held by the poligars should be allowed to be enfranchised

† Order, dated 11th August 1860, No. 1335.

8. In the case of the Gangalavar palayam also an exception is proposed to be made. The yearly value of the mukhasas of this palayam is stated to be Rs. 4,166. with a peshkash of Rs. 2,648, the remainder is Rs. 1,518, but the alienations to pagodas and Brahmans are stated to amount to Rs. 2,135. According to this account therefore the poligar receives Rs. 617 less from the villages than he has to pay as peshkash, but this amount (Rs. 617) is set down in the statement (columns 8 and 22)

apparently by mistake, as his clear income. No information is given respecting the inams or the fees of this poligar; none being obtainable in the Collector's office.

9. In this palayam the alienations are very large; according to the return above half the mukhasa village (in value) is so alienated; but the particulars of them, viz., how much to kattubadis and how much for charitable or religious objects are not known. Mr. Taylor proposes that the mukhasa villages or parts of villages held by the poligar himself, or by pagodas and Brahmans, shall be enfranchised at one-eighth their yearly value, and those held on tenure of service by kattubadis at one-half. But he further proposes in this case only that, as the alienations are so large, the peshkash shall be apportioned rateably on the charitable alienations, if the poligar so desires.

10. Some further information seems, however, to be required in this case. Mr. Taylor speaks of the peshkash as not exorbitant were it not for the large alienations; yet it is equal to 63½ per cent of the estimated yearly value. This is almost the rate fixed for zamindars, and, it can hardly therefore be thought a favourable or inam tenure. In the palayams of Tirravaru and Todibayanuvuru the peshkash is very much lower; in the former only 18½ and in the latter only 27½ per cent of the estimated value. Further, no information is given, as already noticed, respecting the fees of this poligar, except that they are believed to be small in amount. The Commissioner will be requested to supply this additional information as early as practicable with any remarks that he may wish to offer.

11. There are nineteen palayapats in the Venkatagiri zamindari; but no particulars are given of their value or of the nature of the income. The reversion of these properties, being for Police service, vests in Government; and the Commissioner proposes to deal with them in the same manner as with those in the Government taluks, viz., under the rules explained above in paragraph 5. This is approved, provided there are no exceptional circumstances attending these palayams, but with qualification of the rules prescribed in paragraph 6:

12. The collection of quit-rent from a multitude of payers in the zamindari would be difficult; and it may be well, as suggested, to arrange for its being collected through the zamindar. This, however, will be determined in communication with the Collector, and with the payers whose wishes should be consulted.

13. In paragraphs 14 and 15, the Commissioner speaks of the amarams and kattubadis in the resumed zamindari of Saidapur. Both classes of holdings were originally for military service; but the conditions were altered after the liability of the zamindar to military service ceased. Some of the lands were resumed, others had their jodi raised; while in the case of others, Police duty (for the zamindar's benefit) was substituted for military service.

Mr. Taylor's proposals are as follow:—

(1) Where the jodi has been raised with the object of relieving the holder from service tenure, the inam to be regarded as personal and enfranchised at one-eighth the yearly value.

(2) The amarams or more honorary tenures to be enfranchised at one-fourth value, as in the case of the mukhasa in Masulipatam.

(3) The kattubadis to be enfranchised at one-half.

These proposals are approved.

14. The kattubadis in the Government taluks and in the resumed zamindari of Chundi will be enfranchised at one-half assessment, under the general rules, as proposed by Mr. Taylor in paragraph 16.

15. The only point remaining to be noticed is the treatment of those persons and institutions referred to by the Commissioner in paragraphs 6 and 7 to whom certain fees have been alienated by some of the poligars. A precedent for this case is found in the treatment of the alienations of inam by kavalkars in South Arcot. There, the individual grantees received an allowance for life, equal to their past

average receipts from the inams; and pagodas received, in full satisfaction of their claims, a sum equal to five years income from their inams. The Government resolve to direct that the same course shall be followed in the case of these fees.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XVI

G.O. No. 932, Revenue, dated 25th April 1861.

Read—the following:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Palamaner, the 6th April 1861, No. 18.

* Letter, dated 13th August 1860.

When I reported * on the Palayams in the Nellore District, I did not bring to the notice of Government the only other tenure in that district which required settlement, viz., the villages known as the zamindari of Muttialpad and certain inam lands held by the Desamuk Bale Rao. I understood that the question was then under the consideration of the Collector in reference to orders from Government, but as he has since informed me that he has made no report on the subject, I will no longer defer the submission of the matter to Government, in view to its final settlement.

2. As stated in my report on the palayams, these various tenures underwent no examination on the assumption of the country as in other districts. In 1811, the entry of Muttialpad amongst other zamindaris in the settlement returns led to an inquiry. The Collector, Mr. Fraser, submitted a full report on the tenure of the estate in his letter, dated 1st October 1819, paragraphs 59 to 86, which with its enclosures seems to me to contain all necessary information. No orders were passed on this letter, and Muttialpad, has been since practically treated as a permanently settled zamindari, and appears as such in the Jamabandi statements though no deed of permanent cowlé was issued to the zamindar.

3. According to the report of Mr. Fraser above quoted the Hyderabad Government conferred on the original Bale Rao the office of Desamuk of the Udayagiri Paragana, comprising several taluks of Nellore, the zamindari of Chundi, and the Pamut division of the Kalahasti zamindari, yielding altogether an estimated revenue of four lakhs of rupees. As Desamuk he was the Revenue Superintendent of the entire territory placed under his charge; he was to adopt measures for the improvement of the cultivation, and was answerable for the realization of the Government revenue. For these responsible duties he enjoyed the Muttialpad estate, comprising three villages with several dependent hamlets, as a mukhasa paying a peshkash to Government. He was allowed russums in the territories which formed his charge, calculated generally at the rate of 2 per cent on the Circar revenue; and he also held inams in different villages of the Paragana. The peshkash on the mukhasa was altered by different Muhammadan rulers, but in other respects the tenure has not undergone any material alteration. Under the British rule, and even from a period anterior to it, the russums have been collected by Government and credited in part payment of the peshkash chargeable on the mukhasa.

4. So far the circumstances of this tenure entirely resemble those of the Urtavar and Chittetivar poligars which have been already disposed of by the Government.† Mr. Fraser observes that “it † does not appear that the zamindars of Muttialpad at any time rendered the services for which these russums and maniyams were given them.” This was no doubt because the services were not required, but the russums cannot be regarded in any other light than that of an official emolument. It will indeed appear from the Parvana§ of the Diwan at Hyderabad, subsequently produced before Mr. Fraser and which the

§ Paragraphs 70, 71 and 72.

quotes as the principal support in favour of the Desamuks' right of collecting the russums, that the Desamuk entered into a muchilika* binding himself to be answerable for the realization of the revenue then due; and in order to ensure this result, he agreed to pay one-half of his russums annually until the stated peshkash was liquidated.

* Paragraph 73.

5. Two courses appear to me to be open for the settlement of this tenure. The first is, to treat it after the same mode as that sanctioned for the Urtavar and Chittetivar palayams, viz., to resume the russums and remit the peshkash of the mukhasa which was in a great measure payable out of the russums, and to enfranchise the villages anew at one-fourth of their present value. The other is, to resume the russums and make a reduction in the peshkash of the mukhasa equal to one-half of the average annual demand on account of russums during the last five years; the other half the russums being, according to the spirit of the paryana already quoted, considered a fair and sufficient equivalent for the services attached to the office which have been now dispensed with. The result will be nearly the same in both cases. According to Mr. Fraser's report, the value of the mukhasa, which does not include the full value of alienations made by Bale Rao is Rs. 5,307. The peshkash payable on it is Rs. 3,850, or a little above two-thirds. The russums in the Government taluks, being estimated at Rs. 3,200, one-half of this amount will reduce the peshkash to Rs. 2,250.† This is considerably more than one-fourth of the value of the mukhasa as given above. But the present value is probably much higher than Mr. Fraser's estimate, and it is to be remembered that the russums leviable in the zamindaris have to be taken into account in favour of Bale Rao, as well as the full value of the alienations made by him as in the case of the Urtavar and Chittetivar poligars. On the whole, the second plan appears to me to be preferable because there will be then no need of interference and inquiry into the present value of the villages or to distinguish improvements made by Bale Rao during 50 years from the original value of the estate; and because the russums do not wholly cover the peshkash on the mukhasas, and the deficiency has been annually paid by Bale Rao from the resources of the estate.

6. The result will of course be the loss to Bale Rao of one-half of the russums, the whole of which he has been allowed to enjoy for the last 60 years without any service. Permission too, it would appear, was on one or two occasions accorded to him to recover by a civil suit the russums withheld by certain individuals in the zamindari of Chundi. But it must be remembered that the obligation of service on which these russums are granted was never authoritatively removed, any more than in the case of the kavali palayams; that the abolition of that tenure in similar cases led to the resumption of the russums and the grant of a life pension; and that fully as much consideration, if not more, is now proposed to be shown to him as was shown on any former occasion. The officers of Government ought no longer to continue to occupy the anomalous position of Collectors of russums. Bale Rao's claim to which as against the ryots could not be sustained in a Court of Law except by the concession of the Government to whom the russums properly belong. On the whole I am of opinion that the proposed settlement in removing all uncertainties connected with his tenure must be of advantage to him, whilst it is the only effectual means of simplifying the numerous demands in the shape of russums to which the ryots of Nellore are now subject, and which cannot be done so long as these russums are allowed to be claimed as private rights. With the resumption of the russums will cease the nazzar or present of Rs. 96-4 now paid by the zamindar to Government for the collection of the russums.

7. If the above recommendation for the commutation of the tenure is approved, I further beg to propose that the inams in the mukhasa be left alone, the grants having been made by the mukhasadars in whom the rights of reversion consequently vest;

and, that the inams enjoyed by Bale Rao in the Government villages, whether they are in possession or have been alienated by him, be enfranchised on the same terms as personal inams.

8. The Bale Rao russums in the Pamur division need not be interfered with as no reservation of them was made in the permanent settlement of the Kalahasti zamindari. Moreover, these russums are not now enjoyed, being alleged to have been mortgaged to the Kalahasti zamindar. The russums enjoyed by Bale Rao in the Chundi zamindari having been reserved by the general terms of the permanent cawle, they belong to Government and will therefore properly come under the present compromise. After the conclusion of our settlement with Bale Rao it may be found possible to make over these russums to the zamindar of Chundi for an addition to his peshkash equal to two-thirds of the value of the russums.

9. I take this opportunity of submitting a copy of the instructions which have been issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the Nellore district. All points requiring the orders of Government having been separately disposed of, this paper is now simply submitted for record in the Government Office, as explanatory of the manner in which the principles of the Rules of 1859 have been applied to the settlement of the inams in that district. It is proper to add that the Collector took exception to the instructions regarding topes, contained in paragraph 17 of my proceedings. The Government will, however, observe that they are in conformity with the spirit of thier orders on the subject of topes in general, and more especially in accordance with the rules recently sanctioned for the treatment of asalminha gardens in the Godavari district. I beg to append copies of the correspondence between Mr. Dykes and myself on the subject, and as he has not replied to my letter, I presume his objections have been satisfied.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to the Inam Commissioner, dated Nellore, the 8th November 1860, No. 541.

Mr. P. Chentsal Rao having occasion to call on me yesterday, and having mentioned, that he was about to take up the case of topes and dispose of them, where not registered as inam, under the rules laid down by you * and approved by Government† for the asalminha gardens of the Godavari, and that he had your orders for this course under date the 31st July 1860, ‡ I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to give the subject the benefit of a re-consideration.

* From Inam Commissioner to Government.
20th December 1859, paragraph 5, Clause 2.

† Proceedings of Madras Government, Revenue Department.

‡ Paragraph 17.

2. The topes in this district, to which I now refer, are very valuable. They are formed of very fine trees, and this valuable timber has been preserved from the axe hitherto, in consequence of nobody having the power to cut and sell save the Officers of Government. Should, however, a title be given, this protection will be at once removed. And it becomes my duty to make this reference, and endeavour if possible to save the destruction that there is but too much reason to apprehend will ensue, should the orders § above alluded to, be carried out.

§ Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, 31st July 1860, paragraph 17.

3. In paragraph 17 of your Proceedings of the 31st July last, which Mr. P. Chentsal Rao has just shown me, you direct: "The topes planted in this district before the assumption called Nawab's topes are exempt from assessment whether cultivated or not, whilst those subsequently planted till fasli 1245, are subject to tax only if the lands are cultivated. These will be enfranchised as inams on a quit-rent of one-eighth and one-half respectively when held for private benefit, and

"continued rent-free, when they are of public utility. The jirayati topes, liable to assessment whether they now yield rent or not, should not be brought on the register."

4. In the above remarks no allusion is made to the Godavari asalminha. But I presume that Mr. P. Chentsal Rao has nevertheless good reason for considering that it is your intention that the cases should be treated alike. And, acting on this supposition, I beg to point out to you that in one very important point the rights acquired by prescription differ very materially, and the rights on which you would enfranchise here, are very far from the grounds on which unrestricted title was conferred in the Godavari.

5. In the assalminhas with which I am acquainted in the Godavari a prescriptive right has been chiefly acquired by the cultivation of the land. And there undoubtedly the position of both parties was improved by conferring on the holders the unrestricted right of a freehold, in return for a quit-rent to be paid to Government. In Nellore, on the other hand, the prescriptive right exists almost entirely in having gathered the fruit for many years without paying tree-tax. And to hand over to any one the unrestricted right of these trees would not in my opinion improve the position of Government, and more especially of the public, to whom it is a matter of great moment on general grounds that these fine topes should be preserved with the greatest care.

6. On the above grounds I therefore request that you will be good enough to give the question the benefit of a reconsideration, pending which, I would suggest that Mr. P. Chentsal Rao should be instructed to stay proceedings as regards topes generally.

(2)

Letter from G. N. TYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Collector of Nellore, dated Palamaner, the 20th December 1860, No. 508.

In reply to your letter of the 8th ultimo, which I regret has remained so long unnoticed, I have the honour to state that the description applied to the Nellore topes in my instructions * to the Deputy Collector to which you refer, was based on Mr. Stonehouse's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th February 1843, and upon what I understand to be the present practice of the district. If the tenure be correctly described, I fail to perceive any distinction between these topes and the asalminha gardens of the Godavari district, which under the sanction of Government were enfranchised whether cultivated or occupied by trees.

2. Long undisputed enjoyment of the produce of the trees for personal benefit seems to me to be in the one case as in the other, sufficiently good evidence of private property in the topes. I am not aware that the Government had at any time claimed the right to cut and sell trees planted, as topes, by private individuals. It is true that by the former usage of the country planters were prohibited from felling such trees; but this prohibition, while it has not proved altogether successful in preventing their destruction, has had the effect of depreciating the value of the topes and of lessening the interest taken by the planters in their restoration and improvement. Adopting a truer and more liberal policy, the Government have now resolved to abandon this prohibition and useless interference, and as the best means for their preservation to surrender all assessed topes to their acknowledged owners, wherever these can be traced out. I am simply carrying out these principles, when authorizing the officers of the Inam Department to enfranchise all rent-free topes, of a private character, on such terms of compromise as seem to be fair in consideration of their prescriptive right of exemption from tax.

3. You will observe that topes used for public purposes, whether by travellers on the road sides, or by the village communities, will be continued on their present tenures; and even private topes, the holders of which may desire to give them up for

the public benefit, will be treated as public topes. No further reservation appears to me to be called for. The Deputy Collectors will, I presume, have no difficulty in distinguishing topes used for such purposes, from those which are of a purely private character.

4. I am aware that no such distinction as public and private topes, in the sense in which these terms are now understood, existed under former Governments, who generally encouraged the plantation of topes by the remission of the land-tax, and when the trees came into bearing either allowed the owners freely to enjoy the produce in reward for their outlay and labour, or arbitrarily interfered and imposed a tax for the benefit of the State. But the policy of the present Government is, as I have before said, to encourage these plantations as absolute private property, except when they are held and required for public purposes; and this policy can only be successful if interference on every pretext with topes hitherto enjoyed for private benefit be completely and entirely withdrawn. It is the dread of this interference that has in all probability deterred many hundreds of individuals in every district from availing themselves of the tope rules of 1848.

(3)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Nellore, 31st July 1860, No. 186.

Letter from P. CHENTSAI EAO, Deputy Collector, dated 6th July 1860.

The Inam Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the Nellore district.

2. The inams in the Government taluks, at the date of the British assumption of the country, were registered by Mr.

Government taluks old inams.

Travers in pursuance of Regulation XXXI of 1802. Their area was entered in measures of seed sown. They were subsequently surveyed together with the Government lands between faslis 1213 and 1217 and the inam accounts of the latter year is a complete register of all inams which have been professedly in existence from before the assumption, and which, under any circumstances, are valid according to the present rules, being now unquestionably more than 50 years old.

3. There were some inams and kandrigas granted subsequent to the assumption by Collectors Messrs. Travers and Fraser,

Messrs. Travers and Fraser's inams.

Collector, 26th December 1853.

Board, 24th July 1854.

Government, 19th August 1854.

Collector, 9th March 1853.

Board, 16th June 1853.

Government, 9th August 1853.

Collector, 15th January 1856.

Board, 6th November 1856.

Government, 29th January 1857.

the kandrigas being chiefly in revival of older grants or money allowances. They were all inquired into and disposed of under the orders of Government. Of the kandrigas, those given for choultries, salivendras, and religious institutions, were continued, reduced, or resumed, according to the validity of the grant and the state of the institutions: and those given for subsistence, or for establishing villages, were partly resumed and partly continued for life subject to one-half assessment. Of the inams, which were all considered unauthorized grants, those given for a few choultries and tenures were continued, those given for religious institutions and salivendras were partly resumed, partly continued for five years, and partly for life when the grants were held by individuals for service. The subsistence grants were resumed or continued for life. These orders of Government being final, all inams which have thereby been continued will be treated as valid inams of more than 50 years old. Those continued for life will be allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half in addition to any jodi already imposed on them, and those continued for five years which have nearly expired will be fully assessed on the expiration of that period. These last need not be brought on the register, but a separate list can be kept of such of them as have not been already assessed.

4. Amongst the taluks which reverted to Government at a more recent period

Inams in reverted estate.

In Udayagiri jagir villages.

Collector, 26th August 1840.

Collector, 27th February 1841.

Board, 29th October 1840.

Government, 15th December 1840.

Board, 6th May 1841.

Government, 29th June 1841.

are, first, the villages of the Udayagiri Jagir. Some accounts of this jagir is given in the correspondence marginally quoted. It was resumed in fasli 1294, when an enquiry was instituted into its inams by a Committee of Native officers appointed by the Collector. Those held by the family and relations of the jagirdar were resumed, or having been con-

tinued for life have already fallen into Government. Those which originated subsequent to the British assumption of the country were likewise resumed, leaving only those of a prior origin which were more than 50 years old, and regarding which information is to be found in the accounts prepared by the committee.

5. The Saidapur zamindari, which had been one of the four western palayams

Saidapur whole villages.

under the superintendence of Mr. Stratton all of which were permanently settled in

1802 on the principles of the commutation of the military tenure attached to them, reverted to Government in fasli 1251. A complete account of all the rent free or favourably assessed villages in this zamindari, as they stood at the period of its reversion and in comparison with Mr. Stratton's account, is given in Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 29th April 1843; and in pursuance of the Board's orders a statement of

* Letter, 19th April 1855.

Board, July 1855.

them was also furnished by the Acting Collector Mr. Ratcliffe.* The Board,

however, resolved that they should be

disposed of under the general rules on the occurrence of lapses. The above reports, together with the statement of the resources of the zamindari, prepared by Mr. Stratton preparatory to the permanent settlement, afford all the information for the settlement of these entire villages. They are of two kinds, (1) amaram and kattubadi villages, (2) shrotriyams or sarva dumbala agharams, being subsistence grants subject to the ordinary rules.

6. The amarams and kattubadis were military tenures subordinate to the

Amarams and kattubadis in Saidapur.

Mr. Stratton's letter to the Board of Revenue, 14th December 1800.

Mr. Stratton's letter to the Board of Revenue, 16th July 1801.

Letters from Special Commission to Mr. Stratton, 25th August 1802.

zamindar or poligar as he was then called. The amarams were held by the

relations of the zamindar, or other men of high position, upon a more honorary

tenure of service than the kattubadis.

They may be regarded as military chiefs, whilst the kattubadis were inferior peons

subject to more frequent service. The

assets of both these kinds of villages were included in the cost of the zamindar's Military establishment, upon which the peshkash of his estate was fixed, and they were thenceforward to be held subject to his pleasure but divested of the military tenure. Some of these villages were resumed by the zamindar after the permanent settlement, others were continued subject to police service, such as guarding the zamindar's treasury. The jodi on several of them was raised especially on the purchase of the estate by the Malraz family in fasli 1226. The resumptions and increase of jodi being in accordance with the spirit of the tenure on which the villages were held, cannot be disturbed. But whenever the addition is stated to have been imposed for the purpose of relieving the holders of the service tenure, the circumstance should be ascertained and stated in the registers. They will in such cases be treated like the holders of subsistence grants and allowed to enfranchise their tenures on a quit-rent of one-eighth of the net annual value of the inam. Villages still held on the service tenure can be disposed of in accordance with the spirit of the rules recommended for the mukhasas of the Masulipatam district, the higher tenures or amarams being allowed to be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth in addition to their present jodi, and the kattubadis on a quit-rent of half. These rules have not yet received the sanction of the Government. In the meanwhile the exact nature and value of service which now continues to be rendered as also the various alterations of jodi and other circumstances connected with the tenure of the villages will be entered on the registers, and it is requested that all these cases may be sent up at once. The few villagers newly granted by the zamindar within a period of 50 years,

as well as older villages put into the possession of new families by the zamindar within the above period, will be treated as new grants subject to enfranchisement on a quit-rent of one-half.

7. For the minor inams in the estate of Saidapur an account was prepared after the reversion but no security was made into their origin. Mr. Stratton's account simply gives the total extent of the

Inams in Saidapur.

different kinds of inams for each village; and no more information is to be obtained from the accounts of the different years (1807, 1813, 1821, 1831, 1834) in which the zamindari was under attachment. It is however trusted that by comparison of the present extent with that of Mr. Stratton's and other accounts available, and from sanads and dumbalas which may be forthcoming, the Deputy Collectors will be generally in a position to distinguish the old from the recent inams.

8. Of the private estates still in the hands of their proprietors the large

Venkatagiri zamindari.

Vide correspondence of Mr. Stratton above quoted for Saidapur.

Letter of Sudder Adalat to Government, dated 5th August 1851, received with Board's Proceedings, dated 21st August 1851.

clusive of amarams and kattubais, but diminished by the amount of revenue derived from salt, sayar and abkari which were reserved by Government. The inams were not reserved by the terms of the cowle and the Government have no right of reversion in them. But all lands and russums appropriated to the support of the police establishment were reserved by paragraph 5 of the permanent cowle. The several paliyapats in the zamindari as detailed in Mr. Stonehouse's report, dated 18th April 1838, and the inams of kavilgars, will therefore fall under the inquiry of this Commission

9. The permanent settlement of the Chundi zamindari was made in 1842. By

Chundi zamindari.
* Clauses 7 and 10.

Board, 14th July 1839.
Paragraphs 20 to 29.

distinguishing the inams granted prior and subsequent to 1801. All inams granted subsequent to 1801, except those enjoyed by the village servants, were resumed: so that there are no invalid inams in this estate. It must be remembered that the jodi on the inams in this estate is payable to Government except on the agrapharam which are payable to the zamindar.

10. The extent of inams in present accounts is generally the same as in the original accounts, except in the villages surveyed by Mr. Smalley and the

Area of Inams, excess.

Udayagiri villages, which were surveyed after their reversion, in both of which the paimash extent is entered. No excess will therefore come under the present inquiry. Any excess resulting from the future survey will be disposed of according to the rules sanctioned by the Government.

11. The data for the valuation of the inam lands are extremely imperfect except in the surveyed villages above referred to. The inams were classified in the survey of Mr. Travers, made from fasli

Assessment of inams.

1213 to 1217. But the rates of assessment fixed by that survey on the Government lands were subsequently reduced in the subdivision, and totally altered in the principal division by Mr. Smalley. Further reductions were also recently made on the dry and wet lands in the district. In the two cawni account of fasli 1263 the value of inams was entered with reference to the average assessment of the village in the greater part of the principal division, and the very large size of fields, comprehending several classes of land, renders it difficult to fix the fair average assessment of adjoining Government lands. But it is trusted that with the classification accounts of

fasli 1217 for a guide, subject to such corrections as may be necessary, it may be found practicable to fix on the inams the present reduced assessment of corresponding classes of Government lands. There seems no reason to believe that the present assessment on the Nellore district is peculiarly high, except on some of the higher classes of dry lands in the sub-division—the original exorbitant rates of which have not been sufficiently reduced by the percentage reductions. But this evil is remedied by fixing a maximum rate as was already done in the case of wet lands. The Commissioner accordingly directs that the assessment of dry inam lands, wherever it exceeds three rupees an acre, be reduced to that rate. Discretion can also be used in making further reductions in individual cases the circumstances of which, however, should be explained in the register.

Entire villages and kandrikas will, as heretofore, be valued with reference to their area and average collections.

12. These offices were abolished on the assumption of the country; the extensive russums attached to them having been resumed whilst the maniyams were continued as subsistence grants to the

Stala karnams and despondies.

Mr. Travers' report, 31st July 1804.

holders subject to a jodi and without any limitation to the period of enjoyment. They will be now treated as personal hereditary inams.

13. Bale Rao, the zamindar of Muttiyalapad, was the only Deshmuki that remained at the date of assumption. He now

Deshmuki,

Collector Fraser to Board, 1st October 1819.

To Board, 12th July 1856.

holds the above estate with maniyams and russums in several Government taluks, and the zamindari of Chundi and Pamur in Kalahasti. The exact tenure of his estate has never yet been defined. Instructions will be issued on the subject hereafter.

14. Of the general Police services those of the kattubadis are no longer required.

Kattubadis.

Mr. Robinson's report to Government, 20th June 1860.

The inams held by this class of individuals throughout the Government taluk and in the zamindari of Chundi will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of half of their net value in addition to present jodi. These inams are of course to be entered, on the general registers. They should be carefully distinguished as kattubadis, inams.

15. The villages and inams held by the different poligars, their kattubadis and alienees, except the portion now enjoyed by the village kavilgars, also require to be enfranchised. These poligars are the Urtavar, Chittetivar, Turravar, Todibayanavar and Gangalavar, besides those in the zamindari of Venkatagiri. Further instructions will be issued on this subject hereafter.

Poligars.

From Board, 5th December 1811.

Do. 1st October 1819.

To Board, 31st March 1817.

Do. 1st October 1819.

From Board, 6th May 1833.

To Board, 8th July 1833.

From Board, 16th September 1833.

To Board, 20th November 1833.

Do. 31st December 1833.

Do. 16th October 1834.

From Board, 30th November 1835.

Ext. Pro. Board of Revenue, 23rd November 1835.

Ext. Pro. Board of Revenue, 4th July 1836.

To Board, 18th April 1838.

From Collector, 20th September 1843.

Do. Board, 21st December 1843.

Do. Collector, 2nd July 1855.

Do. do. 12th July 1856.

Magistrate sent, 8th December 1812.

Mr. Travers' letter, 17th October 1805.

Village Service.

Topes.

Collector to Board, 18th February 1849.

16. The inams held by the various classes of village servants, Revenue, Police and Private, will be entered in the village service registers. They include inams held by munsifs, kapus, taliaris, kavilgars, motads, vettis, karnams, shroffs, bandalawads, village purohits and others.

17. The topes planted in this district before the assumption—called Nawab's topes—are exempt from assessment, whether cultivated or not, whilst those subsequently planted till fasli 1245 are subject to tax only if the lands are cultivated. These will be enfranchised as inams on a quit-rent of one-eighth and a half respectively when held for private

benefit, and continued rent free when they are of public utility. The jirayati topes liable to assessment whether they now yield rent or not, should not be brought on the register.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 932, Revenue, dated 25th April 1861.

In this letter the Inam Commissioner requests instructions as to the mode of dealing with a particular property in Nellore, called the Muttiyalpad zamindari.

2. The origin, nature, and tenure of this estate are described in paragraph 3 of Mr. Taylor's letter. It was bestowed by the Nizam many years ago on Bale Rao, who was made Superintendent of the Revenue of a certain tract; and this was his remuneration. It consists of three parts: first, three villages paying a peshkash; second, russums or fees leviable in the taluks forming the original charge of Bale Rao; and third, inams in various villages situated in the tract forming his charge. The duties connected with the tenure ceased many years ago, apparently long before the British assumption of the Government. The russums in the Government taluks, amounting to about Rs. 3,200 are collected by the Government Officers, and credited in part liquidation of the peshkash, of which the amount is Rs. 3,850.

3. In paragraph 5 Mr. Taylor states two alternative modes of dealing with the mukhasa villages and the russums; but the one which he recommends is, to resume the russums, and make a reduction in the peshkash equal to half their annual value. The other plan would be more in accordance with the rules; but it would involve a good deal of preliminary inquiry, while this plan requires none. The financial effect of both is about the same. The Government agree with the Commissioner in preferring the plan above described, and they direct that it may be carried into effect.

4. With respect to the inams forming the third division of the estate, Mr. Taylor proposes (latter part of paragraph 7), that those in the Government taluks shall be enfranchised on the same terms as personal inams. Strictly speaking these inams ought to be regarded as service inams for which service is no longer required, a class which is enfranchised on somewhat less easy terms than personal inams. But considering how long it is since service ceased to be required of the holder, the Government approve of the terms proposed by Mr. Taylor.

5. The proposals respecting the inams granted by the mukhasadar within the mukhasa villages (first part of paragraph 7), and respecting the russums accruing in the Pamur and Chundi zamindaris respectively (paragraph 8), are approved.

6. The last paragraph of Mr. Taylor's letter has reference to a different subject. He mentions that he encloses for record in the Government Office the instructions which he has issued for the guidance of the Inam Deputy Collector in Nellore; and he notices one point in those instructions, viz., the treatment of certain topes, respecting which the Collector at first differed from him. The information given respecting these topes is scanty; but it appears that they were planted originally by private persons, but that the Government (or rather the Collector) afterwards interposed and prevented the owners from dealing with them at pleasure, under the idea of preventing the destruction of topes and waste of timber. Mr. Taylor's plan of treating them as private property, and of dealing with them as inam, because held for above half a century free of assessment, is in accordance with the views declared and acted on by the Government in the case of topes generally. That view is, that the true way to promote the planting of trees and topes is to give the owners full property in them and free control over them.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

F.—CHINGLEPUT (pages 219–224).

XVII

G.O. No. 83, Revenue, dated 17th January 1860.

Read—the following paper :—

(1)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th and recorded in Proceedings of 26th July 1859, No. 1006.

(2)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 4904, dated 30th November 1859.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from the Collector of Chingleput, to the Commissioner of Inam Settlement, dated the 18th August 1859, No. 305.

Adverting to the Board's order, No. 3004 of the 3rd instant, accompanying proceedings of Government, No. 1006 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the grama maniyam therein referred to, as well as all grama maniyams in general, properly speaking, fall under Regulation VI of 1831, since they appear to have been originally conferred on the founders of the different villages for the trouble taken by them in bringing the lands into cultivation.

2. Under the above view, these maniyams have been entered like all other village service maniyams under the head of "toropady inams," instead of sanad inams or religious charitable, personal and hereditary grants.

3. It must, however, be remembered that these grama maniyams have been looked upon as the personal property of the mirasidars of the village, and that they enjoy a share of the grama maniyam in exact proportion to their share of the other lands in the village. They are not considered as necessitating the performance of service in return for their enjoyment, and in consequence both munsifs and patta monigars are unremunerated as such. They have their shares of the maniyam, whether they serve in either of those capacities or not, and they are not increased by serving.

4. The enclosed copy of the proceedings of the Civil Court will show that the grama maniyams have invariably been looked upon as private property, cognizable by the Courts, and justly so I think, when considered with reference to the universal practice and habits and opinions of the people. But I am not prepared to say that such was the original intention of Government, when permitting them to be set apart.

5. Under no sense can the grama maniyams fall under Regulation IV of 1831.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the proceedings of the Civil Court of Chingleput, under date the 1st August 1853.

Read again miscellaneous petition, No. 80 of 1853, presented on the 7th March by M. Ranga Rao, Government Vakil, stating on behalf of the Collector that an arrear of revenue, amounting to Rs. 58-4-8, is due on the lands of the defendant in suit No. 194 of 1851 on the file of the District Munsif of Conjeeveram now under attachment, and bringing to notice that 27/64 cawny of the above lands is held as maniyam granted for village services.

It does not appear that any maniyam has been attached except the proportion of village maniyam pertaining to the defendant's share of village mirasi, and which it has been always the practice in this district to consider as part of the mirasi share and to sell along with it. It does not appear from this motion whether the Collector considers the practice erroneous and wishes to object to it or not, but it is probable that such is not the case, or it would have been stated more distinctly.

Ordered that the lands be sold and Circar balance be made good in the first instance from proceeds of sale.

Ordered, also, that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Government Vakil, to be forwarded to the Head Assistant Collector in charge for his information.

W. D. INGLIS,
Civil Judge.

Submitted to Government with reference to order, dated 26th July 1859, No. 1006.

2. The Collector is in error in thinking that the *maniyams* in question fall under Regulation VI of 1831, which has reference solely to the *maniyams* attached to the village offices, the "Bara Baloti".

3. The "*grama maniyam*" now in question is not of this nature, but is that portion of the privileges assigned to the mirasidars or original founders of villages and their descendants in some parts of the Tondamandalam, which, as explained by Mr. Ellis in his treatise on the subject of mirasi, under the name of "*Canī maniyam*" or "*Caniyatchi maniyam*," formed as integral a part of the "Mirasi" where it existed, as do the "*Canī mereis*" or "*Cuppatams*".

4. Each mirasidar enjoys a portion of this *maniyam* where it exists in exact proportion to his share of the *mirasi* of the village lands and without any reference to office *mirasi*.

5. The Collector is also in error in thinking that under no sense can these *maniyams* fall under Regulation IV of 1831. The Court of Sadr Adalat have ruled that all inams which do not come under Regulation VII of 1817, or Regulation VI of 1831, must, come under Regulation IV of 1831, and it is, therefore, evident that the "*Grama*" or "*Canī maniyams*" are liable to the operation of this last enactment, and to no other.

6. The Board regret the delay that has occurred in the submission of this report.

W. HUDLESTON,
Sub-Secretary.

Order—No. 83, Revenue, dated 17th January 1860.

These papers relate to a certain *grama maniyam* in the Chingleput district and raise a question too important to be decided on a single case. It belongs to a class of cases upon which it is desirable that Government should suspend action until they have been investigated by the Inam Commissioner.

2 The Governor in Council resolves therefore to transmit the papers recorded above to the Inam Commissioner, and to request that he will take the subject into consideration when his operations extend to the district of Chingleput.

T. FYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

XVIII

G.O. No. 1987, Revenue, dated 15th October 1861.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Palamanair, the 29th April 1861, No. 31.

In the G.O. No. 83, dated 17th January 1860, the subject of *grama maniyams* in the Chingleput district was referred for my consideration. I beg now to submit the question for the decision of Government.

2. The nature of *grama maniyams* is so fully described in the report of Mr. Place, the replies of Mr. Ellis to the questions on mirasi, the Board's Proceedings

of the 5th January 1818, and other standard authorities on the records of Government, all of which coincide with the view already taken of these *maniyams* by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, dated 30th November 1859, now under

Ellis's replies, paragraph 4.

Board's Proceedings, 5th January 1818,
paragraphs 85 to 88, pages 525, 597.

and certain miras are peculiar privileges forming an integral part of the right of private property in land known as mirasi, which prevails in the country called by the natives Tondamandalam, and which comprises the district of Chingleput and two

Board's Proceedings, 5th January 1818,
paragraphs 274 and 297, pages 608 and 610.

as the official mirasi of the village headmen in the Arcot districts; but in the Chingleput jagir, now the Madras district, they continue to retain their original character, and have been allowed to be sold and alienated for a valuable consideration with the

Ellis's answer to query 5, page 530.

seem that these privileges are all that remain to the original landholders, the assessed lands having been allowed to pass into the possession of Payakarais. The *grama*

Ellis's answer to query 3, page 529.

maniyams, as well as the assessed lands, used occasionally to be attached, when the mirasidars refused to cultivate them or to enter into engagements for the revenues of Government. But this measure was considered to be authorized by the implied compact existing between landholders in general and the Government, and not by any special obligation resulting from the tenure of the *maniyams*. The village munsif and monigars are selected from the mirasidars, but they have no remuneration for the office, and the shares of *grama maniyams* held by them are not regarded as such, but as their private saleable property secured to them by the peculiar tenure of their assessed land.

3. These views are supported by a Memorandum recently submitted by the present Collector Mr. Cunliffe to Mr. Pelly, in which it is observed that the office of monigar in Chingleput proper is of comparatively recent creation; that it has no special remuneration attached to it; and that the *grama maniyams* and miras which are private property are not available for that purpose. Under these circumstances I am disposed to regard the *grama maniyams* as freeholds not coming under the settlement of this department which can confer on them no additional rights; but I propose to cause a register of them to be prepared for purposes of future reference.

4. I take this opportunity of submitting for record in the Government Office a copy of instructions which I have issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the Madras district, which contain all the principal points bearing on the inams of that district, but upon none of which the special orders of Government seem to be required.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Nellore, 31st July 1860, No. 185.

Read letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 20th July 1860, No. 509, and previous correspondence regarding the state of accounts, assessment and inam tenures.

The Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the settlement of that district.

2. The inams are generally of two kinds, tarabadi and sanad. The former refers to inams assigned for village purposes at the original formation of the village, and comprises the *grama maniyam* or inams of the village community, the inams enjoyed by the village Revenue and Police, and private servants, and the village pagoda. The sanad inams are those alienated by the ruling authorities either to individuals or to charitable and religious institutions. It appears to the Commissioner that this distinction, which has been recognized by the usage of the district, can be conveniently kept up, and he directs that all the tarabadi inams, inclusive of those of the

village pagodas, be entered in the village service register, which is to be separately prepared for the Revenue and Police servants and others as heretofore, and that all the sanad inams be brought on the personal registers.

3. The exact tenure of the grama maniyams and the mode of their treatment will be hereafter determined. The Deputy Collector will for the present record them separately, giving simply the numbers, extent and assessment of the inam fields, and the names of their present holders, and the mode of their acquiring the inam.

4. There are no new or invalid inams in this district; those given by mutadars being generally resumed on the reversion of the estates to Government. The old inams are invariably entered in the earlier accounts. These accounts are first Bernard's Tarabadi prepared in 1763, the Daul accounts of Raudri 1801, the year preceding the permanent settlement and the accounts of the survey conducted at different times for different parts of the district, generally within a period of 50 years. These accounts are to be adopted for the extent and assessment of the nam lands, whilst the other two descriptions of accounts will fix the age of the inam. The survey accounts, however, are not available for the mutas and shrotriyams, which are in the hands of their proprietors, and which have not been surveyed. For these villages the extent shown by the Raudri Daul accounts should be adopted, and the assessment should be fixed with reference to the average outturn of the village lands. For the mutas, or permanently settled estates, the inam entered in the Raudri accounts are to be taken for those reserved from the settlement and which fall under the present inquiry. The shrotriyam villages inclusive of the alienations made by the shrotriyam-dars will be generally settled each as a single case, the particulars of shares and jodi, and quit-rent, payable by each sharer being however recorded in the register for the convenience of the inamdars.

5. The palayagar, kavali, nattavar, and other inams for general revenue and Police duties appear to have been commuted at or before the period of the permanent settlement, the russums attached to the offices having been resumed, whilst the inams were continued as personal hereditary grants. They will be treated accordingly.

6. The peculiarity of this district is that the inamdars have generally no right to the land which belongs to the village mirasidars. The inam, it appears, simply conveys to the holders the right to the revenue or assessment of the land previously possessed by Government. Inconvenient as this system must be to both parties, there seems no probability of any alteration in it, and the enfranchisement of the inams will be a public benefit conferring on their holders the right of disposing outright of their unprofitable tenures to the actual proprietors of the land. But it is a question requiring consideration whether in the case of entire villages held for a limited number of lives it is desirable to perpetuate the conflicting tenures by enfranchisement. These cases, however, will be disposed of on their merits, and it is desirable that the wishes of the villagers should be consulted in each case.

7. Any other points requiring instructions from the Commissioner will be previously reported by the Deputy Collector.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 1987, Revenue, dated 15th October 1861.

The Government reserve their decision on the grama maniyams of Chingleput, and approve of their being simply recorded by the Commission.

2. The Commissioner's instructions to his Deputy do not appear to call for remark except that the opinion expressed regarding the grama maniyams in the first part of paragraph 3 should be omitted, and that inams held for a limited number of lives should not be meddled with under the circumstances stated in paragraph 6, whether those inams consist of pieces of land or entire villages.

3. The attention of the Inam Commissioner is drawn to the erroneous spelling of the word Chingleput.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 3rd June 1864.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Acting Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Coimbatore, the 18th April 1864, No. 28.

In their order of the 15th October 1861, No. 1897, Government were pleased to direct that "inams in the Madras district held for a limited number of lives should not be meddled with, whether those inams consist of pieces of land or entire villages."

2. The grounds assigned for this order are the prevalence of mirasi right in the Madras district, and the apprehension of a complication of interests resulting from the enfranchisement and perpetuation, to their present holders, of mirasi villages held for limited terms.

3. Mr. Taylor, however, does not seem to have formed a decided opinion on the subject, as in his proceedings on the Madras district, paragraph 6 of which is alluded to by Government, he simply stated that it was a question requiring consideration, and that the cases would be disposed of on their merits, the wishes of the villagers being consulted in each case.

4. His remarks on some cases of life grants inadvertently brought on the register by the Deputy Collector, indicate that he intended to reconsider them with other similar grants, not then before him.

5. Deputy Collector B. Gopalaya, who was recently employed in the Madras district, reports that upon the application of the Jagirdar of Tinnanore, a village granted for three lives, for entailing his village after enfranchisement under section XV of the inam rules, the Government refused the prayer for the entail of the village, but raised no objection to its enfranchisement. He further adds that mirasi exists in all the shrotriyams of the district, and is not in the least affected by the Inam Settlement which in mirasi districts involves only the question whether a party is entitled to the melwaram which would under ordinary circumstances be payable to Government.

6. At a later date in passing their orders on the settlement of the district of Coimbatore, Government ruled* in respect of a somewhat similar objection taken to enfranchising villages held for a limited number of lives in that district, that there was no reason to treat them differently from similar grants elsewhere or to consult the wishes of the ryots. This was also the opinion † of the Board of Revenue.

7. On a full and careful consideration of the subject, I do not think sufficient grounds exist in the peculiarity of the mirasi tenure of Madras to warrant our withholding the benefit of the inam rules from those who are anxious to secure it on the terms prescribed.

8. It is superfluous to add that in all such settlements every care is taken that the interests of Government do not suffer. A fair addition is made to the present value of the village on account of prospective improvement from the cultivation of waste lands, and the rates of quit-rent are so arranged by the rules in proportion to the number of lives the grants have to run, that there is no ultimate sacrifice of the interests of Government.

9. I therefore beg to recommend that this distinction in the Madras district may be removed, and the life grants therein situated declared entitled to the benefit of enfranchisement under the inam rules in like manner with those in the remainder of the Presidency.

Order—No. 945, Revenue, dated 3rd June 1864.

Miscellaneous.

In this letter the Acting Inam Commissioner requests Government to reconsider their order, dated 15th October 1861, No. 1987, in which they directed that inams in the Madras district for a limited number of lives should not be meddled with, whether those inams consist of pieces of land or entire villages. The reason of this prohibition was that the conflicting tenures of the mirasi right might be perpetuated by enfranchisement; but Mr. Blair states that mirasi is not in the least affected by the Inam Settlement, which in mirasi districts involves only the question whether a party is entitled to the *melwaram* which would under ordinary circumstances be payable to Government.

2. The Government concur with Mr. Blair in the view taken by him of the inams referred to, and they authorize him to settle them according to the rules and instructions laid down for the guidance of the Commissioner. The enfranchisement now ordered will only extend to such rights as the inamdars hold in the place of Government.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

G.—NORTH ARCOT (pages 224–237).

XX

G.O. No. 656, Revenue, dated 20th March 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to J. D. SIM., Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chittoor, the 6th December 1860, No. 476.

In submitting for the general approval of Government a copy * of the instructions, which I have issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors

* No 1.
employed in the inam investigation of North Arcot, I have the honour to request special consideration to a few of the points therein noticed, which appear to require their final orders.

2. The most important is the treatment of inam tenures in the Kangundi palaiyam. The cession of this palaiyam was, as the Government are aware, obtained from the Sultan of Mysore in 1792 in consideration of the poligar's attachment to the Company's interests. It was assessed by Colonel Reade at three-fifths of its previous rental, under a settlement which can only be regarded as provisional. Inams were excluded from the assets upon which the calculation of the rent was fixed.

3. On the introduction of the zamindari system into the Madras territories, it was proposed to bring this and other palaiyams under a permanent settlement. Some time after, on Kangundi falling under the management of Government for arrears of peshkash, occasion was taken of this circumstance to institute an inquiry into the assets of the estate; and in his report, dated 31st March 1818, Mr. Grame, the Collector, made proposals for fixing its tribute in permanency; and while recommending the adoption of a lower proportion of the assets than three-fifths for the future peshkash, he proposed to bring to account a large extent of the inams which had been resumed by the poligar together with some others which he considered it unnecessary to continue. But Government finally declared that no change should be made "in the nature of the tenure or the amount of the peshkash," observing, "that when the peshkash was first fixed, the poligar was given to under-

Board's Proceedings, 22nd June 1804.

Letter from Government to Board of Revenue, dated 7th September 1821.

stand "that it would not afterwards be raised." They, however, thought it proper to order a survey of the inams. This was done, and the Board of Revenue, in reporting upon it, referred to the large resumptions made by the poligar, and recommended that the remaining inams should be registered, "and that no alteration should be

Letter from Board of Revenue to Government, dated 5th January 1824, paragraph 8. "allowed except with the consent of Government, which should have the power of disposing of any that happen to

"lapse." Government concurred in this recommendation, and directed that the poligar should be apprized "that no alteration of them (inams) are to take place without the previous sanction of

From Government to Board, 19th March 1824. "Government, and that it may after investigation be deemed proper to restore some of those which he has resumed."

4. In 1830, the tenure of the *palaiyam* again came under discussion in connexion with a claim advanced by the poligar for a reduction of his peshkash on account of sayer revenue assumed by Government. The Board of Revenue reviewed the subject at some length in their Proceedings of the 2nd September 1830, and adverted to the fact (paragraph 6) that excepting the order of Government already noticed, there was nothing to show even that the amount of tribute was ever understood to have been fixed in perpetuity; and in consideration of the much larger addition to the poligar's revenue which accrued from his resumption of inam lands, his claims were dis-

Government, 21st October 1830. allowed; but it was proposed to issue a deed of permanent cowle to secure the possession of the palaiyam on the terms on which it was then held. This proposition, however, was not carried out.

5. The question of permanent settlement was revived on the occurrence of a vacancy in the palaiyam in 1847. Government considered * that a registration of the inams should precede the issue

* Minutes of Consultation, dated 22nd November 1849. of a permanent cowle. A complete register was accordingly prepared by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Carmichael, after a personal enquiry and the Collector, Mr. Bourdillon in reporting † on it, strongly

† Collector to Board of Revenue, 18th August 1854. advocated a policy of non-interference with the inams. The Government were "inclined to agree with him that there existed no necessity for their interfering

Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th December 1854, paragraph 5. "between the zamindar and his inamdars, at least under present circumstances, and that he may be left as

"hitherto at liberty to make his own arrangements until any evident need should appear for the intervention of Government. They would not, however, absolutely

"surrender their rights over the inam lands and villages, nor forego their power to call these rights into operation on

† Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated 7th November 1857, paragraph 3. "occasion arising." Ultimately it was resolved ‡ to issue the Sanad Istimirar in

the usual form. Paragraph 2 of the cowle excludes from the permanent settlement all rent free tenures, as well as lands and fees hitherto appropriated for the support of the Police establishments; and paragraph 3, couched in unusual terms, was added, which expressly reserves to Government the right of reversion in the inams. The poligar has declined to receive the permanent cowle to this day, and on my issuing instructions, through the Collector, to prepare the preliminary accounts for the inam settlement in his estate, he has addressed

§ No. 2.

to that officer a protest, a translation § of which is herewith submitted.

6. From the above brief sketch of what has passed on the subject of this palaiyam it will be seen that no final settlement has yet been concluded. The right to inams seems to be the only point at issue, and the opinions recorded by the Government on this subject are not conclusive. While disclaiming all idea of present interference, they nevertheless allowed the introduction into the permanent cowle of a

general and sweeping reservation of the inams, which it is no matter of surprise, proved unacceptable to the poligar. I beg to submit the whole subject for the reconsideration of the Government in order that the rights of the poligar, of the inamdars, and of the Government, may be now definitely settled in reference to the original terms of the poligar's tenure.

7. The following is Colonel Read's account of the peshkash fixed on this palaiyam. Paragraph 245.—“Tribute, peshkash, or paggudi, is the tribute which

Report, dated 4th April 1800.

“poligars and zamindars, who are vassals or dependent chiefs pay to their superior or sovereign for their districts or principalities. From its being impossible without expelling such vassals to ascertain their income accurately, tributes are very unequal portions of it, and are commonly as much as the sovereign thinks they can be prevailed upon to pay. The proportion which tributes are of their revenue, being nowhere prescribed, and usage being the best guide, in default of prescription, I determined it by a comparison of the collections made by Tippu's amildars, from the palaiyams and jagirs, I had to settle in 1791, by taking nearly the average proportion of their former tributes to these collections. The average proportion being 64 per cent, and those districts having suffered much from depredations, I reduced it to 60 per cent or three-fifths, and having established that as a precedent, I afterwards determined the amount of the Kangundi tribute upon the same rule. That district was supposed to yield equal to Tippu's rental, as it had been made soon after the troubles. That rental amounting to chuckrums 13,350, the tribute was settled at 8,010 chuckrums equal to pagodas 6,781, fanam 6, cash 70, which has been regularly paid.” This rental was exclusive of inams.

8. Another paragraph of Colonel Reade's report to which the poligar refers in support of his claim runs as follows:—

Paragraph 259.—“The palaiyam, which is Kangundi, being a district whose poligar holds the same property in it which the Company holds in the lands and labour of the country at large, he must be considered as in the Company's place between Government and the inhabitants, in consequence of which, the portions of all the branches of revenue which would otherwise immediately go into the treasury pass, part of them through him to Government, and part into other channels.”

9. The poligar also produces a mahratta sanad, apparently given by Colonel

* No. 3.

Reade at the time of fixing the peshkash, a translation * of which is submitted.

The sanad is imperfect in its provisions; it simply fixes the peshkash, but there is nothing to show that the amount was, as alleged by the poligar, the same that was paid under Tippu; and it requires the poligar to respect the rights of the ryots, and continue inams according to custom.

10. There can be no doubt as to the antiquity of this palaiyam, and of the poligar having been allowed to exercise general control over all the branches of the revenue of his estate, inclusive of inams; but this authority was conceded to him under a settlement which must be regarded as provisional, pending the introduction of law and order, save as to the amount of peshkash, which was alone understood to have been fixed in permanency. This authority of the poligar, it must be remembered, was subject to the immediate control and interference of Government as the paramount power, a state of things which could not have been intended to be continued after the establishment of regular Courts of Justice.

11. Beyond this I do not see that the report and sanad of Colonel Reade convey any special right in inam tenures. By their exclusion from the assets, the right of reversion clearly belongs to the Government. Some consideration is due on account of the heavy peshkash, which was fixed at three-fifths of the assets while it was two-fifths on the Chittur poligar's whose conduct, with one exception, was not so commendable; and though this portion may have been since reduced to about one-half by the subsequent resumptions of inams; it is still higher than in the other

palaiyams. But, however fair and desirable some concession may be, I submit that it will not be properly shown by surrendering inams, comprising in extent and value about one-half of the estate, to the arbitrary will of the poligar, who has a direct interest in their resumption.

12. By their exclusion from the assets, the inams may be considered to have derived a title independent of the will of the poligar; and though no claims have hitherto been advanced on account of the resumptions made by him, the Government have, on every occasion on which the subject came before them, distinctly acknowledged the right of the inams to their protection, and prohibited the poligar's interference without their sanction. If this protection is now to be withdrawn under the present rules, and inams are to be left to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts, it will be fairly expected that their various undefined tenures should, in the first place, be settled, and placed by enfranchisement beyond the reach of oppression and vexatious interference.

13. The poligar can only claim to occupy the same position as the other landed proprietors of the country. The policy universally followed by Government in the settlement of the zamindari estates, however extensive or ancient, was to reserve the inams. The reservation was probably simply intended to secure the rights of Government; but in effect it ensured to these complicated tenures the direct protection of Government, and a just and liberal treatment, and these ought not, to my opinion, to be now denied to the inamdars of Kangundi after having been so long assured to them.

14. I regard the cases of the Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, and Karvetinagaram zamindars, referred to by the poligar, as altogether exceptional, owing to their peshkash being simply an equivalent for the military services formerly rendered by them without any reference to their assets. No reservation of the inams was in consequence made in the permanent cove granted to those zamindars, and the Court of Sudder Adalat declared that the paramount right over them vested in the zamindar, and not in the Government. A case more parrallel to that of Kangundi is to be found in the palaiyams of Chittur, whose tenures are described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my instructions; and in Punganur, the claim of which poligar to the control of the

* 30th October 1860.

inams in his estate has been recently negatived * by Government. If a different course be adopted towards Kangundi, it will be difficult to reject similar claims now advanced by others, and especially by the poligar of Gudipati, one of the Chittur poligars, whose conduct likewise has been constantly faithful and commendable.

15. I have argued this matter at some length, in order that Government may have before them all that can be said on behalf both of the inamdars and of the poligar, in view to a final and satisfactory settlement of the question. Should the Government concur with me in pronouncing the claim of the poligar to be inadmissible as a matter of right, it will not be difficult to make a settlement fair to both parties and at the same time liberal on the part of Government.

16. According to the registration made by Mr. Carmichael, the following are the different descriptions of inams in Kangundi:—

1. For construction of tank	Dasabandam		4,734	} 25,496
2. Religious purposes	Devadayam		5,766	
	Bhattavritti		8,134	} 14,996
3. Personal	Do.	Shrotriyam	6,862	
4. For the maintenance of the zamindar's relatives.	Mukhasa		14,694	} 15,494
	Rajabandu		800	
5. For the maintenance of armed retainers.	Oomligah		11,094	} 31,888
6. For support of persons to perform general service.	Kattubadi		5,300	

17. In regard to the first and second classes, the operations of the Commission will be confined to recording and defining their tenures, which will be valid so long as the conditions attached to them are fulfilled. The personal inams will be enfranchised under the rules, and Government will be entitled to any additional quit-rent

which may be leviable in consequence. Owing to the generally hereditary character of these grants, this quit-rent will be small, probably not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

18. The right of reversion in the other classes of inams, though strictly belonging to the Government, I propose to concede to the poligar. The services and benefits of these grants, which exceed in value the charitable and religious grants, and the holders of which are the poligar's relations, dependants and servants, have hitherto been virtually his, and it is to resumptions and reversions in these grants that he has hitherto looked for an augmentation of his resources. It is worthy the consideration of Government, however, whether the ends of justice will not be better attained by extending the benefits of enfranchisement and a certainty of tenure to these grants also, wherever desired by the holders, excluding from our settlement those grants only the holders of which are in the immediate service of the poligar. Long enjoyment and exclusion from the assets entitle the holders to this consideration; and the proceeds of enfranchisement estimated at Rs. 9,000, viz., at one-half of the value of the service tenures, and one-eighth of these enjoyed by the relations, being made payable to the poligar, will bring an immediate addition to his resources, which will place them more on an equality with the more favoured palaiyams of Chittur.

	RS.
Present resources as per Collector's letter, dated 15th November 1847, paragraph 6	48,000
Add proceeds of enfranchisement as above from the fourth, fifth and sixth classes of inams	9,000
	57,000
Present peshkash	23,733

19. The Commissioner of Police, it will be observed, in his report on the Police arrangements necessary for North Arcot, dated 7th July 1858, paragraph 61, does not anticipate any assets from the enfranchisement of the service tenures in Kangundi, though not on the same grounds as I have advanced. The omrigas and kattubadis are indeed military and personal servants of the poligars rather than Police officers, and though they have been treated in the latter light in other palaiyams where their inams were excluded from the assets, other considerations connected with the heaviness of the pashkash of this poligar precludes the adoption of the same course towards him.

20. Subsequent grants given out of the poligar's own resources, and not directly or indirectly in substitution of older grants resumed, will not be interfered with. All inams which originated subsequent to Captain Graham's survey of fasli 1205, when the first registration of the inams was made, will be regarded as subsequent, and resumptions and alterations of tenure already made by the poligar upon which no complaint is pending will not be disturbed.

21. The next question requiring the notice of Government is the treatment of the Kattubadi inams in this district. The subject of these inams in the Government taluks having been already brought before Government, it was decided * that they should be continued for life as personal grants, free from the tenure of service. They will be now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half in addition to present jodi under paragraph XV of the inam rules; and similar tenures in the jari palaiyams, not yet reported to Government, will be enfranchised at the same rate under paragraph XX of the rules.

22. The question now requiring the orders of Government is the commutation of the fluctuating jodi now charged on these inams in the reverted Chittur palaiyams and other parts of the district. The jodi being leviable on the actual cultivation, varies with it. It was fixed in 1806 in commutation of a still more fluctuating jodi at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the assessment on the grama kattubadis or those attached to the villages, and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd on the palaiyam or stalam kattubadis, employed on general duties. The jodi being calculated on the exorbitant rates of survey assessment, which then

prevailed, is in many cases as high as the full assessment at the present reduced rates, and has greatly retarded the cultivation of these inams. The fairest and simplest way of commuting it will be to take the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd on the reduced rates of assessment. The result will be no loss to Government, as the reduced jodi leviable on the whole area of the inams will be fully equal to the former jodi on the actual cultivation.

23. In the jari palaiyams of Chittur, however, the jodi calculated on the old rates of assessment having entered into Kattubadis in jari palaiyams of Chittur, the assets on which the peshkash was paragraph 19 of the instructions. fixed, no alteration of it can now be made.

In the case of the grama kattubadis who are charged with one half of the assessment at the old rates, the surplus being small, any additional quit-rent may lead to the abandonment of the inams, and the loss of the poligar's jodi. I propose to have these on their present footing, and their services may still be of some use to the villagers. But the stalam kattubadis, who are charged with the lower rates of jodi, and whose services will be altogether dispensed with under the new police arrangements, will be made to contribute to the Police funds, by their enfranchisement, though to a very small amount; the additional half quit-rent being taken on the difference of the value of these inams at the reduced rates of assessment and the existing jodi.

24. Mr. Robinson, in paragraph 53 of his report already quoted, calculates upon large assets from the enfranchisement of the kattubadis in the Government taluks, as well as the jari palaiyams. But, as explained in paragraph 20 of my instructions, his calculations, based on the old exorbitant rates of assessment, cannot be realized.

25. Some of the Chittur palaiyams, Gudipati amongst the number, have advanced objections similar to Kangundi to the settlement of the inams in their palaiyams. Under the principles of their settlement, as explained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my instructions, their claims will appear totally inadmissible. It will be for the Government to decide whether permanent cowles should now be issued for these palaiyams as originally contemplated, placing their tenure on a definite basis. They have not applied for them; but the Government will of course be informed, should they hereafter do so.

26. The claims of the Punganur poligar to the control and reversion of the inams in his estate having been negatived by Government, it only remains for me to decide, in communication with the Inspector-General of Police and the district authorities, what portion of the grama-kattubadis in this estate can be enfranchised without prejudice to the village, revenue and police duties.

27. The two kavali palaiyams, referred to in paragraph 10 of the instructions, will be disposed of under the rules sanctioned * by Government for the settlement of the Nellore kavali palaiyams.

28. Arni is an ancient hereditary jagir confirmed to the family by the treaty of 1762 entered into by the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore, and seems to be held hereditarily in the family as a kind of entailed property. It is charged with a small peshkash, as a pledge of submission to the Government, but having no reference to its assets. The sanads given to the jagirdars on their succession to the estate make no reservation of inams, and the Revenue authorities have never interfered with them, I therefore propose to leave this estate alone.

29. It will only remain for me to address Government on the best mode of arranging for the collection of the quit-rent which may be secured by the enfranchisement of the inams in the several private estates. This will be most conveniently done on the completion of the settlement.

Kattubadi inams, paragraphs 18 and 19 of the instructions.

* Board of Revenue, 8th April 1858. Government, 15th May 1858.

* 25th October 1860.

Kavali palaiyams, paragraph 10 of the instructions.

Arni jagir, paragraph 11 of the instructions.

Board to Government, 31st January 1825.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palmanair, the 3rd September 1860, No. 237.

READ Memorandum by Deputy Collector T. Dharmaroyen Mudaliyar, dated 13th August 1860, and letter from Deputy Collector A. Ramachandra Rao, dated 29th August 1860.

1. The Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the inam investigation of the North Arcot district.

2. This district forms the northern portion of the Arcot Subah ceded by the Nawab of the Carnatic to the British Government in the year 1801. It also comprises the palaiyams of Chittur ceded at the same period, the exclusive western palaiyams of Kalahasti and Karvetnagar transferred to British control by treaty with the Nawab in 1792, the small taluk of Venkatagiri, the palaiyam of Kangundi, ceded by Tippu Sultan of Mysore at the conclusion of the war in 1792; and the palaiyam of Punganur obtained from the same territories in 1800, and recently transferred to this Collectorate from Cuddapah. The district originally consisted of the taluks north of the Palar, but in fasli 1218 some taluks south of that river, including the jagir of Arni, were added to it from the southern division of Arcot.

3. The private estates will be first noticed. The zamindaris of Kalahasti and Karvetnagar were, like the zamindari of Venkatagiri, in the Nellore district, permanently settled in 1803 on the principle of the commutation of the military service tenure attached to them. The peshkash was not fixed upon the assets of the estates, but was a proportion of the cost of the zamindar's military establishment, inclusive of amarams and kattubadis, diminished by the amount of revenue derived from salt, sayar, and abkari, which were reserved by Government. The inams were not excluded by the terms of the settlement, and the Government have therefore no right of reversion in them. But all lands and russums (or fees) appropriated to the support of the Police establishments were reserved by paragraph 5 of the permanent cowle. There are however, no palayapats or other general police service tenures coming under the above head, in either zamindari. The inams and other emoluments which continued to be attached to the village police officers in both the estates, were declared to fall under Regulation VI of 1831, but it seems unnecessary to take any record of them at present.

Collector, 23rd October 1854.
Board, 20th November 1854.
Government, 5th December 1854.

4. The Chittur palaiyams were ten in number, each comprising several villages. One of these, Gudipati, always remained in the hands of its proprietor. The others, owing to arrears of revenue, and the rebellious conduct of some of the palaiyagars, were resumed under Government management in 1804. Four of them (Mogara, Pullur, Pakal, and Yedurugunta) were ultimately incorporated with the Government villages. The remaining five, Bangarupalaiyam, Naraganti, Pulicherla, Kallur, and Tumba, as well as

Stratton, 15th November 1802.
Board, 16th November 1815.
Board, 29th April 1819.
Government, 30th October 1819.
Board, 3rd May 1827.
Government, 4th September 1827.
Board, 13th July 1829.
Board, 14th June 1830.
Government, 30th July 1830.
Proclamation of November 1804.

Gudipati already referred to, were confirmed to the palaiyagar on a permanent peshkash of two-fifths of their assets. The grant of a permanent cowle was contemplated, but does not appear to have been carried out. The Government declared the palaiyams to be inalienable otherwise than with its consent; probably with a view to secure itself against all liability on account of the large debts in which the palaiyagars were involved. But as the estates were permanently settled, they will not fall under the inquiry of the Commission.

5. Of the inams in these palaiyams, those held by the rajabandus, or relatives, and several descriptions of inams held by different individuals for personal services to the palaiyagars, were included in the assets, the former being valued at three-fourths and the latter at two-thirds of their survey assessment. The rest of the inams, including a large number of kattubadis, were reserved to Government by the terms of the settlement, and will be now settled under the inam rules.

6. The Kangundi palaiyam was, on its cession to the British Government, assessed by Colonel Reade with a peshkash equal to three-fifths of its rental. The question of the reassessment and permanent settlement of the estate, formed the subject of a lengthened correspondence since that date; it was however finally determined that no change should be made in the peshkash, and the palaiyam has been recently confirmed to the proprietors under a permanent cowle.

7. The lands of this palaiyam, inclusive of the inams, were surveyed and assessed by Captain Graham in fasli 1205; but his assessment was condemned as exorbitant. Subsequently, when the estate was under attachment for arrears, between fasli 1226 and 1233, the inam lands were measured by the then Collector, Mr. Cooke; but a full and complete register of all inams as they now stand, and as compared with former accounts, with their origin and tenure, was recently prepared by the Assistant Collector Mr. Carmichael upon a local inquiry, which answers every purpose.

8. According to this registration, the inams are generally of the following classes: devadayam, brahmdayam, and dasabandam, which need no explanation; mukhasa and rajabandu inams enjoyed by the relations of the palaiyagar; amaram, held by his armed retainers; and kattubadi inams which are of a similar class, comprising also the personal servants of the palaiyagar. The question whether Government has a right to additional revenue from the enfranchisement of these inams, and to what extent, remains to be decided by the Government. Paragraph 3 of the permanent cowle, like all other similar instruments, excludes from the permanent settlement all lakhiraj or rent-free lands, all alienated lands paying a small quit-rent, and all lands and russums (or fees) heretofore appropriated to the support of Police establishments. But as there are no accounts of the assets upon which the peshkash was originally fixed, it is difficult to determine which of the classes of inams come under the above reservation, and it seems also questionable whether the Government seriously intended to act upon the above stipulation in the cowle, though no ground appears to exist why any particular exemption should be made in the case of this palaiyagar.

9. The palaiyams of Punganur was managed under amani from 1802 to 1815, one-fifth of the proceeds being allowed to the palaiyagar for maintenance. Its lands were surveyed and classified. In 1815 it was proposed to settle the estate permanently, and it was confirmed to the palaiyagar on a permanent peshkash, fixed at two-thirds of its assets, subject to the sanction of the Court of Directors; which however not having been accorded, it was continued on leases renewed from time to time on the same terms. Sanction, however, has now been given for the permanent settlement of the palaiyam on the peshkash originally calculated in 1815; and by the terms of the proposed cowle, paragraph 3 of which is prepared in the usual form of sanad istimrar, all inams are exempted from the settlement. The inams consist of devadayam and brahmdayam lands of the usual kind, and villages and lands held by armed retainers under the name of amaram and kattubadi respectively. The kattubadis comprise the personal servants, village peons, as well as the military retainers of the palaiyagar. All these descriptions of lands being excluded from the settlement, fall under the cognizance of the Commission, and will be disposed of under the rules. The amaram and kattubadi

Collector, 22nd November 1813.
Board, 28th July 1814.
Collector, 17th December 1814.
Board, 27th September 1815.
Government, 9th November 1819.
Government, 30th May 1860.

will be enfranchised under rule XX, but it has to be decided to what extent the grama kattubadis or those of the village peons should be retained on their present footing for village, revenue and police duties. There is another description of villages in this palaiyam called Navakar pesh held by the relations and civil officers of the palaiyagar, which being included in his assets must be regarded as assignments from the palaiyagar's own property.

10. Besides the above, there were also three Kavelli palaiyams; Mamandur, Kristnapuram and Karakambadi, held for kavelli duties at the Tripati Pagoda, and on the several roads leading to it. The palaiyagars were bound to make good all losses by theft. Mamandur was resumed in 1848, the other two palaiyams continue to be held on the service tenure, and will be treated on the same principles that may be sanctioned by Government regarding the Kavelli palaiyams of the Nellore district.

11. Arni is an ancient jagir, confirmed by the British Government, and held on hereditary tenure. Further instructions will be issued regarding the tenure of inams in this estate.

12. The Government taluks may be considered under three heads, first, the taluks south of the Palar; secondly, those to the north of that river; and thirdly, the jagir of Avalkonda and the Kavelli palaiyam of Mamandur which reverted to Government in 1848.

13. The taluks comprised in the first tract, were assessed by Mr. Garrow in 1802, when they formed a part of the southern division of Arcot; but upon a very imperfect survey, which did not extend to inam lands. Subsequently in fasli 1231, a regular survey and classification of these taluks inclusive of inam lands was made by Mr. Nesbitt. But owing to the exorbitant character of the assessment it was not brought into practical operation till fasli 1264, when the survey measurements were adopted in the accounts as regards the Government lands. They will now be adopted for the inam lands, the ordinary local extent being at the same time shown on the registers; as the result will generally be a deficiency, and as the survey itself is old, though not quite 50 years, there will not be occasion to apply the rules relating to excess.

14. The taluks north of the Palar, inclusive of the palaiyams of Chittur, were surveyed and assessed in fasli 1815, and the Avalkonda and the Mamandur villages in fasli 1260. The survey measurements are now in use both as regards inam and Government lands in these villages.

15. The survey assessment of fasli 1215 in the northern taluks received a general reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in fasli 1232. The assessment throughout the district has been further reduced recently to a much larger extent and upon a more comprehensive principle. As these reductions were based upon the existing classification of the land, they can be more easily applied to the corresponding classes of inam lands, the assessment of which will be adopted at the reduced rates in the present settlement. The wet lands in the southern taluks bear a consolidated assessment; those in the northern taluks are distinguished as single and double crop lands, the former bearing an additional assessment when cultivated with a second crop. This distinction in the northern taluks will be observed in the inam registration. The fieldwar particulars are given in the survey accounts above referred to. There are besides, the following accounts relating to inams:—

(1) In fasli 1219, a complete statement of all inams was prepared in Mahratta under the orders of the then Collector Mr. Græme, which gives the origin and tenure, the particulars of original and present holders and the extent, assessment, and jodi; and being 50 years old, entry in it establishes the validity of an inam under the present rules. An English statement of entire inam villages, prepared from the above, was submitted to the Board of Revenue on the 13th June 1815.

(2) The kham dowe accounts of the fasli 1221 prepared in anticipation of the decennial rents, gives individual particulars of inams.

(3) From fasli 1220 to 1237, statements specifying the persons in actual enjoyment of inams were furnished from the taluks, but they are imperfect.

(4) In fasli 1218, statements were prepared showing the original and survey extent of inams in a comparative form, which it is presumed relates only to the northern taluks.

(5) Consequent on the circular orders of 1845 requiring report on lapses, annual statements of inams were obtained from the karnams, showing the persons in enjoyment, and their relationship to former holders; but they do not appear to have undergone any scrutiny.

(6) There is also the more recent account of inams below and above two cawnis, prepared in fasli 1263.

(7) For the Avalkonda and Mamandur villages, an inam register was prepared during the survey, but the validity of these titles remains to be investigated by the Commission.

(8) A complete statement of the inams and emoluments of the village servants was prepared in fasli 1239 under the orders of the Board of Revenue which may be useful in the preparation of the village service registers.

16. There are few recent inams in the district. The inams generally are distinguished as tarapadi or sanad. The former comprise inams assigned for various services in the villages, Revenue, Police and private, and will be entered in the village service registers, and confirmed on their present tenures. The sanad inams consist of those given for religious or charitable objects, or for personal benefit. They comprise also entire villages; the various descriptions of these inams need not be specified, but care should be taken to distinguish the life tenures from those of a more permanent character, and inams given for the performance of services which are still obligatory, from those given in reward for past services which ceased with the occasion; and in every case, the ordinary name by which the inam is known and the nature of the tenure, should be given on the register.

17. The aghaharams are described as favourably assessed villages, held by a community of Brahmans in swastiem or shares which are saleable, but the right is understood to be limited so far as that the swastiem cannot be sold out of the aghaharam without being first offered to the community. These may be regarded as already freeholds in their nature, though not of a perfect kind. The several Deputy Collectors will be careful to record in each case the actual conditions of the grant, and make their recommendations accordingly.

Board, 16th November 1815, paragraph 29. Another class of lands hitherto included in inam accounts are the ulawada holdings which occur in the villages of the Mamandurpalaiyam and Chandragiri taluks generally. They are lands held on permanent cowle at rates of assessment which, however disproportionate to their present condition, are suited to the state in which they were originally obtained. They are not strictly inams although they are equally permanent in their character and under the order quoted in the margin they cannot be admitted on the register.

18. The next class of inams are kattubadis. They chiefly occur in the Chittur palaiyams. They are of two classes: the palaiyam kattubadis, enjoyed by persons who are employed on general duties; and the grama kattubadis, or those attached to particular villages, the holders of which are also liable to be called for other duties. They were formerly subject to fluctuating quit-rents, but in 1806 the quit-rent on the palaiyam kattubadis was fixed at one-third of the assessment and the obligation of occasional police service continued, and on the grama kattubadis at half of the assessment, subject to the police duties of their own village. There are also kattubadis in the Cholingavaram, Tiruvalam, and Palmaneru taluks, and the reserved palai-

yam of Mamandur, either held free of tax, or subject to a fixed jodi on service tenures;

Board, 8th April 1858.
Government, 15th May 1858.

some inam lands conferred in lieu of pensions on the Military officers of the Nawab and enjoyed by their descendants in the taluks of Polur, Vellore and Chandragiri also appear under this head. On a report upon all these descriptions of kattubadi inams in the Sirkar taluks, the Government have decided that they should be continued to the present holders as personal life grants, freed from the tenure of service. They will be now enfranchised under paragraph 15 of the inam rules, on a quit-rent of one-half of their value in addition to the jodi already charged on them.

19. The kattubadis in the several jari palaiyams which have not yet been reported upon, being subject to service, will likewise be enfranchised under paragraph 20 of the rules, on a quit-rent of one-half, irrespective of the present jodi payable to the palaiyagars, the additional quit-rent in both cases being available for police purposes.

20. The Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 53 of his report on North Arcot, dated 7th July 1859, calculates upon an additional quit-rent of Rs. 20,000 from the enfranchisement of these kattubadi tenures, but it is to be remarked that he assumed the old exorbitant rates of assessment, the next value of the inams after deducting jodi, in the Government taluks, is, at the new rates, and according to the Collector's report, only about Rs. 8,000, half quit-rent upon which is Rs. 4,000, in lieu of the Rs. 20,000 estimated by Mr. Robinson. His calculation of Police assets from the kattubadis in the palaiyams will be subject to similar modification.

21. These general instructions are given for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors. Other peculiarities of tenure may come to notice as the inquiry proceeds; the Commissioner desires that such new tenures may be invariably reported for his information, and his instructions awaited on all points not expressly provided for in the rules.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 656, Revenue, dated 20th March 1861.

1. With this letter the Inam Commissioner submits for approval the instructions which he proposes to issue to his Deputies, for their guidance in the treatment of inams in North Arcot. There are two main points on which he asks for orders, and which he discusses in his letter. These are whether the inams in Kangundi palaiyam are to be left to the zamindar or not, and how the kattubadi inams are to be treated.

2. Mr. Taylor gives a sketch of the history of the Kangundi palaiyam. The cession of it to the British by Tipu Sultan in 1792, was obtained as a protection to the poligar; who, having been ousted by Tippu, joined the English army on its advance into Mysore in that year, and did useful service to the extent of his means. It was first attached to the Salem Collectorate, and the peshkash was fixed by Colonel Reade at the very high proportion of the three-fifths of the rental. The inams were excluded from the assets.

3. Having been a frontier palaiyam a very large part of the land was held by Military retainers (Oomligah). At Captain Graham's Survey in 1795 the aggregate value of the revenue alienated in inam was found to be not less than 32,000 pagodas out of a total revenue of 45,484 pagodas.

4. In 1821, the palaiyam being under attachment, a survey of the inams was ordered; and the result was that their entire value was found to be reduced by 6,131 pagodas. A further diminution is mentioned in the succeeding paragraph of the Board's letter; but this seems to have resulted from a lower valuation of the land, Captain Graham's having been too high.

From Board to Government, 5th January 1824, paragraph 6.

5. In 1853, a second register of the inams was made with much care; and it was then found that in the intervening period of 32 years, there had been changes in the extent and amount, some inams having been resumed and others granted; but on the whole, the extent and value were rather in excess of what they were in 1821.

6. Hitherto the poligar has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the inams, without Government interference; and he claims a continuance of this privilege, and has refused for a number of years to receive a permanent sanad for the palaiyam, because it contains a provision reserving the reversionary right in the inams to the Government. Mr. Taylor argues that his claim ought not to be conceded; but he proposes by way of compromise (paragraphs 16 to 18) to apply the Commission rules to the dasabandam, religious and personal inams, being to a total value of Rs. 25,496 yearly; but give up to the poligar the mukhasa and rajabandu, the oomligah, and the kattubadi, as to total value of Rs. 31,888. He proposes, however, that even these should be enfranchised under the rules, when desired by the holder, the quit-rent so accruing to be payable to the poligar.

7. The absence of interference on the part of Government with the inams of this palaiyam, for nearly 70 years, has been no doubt, from consideration of the very heavy amount of the peshkash. Twice the subject has come before Government, and though, on both occasions, the right was asserted, it has never been exercised.

In 1824, the Government directed indeed that the zamindar should be prohibited from making any change in the inams without the sanction of Government; but this order was never enforced and it does not appear to have been even communicated to the poligar. In 1854, the subject was again before Government, and on that occasion the Government expressed themselves as inclined to give up the right to interfere. On the whole, however, they resolved to reserve the right, but they gave permission to the poligar to make changes as previously, the permanence of those changes to be dependent on the pleasure of Government.

To Board of Revenue, 19th March 1824.
From Collector to Board of Revenue, 18th August 1854, paragraph 10.
12th December 1854, No. 1629, paragraph 5.

9. In now dealing with poligar's claim to exemption from Government interference with the inams, it is necessary to determine in the first place whether he can establish such a claim as a right, and the decision must certainly be in the negative. Colonel Reade expressly says that the inams were excluded from the assets; and this being so, the poligar has no right in the inams beyond the jodi chargeable on them. He endeavours to prove from other parts of Colonel Reade's report that the intention was to leave him absolute lord of the palaiyam, subject only to the payment of the peshkash, but the passages quoted do not at all bear out such an assumption.

He argues also that Regulation 25 of 1802 which reserved the inams of permanently-settled estates to Government cannot apply to his palaiyam, which was settled ten years before; but this objection is beside the question, as Colonel Reade specially reserved the inams.

10. Thus the poligar wholly fails to establish his claim to exemption as a right. It remains to consider what ground there is for indulgence towards him, and the Government think there are some such grounds. It has been noticed above that the cause of the absence of Government interference hitherto with the very large inams of this palaiyam is the heaviness of the peshkash. This seems evident in particular from the order of Government of 1821, and especially the Minute recorded by the Governor on that occasion. In point of fact the poligar does appear to have added to his income during the early part of his tenure under the British Government, by resuming inams; but these almost wholly of the class of Military service, because under the new state of things he was not obliged to keep up an armed force, but was required by Colonel Reade's cowl (paragraph 9) to discharge them. Since the survey in 1821 he has made no such additions to his income; he has resumed some inams, but he has granted others to a larger amount.

Letter to Board, 7th September 1821, Governor's Minute, 31st August.

11. Further, a second consideration is that for seventy years the poligar has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the inams; and after this long immunity the enforcement of the strict right would now be justly complained of as harsh.

12. On the whole the Government accept the compromise proposed by Mr. Taylor, and they direct him accordingly to carry into effect the arrangements proposed in paragraphs 15 to 18 of his letter. It is proper, however, that recent inams, *i.e.*, those given by the present poligar, should be excepted and left to his disposal; for he might fairly argue that he gave them because he had the power of resuming at pleasure, that that it is not fair now to make them permanent against his will.

13. In paragraphs 21 to 24, the Commissioner treats of the kattubadi inams in the Government taluks and in the jari palaiyams of the district. These inams pay a jodi varying with the cultivation; one class of the inams paying one-half, and the other one-third of the old taram rates. Such an uncertain charge cannot be dealt with under the inam rules; and Mr. Taylor proposes to substitute for the present high jodi levied on the cultivation only, a jodi on the entire holding equal to one-half or one-third, as the case may be, of the present revised and reduced rates. This is a liberal proposal, and the Government approve and sanction it.

14. In the jari palaiyams this arrangement cannot be made, because the poligars have a claim to the customary jodi. Mr. Taylor proposes therefore (paragraph 23) to leave untouched the grama kattubadi inams, which pay jodi of half assessment, and to enfranchise the stala kattubadi inams by taking as the basis of enfranchisement the difference between the present jodi and the present reduced taram assessment. This also is a liberal proposal, and it is approved.

15. The Government are of opinion, however, that this mode of treatment should include also the grama kattubadis. In their case, indeed, there may be but little inam value to deal with; but the enfranchisement is valuable as getting rid of a useless class of servants on the one hand, and as freeing the inamdar from constant demands of all kinds of service on the other. It will be an evil to retain any of such a class, as proposed by Mr. Taylor; and the Government desire that wherever, under the terms abovementioned, there is no inam value to deal with, the land shall be enfranchised without payment, and a title-deed be given to the holder exempting him from obligation of service.

16. The remaining paragraphs of the report contain nothing needing remark.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

XXI

G.O. No. 833, Revenue, dated 15th April 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Palmaner, the 4th April 1861, No. 17.

Referring to paragraph 12 of the Order of Government, dated 20th March 1861, No. 656, on the proposed settlement of the inams in the Kangundi palaiyam of North Arcot, I have the honour to solicit further instructions in regard to the limitation to be placed on the term *present poligar*; as I do not feel certain whether the restriction refers to grants made by the poligar now in possession, who succeeded to the palaiyam about ten years ago, or to grants made by the poligars after the British assumption of the country, as distinguished from those who were in authority under the former Governments. The wording of the last part of the paragraph leads to the belief that Government intended to show greater consideration to the claims of the poligar in this respect than was recommended by me. But from paragraph 20 of my letter it will be observed that I proposed not to interfere with inams granted by the poligar subsequent to Captain Graham's survey of fasli 1205, when the first registration of the inams was made, where the grants were not directly or indirectly in substitution of older grants resumed. It may be the opinion of the Government that as the present poligar has had the benefit of resumptions made subsequent to fasli 1205, he

cannot claim an interest in the inams newly given during the above period, excepting those that were given by himself during the last ten years. On the other hand, the poligar may urge that his ancestors resumed for the most part only Military service inams. These points have no doubt already received the consideration of Government, the object of the present letter is to obtain for my guidance more explicit instructions in regard to the proposals made by me in paragraph 20 of my former letter, which probably escaped notice from the circumstance of their being inadvertently made to follow, instead of precede, the remarks in paragraph 19.

Order—No. 833, Revenue, dated 15th April 1861.

The Inam Commissioner will act on the proposal contained in paragraph 20 of his letter of December 6th, 1860, *viz.*, inams granted by the Kangundi poligar subsequently to Captain Graham's survey, will not be interfered with, except where, directly or indirectly, in substitution of older inams resumed.

J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

H.—SOUTH ARCOT (pages 237–240).

XXII

G.O. No. 1011, Revenue, dated 8th May 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Palmaner, the 25th April 1861, No. 30.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government a draft of the instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the investigation of inam tenures in South Arcot, and solicit their orders especially on paragraphs 7 to 10, having reference to certain tenures peculiar to the Cuddalore taluk forming one of the old possessions of the Company on this coast.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palmaner, 25th April 1861, No. 213.

Read letters, dated 8th January and 9th March 1861, from Deputy Collector M. Sadasiva Pillai, reporting on the inam tenures of South Arcot.

This district forms the southern portion of the Arcot Subah, ceded by the Nawab of Arcot to the British Government in the year 1801. It also comprises the chiefship of Cuddalore, one of the oldest possessions of the Company in Southern India, and the taluks of Chidambaram and Mannargudi, which were transferred from Trichinopoly and annexed to this Collectorate in fasli 1214.

2. This district having for the most part remained under the direct management of Government, the accounts available for the verification of inam titles are numerous and more than usually perfect. The chief accounts for reference are the survey accounts of fasli 1215, which are more than 50 years old, the inam register prepared between 1216 and 1224, and the inam statement of 1826–27, prepared after the termination of the decennial lease. Annual accounts of inams are taken during the jamabandi settlement, which are of service only to prove the existence of the inam in each particular year. In the Cuddalore division there are three small muttas which were permanently settled in fasli 1217. The survey accounts of fasli 1215 contain a complete record of the inams existing previous to the formation of the muttas, and those alone will fall under the present inquiry. There is also the Kolliamilli jagir and a few other private estates, which reverted to Government about 1829, regarding the inams in which the Deputy Collector's report is silent.

3. Under a ryotwari settlement checked by a survey, no opportunities have existed for the creation of new inams, nor is there reason to believe that any considerable encroachments have been made upon Government land. The old survey assessment having been recently revised, and reduced in all the taluks of the district, except

Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Mannargudi, the reduced assessment will be adopted in those taluks for the inam settlement.

4. In Cuddalore a temporary reduction of 20 per cent has been made in the patta beriz of the ryots, pending a survey and classification of the lands. The same reduction will be allowed in the recorded assessment of the inam lands. The Deputy Collector, however, reports that this will not sufficiently reduce the higher rates in some of the villages which are now so high as Rs. 28 and Rs. 32 a cawni. The only remedy for this, it appears to the Commissioner, is to adopt a maximum wet assessment of Rs. 12 per cawni, the highest rate fixed by the new survey in other taluks of South Arcot, and to reduce all assessments which may still be above Rs. 12 a cawni after the 20 per cent reduction, to that standard.

5. The new assessment fixed by the survey being about to be introduced in Mannargudi and Chidambaram, the same will be adopted for the inam settlement in those taluks. The new survey areas will also be adopted for the inams, and any excess which may have been discovered will be treated according to the recent orders of the Secretary of State.

6. There are a few tenures in this district requiring special orders. The kattubadi inams having been declared * by Government to be life tenures will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half the assessment in addition to the jodi now borne by them. The few kavali inams which occur in the Cuddalore taluk will be subject to the same terms of enfranchisement unless it can be shown that the obligation to render service has been authoritatively removed. The urumaniyams, corresponding with the grama maniyams in Chingleput, have in South Arcot been resumed with the office mirasi of the village headman. A few maniyams of this class occur in the Cuddalore taluk, where they do not appear to retain their original character. They will be now treated as personal inams, which is the light in which they have been hitherto regarded in the district.

7. Another tenure peculiar to the Cuddalore taluk is that of the dufter inam gardens. A list of these tax free gardens situated in the farm of Fort St. David was submitted to Government in a letter from the Chief in Council, dated 22nd October 1775, in which he observed that these gardens could be sold, whilst inams could not; and he finally requested the instructions of Government as to "whether the maniyam-dars and possessors of gardens shall have confirmed to them the lands they now hold." No orders appear to have been passed by Government. In 1847, the

Board of Revenue, in reporting upon the conflicting claims advanced to one of these gardens, referred † to the above

view of their tenure; and the Supreme Government in finally referring the claims to the Civil Courts observed that the "garden lands being essentially a description of private property, come scarcely within the scope of Regulation IV of 1831 of the

8th August 1848.

† Proceedings of the Board, 12th August 1850. Government adopted ‡ the same view in disposing of the claims to another of these gardens; and in 1850 the Board of Revenue, on a reference from the Collector, restricted the above orders to those cases in which the lands "were of the description mentioned, and situated within the Farm of Fort Saint David."

8. So far these gardens appear to have been treated as already freehold in their nature; and if they are still held to be so, no settlement will remain to be made by this Commission, though a separate register of them might be prepared for purposes of future reference. But there are other gardens of a precisely similar nature in the Farm of Tiruvendrapuram of the Cuddalore taluk, and not included in the report of the Chief in Council, which have been also permitted to be sold or alienated by the holders. So likewise have the inams which were expressly declared to be inalienable

in the report of the Chief in Council. The right to sell, unless warranted by the terms of the grant, or the express declaration of Government, cannot be treated as a recognized feature of the tenure. Permanency was unknown to the grants made under the Muhammadan rulers of the country; but it is possible that in Cuddalore which was an early English settlement, English ideas of freehold regulated the rights of private property. On the other hand many of the gardens have no grants to support them, and many others were given by the subordinate officials of the Chief in Council, who had no right to alienate the land revenue in permanency.

9. The Commissioner is not aware of any peculiarities in these tenures which ought to place them in a different position from the asalminha gardens of Rajahmundry; unless the Government are of opinion, in reference to the views hitherto expressed in regard to them, that the gardens entered in the statement submitted by the Chief in Council should be respected as freeholds to which no additional rights can be conferred by this Commission. In this case, those of the similar gardens situated in the Farm of Tiruvendrapuram, which, though not included in the above report, were granted as freeholds by the early English Governors of the Presidency, ought to be treated with the same indulgence. In regard to the other gardens not so

* 3rd January 1860.

supported, the Commissioner is of opinion that the rules * sanctioned by Government for the asalminhas of Rajahmundry will properly apply to them, that is, gardens which have been cultivated and enjoyed rent free for fifty years will be treated as valid inams, and enfranchised on $\frac{1}{3}$ the quit-rent, and gardens, which, though enjoyed rent free, are considered liable to assessment when cultivated, as well as those which are less than fifty years old, will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half of their assessment. Those gardens for which no assessment is entered in the accounts are to be assessed at the same rates as are charged for adjoining Government lands of similar quality, but without reference to improvements made by the holders.

10. The Pudu Tottams in the same taluk, which originated subsequent to the Dufter gardens, but are entered in the Survey accounts now fifty years old, will be treated on the same principles; but no gardens within the village site are to be brought under the present settlement.

11. The Deputy Collectors will not act upon the instructions regarding the special tenures in this district, till they have received the sanction of the Government.

Order—No. 1011, Revenue, dated 8th May 1861.

The Governor in Council approves generally of the instructions issued by the Inam Commissioner for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors engaged in investigating the inam tenures of South Arcot, and passes the following orders on the special points referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 of the Commissioner's instructions.

2. As to the inam lands in the Cuddalore taluk, the 20 per cent remission alone can be allowed in anticipation of the Survey. These lands are of peculiar

value both from their situation and their alluvial soil, and they are very profitable notwithstanding their high assessment.

3. The few Urumaniyams referred to in paragraph 6 as occurring in the Cuddalore taluk, will, as the Commissioner proposes, be treated as personal inams, which is said to be the light in which they have been hitherto regarded in the district.

4. The Dufter inam gardens situated in the Farm of Fort Saint David, and the other gardens of a precisely similar nature in the Farm of Tiruvendrapuram of the Cuddalore taluk, which, though not included in the report of the Chief of Council of October 1775, were granted as freeholds by the early English Governors of the Presidency, will be regarded as freeholds already, and freehold title-deeds may accordingly be granted for them. The other gardens not supported in the same manner will be treated as valid inams, or enfranchised, or assessed, on the terms mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Commissioner's instructions.

5. The Pudu Tottams in the Cuddalore taluk, referred to in paragraph 10, will be treated on the like principles, as proposed by Mr. Taylor.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

I.—SALEM (pages 240–247).

XXIII

G.O. No. 2041, Revenue, dated 25th October 1861.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Palmanair, the 7th July 1861, No. 48.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government a draft of the instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors who are to be employed in the Inam Settlement of the Salem district; and to request their special consideration of paragraphs 8 and 18 of the draft having reference to certain palaiyam and trishwakam agraaharam tenures in that district.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palmanair, 26th July 1861, No. 356.

The Collectorate of Salem consists of three divisions, Salem Proper, situated below the ghats, the Baramahal and the Balaghat, above the ghats. The two former were ceded to the British Government by Tippu Sultan of Mysore, under the treaty of 1792; and the Balaghat was acquired, on the extinction of Tippu's sovereignty, in 1799.

2. The Salem and Baramahal taluks were surveyed by Colonel Reade and his assistants between faslis 1205 and 1209. In fasli 1212 the permanent settlement was formed. It failed in by far the greater part of the district, which has reverted to the ryotwar mode of settlement; leaving about one-fourth under the muttadari system. In the muttas, as well as in the Government estates, the reversionary right in inam tenures is reserved to Government by the terms of the permanent settlement; though the jodi charged on inams situated in the muttas, being included in their assets, is payable to the muttadars.

3. The Balaghat taluks were surveyed by Mr. Cockburn in fasli 1212, and have always remained under the direct management of Government.

4. Besides the muttas newly created in fasli 1212, there are in this district three ancient estates or palayams (Bagalur, Ankusagiri and Sulagiri) the tenure of which remains to be defined. All these three palaiyams, which are situated in the Balaghat, have claims to great antiquity. The palayagars were temporarily expelled by Tippu, but were

re-instated in the possession of the estates on the British assumption of the country; and Captain Graham in 1799, issued to them sanads fixing the amount of peshkash payable to Government. The principle upon which this peshkash was determined cannot be clearly ascertained from the records; it is supposed to have been based on the tribute paid under Tippu; which, as in the case of the similar palayam of Kangundi since transferred to North Arcot, must have been three-fifths of the assets. This settlement, however, does not seem to have been regarded as final; for shortly after in 1802, the then Collector, Mr. Cockburn, had the lands of the palayams surveyed and submitted proposals for their re-settlement.

5. In 1815 Government contemplated the permanent settlement of these palayams, together with others similarly circumstanced in Madura and Coimbatore, under the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1802. In pursuance of these orders, the palayams were attached on the occurrence of arrears in faslis 1225–1226 and were kept for some years under Government management, when the lands were re-surveyed, and a full report, with numerous statements, was submitted by the Collector in 1822. The Board of Revenue, however, referring to the length of time during which the palayams had been allowed to be enjoyed on the original peshkash, and to orders then recently passed by Government not to disturb the similar settlement of the Kangundi palaiyam made by Colonel Reade, recommended the immediate restoration of the estates to the palayagars. This was approved by the Government; and the palayagars have continued ever since to pay the same peshkash that was fixed by Captain Graham.

6. Recently in 1850, the tenure of these estates came again under discussion, in consequence of orders issued by the Court of Sudder Adalat for the sale of the Bagalur palayapat, in satisfaction of private debts incurred by the palayagar. The Board of Revenue and Government were of opinion that the public assessment on the palaiyam not having been fixed in perpetuity, afforded a good argument against its sale by the Courts, but were unwilling to interfere with the regular course of law, and were content to insert a clause in the advertisement, notifying to intending purchasers that the Government reserved to themselves the option of continuing the estates "on its existing peshkash or even on its existing tenure." The sale was finally avoided by a private settlement made by the palayagar with his creditors.

7. More recently still, Government had to determine the succession to the Ankusagiri palayapat which they settled on principles of general justice, the absence of a permanent covele vesting them with a discretionary authority in the matter.

8. It appears to the Commissioner to be undesirable that these palayams should remain any longer in what may be termed, a state of doubt and unsettlement. He believes that the peshkash fixed 60 years ago, and suffered to continue unaltered ever since, and which is not lower than that borne by similar estates in North Arcot, cannot now be fairly disturbed; and it appears to him that the orders passed by Government in 1822, which seem to have escaped attention during the discussion in 1850, virtually settled the question. If this view meets with the approval of Government, it will conduce to the interests of all parties concerned to declare the fact by the issue of permanent deeds of Sanad Istimirar, placing these palaiyams, as has been recently done in the case of the Kangundi and Punganur palaiyams, in the same position as other ancient estates permanently settled.

9. These estates are not devisable amongst heirs, the eldest son succeeding to the whole with the obligation of maintaining the other members of the family. This peculiarity of tenure, supported by long usage, will of course be maintained even after their permanent settlement.

10. As regards inams situated in the palaiyams, the sanad of Captain Graham enjoined the palayagars to continue them according to custom, but authorized the resumption of such of them as were invalid. The settlement, however, which was then made, being simply temporary and imperfect in its provisions, cannot be binding

in all respects. All inams existing at the date of the issue of the sanad in 1799, being excluded from the assets upon which the peshkash was fixed, will be properly reserved to Government as in all other similar estates. No objections have been raised by the palayagars to the Government acting upon this principle and resuming lapsed inams in a few recent instances.

11. Besides the ordinary classes of religious and personal grants, there were a number of inams held by the relations, servants and military peons of the palayagars known as Omligas. These inams are supposed to be held during the pleasure of the palayagars; but Captain Graham's sanad provides that the palayagars shall impose a suitable jodi, but not resume them. All the inams in these palayams, having been attached on the occasion of the estates being taken under Government management in faslis 1225-1226, were afterwards restored to the inamdars under the orders of the Board of Revenue. It does not clearly appear whether the inams of the Omliga classes were restored at the same time, or were allowed to be incorporated with the ayan lands. Should any inams of this class still exist, not being grants made subsequent to 1799, the Commissioner is of opinion that they will be fairly enfranchised on the same principles as were sanctioned for the similar tenures in the palayam of Kangundi, the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement being made over to the palayagars.

12. The district having been surveyed throughout at a very early period, accounts of a sufficiently old date are available for the verification of inam titles—

I. The earliest of these is the inamati account of fasli 1211, the year preceding the permanent settlement, which gives the boundaries, extent, assessment and jodi of inam lands according to the survey, and which is the standard of reference in all disputed questions regarding inams between the Government and the muttadars.

II. Subsequently, inam kaifiats or statements were prepared in fasli 1219, and another in fasli 1224, which show the nature and origin of inams and the titles by which they are supported.

III. In fasli 1230, the attention of the Collector having been drawn to unauthorized changes in inams made by the muttadars, inam jamabandi statements were prepared in that, and the next three years to check the usurptions of the muttadars, which exhibit all changes of incumbency.

IV. A statement of the inams and emoluments of the village servants was prepared in fasli 1209, under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

V. In fasli 1248, a register of inams in a tabular form was prepared, which affords most complete information on the subject. All subsequent annual accounts prepared during the Jamabandi Settlements, being based upon no scrutiny of titles, are simply useful to prove the existence of the inam in each particular year.

VI. For entire inam villages, a tabular statement prepared in fasli 1209 gives much useful information regarding the area and assets as taken from the survey accounts, and as respects those portions of them which lapsed to Government from various causes, shrotriyam kaifiats taken in fasli 1224 and a shrotriyam register prepared in fasli 1231, describe fully the past history of each village, the titles by which it is supported, and the changes of tenure which it had undergone.

VII. For the inams in the palayams, the chief standards of reference are the accounts of the survey in fasli 1212, and of the survey in fasli 1228. In restoring the inams on the latter occasion, a scrutiny was made into the tenures of the entire inam villages, the results of which are shown in statements prepared on that occasion.

13. The survey assessment on the Government lands has been recently reduced as follows :—

I. In the taluks below the ghats a reduction of As. 3 in the rupee was made on dry lands now assessed at Rs. 3 and above, and of As. 2 in the rupee on lands assessed at Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3; and in

the Baramahal of one anna in the rupee on all lands assessed at Rs. 1½ and above, and in both cases a maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced.

II. As regards wet lands in both the above divisions, excepting those watered by the Cauvery channels, a reduction of As. 2 in the rupee was made on lands assessed at and above Rs. 9; and of one anna in the rupee on rates between Rs. 5 and Rs. 9, and a maximum of Rs. 14 per acre was adopted to which all rates above it were reduced.

III. To the lands in the Balaghat taluks no material relief was needed.

14. Reduction to the above extent and on the same principles will be now made in the survey tarams in assessing inams in the Government, as well as muttadari, villages of the respective divisions. The distinction of single and double crop wet lands does not obtain in this district, and two crops are allowed to be raised on wet inams without any tirva to Government.

15. The new survey now in progress has not advanced sufficiently to admit of its results being adopted in their entirety in the inam settlement. Before actual operations are commenced, should the Survey Department be in a position to furnish statements showing at any rate the new numbers and extent, if not the assessment, of inam fields for whole taluks, the same will be followed in the registration of inams, and any excess found over the old survey area will be disposed of in accordance with the recent orders of the Secretary of State for India.

16. The Commissioner next proceeds to notice the various descriptions of inam tenures met with in the district. Of entire villages there are the following kinds :—

	In Amaal estates.	In Muttas.	In Palayams.	Total.
Share villages	74	34	..	108
Sarva inam villages	62	27	23	112
Jodi villages	26	6	55	87
Jagirs	16	..	..	16
Hill villages	3	..	..	3
Total	181	67	78	326

17. During the inam investigation made by Colonel Reade and his Assistant, these entire villages were found to be of the following three descriptions :—

(1) Agraharams or shrotriyams, or rent free and jodi villages which were supported by sanads.

(2) Agraharams of the above description which were resumed by Tippu but were afterwards restored by him in portions under the name of ardhamaniyaams. The portions thus restored were marked off into separate villages, and, when the division made of the lands was considered to be in favour of the agraharamdars, a jodi was charged on them.

(3) Agraharams resumed by Tippu in 1784, but nevertheless allowed to be enjoyed at a light assessment by his subordinates. The first and second classes of villages were continued by Colonel Reade as they were found. In regard to the third, it was proposed to restore the villages to the agraharamdars on a jodi equal to one-third of their value; or to allow them a share, generally one-third or trishwakam, of

the collections of the villages which were to be taken under Government management.

From Collector to the Board of Revenue, 18th January 1838 and 20th October 1840.

From Government, 27th April 1841.

The latter alternative was generally accepted as the jodi fixed was high, being calculated on the assessment of the waste as well as cultivated lands; and even of the villages restored on a fixed jodi, seven had recently to be commuted into the trishwakam tenure, as the agrapharamdars were unable to hold them on the heavy jodi originally fixed in Colonel Macleod's division.

18. Such is the origin of the share villages. They are mostly trishwakam; in some villages the shares allowed to the agrapharamdars are one-fourth, one-fifth, one-sixth and two-fifths and in one instance

Bellary Proceedings, paragraph 16.

From Inam Commissioner to Government, 28th January 1861.

a fixed sum of Rs. 19 is paid. They resemble in their tenure the hissa shrotri-yams of the Ceded districts, and for the reasons already given in regard to them, the Commissioner considers it will be conducive to the public interests to restore the agrapharams to their proprietors on a commuted jodi, to be fixed with reference to the past collections of Government and the prospects of future improvement; and where the agrapharamdars are unable to undertake the management of the estates, their interest in them will be commuted into an equivalent extent of inam land, and the villages entirely assumed by Government. The measure commends itself specially to favourable notice in the present instance as the lands are in the possession of the agrapharamdars, who hold them in shares called swastiyams; and there can be no doubt that private estates of this nature thrive best when the interference of Government is altogether removed and the public demand is fixed. At present, the annual deduction of the agrapharamdars' rights from the beriz of the lands cultivated in each share, and the collection of the agrapharamdars' share of the cost of repairs performed to the works of irrigation, lead to needless complication which it is desirable to avoid.

19. The tenures are further to be enfranchised under the rules. Agrapharams are supposed to be alienable property, but they have not been so practically treated in this district, and their original titles are too defective to entitle them to be regarded as already freeholds in their nature.

20. In the share villages as well as in the sarva and jodi agrapharams, there are several shares which have either fallen into Government owing to failure of heirs, or are lapses which remain to be investigated. These will be best made over to the agrapharamdars, their full value being added to the quit-rent.

21. The commutation of the share villages, situated in private estates, can only be made with the consent of the proprietors, to whom the measure will be as advantageous as to the Government. Where consent is not given to the commutation, the trishwakam tenures will nevertheless be brought under the rules of enfranchisement.

22. The sarva inam and jodi villages are held as personal grants, or for the support of religious institutions, and require no special orders. The service jagirs, given for a limited number of generations, will be allowed to be enfranchised, on $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ quit-rent according as one or more lives yet remain.

23. Of the three hill villages, one Narkanur, recently came under notice on the occurrence of a lapse, and was continued by Government on one-half assessment, which was imposed on account of the defective title of the present holder rather than in consideration of any defect in the title of the village itself. Little is known of the other two villages situated in the Attur taluk held by China Kalroyen and Peria Kalroyen, who also hold similar villages in the district of South Arcot. These villages were never surveyed owing to their unhealthy climate, and they are not included in the jamabandi returns, nor is any information to be gathered regarding them in the records. Their titles will have to be investigated by the Deputy Collector, and if there is nothing but unrecognized possession to support them, they will be properly chargeable with the higher rate of quit-rent.

24. Accompanying is a complete statement of land revenue alienated in minor inams of various classes. The Commissioner will briefly notice such of them as call for remark.

25. Of the pagoda lands those belonging to the larger institutions were resumed

Devadayam.

in the early part of the British administration and money allowances substituted in their stead, and it does not appear that they have been recently re-commuted into land. The inams now in existence belong to the smaller pagodas and will be confirmed for their support.

26. Under these heads are entered, besides the usual personal grants, numerous

Bhattavarti Khairati.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Bhattavritti (charity) inam to Brahmins.	70,892	7	10
2. Khairati (charity)	7,545	1	1
3. Vedavarti (inam to read Hindu Scriptures).	1,105	2	3
4. Puranam (inam to read Sacred Histories)	2	13	6
5. Sicklegar (inam to the man employed to sharpen instruments)	6	2	8
6. Vedar (huntsman)	105	4	10
7. Halalkor (sweeper of privies)	11	6	10
8. Kotakodigi (inam for the protection of the fence around the village)	1,875	0	10
9. Riktkodigi (inam granted to the heirs of the people killed in war)	953	7	3
10. Kanchini (dancing girl)	3	2	6
11. Stala Gondas (headmen)	462	3	0
12. Pille do.	47	14	1
13. Garadi inam for skill in Legerdemain	2	3	7
14. Valluva (Astrologer)	6	8	9
15. Kuttandi (dancer)	53	3	14
16. Kavrayen (poet)	47	6	5
17. Kondovotti (Field Watcher)	9	5	4
18. Pambatti (snake charmer)	76	13	1
19. Batraj (village bard)	29	6	1
20. Yerudukkati (bullock dancer)	15	4	7
21. D-mbar (jujler)	1	5	0
22. Pa-asava (a native bugler)	4	1	4
23. Kumbhar (pot maker)	11	3	7
24. Hakim (doctor)	241	2	8
25. Jetti (gladiator)	104	5	3
* Total	83,612	7	3

* N.B.—There is a small difference in the total as compared with the statement.

minor inams of small extent known by different names which were given either for services which ceased with the occasion, or for the support of certain castes of people rendering nominal service. They will be all treated as personal grants and enfranchised on the same rates of quit-rent as are applicable to that class. The stala gonda inams will be similarly treated, except where they are held for the office of village headmen.

27. These inams (zamindari) belong to the District Revenue and Judicial Officers under the

former Governments known as despandi, desmuk, etc. Their offices were abolished and the emoluments resumed by the Mysore Government. In consideration

of their claims, life pensions and inams

on hereditary tenure were conferred on these officers for their support in the early part of the British administration. The inams will be now treated as personal grants.

28. The dasabandam inams are confined to the Baramahal and Balaghat taluks.

Dasabandam Rs. 19,216.

From Collector to Board, 31st December 1834.

They are mostly of the description called khandam dasabandams. They were generally given to the extent of a fourth of the wet land under the tank when new works had to be constructed; and a fifth, sixth or eighth, when old sources of irrigation had simply to be repaired and maintained, though the relative proportions have since altered owing to changes in the ayakat. In a very few cases, one-fourth of the revenue under the tanks is deducted from the beriz and paid as dasabandam, and, in a few more, such deductions from the beriz are annually allowed to the dasabandamdars, over and above the khandam inam, as may be necessary to make up one-fourth of the revenue under the tanks. The inams will be continued on their present tenure. The deductions from the beriz will remain undisturbed.

29. The inams of the monigars and karnams were resumed throughout the district in faslis 1211 and 1213, and

deductions from the beriz were substituted at 24 per cent for the karnam, and

4 per cent for the monigar in the Baramahal and Balaghat, and at varying rates in the taluks below the ghats. The small extent of inam which will appear under these heads belongs to inam villages. In the muttas no State remuneration is provided for the monigar; none having been allowed in the permanent settlement. The inams of natagar (shroff), tandalkars or village revenue peons,

	Inams.	Deductions from Beriz.
	RS.	RS.
Potail	1,272	92,657
Karnam	31	
Shroff	5,275	
Tandalkar		
Nirkatti		
Toti		
Kavali	118	

totis, nirkatti and kavalgars, continue to be enjoyed, though excepting those of the nirkattis they are small in extent. They will be recorded for the present, in accordance with the instructions already given on the subject, until Mr. Pelly is able to decide on what footing the village establishments in this district are to be placed.

30. The inams of the village private servants marginally * noted, included under

Miscellaneous inams. * According to Fasil 1250.			
	RS.		RS.
Panchangam ..	3,925	Barber ..	610
Blacksmith ..	2,219	Chakili ..	24
Carpenter ..	1,256	Runner of boundaries	46
Open r of sluice ..	217	Potter ..	65
Washerman ..	404	Sweeper ..	147

the head of miscellaneous inams, will be recorded in separate village service registers and continued on their present tenure, unless the Deputy Collector should find that the services of any class of them can be dispensed with, without objections on the part of the village community, in which case such inams will be enfranchised and brought on the general registers.

31. The above head also includes inams enjoyed by choultries and other semi-charitable and religious institutions, which will be continued on their present tenure and entered on the general registers.

	RS.
Choultries ..	280
Water pandal ..	520
Kazi ..	2,566

Topes.

32. The rent free topes in this district are all held for public or charitable purposes, and will be confirmed accordingly.

33. There is a class of favourably assessed lands held on the cowles of Collector

Mr. Cockburn. They will have in a great measure disappeared with the reductions made in the assessment, and even those

which remain will not come under the inam settlement, as the cowles in question were given simply for the purpose of encouraging cultivation.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 2041, Revenue, dated 25th October 1861.

The Government approve the Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, submitted with the above letter, containing instructions proposed to be issued by him, for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors entrusted with the settlement of inams in the Salem district. There are but one or two points which it appears necessary to notice.

2. Referring to certain ancient palaiyams, or estates, in Salem, Mr. Taylor suggests in paragraph 8 the issue of permanent deeds to place the poligars in a position similar to that of other possessors of permanently settled estates. These palaiyams are in no respect inams; and as similar properties exist in other districts, the question of issuing permanent sanads and of the additional payments which should be required for thus extending the present imperfect rights must be considered on general grounds. The Board of Revenue will be requested to consult the Collectors of Salem, North Arcot and Madura, where these palaiyams chiefly occur, and to report to Government on the subject at an early date. The old inams prior to 1799 within the three Salem palaiyams having been reserved to Government will be dealt with by the Commission in the usual course. Such of the Omliga inams as still exists of older date than 1799 may be enfranchised as was done in Kangundi, the poligars receiving the proceeds of the enfranchisements. Recent grants of all kinds made and resumable by the poligars themselves cannot of course be interfered with.

3. The arrangements proposed in paragraphs 18 and 20 are approved; but in each case the Collector must be consulted, and the final decision rests with him and the Commissioner.

4. In paragraph 30, Mr. Taylor instructs his Deputy Collectors as to the disposal of the inams of certain village servants marginally noted by him. In this list the inams of sluice openers and sweepers are improperly included. These inams should for the present be recorded in the village service registers.

5. The other parts of Mr. Taylor's instructions need no remark.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

J.—TRICHINOPOLY (pages 247–250.)

XXIV

G.O. No. 457, Revenue, dated 12th March 1862.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vellore, the 14th December 1861, No. 71.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government a draft of instructions which I propose to issue for the settlement of inams in the Trichinopoly district. There are but few points which require the special orders of Government.

2. I am given to understand that no scale of assessment has yet been sanctioned by Government for this district; and when sanctioned, its distribution in detail on the fields will occupy some time, so that it appears to me unnecessary to postpone the settlement of inams on this account, especially as the personal grants to be enfranchised, which are entered under classes 1, 7, 8 and 9 of the statement accompanying the instructions, are inconsiderable in extent and value. One-half of these again consist of whole villages, which have not come under the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments. The other half, consisting of minor inams, may be valued in the aggregate at about Rs. 40,000, the quit-rent to be derived from which may be estimated at between five and six thousand rupees. These, it appears to me, can be easily valued by the Deputy Collector of the Commission, as has been done in other districts the inams of which have been settled by this Department, with reference to the assessment actually borne by adjoining Government lands of similar description. The area of the inams will be entered as ascertained by the present survey and any excess found in it will be now finally disposed of.

3. The settlement however, of the favourably assessed Government lands, referred to in paragraph 11 of the instructions, will be more conveniently postponed until the introduction of the Survey assessment, when it can be ascertained, which of the lands in question require to be treated as inams, in consequence of their usual assessment falling below the survey tarams.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Vellore, 14th December 1861, No. 477.

The district of Trichinopoly forms part of the territories which were acquired from the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1801. It consists of two divisions, the Nirarambham taluks, which are irrigated by the river Cauvery, and resemble in their circumstances the adjoining district of Tanjore, and the kadarambham or highland taluks, which were formerly under the rule of the palayagars.

2. Shortly after the assumption of the district, an investigation into the titles of inams was held by the Collector Mr. Wallace, who prepared detailed inam registers which were submitted to the Board of Revenue. In 1814, another register was prepared by Mr. Travers for entire villages which included several that had not been previously registered by Mr. Wallace. These, together with the annual dowle accounts, which go back to 1801, afford all the necessary information in regard to the titles of the inams in this district, all of which being more than fifty years old are valid under the present rules. The Deputy Collector, however, should be careful to ascertain whether there are any amongst

them which were expressly declared by Government to be limited to the life of the present holders, and which can be enfranchised only on the higher quit-rent equal to one-half of their annual value.

3. The area and assessment of the lands in this district are not in a satisfactory state. The dry taluks alone were measured in fasli 1216: in the Cauvery taluks the areas were entered by reputed estimate; and in both divisions of the district the assessment, which was not fixed upon a regular classification, varied annually with the crops. These difficulties, however, no longer exist as the survey which has been recently completed will afford materials for a correct and final registration of the extent and value of the inams, so soon as the detailed field accounts are prepared in the Settlement Department.

4. Compared with former accounts, the present survey has not brought to light any considerable excess in the area of land. The excess found in inams is not on the whole above 10 per cent. This result is to be attributed to the circumstance that the kadarambham taluks were once surveyed, when it is supposed excesses* found in inams were included with the ayan lands; and in the Cauvery taluks, the valuable nature of landed property was a check upon encroachment. The excess in the individual cases, whatever it may be, will be disposed of in accordance with the general rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, under which any excess above 10 per cent will be fully assessed, unless it can be proved to be within the recognized boundaries of the inams.

5. Annexed is a complete statement of the extent and value, according to old accounts, of the several descriptions of inam tenures found in the district. It will be observed that the personal inams, from the enfranchisement of which the additional quit-rent to Government is to be derived, are inconsiderable in extent and value.

Description of Inams.		Number of cases.	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hindu Devasthanams ..	Whole villages ..	61	46,658	77,261	3,444
	Minor inams ..	2,359	34,376	74,288	999
2. Masjid ..	Whole villages ..	12	10,124	14,435	..
	Minor inams ..	50	2,134	6,467	4
3. Christian Churches ..	Whole villages ..	..	..	..	..
	Minor inams ..	13	85	184	..
4. Matams or religious institutions ..	Whole villages ..	1	668	1,829	93
	Minor inams ..	..	..	..	..
5. Chutrams or charitable buildings ..	Whole villages ..	8	3,914	6,350	350
	Minor inams ..	222	3,378	7,454	246
6. Personal inams ..	Whole villages ..	46	35,907	43,314	3,948
	Minor inams ..	537	10,660	31,250	1,893
7. Grants of former Government for different services rendered ..	Whole villages ..	1	1,139	292	..
	Minor inams ..	14	296	425	90
8. Grants of the present Government ..	Whole villages ..	..	..	..	..
	Minor inams ..	3	208	2,158	..
9. Panguvalli, Prittivalli and Nattar inams ..	Whole villages ..	..	..	..	..
	Minor inams ..	45	10,890	8,561	2,185
10. Village private servants ..	Whole villages ..	2	112	444	..
	Minor inams ..	822	4,215	9,587	879
11. Village Government servants ..	Whole villages ..	5	878	1,734	891
	Minor inams ..	989	16,380	25,647	669
Total ..	Whole villages ..	136	99,400	1,45,659	8,726
	Minor inams ..	5,064	82,622	1,66,021	6,965
Grand total ..		5,190	182,022	3,11,680	15,691

6. Classes 1 to 5 in the above list will be continued on their present tenure: 6 to 8 which are all personal grants will be enfranchised under the rules.

7. The inams entered under class 9. are not attached to the village offices. The panguvalli and pattivalli inams, which occur in the Vettikutti taluk are held in shares or by individual pattadars, and it is supposed, were granted during the Government of the Nawab to the proprietors

of certain putail punja lands which paid a fixed assessment. The nattar inams are held by some of the leading men in the Valkondapuram taluk. In 1843, after a fruitless attempt to ascertain the real nature and tenure of these inams, regarding which no information is to be obtained from the records, the Board of Revenue directed that they should be reported for orders on the occurrence of lapses, and, in the meanwhile, their alienation should be prohibited and any portions of them long abandoned should be resumed. The general object of all these grants doubtless was to keep up the cultivation of land which, under the oppressive assessment of the former Government, required such encouragement; but as the obligation has long ceased to be enforced under a regular ryotwari settlement, the inams in question, like similar tenures elsewhere, will be now enfranchised on a quit-rent equal to one-fourth of their value in consideration of their long enjoyment.

8. The inams of the village private servants will be continued on their present tenure, excepting such as can be enfranchised with the consent of the village communities. Those of the Government village servants will be merely recorded, pending final instructions from Mr. Pelly regarding their settlement.

9. There are a few villages and gardens assigned out of the private property of the Carnatic Circar to certain mosques and choultries which are not included in the ordinary inam returns of the district. Under the Orders of Government, dated 13th September 1859, they will be confirmed, for the support of the respective institutions, to the managers who may be appointed by the Collector.

10. There are likewise some lands nominally belonging to the pagoda of Srirangam which are not attached to any village, or included in the ayacut of the district, and regarding which no information is to be obtained from the Collector's records. The Commissioner presumes they must have been assignments out of the private property of the former Rajas of the country, and there seems to be no doubt regarding their long enjoyment; but as most of them are now held by individuals quite unconnected with the pagoda, the Commissioner is of opinion that lands so divested from the original object of the grant and actually alienated from the purposes for which they are still held by repute, cannot be confirmed on a lower rate of quit-rent than one-half of their value.

11. A considerable extent of Government land in the taluks of Torayur, Arialur and Udayarpalayam is held by prescription by nattars and mahajans or Brahmin communities on the favourable rate of one-half or three-fourths of the old assessment. Owing to the reduction recently made on the tirva of the fully assessed lands and the comparatively light assessment which the present survey is likely to fix on them, the above distinctions will, in a great measure, disappear. Where the assessment still continues to be favourable, such lands will be treated and enfranchised as inams; the additional quit-rent to the Government being calculated on the difference between the new survey assessment of the land and the favourable assessment hitherto paid. These lands will be conveniently recorded on a separate register as they have not hitherto been entered in the inam returns of the district.

12. There are six private estates in Trichinopoly as noted in the margin.* No. 1 is a mutta of Salem transferred to Trichinopoly in fasli 1261. Nos. 2 and 3 are permanently settled palayams of Madura which were added to this district in fasli 1266. The other three are jagirs conferred † on the Trichinopoly palayagars when their territory was finally incorporated with the Government possessions in 1817 and they are held on the same terms as permanently settled estates a nominal peshkash being fixed upon them for that purpose. The inams existing in the several estates previous to the date of their

- * 1. Kattuputhur.
- 2. Marangapudi.
- 3. Kodavur.
- 4. Torriur.
- 5. Arialur.
- 6. Wudayarpalayam.

† Order of Government, dated 2nd January 1817.

settlement respectively will come under the present inquiry, and as the estates had all been surveyed before they were permanently settled, accounts are available for a correct registration of the inams.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 547, Revenue, dated 12th March 1862.

The Governor in Council approves of the draft of instructions submitted by the Commissioner and authorizes their being at once acted on, except as regards the lands referred to in paragraph 11. The settlement of these will be considered when Mr. Newill's report on the survey and assessment of the district is laid before Government.

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

K.—TANJORE (pages 250–259).

XXV

G.O. No. 2346, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1861.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vellore, the 18th November 1861, No. 62.

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, a draft of the instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors who are to be employed in the inam settlement of the Tanjore district, and to solicit their early orders with special reference to the modification of the general rules proposed in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft, as affecting the holders of sikka sanad inams in that district.

2. As regards the policy of the proposed distinction in favour of this class of inams, it is to be remembered that the present settlement consists simply in the voluntary enfranchisement and conversion of the *existing tenure* of inams into titles of a perfect and permanent character, upon terms derived from fair arithmetical calculations. This tenure, as defined by past orders of Government as regards the great mass of inams which are held either without grants or on sanads imperfect in their terms or derived from inferior authority, is described in section 5 of the rules. The various terms of enfranchisement given in the following sections are based upon this definition of the tenure; but it was always contemplated, as stated in paragraph

* Dated 30th July 1859.

† 27th July 1859.

13 of my Memorandum * upon a Minute
† by the Honourable Mr. Walter Elliot,
appended to the rules, that where perfect

titles of a permanent character exist, an exception should be made in their favour. Of this exceptional class are the inams held on the sikka sanads of the Tanjore Rajas, which are hereditary and permanent in their terms, and have been declared by the orders of Government to be not subject to the various restrictions imposed by the rules of 1848 upon adoption and succession in collateral and divided members of the family. While the distinction proposed is, therefore, only just and necessary, the compromise on these terms will commend itself to the Tanjore inamdars as a fair and reasonable settlement, and will induce them to come forward more readily to enfranchise their inams. I do not believe, however, that the cases, in which childless widows, holding sikka sanad inams, will be in a position to take advantage of the lowest rate of quit-rent, will be found to be numerous.

3. It is unnecessary to repeat the reasons I have given in the draft of instructions for rejecting the claims, likely to be advanced by some of the inamdars, to the effect that their inams are already freehold property. I was formerly under the

impression that some of the Tanjore sanads did confer this right; but my present inquiries show that none of the sanads contain provisions to that effect either express or implied.

4. I have conferred with the Collector and with the several revenue authorities of the district upon the subject of the treatment of the Tanjore inams, and I have reason to believe that the settlement, as proposed by me, will be received with satisfaction by the general body of Tanjore inamdars. A copy of the draft instructions will now be forwarded as usual to the Collector for any remarks he may wish to make.

5. There are no other parts of the instructions which call for observation from me.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Vellore, 18th November 1861, No. 435.

The Province of Tanjore came under the rule of the British Government in 1799 by treaty with the Raja. Besides
Fifth Report of the House of Commons, 1812. Tanjore proper the district comprises the old possessions of Devikota and Nagore, Negapatam * and Tranquebar recently purchased from the Danish Government in 1845.

2. The inam tenures in this district are, as regards title, of two general classes, viz., those which are held on sanads, and those not so supported. Out of 34,000 velis, the total estimated area of the inams, 23,000 are of the former description. The sanads are of three kinds: first, sikka sanads or original grants under the Royal Seal; second, Daftar Ruka, and third, Arzi Ruka sanads; the two last being simply endorsements of the Raja expressed in general terms, in the one case on reports made by the Daftar Kacheri, and in the other on petitions directly from the parties applying for the inam, to the effect that "it be done accordingly." The several descriptions of sanad inams and those also which are held without grants, having originated under the former Government and being fifty years old, are valid under the present rules; but the exact nature of the right conferred by the sanads has not been hitherto definitely determined by Government.

3. It has been contended on the part of the inamdars that the sanads, the usual terms of which are "from generation to generation so long as the Sun and Moon endure," are permanent in their character, that the State thereby gave up its right to the revenue of the lands absolutely and for ever, and the inamdars have therefore the power to sell and transfer them at their pleasure; or, in other words, that the inams are already freeholds which need no further enfranchisement and from which the Government can derive no rent at any time.

4. In 1809 a register of inams was commenced under Regulation XXXI of 1809 and was kept open till 1824; and in this register nearly all the Tanjore inams were recorded. It was intended that on the completion of the registry, a report should be submitted defining the tenures of the different classes of inams and distinguishing those which were resumable; but this was not done, and inams held without grants whether obtained by purchase or held on other and more questionable titles have been allowed to be enjoyed without interference.

5. On the promulgation of the rules of 1848, a large body of the Tanjore inamdars presented a memorial to Government, setting forth in strong terms the nature

of the rights claimed by them as above described. In the order of Government on this petition, the petitioners were referred, as regards inams held without grant, to the rules of 1848, which greatly modified the previous orders of 1845; but no opinion was given as regards the tenure of sarvamaniyams and sanad inams.

6. In paragraph 5 of the above rules of 1848 it is laid down, as regards inams held on sanads of a date anterior to the British assumption of the district, that where they have not escheated and at the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 had not been alienated from the family of the original grantee they are to be continued to the next lineal male heirs of the last holder "whether of kin to the incumbent at the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 or not." Subsequently, in reference to certain cases of inam lapses reported in Tanjore and on a special representation made by the Collector it was explained by Government that inams so situated are not to be subject to interference or resumption, that succession to them is to be regulated by the same laws that govern the inheritance of malguzari lands, and that they can only revert to Government as other landed property by escheat on an utter failure of heirs entitled legally to inherit. From this it might possibly be inferred that the inams in question were considered to be saleable or alienable property. The Commissioner, however, believes that in enunciating these views, as regards sanad inams in general, the intention of the Government was that the tenure in each case should be defined by the terms of the sanads; but that it could not have been intended to treat inams held on hereditary grants as saleable property, any more than to treat those held for life as hereditary grants. It would, therefore, still remain to decide what interpretation is to be placed on the Tanjore sanads, and what is the nature and extent of the right secured to the inamdars by them.

7. It is a rule of law that "that which the Crown has not granted by express grant;" such grants, being a surrender subject has no right to claim under a clear and unambiguous terms, the of a right of the State, ought to be "construed most strictly against the grantee and "most beneficially for the Crown."

See on this subject the following correspondence:—

From Government to Court of Directors, 11th April 1854.

From Court of Directors, 27th September 1854, No. 21.

8. In the present case the sanads are totally silent as to any authority on the part of the grantees to sell and transfer the inams, and such a right ought not, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to be conceded on mere inferences as to the intention of the grantor. But an expression more definite, which sometimes occurs in these grants, to the effect that the inam is to be continued "both in the male and female line," would seem to indicate that all that was intended by the grantor was simply that the grant should be enjoyed by the family of the grantee to the remotest period, but not that it should pass to others who have no claims on the State.

9. This view of the case seems to be further supported by the manner in which the Tanjore money allowances, known as ayakat maniyams, have been treated in practice; these maniyams being enjoyed under sikka sanads exactly of the same description as those on which the inams are held. Mr. Kindersley's remarks on this subject are so much to the point that the Commissioner thinks it will not be out of place to quote them here in full.

Paragraph 2.—"There can be little doubt that the whole of these grants, which

From Collector to Board, 31st May 1832.

"appear to have been made by the Rajas of the country and their Ministers, for an endless variety of reasons, to institutions and individuals, were all intended by the grantors to be permanent. But as this mark of favour, a grant in land or grain, was of such frequent occurrence with the native powers, it must in a few generations have exhausted the resources of a

"country, had there been no check to its progress. The occurrence of political revolutions by cancelling all the acts of the last dynasty was one remedy, but even these were not of sufficient frequency, and when the wants of the Government required, it is probable that there was not much scruple on the part of the reigning Raja in resuming the whole or part of any grant made by his predecessor. That such resumptions did frequently take place is clear from the simple fact exhibited in the accompanying statements, which show that out of the total number of 3,243 ayakat maniyams enjoyed in this district at the date of its transfer to the Honourable Company, only 494 were paid in full, the remainder being paid in one-half, one-quarter or other fraction of the original amount, and yet sikka sanads, in the usual oriental style, all state these grants to be perpetual, to last as long as the Sun and Moon endure, and out of 290 Roz and Rokka maniyams 60 only were paid in full. For anything that appears to the contrary these resumptions were made at the caprice of Government, but it is probable that the succession of a new incumbent was an opportunity not usually allowed to pass without a partial reduction, and that many were resumed *in toto* after several successive reductions."

10. It must be admitted that the Tanjore inams have, in practice, been commonly

From Collector, 4th June 1838. sold and transferred, sometimes with the knowledge of the Revenue authorities or under the authority of the Civil Courts.

This remark, however, applies to inams held without grants as well as to those supported by sikka or other description of sanads; and the practice has been equally prevalent in other parts of the country, particularly in Rajahmundry and Cuddalore. No objections were raised to these sales owing to the unsettled state of the inam question throughout the Presidency, until the passing of the rules of 1848; but this circumstance, the Commissioner believes, ought not to alter the real nature of the tenures, their reversionary right to which the Government have never formerly relinquished; but consideration will be properly shown in every case in which an alienee may have come into the possession of an inam, by purchase or gift, in accordance with the prevailing practice of the district. This is already provided for by the existing rules, which place alienees in the same position, in regard to the terms of enfranchisement, as members of the original family, though the commutation is made compulsory in the former case, while it is optional in the latter. At the period of the registration of 1809 to 1824 one-fourth of the inamdars were registered as having acquired their rights by alienation.

11. Should the above views meet with the approval of Government the present rules will, with their sanction, be applied to all descriptions of Tanjore inams with the following modification:—

(1) When an inam held under a hereditary sikka sanad, and which the inamdar may be unwilling to enfranchise, is confirmed on its present tenure, that tenure is not to be the restricted one defined in Section V of the rules, which was only intended to apply to the large mass of inams held on the strength of mere prescription or of sanads of a questionable validity; but, as regards inams held on sanads issued by competent authority, it was contemplated that the actual tenure should in every case be explained by the terms of the grants; which terms, in the case of the Tanjore hereditary sikka sanads, are declared to be as follows:—That the inams are to be enjoyed by the family from generation to generation and to descend to heirs, lineal, collateral and adopted, divided or undivided, male or female, but cannot be transferred out of the family, and must revert to Government on failure of all heirs of the above description.

(2) For the same reason the childless holder of a sikka sanad inam, having heirs of any of the above descriptions will be allowed to enfranchise it on the lowest rate of quit-rent, or one-eighth of the assessment, equally with those who have lineal heirs.

12. The above exceptions do not apply to inams held on Daftar Rukas and Arzi Rukas, which are general and vague in their terms. The interested statement made in the petitions of the grantees, or the reports of the Daftar Kacheri upon which the Rukas or endorsements were passed, cannot be accepted as a part of the grant. These inams, like all others held on sanads of an imperfect character, will come under the general rules.

13. Under the system of Revenue administration peculiar to Tanjore, by which the demand of Government was fixed on entire villages leaving the internal distribution of it to the mirasidars, no regular accounts of the area and assessment of fields annually cultivated have been hitherto kept, and such accounts are even more scarce as regards inams. On the assumption of the district, the Mahratta statements of inams which existed at the time, were obtained from the Raja's Kacheri, and these show the extent of inams and the names of their holders. The standard of measurement in general use under the Raja was a rod of 14 feet, but sometimes the grants were given in larger or smaller measures as 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20 or 24 feet, but this is always specified in the sanad as well as in the statement above referred to.

From Collector, 29th November 1815.

„ 21st December 1824.

ed. In 1804, a general measurement of the lands of the district was made during the administration of Mr. Harris, which comprised the inams situated in Government villages; and subsequently, in 1226, a special measurement of inam lands alone, including entire inam villages, was made with the view of determining the amount of ravah fees leviable on them under register of 1816. The standard of measurement adopted in both cases was a rod of

From Collector, 1st May 1805, paragraph 11.

measurements made by the village karnams without proper superintendence cannot pretend to accuracy. In fasli 1238 a more methodical survey, conducted after the model of that of the Ceded districts, was accomplished throughout the district, inclusive of inam villages; but it came into force only in a few taluks, the lands of which were classified and brought under field assessment. In the present year the survey areas have been brought into use throughout the district as a guide to the conversion of the Olungu system into a money settlement; and as these areas represent more correctly the real extent of inams in actual enjoyment, they will be likewise adopted in the present inam settlement. The survey fields, however, will not be readily distinguished either by the landholders or the karnams, from their not being generally in use, and the Deputy Collectors will therefore take the necessary precaution to prevent discrepancy, and will enter in the registers the names of the old katles or fields which are familiar to the inamdars, as well as the numbers of the new survey fields corresponding to them.

14. Compared with the reputed area of the inams, the survey has brought to light

Entire villages.			
Sheigal.		Waste and poramboke.	
Former extent.	Survey extent.	Former extent.	Survey extent.
ACS. 191,000	ACS. 221,000	ACS. 186,000	ACS. 259,000
	Minor inams.		
50,000	48,000	2,300	19,700
Total 241,000	269,000	188,300	278,700

nized boundaries have not been exceeded.

From Collector, 15th February 1814, paragraph 20.

From Board, 5th February 1814, paragraph 11.

From Collector, 28th September 1824.

Do. 21st December 1824.

Do. 26th May 1830, paragraphs 4 to 6.

From the Board, 23rd June 1828, paragraphs 5, 7 and 8.

Order of Government, 10th February 1860, No. 212, paragraphs 4 to 6.

The register of 1801 to 1824 likewise indicates the reputed extent of the inams recorded in it, the names of their holders and the titles by which they are supported.

12 feet, 2,000 squares of which formed a Veli, being equal to 5 cawnis. These

excesses in different degrees as shown in the margin. In the sheigal or cultivated area of the minor inams there is on the whole a decrease; the excess in the waste may have resulted from the circumstance of its area being entered in former accounts by estimate. In the area of entire villages there is an excess of 16 per cent in the sheigal and 40 per cent in the waste and poramboke, but such excesses in entire villages result from various ordinary causes and cannot be declared to be encroachments so long as their recognized boundaries have not been exceeded.

On the other hand different Collectors of the district have expressed their opinion that extensive encroachments have been made by inamdars. There are, however, no data to determine what portion of the excess is due to the differences and imperfections of the former measurements and what portion resulted from encroachments; and this difficulty was recognized by Government when in the recent conversion of the Olungu they left the matter to the discretion of the settling Officer,

who was allowed to enter into a compromise with the landholders in regard to the ex-

From Collector, 14th September 1836.
From Board, 26th September 1836.
From Collector, 16th March 1837.
From Board, 24th April 1837.
From Collector, 4th June 1838.
From Board, 15th October 1838.

cesses found in their holdings, having in view the general bearing of the assessment. This course, however, will not apply to inams. On a former occasion when excesses, found by the survey in the inam area of a number of villages of the Tiruvadi taluk came under the notice

of the Board of Revenue, they were obliged to leave them alone, because they could not be supposed to have resulted from encroachments on Government lands in which there was also found to be an excess.

15. On the whole the Commissioner is of opinion that the rule sanctioned in the recent despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th June 1860, No. 38, paragraph 4, will be best followed in this district also. That is, excess within 10 per cent over and above the average excess found in the Government land of the village is to be allowed, and the remainder is to be fully charged unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector that no encroachment is likely to have been made, either from the existence of recognized boundaries to the inam, or from the circumstance of the inam being surrounded by other inams or cultivated lands, which being valuable property in Tanjore, encroachment is not likely to have been permitted, or from the existence of obvious errors in the original accounts, especially in recording the extent of the waste portions of the inams. In such cases the Deputy Collectors will be careful to record, for the approval of the reviewing officer, the evidence upon which they are satisfied that the excess forms a part of the original inam.

16. Except in the field assessed villages in which inams have been classified and assessed, the data available for assessing inam lands are limited. In general statements hitherto prepared for submission to the Board of Revenue, the value of inams has been taken at the average assessment of Government lands in the village which must however bear unequally. The Commissioner is of opinion that the value of entire villages can, as elsewhere, be fixed with reference to the average collections and the extent of waste available, checking the results by the average assessment of adjoining Government villages; while the assessment of minor inams can be fixed at

the same rate that is paid on the nearest katle or tract of Government land of the same quality; for though the Government demand is fixed upon the entire village,

a fair distribution of it is made upon the several katles with reference to their known grain values amongst the villagers themselves in order to determine the share of the demand payable by each landholder.

17. The annexed statement shows the estimated extent and value of the different

Entire villages.	Number.	Sheigal extent.	Value Rupees.	Jodi Rupees.
		ACS.		
Sarvamanyams	381	88,046	2,74,558	11,809
Shrotrium	606	118,273	2,67,784	53,478
Rokka guttaga or money rent ..	47	11,688	38,649	14,174
Grain guttaga or grain rent ..	13	1,891	8,990	9,860
Ardhamanyams	5	1,463	4,520	4,633
Total ..	1,052	221,361	5,95,501	93,954
Minor inams ..	..	47,685	1,51,939	22,964
Grand total ..	..	269,046	7,47,440	1,16,918

* Two-thirds.

made to strangers on a professedly low rent, the rokkaguttaga tenure consists simply in a small abatement of the Government demand made in favour of the holders of Cirar villages. Grain rented villages are similarly held on a favourable rent fixed in grain which is converted into money at the

kinds of inam tenures prevailing in the district. The entire villages are situated mostly* in the high land taluk of Pattukota where several of the shrotriyams bear a heavy jodi. The rokkaguttaga or money rented villages bear, like the shrotriyams, a fixed favourable rent; but, while the shrotriyams are grants

current price of the year. Ardhamaniyams pay one-half of their annual collections as jodi. The fluctuating jodi hitherto paid on the last two descriptions of villages, require to be commuted into a fixed quit-rent. This is easily done in the former case by converting the grain jodi into money at the commutation rates fixed for the district or taluk; and, in the case of ardhamanyam villages, by taking the average actual collections of jodi during the last five years, making some addition for improvements which may be expected from the cultivation of waste. All the above descriptions of villages being held on hereditary tenures will further require to be enfranchised under the rules.

18. According to another statement obtained from the Collector's office, which

Description of Inams.	Sheigal extent.	Value.
	ACS.	RS.
Personal	149,820	4,92,848
Devadayam or Hindu pagodas	60,450	2,97,379
Mattam or Hindu religious institutions	2,745	7,311
Christian Churches	231	1,325
Durga Maniyams	5,687	22,893
Choultry	11,307	36,633
Water Pandal	337	2,044
Charity Topes	73	871
Total	230,650	8,61,309

charitable services, will be confirmed on their present tenure so long as the service continues to be performed.

19. One description of tenure peculiar to Tanjore is the gramabhagam inam; when the Rajas of the country granted waste lands in inam they generally purchased or obtained in gift the mirasi right of the lands from the mirasidars and conferred it on the inamdars. Another arrangement sometimes made with the same object was to confer a portion of the inam on the mirasidars of the village in compensation for their rights over the waste land which was given in inam. This was done either by the grants or subsequently by the grantees. In either case the gramabhagam inam will be treated on the same terms as the original inam to which it appertains.

20. There are no description of village service inams save a small extent of rent free land held by the taliyaris, whose services being dispensed with under the recent orders of Government, the inams in question will be enfranchised on a quit-rent equal to one-half of their assessment.

Collector's, 23rd February 1832, paragraph 4,
Order of Government, 19th March 1860,
No. 335, paragraphs 11 to 13.

21. Under the recent orders of Government, alienations * of the nature of inam

5th December 1859, No. 705, paragraph 9.

*Extent Velis. 425	Estimated Assessment. 2,191
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

22. The only private estates in this district are thirteen small palaiyams

Collector's Report, 31st January 1802, paragraph 185.
Fifth Report of 1812, the portion on the settlement of palaiyams.

ment. Any inams situated in these palaiyams which existed at the date of the British assumption will be brought under the present settlement.

Order No. 2346, Revenue, dated 23rd December.

Ordered to lie over.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 34, Revenue, dated 9th January 1862.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vellore, 20th December 1861, No. 73.

With reference to my letter of 18th November last, submitting for the approval of Government a draft of the instructions which I propose to issue for the settlement of inams in Tanjore, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a communication which I have since received from the Collector of the district, containing his observations thereon.

2. Mr. Cadell only differs from me upon one point: he fails to recognise the propriety of the distinction between inams supported by sikka sanads and those held upon, what appear to me to be, less perfect grants. Both, no doubt, convey the same authority for the grant of the inam, but the former class are supported by a formal deed of gift under the Royal Signet, the express terms of which are entitled to respect; whereas the latter, the Arzi or Daftar Ruka grants, are simple endorsements of the Raja, expressed in general terms either upon the bare statements of the petitioners or upon the report of the record department in the palace. I contend, therefore, that the latter are imperfect in their character, as explained in paragraph 12 of the instructions to the Deputy Collectors, and I beg to adhere to my opinion that their holders have no claim as in the case of the sikka sanad inamdars, to be treated exceptionally.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., the Inam Commissioner, Vellore, dated Vallam, the 13th December 1861, No. 729.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd ultimo, No. 474, together with a copy of the instructions which you proposed to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the investigation of the inams of this district. In reply I beg to state, that except as regards the distinction between inams supported by sikka sanads and those supported by grants in other forms, I have no observations to offer on the several principles and rules therein laid down and which appear to me to be perfectly fair and judicious.

2. With respect to the distinction drawn between the two kinds of inam above alluded to, I beg to observe that the reason for the same does not appear very obvious, inasmuch as the objections which might be raised in the case of the one would, in my judgment, be equally applicable to the other form of the grant.

Order—No. 34, Revenue, dated 9th January 1862.

Ordered to lie over.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 533, Revenue, dated 11th March 1862.

Read—again letters from the Inam Commissioner, dated 18th November and 20th December 1861, Nos. 62 and 73, recorded in Proceedings, 23rd December 1861, No. 2346, and 9th January 1862, No. 34.

With the first letter recorded above the Inam Commissioner forwards a draft of the instructions which he proposes to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors about to be employed in the inam settlement in the Tanjore district.

2. The principal point on which the orders of Government are required relates to the course to be adopted in enfranchising inams held on sanads, of which there are three kinds, viz.:—

- (1) Sikka sanads, or original grants under the Royal Seal.
- (2) Daftar Ruka sanads.
- (3) Arzi Ruka sanads.

3. The total estimated area of inams of all descriptions amounts to 34,000 velis and of this rather more than two-thirds or 23,000 velis are held under sanads of one kind or the other.

4. Mr. Taylor points out that under the present rules all these sanad inams are valid, and he discusses at length the plea raised on the part of the inamdars that their inams are already freeholds which need no further enfranchisement, and that therefore there is no reason for imposing any quit-rent upon them.

5. His Excellency in Council will not follow the Commissioner through his argument. He agrees in the conclusion at which Mr. Taylor has arrived, viz., that the reversionary right to these inams has never been formally relinquished by Government, and it only now remains to be considered whether or no any modification should be allowed in applying the existing rules to the settlement of the inams held on grants.

6. By Section V of the rules, an inamdar who is a descendant of the original grantee, can convert his tenure into a freehold by paying a quit-rent of one-eighth, one-fourth or one-half of the existing or estimated assessment of the land according to his position as to heirs, i.e., if he has, or is likely to have competent heirs, he pays the first named sum: if he has only terminable heirs, the second: and if without heirs of any kind or the possibility of having any, the third sum is demanded.

7. On the ground that the foregoing rule was only intended to apply to the large mass of inams held on the strength of mere prescription, or of sanads of questionable validity, Mr. Taylor would, in cases of inams held on sanads issued by competent authority, allow the actual tenure to be explained by the terms of the grants. He points out in paragraph 2 of his letter that it was always intended that where perfect titles of a permanent character exist, an exception should be made in their favour. Regarding the inams held on the sikka sanads of the Tanjore Rajas, as coming within this exceptional class, on account of their hereditary and permanent nature, he would confirm their holders, when unwilling to enfranchise, not on the limited terms as to succession, escheat, and adoption, prescribed by clause 1, section V of the rules, but on the broader tenure specified in clause 1, paragraph 11 of the instructions now under review, i.e., succession will not be confined to direct lineal heirs and undivided brothers but will include lineal, collateral and adopted, divided or undivided, male or female heirs, and only on failure of all such can the inam revert to Government.

8. Where willing to enfranchise, inamdars holding under Sikka sanads and possessing heirs as above mentioned, "who are capable of continuing the family" will pay a quit-rent of one-eighth; if they have only "terminable" heirs they will pay a quit-rent of one-quarter, and if they are "not possessed of heirs of any kind" they will pay a quit-rent of half according to clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section V of the rules. Mr. Taylor also proposes that the rate of one-eighth should be applicable to cases of childless widows holding sikka sanad inams and having heirs of any of the descriptions referred to in paragraph 7, provided, the Government presume, they are not terminable.

9. These privileges Mr. Taylor would not extend to inams held on Daftar Rukas and Arzi Rukas. He thinks that these, like other inams held on imperfect sanads, should come under the general rules.

* 13th December 1861, No. 729. Mr. Cadell, however, who has had an opportunity of inspecting the Commissioner's draft instructions, observes,* in a communication which Mr. Taylor has forwarded with the second letter recorded above, that the reason for making a distinction between inams supported by sikka sanads and those supported by grants in other forms, is not very obvious, "inasmuch as the objections which might be raised in the case of the one" would in his judgment

be equally applicable to the other. Mr. Taylor adheres to his previously formed opinion for reasons stated in paragraph 2 of his letter, dated 20th December last, No. 73, and on due consideration of all that has been stated, the Government decide upon adopting the Commissioner's view of the case.

10. The settlement of these inams will therefore proceed in the manner proposed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the draft instructions.

11. The adoption of the mode of dealing with excess found in the extent of inams which is laid down in paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 29th June 1861, No. 38, as proposed in paragraph 15 of the instructions, is also approved.

12. The remaining paragraphs call for no remark.

C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

L.—MADURA AND TINNEVELLY (pages 259–270).

XXVIII

G.O. No. 545, Revenue, dated 19th March 1863.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, the 7th March 1863, No. 10.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government drafts of instructions which I have prepared for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors to be employed in the settlement of inams in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly.

2. In the former there are few points requiring special notice. The subject of the jivitham villages, some of which have been referred to this Department for disposal in the orders* of Government marginally noted, is noticed in paragraphs 13 to 15 of the instructions for the treatment of inams in the Madura district.

* 22nd July 1862, No. 1568.
Do. „ 1569.

3. The inam tenures in Tinnevelly are of a more than usually complicated character, and doubts may arise as to whether the settlement in that district may not be postponed until the completion of the survey now in progress. But after giving my best attention to the subject I do not consider it desirable to postpone the settlement of the inams, as the survey demarcation has only recently been commenced, whilst the settlement of many intricate questions connected with the inam tenures will more advantageously precede than follow the survey. Moreover, the information available in regard to them is quite as complete as in many of the other districts already taken up. It will be seen that I do not propose to interfere with the favourably assessed tenures which form a part of the ordinary Land Revenue system of the district such as the mirasidars' chaturbhagam† and warariyat and the nadak‡ remission enjoyed by the planters of palmyrah trees.

† Paragraphs 14 and 15 of the instructions.
‡ Paragraph 18 of the instructions.

4. The special instructions of Government are required for the assignment of lands in lieu of the dittam and ivu inams proposed in paragraph 8, and in lieu of the inams in the taram villages referred to in paragraph 19.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 27th February 1863, No. 8.

The district of Madura consists of two divisions, Madura proper, comprising the ancient Hindu kingdom of that name, which was ultimately transferred to the British Government by the Nawab of Arcot in 1802, and the Province of Dindigul, forming part of the territories of the Sultan of Mysore, which were ceded by him in 1792.

33-A

2. For the purpose of the investigation into inam tenures, the district may likewise be considered as of two distinct parts; first the Sirkar taluks with the smaller palayam situated within them; and, secondly, the extensive palaiyams or zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga, which form nearly one-half of the district and comprise even a much larger proportion of the inam tenures.

3. The Sirkar taluks and the former palaiyams were regularly surveyed between faslis 1211 and 1217. The assessment of the Dindigul portion having been found to be heavy was afterwards reduced, a reduction which will be also now made in the assessment of the inam lands; but in other respects the information contained in the survey accounts in regard to the position, area and assessment of the inams can be readily used. Certain inam accounts prepared in fasli 1211 and afterwards in faslis 1217 and 1222 afford all the necessary information in regard to the title and tenure of the inams, and the names and relationship of the holders at the respective periods.

4. The smaller palaiyams above referred to are of the description known as unsettled, not being held under sanad istimidar or under permanent settlement; but they have continued to pay a fixed peshkash which was formed upon the results of their survey. The question of the permanent settlement of these palaiyams is now under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile the inam tenures, existing within them at the date of the survey, will be brought under settlement, excluding those which may have been more recently conferred by the poligars.

Description of Inams.	Extent in Kanis.		Value or Assessment.	
	RS.	AS.	RS.	AS.
Khairati	2,794	12,495		
Bhattavritti	8,549	25,032		
Shrotriya	3,116	8,244		
Devadayam	79,632	1,92,452		
Chattaram	2,163	4,725		
Tannir Pandal	499	1,367		
Nandavanam	143	401		
Mathams	1,664	3,091		
Uranis	68	155		
Dharma Chavadi	5	18		
Miscellaneous	1,631	4,191		
	1,00,814	2,52,771		
Village Service	49,606	1,39,032		
	1,49,920	3,91,803		
Description.	Extent.		Value.	
	ACS.	RS.	RS.	AS.
* Nattame	19,646	40,198		
Karnam	17,621	34,209		
Totti	5,752	10,192		
Tandal	5,274	8,569		
Nottam	2,310	4,483		
Niranikam	1,788	4,950		
Kaval	4,039	8,959		
Miscellaneous private servants such as carpenters, etc.	1,936	5,025		
	58,366	1,16,585		

N.B.—In this are not included the inams in Palayams.

† Pagoda Villages	Do. Servants Villages		Rs.
	..	..	
Matham	..	..	112
Chattaram	..	..	2
Measjid, etc.	..	..	15
Khazi	..	..	2
Khairati	..	..	2
Bhattavritti	..	..	5
			196

Report to the Special Commission, dated 30th September 1902, paragraph 10.

permanent settlement in 1862, by the terms of which, as well as by express provision

5. The annexed statement exhibits the extent and value of the inam tenures in the Government taluks.

6. They consist of the usual classes and require no special notice.

The general class bhattavritti comprise various inams known as vedavritti, panchangam, puranam, etc., which are all held by Brahmans for nominal services and which can be now treated and enfranchised as personal grants.

Under the term "Miscellaneous" are included a variety of grants conferred either for services rendered, or for nominal services no longer required to be continued, and those likewise will be treated as personal grants. The village service inams will be simply recorded in the registers as usual. Their nature, extent and value are given in the margin.*

The inam tenures of the few villages transferred from Tinnevely will be settled in accordance with the instructions issued for that district.

7. The entire inam villages, the value of which is included in the above statement, are of the description noted in the margin,† and they will be settled with reference to their individual titles.

8. The settlement of the inams in the two zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga is attended with much greater difficulty. These zamindaris were brought under

in the sanad istimidar, all alienated lands are reserved to Government. But there are no detailed accounts connected with the above settlement to show the particulars of the inams excluded from it. Not, even, are the entire inam villages distinguished on the back of the sanad istimidar, as is usual in such documents. The zamindari of Ramnad was for several years under the management of Government before its permanent settlement, but the accounts of those years do not appear to have been retained in the Collector's Office. The zamindari of Sivaganga, which was settled without any enquiry into its resources, is even more deficient in information.

9. In 1815, the Board of Revenue having called for a register of entire inam villages from the several districts, these zamindars were called upon by the Collector to furnish the necessary information for their estates; whereupon they forwarded to the Collector's Office detailed cadjan accounts showing the particulars of minor inams as well as of entire inam villages and professed to be prepared from the Jamabandi accounts of Dundubhi the year of the permanent settlement. They are the only accounts now available for the settlement of the inam tenures in these zamindaris. Doubts were raised in regard to the correctness of the accounts; but a late Collector,

* Letter to Court of Wards, dated 15th March 1856, paragraph 4.

Mr. Parker, observes,* that these doubts were without foundation, and that the accounts, though furnished in fasli 1226,

were correctly prepared from the original accounts of fasli 1211 in the zamindar's kacheri. Under any circumstances these being the only accounts available, they must be followed in the present settlement, checked and corrected by such documentary evidence as may be produced by the individual inamdars, and any original Jamabandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement which may be forthcoming in the zamindar's kacheri.

10. The zamindaris not having been surveyed, there will be considerable difficulty in fixing the position, area and assessment of the inam lands. But in these respects the system of Revenue administration and the accounts in use in the zamindaris must be followed and the assessment calculated upon the same data as are actually in force as regards the ayan lands of the zamindar; and when it fluctuates the average of three or five years will be taken, as has been done in the zamindaris of other districts. The old land measures in use will be converted into acres at the prevailing rates of commutation in the respective taluks.

11. Entire inam villages are more numerous in these zamindaris than in other

	Ramnad.	Sivaganga.
	Number of villages.	Number of villages.
1. Devadayam	364	134
2. Masjid	8	..
3. Choultryes	63	28
4. Matapurams	18	14
5. Dharmasanam	349	465
6. Jivitham	28	76
Total	824	717

† Dated 9th January 1801, paragraph 4.

‡ Mr. Lushington's report to the Board of Revenue, dated 29th December 1800, paragraph 40.

parts of the district, and their number according to the accounts of fasli 1226 is shown in the margin and they are generally of the usual classes.

12. The dharmasanam villages are those held by Brahmans for subsistence on the payment of a fixed favourable rent. An expression used in a recent Proceedings † of the Board of Revenue, to the effect that these were always held to be transferable property, might give rise to some doubts in regard to their real tenure.

The Commissioner, however, finds that the above view of the case is nowhere borne out by the records ‡ of the district and though the practice of selling these inams has prevailed to some extent, especially from their being situated in the zamindaris, the practice is based upon no better title than that which prevailed in the case of the sarva inams of the Tanjore district, and of aghaharams in other districts; nor are the dharmasanams held to any considerable extent under royal sanad of unimpeachable authority. The Commissioner is on the whole of opinion that the rules for the enfranchisement of the ordinary hereditary tenures can well be applied to these cases, whilst the titles of persons who have hitherto purchased them are sufficiently protected under the inam rules, which provide for their being subjected to the same terms of enfranchisement as members of the family of the original grantee.

13. The only other class of tenures which require notice are the jivitham villages. They are of the same nature as the mukhasas in the northern zamindaris, consisting of grants held of the zamindars by their relations and dependents upon a sort of feudal service, and forming rather a part of the zamindari tenure itself distinct from the ordinary inams. Accordingly the general instructions for the formation of the permanent settlement, provided for the full value of such tenures being included in the assets upon which the peshkash was fixed. The imperfect records connected with the permanent settlement of the two zamindaris under notice, do not however furnish any information in regard to the course pursued in them; whilst from the Jamabandi accounts of the period of the permanent settlement obtained from the zamindar in fasli 1226, it appears that though the jivitham villages are classed as ayan, the favourable rent paid by them, and not their full value, was included in the assets. Hence the right of reversion in these tenures, equally with other alienated lands, has been considered to belong to Government; and under this view, four villages of this class situated in the zamindari of Ramnad, were resumed by Government in 1850, in default of heirs; and the reversionary claim of the Government has been upheld in all subsequent discussions * on this subject.

Collector to Board of Revenue, 31st July 1849.
Board of Revenue to Government, 25th March 1850.
From Government, 17th May 1850.
* Board's Proceedings, 21st September 1861, No. 5120.
Order of Government, 22nd July 1862, No. 1568.
Board's Proceedings, 10th February 1862, No. 928.
Government Order, 22nd July 1862, No. 1569.

14. The jivitham villages will now be brought under the inam settlement, and enfranchised upon the same principles as have been laid down in regard to similar tenures in the Vizagapatam district. Such of the villages as are held for personal benefit will be treated as personal grants, while those held upon a tenure of service will be enfranchised upon a quit-rent equal to one-half of their value, or of one-fourth, if the service is of an occasional or nominal character.

15. Another question raised in the recent discussions on the subject, has reference to the treatment of jivitham villages alienated by their holders, or sold under the orders of the Courts on account of debt. Assuming the right of reversion in these villages to vest in the Government, no objection on the part of the zamindars to their alienation can be admitted, as whatever previous interests they may have possessed in these tenures, it ceased by the terms of the permanent settlement. The right of objecting to such alienations belongs to the Government in the case of these jivitham villages as in all other inams; but, as under the present system of enfranchisement, it is no longer necessary to assert that right for the protection of the reversionary interests of Government, the present rules provide for bona fide sales being respected, and the tenures being simply subjected to compulsory terms of enfranchisement. These rules will therefore be followed in regard to the jivitham villages generally, and they apply with peculiar fitness to the villages comprised in the Padmattur estate, which, unlike the others, derive their origin from a source independent of the zamindar, having been obtained directly from the former Governments. There can be no doubt that the estate was originally conferred out of consideration to the Padmattur family, of which the present zamindar is stated to be the legal heir, but the Commissioner cannot perceive any peculiarity in the tenure, or in the terms of grant, which can be construed to exempt it from liability to debts, as a privilege of its holders or of the zamindar.

(2)

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 27th February 1863, No. 6.

The district of Tinnevely forms part of the ancient Pandian kingdom of Madura which was in more recent times ruled by the well known dynasty of the Naiks and latterly fell under the authority of the Nabob of Arcot by whom it was ceded to the

British Government with the rest of his territories in 1802. That portion of the district which was in the possession of the poligars came under British control ten years earlier under the treaty entered into with the Nabob in 1792.

2. The inam tenures in this district are more than usually intricate. They consist of grants of land, money and grain, and reductions from the assessment of various kinds.

3. The district having been under the direct management of Government since the assumption, there are sufficient materials by which the enjoyment of these tenures for the prescribed period of fifty years can be readily established. The account of fasli 1211 prepared under Mr. Lushington's management, and the Jamabandi accounts of subsequent years down to fasli 1218, when the triennial and decennial rents were introduced, are the standards referred to for distinguishing the older inams from those of more recent creation; whilst certain inam statements prepared in faslis 1238, 1248, 1254 and 1264, as well as the annual Jamabandi accounts, which, till a recent period, embraced a detailed account of the inams, show the condition of these tenures at the respective periods. Some of the earliest accounts, however, are incomplete; and as they are stated to be not altogether of a reliable character will require careful scrutiny. An inam register under the provisions of Regulation XXXI of 1802 was also opened in 1814 which affords the usual items of information for the inams embraced in it.

4. The district underwent an early survey though of an imperfect kind. The dry lands inclusive of inams were measured, classed and assessed between faslis 1211 and 1217; but as the fields were not regularly divided, numbered or named their position is not sufficiently defined by the accounts and it is supposed they have undergone considerable alterations in their limits and area. A survey of the wet lands was separately made in fasli 1214; but these were neither divided into fields nor classed, but as assessed at an average wet rate for the whole village. In 145 villages, however, a more detailed distribution of the assessment on the fields was made at a subsequent period, though the principles of this arrangement did not receive the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The assessment on the wet lands fluctuated with the selling prices under the Olungu system, but was recently commuted into money upon a fixed standard.

5. The accounts described above furnish the necessary information in regard to the area and assessment of inams. In fixing the assessment on the wet inam lands, however, the average village rate will not be implicitly adopted for the purposes of this settlement, but an endeavour will be made to distribute it on the individual fields with reference to their known quality of soil, etc., as far as practicable.

6. With regard to encroachments which may have been made by inamdars beyond the limits of their inams, the recent orders of the Secretary of State sufficiently provide for them. Any excess over the present recorded area which may hereafter be discovered by the survey now in progress, will be charged by the district authorities with full assessment after allowing the prescribed percentage; or the inamdars may be allowed to relinquish such excess.

7. The accompanying statement exhibits the extent and value of the different descriptions of inams found in the Government villages according to certain accounts prepared in fasli 1254; and, though there have been subsequent changes which must render the accounts somewhat inaccurate, this abstract represents better than any other available return the variety of tenures prevalent in the district and the purposes for which they are held. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of the most important of these tenures.

Chakbandi inams.			
Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Remainder.
ACS. 25,647	RS. 58,481	RS. 2,792	RS. 55,689

8. The *Chakbandi maniyam* is the ordinary description of land inams consisting of a defined tract of ground.

Dittam and Ivu tenures.				
	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Remainder.
Dittam ..	ACS. 8,971	RS. 13,338	RS. 1,095	RS. 12,243
Ivu ..	32,321	46,897	1,524	45,373

afterwards resumed and paid in this form

Answer to query XII from Collector to Board of Revenue, dated 28th February 1817.

servants are concerned, the Commissioner is of opinion that in the case of other individuals and institutions holding these maniyams, it will be conducive to the public good to assign in lieu of them an equivalent extent of land out of the waste, or out of the lands in the possession of the inamdars, either in the same or other villages. The value of the *dittam* and *ivu* maniyams held by other than the village servants is not above Rs. 21,161, and the assignment of lands can be made at the period of the inam settlement in communication with the district authorities. Should Government however deem it preferable to await a more correct valuation of the lands by the present survey, the Deputy Collectors will enter in the registers the average annual value of the maniyams during the last five years and bring this amount under settlement leaving the details of the land to be filled on their being hereafter assigned.

9. An enquiry into the titles of the *chakbandi*, *dittam* and *ivu* maniyams was held in 1820, when Government directed that those held for the support of religious and charitable institutions, as well as for the village service, should not be interfered with; but that inams held purely for personal benefit without the authority of a sanad on mere prescriptive right, should be confirmed upon life sanads. A large portion of these inams so treated have already fallen in to Government. Those which have survived will be now enfranchised under the inam rules upon the highest rate of quit-rent equal to one-half of their value.

10. The next class of inam tenures which require notice are the *patam* and *poruppu* lands. They differ from the ordinary inams in not being held tax free or even upon a light quit-rent; but they are charged with a low or favourable assessment and have therefore been hitherto included with the Sirkar lands in the ayakat returns of the district. The *patam* are wet lands which pay a low assessment in grain, while the *poruppu* consist of dry, as well as wet, lands paying a low assessment in money in both cases upon the actual cultivation. The greater number of these inams was granted before the British assumption of the country, principally for the

support of religious and charitable institutions, and partially to individuals. A small extent was also given by various Collectors for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the waste.

11. The subject of these tenures having come under the consideration of Government in the correspondence marginally * noted, it was finally directed that the inam rules of 1848, then newly promulgated, should generally apply to them, except in the case of grants made to individuals or for the cultivation of the waste without due authority subsequent to 1792, which were alone restricted to the life of their then holders. These tenures therefore will be now treated as inams and brought under the present settlement.

12. From the marginal statement of their extent and value, it will be seen that a large margin is left to the holders of these inams after paying the favourable assessment to the Government; but in individual cases it may frequently happen that the *patam* or *poruppu* rent is by no means favourable, especially when lower rates of assessment are introduced by the new survey on the Sirkar lands. But in such cases the holders of these tenures will be at liberty to relinquish them either during the present settlement or after the survey.

13. Besides the minor inams there are 13 whole villages held on the *patam* tenure by certain charitable institutions and private individuals which will likewise be settled under the rules.

The favourable assessment payable on these lands, which fluctuates with the cultivation, will have to be commuted into a fixed quit-rent with reference to the average collections of the past five years.

14. Another class of favourable tenures resulting from the abatement of a portion of the Sirkar demand are known as *warariyayat* tenures. They differ from the *patam*, in that the remission allowed in their case is a certain defined proportion of either the gross produce or the full assessment. The *warariyayat* lands, like the *patam*, are included in the Sirkar ayakat, but while the favourable assessment on the *patam* is alone carried to account, the *warariyayat* appear as an item of remission from the full assessment in the annual Jamabandi accounts.

15. Nearly the whole amount of the *warariyayat* remissions is enjoyed by the village mirasidars, or the *panguvalis* as they are styled in this district, as peculiar privileges attached to their proprietary right in the land. These remissions are of three kinds:—

I. The *Chaturbhagam* is the most extensive. It is allowed in 392 villages at the various rates of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ from the Sirkar assessment of all the punja lands brought under cultivation and from the rent of topes and palmyrah trees; and it is shared by all the *panguvalis* in the proportion of their pangus or shares of mirasi in the village. No sanads or special grants in support of these rights are forthcoming, but they can be traced in the accounts of the former Governments. According to tradition, mirasi right in land in this district originated in the grants made by the Naiks and other former Governments to Brahmans, who were introduced or had migrated from the more northern of the neighbouring districts. The Brahman mirasidars, confining themselves chiefly to the cultivation of

the wet lands, *chaturbhagam* is the consideration which by usage has been allowed to them as an equivalent for their right to a share in the other sources of revenue, and in the dry lands which are usually taken up for cultivation by inferior classes of cultivators in the village.

II. The *mahajanam shrotriyam*, which is of a similar character but much smaller in amount, consists in the remission of 5 per cent on the beriz of the cultivated punjah lands, 25 per cent or $\frac{1}{4}$ of which remission is again carried to account as *jodi*. The net remission therefore is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and it is also shared by all the *panguvalis* according to their shares.

III. The remission of $\frac{1}{4}$ *tirva* allowed upon lands cultivated by the *mahajanams* employing their own ploughs, occurs in certain taluks where the *panguvali* tenure does not obtain. This remission therefore, as it exists, partakes of a personal character not dissimilar to the *tiyazari* remissions formerly allowed in other districts.

16. The subject of these tenures came under discussion on different occasions. Sometimes, they were considered as personal and inalienable; at other times, as a species of *maniyams* held for service by the village headmen. But from the above account of their nature it will be seen that the *chaturbhagam* and the *mahajanam shrotriyam*, the former especially, forms an integral part of the proprietary right in land of the *panguvalis*, even in a higher degree than the *gramamaniyams* of the Madras district. The Commissioner considers, at any rate, that it is not expedient to interfere with these tenures at present, but that they will be better settled in connexion with the new assessment which will be shortly introduced, when they might with advantage enter into the terms of any settlement which might be made for the payment of a fixed rent by the *panguvalis* upon all their lands.

The third item of remissions being of a personal character is properly considered inalienable. But the consideration of the best mode of settling the claims of these remission holders will also be better defined on the introduction of the new survey rates of assessment.

17. A small portion of the *warariyayat* is enjoyed by certain religious and charitable institutions, and by individuals for personal benefit, which, being of the nature of inams, have been hitherto treated under the rules of 1848 under the orders of Government. These will be brought under the present settlement.

18. The other small items of inams shown in the statement require but brief notice.

The *ardhamaniyams* pay half assessment upon the actual cultivation which would require to be commuted into a fixed quit-rent.

The *yalavarise* is a remission of a similar description to the *warariyayats* allowed on punjah lands held by *kavalkars* in certain parts of the district.

Kattuguttaga consists of lands held upon a fixed favourable assessment.

The share lands of *pagodas* comprise portions of the lands of several villages recently made over to certain *pagodas* in inam under the orders of Government in lieu of the *trishvekam* and other shares of revenue which the *pagodas* had previously enjoyed in the villages in question.

19. *Topes* and *palmyrah* trees are also held either on the rent free or on the *warariyayat* tenure. The greater portion of these, however, being connected either with the *mirasi* right of *chaturbhagam* already referred to, or consisting of remissions allowed to planters for the encouragement of *palmyrah* plantation under the name of *nadakeer* will not be interfered with; but any portion of these tenures which

partake of the character of inams, given either for the support of public institutions or for personal benefit, will be brought under settlement.

20. In the four *taram* villages which were recently brought under an experimental survey in the district, the inams previously in existence were absorbed and the inam holders are now paid by deduction from the village beriz. These will be now treated in the same manner as the *dittam* and *ivu* inams, fresh lands being assigned to the inam holders except in the case of village servants.

21. The foregoing may be all regarded as land inams. But besides these, there are inams paid in money and grain by deduction from the village beriz. These recently came under the consideration of Government, when it was directed that such of these grants as were enjoyed for personal benefit should cease with the life of the present holders and should, meanwhile, be paid direct from the treasury, and that grants held by individuals for religious service should be commuted into land inams by the assignment of waste lands; but those held by the religious and charitable institutions themselves, and by some of the village officers, were not interfered with and continue to be paid by deduction from the village beriz. It would be desirable that the grants held by the institutions, which are equally of a permanent character, should also be commuted into land. The Commissioner, however, believes that this Department has nothing to do with the grain and money allowances, and it will be necessary to bring on the registers only those cases in which lands have been already assigned in their stead.

22. The whole inam villages, as shown in the margin, are of the usual kind and require no special notice.

Survey inam villages	61
Shrotriyam villages	10
Kattuguttaga villages	87
Patam villages	13
	171

23. Considering the different nature of the various tenures, the Commissioner considers it desirable that the *dittam* and *ivu* inams, *patam* and *poruppu* and the *warariyayat* should be severally recorded on separate registers.

24. The accompanying statement also exhibits the various purposes for which the different tenures above described were given.

Nos. 1 to 10 are held for the support of various religious and charitable institutions and will be confirmed on their present tenures, except in those cases in which the institutions have ceased to exist.

Nos. 11 and 12 are personal grants which will be enfranchised under the rules.

No. 13 comprises the grants which have been confirmed for life under the various orders already referred to; such of these as now remain will be enfranchised upon half quit-rent.

Nos. 14 to 21 appertain to the village Revenue and Police services, and are to be simply recorded pending the reorganization of these establishments. It must be remarked however that of the inams entered under the head of *mirasidars*, the *warariyayat* does not strictly appertain to the village office but that certain *chakbandi*, *dittam* and *ivu* inams and money inams held by the *mirasidars* under the name of *duppatti* inam and *duppatti selawu* are alone considered to be held on the tenure of service.

Nos. 22 to 36 are held for village private services, and such of them only ought to be enfranchised as are held for services no longer required.

25. Besides the Government taluks there are 26 *palaiyams* in this district which are all held under the *sanad istimrar*, by the terms of which the inam tenures existing in them at the date of their permanent settlement are reserved to Government. The tenures in these *palaiyams*, which are similar in character to those in the Government taluks, will be settled under the same rules as have been already laid down in regard to the latter. The *palaiyams* were surveyed before their permanent settlement, and the accounts connected with the survey afford all the necessary information in regard to the extent and value of the inams.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

STATEMENT of Inam tenures in the Government taluks of the district of Tinnevely according to the accounts of faali 1254.

STATEMENT OF INAM REVENUES IN THE GOVERNMENT TALUKS OF THE DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Description of Inam.	Chakbandi.	Dittam.	Inv.	Palam.	Pozup.	Arthamandyan.	Varatrayal.	Yola Varise.	Kashinattaga.	Pagoda, share lands.	Topa Inam.	Palmarah trees Inam.	Inams in the four taluqs.	Money Inam.	Grain Inam.	Whole Inam Villages.	Total.	
1. Trask Pagoda	15,302	1,700	1,025	6,878	3,767	19,457	2,356	80	8,140	4,772	4,780	1,470	557	4,134	801	42,907	1,08,101	
2. Village Goddies	5,610	1,506	1,025	1,143	3,767	19,457	2,356	13	8,140	4,772	4,780	1,470	557	4,134	801	42,907	1,08,101	
3. Masjid	8,460	1,250	5,367	1,143	582	2,196	148	13	283	4,772	1,770	618	304	4,566	988	7,075	23,375	
4. Christian Church	480	318	4	19	8	70	34	..	87	..	1,325	172	343	80	10	2,123	12,320	
5. Water pond	480	318	4	19	8	70	34	..	87	..	1,325	172	343	80	10	2,123	12,320	
6. Urani (for ponds)	47	40	161	66	..	50	..	..	..	..	192	207	..	91	320	1,719	1,519	
7. Matham	2,889	284	386	3,055	..	2,980	61	15	2,305	..	380	97	..	13	332	4,348	22,643	
8. Choultry	2,889	284	386	3,055	..	2,980	61	15	2,305	..	380	97	..	13	332	4,348	22,643	
9. Dewadasthi or feeding	892	282	188	76	140	1,710	1,397	23	106	..	396	190	..	163	17	84,925	46,882	
10. Brahman.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,942	
11. Bhaktavathi	4,342	1,169	2,498	5,106	4,390	150	558	..	475	..	19	2	97	6,093	1,467	5,917	32,277	
12. Kistbandi	3,971	810	543	6,287	1,453	370	48	..	1,406	..	245	260	6	1,022	356	7,903	25,017	
13. Shant or life grants	3,186	948	481	..	322	628	31,600	..	3,728	..	..	11	15	4,802	390	..	15,667	
14. Mixed	330	257	1,309	..	222	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	890	9,302	120	..	48,607	
15. Yajamathandrig	2,117	1,161	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	312	142	334	..	..	13,584	
16. Kuzam Inam	2,174	1,25	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	212	..	..	..	..	15,368	
17. Kuzam Inam	2,918	1,732	10,041	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	121	..	23	15,368	
18. Kuzam Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
19. Kuzam Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
20. Totli or land Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
21. Inamud "Marking of boundaries"	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
22. Chakravarthi and Iron Smith	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
23. Chakravarthi and Iron Smith	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
24. Pader, Pader, Saver	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
25. Inam for destroying locusts	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
26. Pader Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
27. Pader Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
28. Wacherman Inam	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
29. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
30. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
31. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
32. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
33. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
34. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
35. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
36. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
37. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
38. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
39. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
40. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
41. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
42. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
43. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
44. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
45. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
46. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
47. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
48. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
49. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
50. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
51. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
52. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
53. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
54. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
55. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
56. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
57. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
58. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
59. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
60. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
61. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
62. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
63. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
64. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
65. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
66. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
67. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
68. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
69. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
70. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
71. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
72. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
73. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
74. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
75. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
76. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
77. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
78. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
79. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
80. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
81. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
82. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
83. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
84. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
85. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
86. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
87. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
88. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,514	
89. Taluq "	3,240	271	5,329	..	..	..	..	..	..									

Remarks.—Kuzams have been assigned in lieu of a portion of the Inam entered in columns 15 and 16, another portion is paid direct from the treasury. The remainder alone is now paid by deduction from the village Inam. Subsequent lapses of Inams and transfers of villages from and to the district of Madura affect the correctness of this statement to some extent.

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, COIMBATORE,
27th February 1863.

G. N. TAYLOR,
Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 545, Revenue, dated 19th March 1863.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for the early submission of any observations they may wish to make on the papers submitted by the Inam Commissioner with his letter above recorded.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

XXIX

G.O. No. 1405, Revenue, dated 28th July 1863.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, the 21st July 1863, No. 509.

Referring to Government Order, dated 19th March 1863, No. 545, Revenue Department, forwarding for the Board's remarks the instructions issued by the Inam Commissioner to his Deputies for the disposal of the inam tenures in Madura and Tinnevely, I am directed by the Board to state that the Collectors of the two districts to whom they considered it necessary to refer the papers, have reported that they have nothing to object to Mr. Taylor's instructions.

2. The only points on which the Board desire to remark are the following:—
Madura—Inam Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 27th February 1863, No. 8.

Paragraphs 5 and 6 and marginal statement.—There is a discrepancy between the extent and value of the village service inams, as entered in two different forms in this statement, the reason for which is scarcely explained.

It is presumed that the first entry, which it is stated refers to the Government taluks, really includes also the palagams, which it is expressly stated are excluded from the second entry.

Paragraph 12.—The Board's remark quoted by the Inam Commissioner was based on their knowledge of the long existing practice. They were expressing no opinion on the sufficiency of the title to warrant the practice, nor do they see reason to question Mr. Taylor's conclusions.

Paragraph 15.—In regard to the padmatoor jivitham grants, the Board consider that it is evident these favourable tenures were not alienable under the original grant, and that such alienations were illegal.

When Mr. Taylor states that he finds no peculiarity in the tenure to exempt it from liability on account of the debts of the holder, it might rather be asked where does Mr. Taylor find evidence of any favourable tenures having been liable to be alienated from the family of the grantee for such debts.

The Board do not, however, desire to press the matter. The terms of enfranchisement sufficiently protect the rights of Government, and if the Sivaganga zamindar desired to assert his right against the present holders of the alienated portions, he has had ample opportunity for doing so in the Courts.

Tinnevely—Inam Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 27th February 1863, No. 6.

Paragraphs 5 and 20.—The Board fully concur with Mr. Taylor that it is highly desirable to commute the assignment of revenue, and kistbandi beriz deductions, referred to in these paragraphs for assignments of land in all cases (except those of village officers) when the allowances are not merely life grants. It will be fairer to the individuals and to the institution concerned to defer this commutation till the revised Settlement has more accurately adjusted the revenue value of the lands.

Paragraph 14.—The Board concur in opinion with Mr. Taylor that the allowances or receipts referred to in this paragraph are not matter for his department to decide, such allowances or receipts being of the nature of the swamibhogum,

mirasivarum, or tunduvarum, of other districts, and rather a proprietor's rent than a grant of Government revenue. These class or caste privileges, corresponding with the teazghori of other districts, will be merged in the revision of the assessment.

3. On the other part of the instructions the Board do not desire to remark.

Order—No. 1405, Revenue, dated 28th July 1863.

The only points calling for special orders from the Government are the following:—

MADURA.—The unsettled palaiyams referred to in paragraph 4 of the Inam Commissioner's Proceedings will remain as they are, pending the final orders of Government on their future tenure. Inams within them, in which Government have a reversionary interest, will be dealt with by the Commissioner.

2. The dharmasana villages referred to in paragraph 12 will be enfranchised, as proposed, when the reversionary right vests in the Government.

3. The Commissioner is requested to explain the discrepancy noted by the Board in regard to the extent and value of village service inams.

4. The Government concur with the Board as to the inalienability of the padma-toor jivitham grants. The reversionary rights of Government in such grants will be commuted as proposed, a course which the Government are quite at liberty to adopt and which will not prejudice private claims.

TINNEVELLY.—The dittam and ivu maniyams referred to in paragraphs 8 and 19 of the Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6 will be merely registered as proposed at the close of paragraph 8.

5. The warariyat remissions mentioned in paragraph 14 will all be left for settlement when the assessment of the district is revised.

6. The inams now enjoyed in the form of money and grain deductions from the beriz are beyond the scope of the Commissioner as stated in paragraph 20.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

M.—COIMBATORE (pages 270–274).

XXX

G.O. No. 1644, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1862.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Acting Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Vellore, the 21st June 1862, No. 38.

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government a draft of instructions which I propose to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collector who has been deputed to investigate the inams of the Coimbatore district. The instructions have met with the concurrence of the Collector and there are no points in them which require the special orders of Government.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of the Acting Inam Commissioner, dated Vellore, the 28th May 1862, No. 33.

Read letter from Deputy Collector A. TOLASINGA MUDALIYAR,

dated 10th May 1862, reporting on the inams of the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore came under the British Government by the Treaty of Partition of 1799, on the extinction of Tipu's sovereignty in Mysore. With the exception of thirteen small palaiyams, the district has always remained under the direct management of Government. Its lands were surveyed as early as 1801 and 1802, the survey

being extended to inams as well as Sirkar lands. A special enquiry into the titles of inams was also held between 1801 and 1805. During this enquiry, 116,000 out of 296,000 cawnis of inam lands which were then in existence were resumed, and the remainder which were considered to be held on good titles were confirmed, but subject to a jodi varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of their value. These early proceedings have greatly simplified matters, and the inams which now remain are of unquestionable validity either having originated under the former of Governments upwards of fifty years ago or being new grants made under the authority of the British Government.

2. The accounts of the survey and the registers prepared during the special enquiry above referred to afford all the necessary information in regard to the locality, extent, assessment, age and title of the inams. The assessment fixed at the survey has been reduced on several subsequent occasions. The Deputy Collector reports that the same reductions have also been made in the assessment of inam lands, but this view is not supported by the Collector, who observes that the value of the inams in his returns is given according to the original survey assessment. The Deputy Collector will be good enough to make a further enquiry into the matter, and fix the assessment on inams upon the same principles and at the same rate as is now actually paid on Sirkar lands.

3. It seems that in the Northern division of the district the inam lands bear a consolidated assessment, while in the southern division they are distinguished as one and two crop. These distinctions will be maintained, and the practice of the district in levying "fasaljasti" will not be interfered with.

4. Accompanying is a complete statement of the inams as they now stand. Classes one and two being given for the support of religious and charitable institutions will be continued on their present tenure. A considerable extent of inam lands held by the larger pagodas in the northern division of the district appears to have been resumed and money allowance substituted at an early period of the British administration.

Class 3 consists principally of personal inams and partially of inams given in reward for services performed or for private services to the village communities which do not require to be maintained. All these will be treated and enfranchised as personal grants.

Class 4 comprises the inams of the Village Revenue and Police servants. The original inams of these officers were resumed on the assumption of the district. The present grants were afterwards made at different periods under systematic arrangements for the remuneration of the village officers sometimes from the waste and sometimes from the cultivated lands of other ryots, in which latter case the inamdar had only a right to assessment. The question whether under such circumstances it is desirable to enfranchise the inams and at what rate will have to be decided by Mr. Pelly. For the present the inams will be simply recorded.

5. There are only ten entire inam villages, nine of which comprise two grants made by the present Government to certain public servants for three lives. Under paragraph XV of the inam rules, these grants are allowed to be enfranchised and rendered permanent at the option of the holders. But the grants in the cases under notice so expressly convey a right only to the Government share of the revenue that it would seem desirable in any extension of the period of the grants to consult the wishes of the cultivating ryots. The remaining village is a permanent jagir conferred on one T. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, his heirs and successors for ever, as a reward for the construction of two bridges across the Cauvery as well as for their future preservation.

6. Besides the above there were a number of ardhahagam, treshwakam and chaturbagam villages in the northern division of the district. They were assumed by Government in 1804, and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cultivated lands were assigned to the aghaharamdars as inam, which will be now treated as personal grants.

7. The only private estates in the district are the thirteen palaiyams already noticed. They belong to the class of unsettled palaiyams not held under a sanad

istimiar, which are now under the consideration of Government. The inams in these palaiyams which were in existence when their present peshkash was fixed will be brought under settlement.

W. T. BLAIR,
Ag. Inam Commissioner.

(2)

STATEMENT showing the several descriptions of inams in the district of Coimbatore.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Description of inams.	Number of cases.	Extent.	Assessment.	Bokkadyam.	Jodi.
			ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Religious.	Hindu Devasthanam	2,564	98,132	1,01,528 5 3	186 3 1	4,288 8 2
	Muhammadiyah	35	1,131	1,774 6 3	1 13 4	75 3 10
	Total ..	2,599	99,263	1,03,302 11 6	188 0 5	4,363 12 0
Charitable.	Choultry	96	1,574	1,526 1 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tannirpandal	161	3,029	2,490 13 0	0 14 1	52 15 1
	Nandavanam	40	567	548 10 7	0 0 0	35 10 2
	Andiamadi	1	10	11 12 9	0 0 0	2 5 8
	Well	2	26	15 7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Matam	25	1,910	3,564 3 11	3 1 11	1,085 15 10
	Dasabandam	7	70	401 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Kazi	102	1,599	2,441 10 8	0 2 4	0 0 0
	Langarkhana	1	940	1,193 14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ..	435	9,725	12,194 10 0	4 2 4	1,178 14 9
Personal.	Battavritti	2,961	64,202	84,078 10 2	38 14 0	11,333 0 4
	Kvrathi	84	801	1,552 4 7	28 7 0	12 10 8
	Valluvar	1	1	18 9 1	0 0 0	6 7 7
	Pulavar	40	529	479 10 1	0 0 0	64 1 3
	Raktakodigi	1	35	31 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Vedavirti	4	11	6 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Panchangi	147	1,697	1,842 10 2	2 13 3	132 8 0
	Puranikam	5	49	112 2 3	0 0 0	13 13 10
	Total ..	3,223	67,335	88,122 0 9	70 2 3	11,562 9 8
Service.	Maniyam	1,503	35,179	46,347 11 10	2 1 11	0 0 0
	Karnam	1,509	37,171	47,921 2 0	2 13 8	0 0 0
	Totty or Tandel	1,496	23,612	27,018 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Niranmaniyam or Melmaniyam	22	118	987 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Niranitandel or Niganti	12	104	847 6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Kollivavipannadi	1	41	132 3 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Yaravalur	1	8	39 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Police Taliary	4,544	97,233	1,23,273 9 3	4 15 7	0 0 0
	Total ..	1,274	12,979	13,270 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ..	5,818	109,312	1,36,544 3 10	4 15 7	0 0 0
Shrotriya and Jagiri.	Shrotriyams	9	11,222	10,750 15 11	339 3 4	951 0 9
	Jagir	1	9,595	10,946 2 3	161 3 1	0 0 0
	Grand total ..	12,085	306,452	3,61,860 12 3	768 0 0	18,054 5 2

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NELLORE,
21st June 1862.

W. T. BLAIR,
Ag. Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 1644, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1862.

1. The Acting Inam Commissioner submits for approval draft of instructions which he proposes to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collector who has been deputed to investigate the inams of the Coimbatore district. In paragraph 5 Mr. Blair observes that in the case of certain entire inam villages the grants so expressly convey a right only to the Government share of the revenue that it would be desirable in any extension of the period of the grants by enfranchisement to consult the wishes of the cultivating ryots. In the absence of the grants themselves the Government cannot give any conclusive opinion on the subject.

2. There does not, however, so far as the Government are at present informed, seem any reason why the ryots should be consulted regarding the disposal of these cases. The Government share of these villages has been given for a certain period as inam, and the question of any change in the existing conditions of the grant, or in what respect they should come under the operations of the Inam Commissioner is a matter for the determination of the Government when fully informed on the subject. The rights of the ryots will remain the same whether the melwaram or Government share is paid to the Government or to the grantees.

3. These papers will however be referred to the Board of Revenue with a request that they will examine these grants, and submit their opinion on this, and the other portions of the draft rules.

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

XXXI

G.O. No. 338, Revenue, dated 14th February 1863.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd December 1862.

Read again letter from the Acting Inam Commissioner, dated 22nd August 1862, No. 9.

(In Cons. 23rd August 1862, No. 5361.)

Letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Coimbatore, the 16th October 1862, No. 12.

In reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th ultimo, No. 5965, I have the honor to state that no cowle appears to have been given for the two villages therein referred to which, under the orders of Government marginally noted, were conferred on shrotriyam tenure for three lives on Ramaswami Mudaliyar, the same individual who obtained the village of Sattigal as a permanent jagir.

2. The two shrotriyam villages above referred to, named Mooloor and Ooghana, are however included in the grant given for the permanent jagir, a copy of which has already been forwarded to the Board, and by which the right to the moturpha has been conferred on the jagirdar. The correspondence which passed regarding the grant as above quoted will furnish any further information which the Board may require on the subject.

Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 2nd August 1862, No. 1644, Revenue Department.

2. The two grants referred to by the late Acting Inam Commissioner were made to Govinda Row and his heirs, and to T. Ramaswami Mudali, the builder of the Sivasamudram bridge, and his heirs. The sanad issued in the first case is forthcoming. The draft proposed to be issued in the second case is identical in form, but was not actually issued, as a change in the form was at the time under contemplation, and eventually, it would seem from Mr. Taylor's letter, no sanad was given. There can however be no doubt that the two grants were intended to be of precisely similar nature.

3. The Board, from consideration of the terms of the sanad and circumstances of these cases, entirely concur with Government in the opinion that there is no reason to treat them differently from similar grants elsewhere or to consult the wishes of the

ryots as to the enfranchisement of the grants from liability to lapse. The provisions of the sanad for securing the rights of existing occupants in the village lands, and limiting the shrotriyamdar's demands to the Government demand assessed on their lands, though more precise in terms than usual, are in no way different in spirit, for in no inam grant did the grantee receive or indeed had the Government power to confer more than this in cases where the lands were already in the possession of ryot proprietors. And similarly the power to reclaim the waste, saving all preferential rights, is identical with that conferred by other inam grants.

4. The Board therefore see no reason for hesitating to deal with these two shrotriyam grants under Section XV of the inam rules as usual.

5. The other parts of Mr. Blair's instructions under reference appear unobjectionable.

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

Order—No. 338, Revenue, dated 14th February 1863.

With his letter of the 21st June 1862, No. 38, the late Acting Inam Commissioner, Mr. Blair, submitted for the approval of Government a draft of instructions, which he proposed to issue for the guidance of the Deputy Collector deputed to investigate the inams of the Coimbatore district. In paragraph 5, Mr. Blair observed that in the case of certain entire inam villages the grants so expressly convey a right only to the Government share of the revenue, that it would be desirable in any extension of the period of the grants by enfranchisement, to consult the wishes of the cultivating ryots.

2. As the grants under which the above villages are held were not before Government, and there appeared no reason why the ryots should be consulted regarding the disposal of these cases, inasmuch as their rights would remain the same whether the melwaram or Government share is paid to Government or to the grantees, the papers connected with the subject were referred * to the Board of Revenue with a request that they would examine these grants and submit their opinion on this and the other portions of the draft rules.

3. From the reply of the Board of Revenue recorded above, it appears that the entire inam villages in question were granted to one Govinda Rao and his heirs, and to T. Ramaswami Mudali, the builder of the Sivasamudram bridge, and his heirs. The sanad issued in the first mentioned case is forthcoming, but none appears to have been granted in the other, as a change in the form was at that time under contemplation. The draft sanad proposed to be issued in this latter case is however in existence, and is reported by the Board to be identical in form. The Board further observe that the two grants were intended to be of precisely similar nature, and that "the provisions of the sanads for securing the rights of existing occupants in the village lands, and limiting the shrotriyamdar's demands to the Government demand assessed on their lands, though more precise in terms than usual, are in no way different in spirit."

4. On a consideration therefore of the terms of the sanads and circumstances of these cases, the Board entirely agree with Government in opinion that there is no reason to treat them differently from similar grants elsewhere or to consult the wishes of the ryots as suggested by the late Acting Inam Commissioner.

5. Under these circumstances the Governor in Council directs that the above shrotriyam grants be dealt with under Section XV of the inam rules as usual, and that paragraph 5 of the draft rules be modified accordingly.

6. The other portions of Mr. Blair's instructions, which the Board consider unobjectionable, are approved.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

N.—MALABAR (pages 275—280).

XXXII

G.O. No. 1701, Revenue, dated 16th September 1863.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Acting Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Coimbatore, the 8th September 1863, No. 55.

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, a draft of instructions for the guidance of the officers who are to be employed in the settlement of inams in the district of Malabar.

2. As the several points are fully discussed in the instructions no special notice of any of them seems called for in this place.

3. The Government will observe that the total annual value of the inams of Malabar does not exceed Rs. 30,000 * and that the individual cases are not more than 300 in number dispersed over ten taluks of an extensive district.

4. I propose, with the permission of Government, to place the conduct of the inam settlement in Malabar in the hands of the Collector, who has expressed his readiness to undertake the duty on being furnished with the services of a small establishment not materially exceeding that of a Deputy Collector attached to this Department.

5. The peculiar circumstances of Malabar require that the settlement of its inam tenure should be conducted by officers who are familiar with the language and revenue affairs of the district.

6. There is no Deputy Collector in the Commission possessed of a knowledge of Malayalam, and even if there were, it would be hardly worth while employing his services in the task of registering a number of pagoda inams, when the work could be done more conveniently and at less cost by the district agency itself, with the assistance only of a small extra establishment.

7. Mr. Ballard wishes a monthly sum of Rs. 200 to be placed at his disposal with discretion to entertain hands from time to time as occasion may require.

8. A large portion, if not the whole, of the extra agency will be employed under his orders in making a preliminary rough survey of the inams of Vettatnad, which are believed to be the most important in the district. There are no accounts for this division later than 1810, and the interests of Government imperatively require that a close inspection and measurement should be made of its rent-free tenures.

9. The settlement of Malabar will not probably occupy more than five or six months, nor the cost of the extra agency required, exceed Rs. 1,200. This will be more than repaid by the additional revenue accruing to Government from the assessment of fraudulent encroachments of inamdars, which are supposed to be of the value of at least Rs. 10,000 per annum exclusive of Vettatnad.

* Under the head of Deputy Collectors and their establishments, viz.—

The undrawn portion of the salary, establishment and other charges of the Deputy Collector, who is now acting for the Special Assistant, absent on duty at Calcutta.

10. There will be ample savings in the current year's budget * and out of these I propose the additional cost to be met.

11. As Mr. Ballard is prepared to begin the work as soon as he has the authority to entertain the extra establishment applied for, I solicit the favour of the Government issuing early orders on the subject, so as to admit of the settlement of Malabar being completed within the current official year, that is, within the same period that the work elsewhere is expected to be brought to conclusion.

ENCLOSURE.

*Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 13th August 1863,
No. 40.*

The Province of Malabar formed part of the Kingdom of Mysore, and was ceded by Tippu Sultan to the British Government in 1792. Its division into North and South Malabar is no longer recognized in the public accounts, and is not necessary to be kept in view with reference to the inam tenures, which are alike in both divisions. There are in Malabar no palaiyams, zamindaris, or other similar tenures, which are met with in other districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. The soil in Malabar is the inheritance of individuals, whose absolute private property therein has been known and recognized from time immemorial under the name of "jenm." The person, in whom such right vests, is called the jenmika, who usually lets out his lands to actual cultivators on various subordinate tenures, known as pattam, kanam, otti, etc. The rent, received by jenmika, is known as pattam and the portion of it that is payable to Government, is called nihudi.

3. The term inam, therefore, as applied to the district of Malabar, means an assignment of the "nihudi" to individuals or institutions, without any further right to the land or its proceeds out of which such assignment is made. Thus, when it is said that certain lands, the annual gross produce of which amounts to 15,030 parais () of grain, are inam, the several proportions, in which such produce would be shared according to local usage, would be as follows:—3,300 parais set apart for seed, 3,300 parais to meet charges of cultivation, 2,800 parais the share of the actual cultivator, and 5,600 parais the pattam or rent payable to the jenmika, out of which 3,650 parais would be the nihudi or melwaram of Government, taken in the parai, proportion of 65 per cent. This last item is commuted in money at 1½ fanams per parai, the fanam being in their turn reduced to Rs. 3½ per rupee. In the instance given above, such commuted value would amount to Rs. 697. To this, however,

* Only in South Malabar. must be added 10 per cent, a cess imposed by Tippu Sultan * on account of charges of collection, and the sum of both, viz., Rs. 766, represents the commuted "nihudi" or annual value of the inam tenure to be dealt with by this department. In Arshed Beg's settlement (1874-75) of South Malabar the general rates given are as ryot's share 55 and jenmi varam 45 per cent of the gross produce; and the nihudi payable by the jenmi as two-thirds of his varam, or we may take as a not uncommon division.

	Gross produce	..	..	..	..	100
Ryot	Sowing seed	..	..	..	10	..
	Expenses of cultivation	..	..	..	10	..
	Cultivator's share	..	..	..	26½—46½	..
Jenmi	..	..	..	..	18½	..
Government assessment	..	..	..	..	34½	..
					100	

Considerable minor varieties prevail. In many instances the jenmi of the inam lands also vests in the institutions to which they are assigned. The circumstance, however, for obvious reasons, does not alter the nature of the inam tenure, as described above.

4. Inams in Malabar consist almost exclusively of endowments for the support of pagodas, chattrams and mosques. Their number is about 300, and their estimated

	Rs.
Pagodas	20,087
Chattrams	4,344
Mosques	3,570
Kovilagams, etc.	401
Total	28,402

value according to the latest returns is not quite 30,000 rupees, as shown in the margin. Under the name of Kovilagams are certain lands of the annual rental of Rs. 800, occupied as sites of ancient palaces and agra-harams, which are exempt from assessment by long prescription. There are also said to be several ardhamani-yams, held for personal benefit; one by the Bibi of Cannanore and the others by Nairs of good family.

5. In the above return, however, the value of the inams of Vettatnad (usually called Betatnad in correspondence) is not included, as that division was not measured when the returns for the rest of the district were compiled in 1858. The inams of this division are said to be the most important in the district, but no data were at hand from which to ascertain their probable value or extent.

6. The records of the district do not show that any investigation into, or formal registration of, the titles of inams was ever made. But returns of such tenures, containing more or less detailed information, appear to have been obtained from time to time by the district authorities, and these will prove generally sufficient for the purposes of registration and settlement, required by the rules of the Inam Commission. The chief of these statements are enumerated below:—

A. The oldest return is dated 1794, and known as Giriappaiyer's Jamabandi. This return is said to contain a mention of the inams. But being very incomplete it may not be of much use to the settling officers.

B. The next is known as jenma paimash, compiled in Mr. Smith's time, dated 1798, and giving particulars of Sirkar and Maniyam fields with the number and description of the trees standing thereon. This account like the preceding, is said to be available only for portions of the district.

C. The Mahratti paimash account, dated from 1807 to 1809, is a valuable register of lands embracing the results of a rough native survey of all descriptions of land, distinguishing those liable to assessment from those held as inam, and giving the following particulars regarding both:—

1. The names of the hobalis (subdivision), amsams (i.e., karnam's vattam) and desams (i.e., village).
2. Ditto of the jenmis.
3. Ditto of cultivators.
4. Ditto of field.
5. Quantity of seed (நிசுதி வித்து).
6. Pattam.
7. Quantity of seed as stated by the ryot.
8. Pattam as stated by ditto.
9. Total superficial contents in Gubis.
10. Deduction on account of poramboke.
11. Remainder or net area.
12. Whether one or two crop.

D. Next in order of date are two statements of inams one for South Malabar, dated 1810, the other for North Malabar, dated 1811. Besides the usual information of names of hobali, amsam, desam, number and name of field and its subdivisions or khandams; quantity of seed, waram or pattam, name of paramba or coconut topes, all of which particulars are contained in both the returns under notice; the former gives the names of the grantors and grantees, date of grant, number of seed-beds attached to the fields and the sub-tenure or kanam. These statements being in fact returns of inam as they stood fifty years ago, are of much importance in the present settlement.

E. The latest return of inams is that of 1857-58, when all maniyam lands in the district (with the exception of Vettatnad) were measured and valued, as they then stood, without any formal scrutiny into their titles. Much useful information is furnished by this account, which it is unnecessary to detail here.

7. Although these accounts profess to furnish authentic information regarding the inams, their evidence is of a very conflicting nature, and hence none of them can be adopted as the only trustworthy one to the exclusion of the others. A rough comparison made between the old accounts and the return of 1858 showed that at the

latter period there were 2,054 fields with an estimated revenue of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000, enjoyed as inam in the whole district (with the exception of Vettatnad which, as already observed, was not measured on this occasion), which are not mentioned in the old accounts, and must have been either omitted in them or have had their origin at a more recent period.

8. Again the entries in the Mahratti paimash accounts cannot be entirely relied upon, as determining the maniyam tenure. It was found, during the settlement of the revenue in recent years, according to these accounts, that some lands classed as maniyam in them have been paying revenue to Government without demur for years past, while others again classed as Sirkar have been exempt from assessment.

9. But for the conflicting character of the accounts and the questions arising therefrom, the work of the inam settlement in the district of Malabar would be of a very easy description, the inams being mostly devadayam or charity grants requiring, under the rules, no more than mere registration. As matters stand, however, the question of the treatment of inams, which are quite unsupported by the earlier accounts, becomes an important one, and will require considerable care and attention, and probably involve frequent measurement and inspection by the officers entrusted with the work.

10. With the materials, the nature and value of which have been described in the preceding paragraphs, the inquiry into, and the registration of, the inams will be conducted according to the following general principles of settlement:—

(a) Fields which are registered as maniyams in any or all of the returns marked A, B, C and D, and are enjoyed up to the present day, will be treated as valid inams.

(b) Those which, though registered in the above returns, have nevertheless ceased to be enjoyed as maniyams, and have been assessed to the revenue without protest for a period of twelve years or upwards, will no longer be considered inams, and claims to such lands now brought forward, will be summarily rejected.

(c) Those which, though registered in the Mahratti paimash as assessable land, are now enjoyed exempt from payment of revenue, will be treated as fraudulent inams, and charged full or two-thirds of the assessment under rule XVI, according to the discretion of the settling officer, unless sanads or orders of competent authorities are produced in support of the title.

11. The valuation of the inams as given in the returns of 1858 may be adopted, unless in particular cases (in having to charge excess) any reasonable grounds should appear for presuming the valuation of that account to be incorrect, when a fresh assessment may be fixed with reference to the nihudi paid on adjoining lands.

12. The extent of each inam field, as given in the Mahrattai paimash account, will be adopted in the register. A comparison of the results of a rough measurement of all revenue lands made in faslis 1270, 1271 and 1272 with the Mahratti paimash, showed the difference to be very inconsiderable. The paimash may, therefore, be presumed to represent correctly the extents of the maniyams also, and there can be no hardship in acting upon the account and considering any land now enjoyed in excess of it to be *prima facie* an encroachment, leaving the onus of proving the contrary upon the inamdar.

13. The measurement account of 1858 will not be allowed to be pleaded as establishing any title either as to tenure of the land or its correct extent. An excess of measurement in the return of 1858 over the paimash for the same field must arise either from an absolute error committed at either measurement or a positive encroachment on neighbouring land, whether waste or cultivated. In a district like Malabar, where property in all lands, is so valuable, it is not probable that the inamdar would have been permitted to take with impunity or through connivance, possession of cultivated lands. Encroachments on waste or jungle land are more likely to have occurred, and the facts and probabilities of each case should be carefully ascertained.

14. With reference to the inams of Vettatnad, of which there is no account of a recent date, to serve for purposes of comparison, this want must be supplied by a rough measurement to be now made by a special agency, and when this is done the registration and settlement of these inams will proceed under the principles already laid down in the preceding paragraphs.

15. Cases of misappropriation of charity or religious grants should also be enquired into and disposed of by the officers entrusted with the settlement.

16. The few personal inams, alluded to in paragraph 4, will be dealt with under rules V, VI and VII, and enfranchised at the option of the holders or compulsorily as the case may be, and at the rates of quit-rent applicable to them with reference to their position in respect of heirs.

17. The lands classed as kovilagams may, in consideration of their character and long prescriptive enjoyment, be treated as personal grants and enfranchised accordingly.

W. T. BLAIR,
Ag. Inam Commissioner.

Order—No. 1701, Revenue, dated 16th September 1863.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue for early report.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

XXXIII

G.O. No. 1820, Revenue, dated 5th October 1863.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1863.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, the 23rd September 1863, No. 211/1863.

I have the honour to acknowledge the Board's * call to report on the Acting Inam Commissioner's proposal that the inam settlement in Malabar should be carried out under my superintendence; a

sum of Rs. 200 per mensem being placed at my disposal to entertain the extra hands required.

2. I had seen Mr. Blair's letter and memorandum before their submission, and beg to express my willingness to undertake the work as he suggests.

3. The rules proposed have my general approval, and do not seem to call for further remark at present.

4. I pointed out to Mr. Blair, however, that I did not think the settlement could be completed within the period he mentions, viz., within the current official year, and I can hardly say without further enquiry, and some practical experience how long it may really take.

5. I have several very important operations progressing in the district. The taluk and village servants are all busy at present. I cannot therefore secure the inam question as undivided attention, or perhaps as speedy progress, as might be the case if other important matters had not to be simultaneously attended to.

6. Nevertheless, under all the circumstances, I cannot advocate the enquiry being postponed, and will endeavour to have it, if entrusted to me, as speedily completed as possible.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 16th September 1863, No. 1701, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 1820, Revenue, dated 5th October 1863.

The Board of Revenue have not given their opinion on the proposal of the Acting Inam Commissioner to entrust the inam settlement in Malabar to the Collector of that district and on the draft of instructions for the guidance of the officers who are to be employed in that settlement prepared by Mr. Blair. They are requested to supply the omission at an early date.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

XXXIV

G.O. No. 1880, Revenue, dated 15th October 1863.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1863.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, No. 1820, dated 5th October 1863.

The Board decidedly approve of the proposal to entrust the settlement of the inams in Malabar to the Collector.

2. As to Mr. Blair's draft rules, they consider that rule (C) in paragraph 10 is far too sweeping in its terms, whether in view of the rule that fifty years' undisturbed free enjoyment is to constitute a valid title to an inam, or of Mr. Blair's own statement that the entries in the Mahratta paimaish account cannot be accepted as determining the term (*vide* paragraph 8 of his instructions). On this point as also on the question of the extent, treated in paragraph 13 of Mr. Blair's paper, the Collector must exercise his discretion, and is certainly the more competent judge of the two.

3. The other rules appear to the Board unobjectionable.

Order—No. 1880, Revenue, dated 15th October 1863.

The Government approve of the proposal to entrust the settlement of inams in Malabar to the Collector.

2. The general rules proposed by Mr. Blair do not preclude the Collector from exercising his discretion in special cases.

J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

PART III.

Correspondence relating to Madras Act VIII of 1869 and to Statute 32 and 33 Vic., Chapter 29.

I

G.O. No. 1283, Revenue, dated 6th June 1867.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from the Civil Judge of Tinnevely, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated the 25th May 1867, No. 335.

In the course of a civil suit before me two records, copies of which are enclosed, were filed. The first is the Order of Government clearly declaring what it was that they had regranted to the inamdar, viz., an *assignment of the tax* on certain land, but *not the land itself*, that being the private property of the ryots. This is dated 27th June 1862.

2. The second is the inam patta granted to the inamdar by the Inam Commissioner, which if it means anything states that the *land has been* granted as inam, and that on payment of so much quit-rent the *land* will be the *inamdar's freehold*, and that the inamdar having agreed to pay the Rs. 120, *it is his freehold*.

3. It will thus be seen that the two documents are contrary the one to the other and I think it right to bring the matter to the notice of Government.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the Collector informs me that his attention has been drawn to similar discrepancies in other inam pattas, and that he has reported on the matter to the Board of Revenue.

Order—No. 1283, Revenue, dated 6th June 1867.

Miscellaneous.

Referred to the Board of Revenue, as the subject appears to have been already brought under their consideration by the Collector.

2. It is evident that the intention of paragraph 3 of the title deed was to bar the power of resumption, and to make the title absolute as against Government. It could not affect the rights of others than the grantor and the grantee, and Government were clearly not competent to give away what did not belong to them, the rights of the pattadars having been distinctly recognized on a former occasion.

3. The Government do not believe that the inamdar can have been misled by the terms of the deed, but they are evidently open to misconstruction where, as in the present case, the grant did not convey the proprietary right, and it may be deserving of consideration whether a general notice should not be issued to the above effect, viz., that enfranchisement from liability to lapse only bars the power of resumption and renders the title absolute as against Government without in any way infringing the rights of others.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

II

G.O. No. 2160, Revenue, dated 13th September 1867.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

From the Civil Judge of Tinnevely, to Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 25th May 1867, recorded in Proceedings No. 1283, dated 6th June 1867.

(ii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 8265, dated 15th November 1866.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the Pudukudi, Tenkara taluk, 4th September 1866, No. 367.

As requested, I have the honour to report on Board's petition No. 2791 of 1866. The petitioners enjoy an assignment of revenue from certain lands cultivated by ryots, who hold pattas direct from Government, and pay their assessment to Government, *minus* the amount assigned to the inamdars. The sanads granted by the Inam Commissioner confer on this class of inamdars the absolute right of disposing of the land, or in other words, grant to the inamdars who have nothing to do with the land, the rights enjoyed by the ryots who actually own the land. Such grants cannot, of course, be upheld, and I understand that the sanads granted to this class of inamdars have, in several instances, been already set aside in the Civil Courts, as conferring no title whatever.

2. The Inam Commissioner has moreover, expressly notified that granting a sanad to an inamdar does not involve any change in the tenure on which the land is held, and I have accordingly refused to transfer the patta from the ryots to the inamdars in this and many similar cases.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Petition.

The Board would be glad to have further particulars of the cases referred to in the close of paragraph 1 of the Collector's letter before disposing of this case, and they request him to furnish the same, if obtainable.

2. Meantime the Inam Commissioner will be requested to favour the Board with his views on the case.

(iii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 4274, dated 8th July 1867.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th September 1866, No. 367, recorded in Board's Proceedings, No. 8265, dated 15th November 1866.

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the Madras, 21st January 1867, No. 2.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings * of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th November 1866, No. 8265.

* Enclosure herewith returned.

2. As in the district of Madras, the inamdars in Tinnevely have generally no right to the land which belongs to the mirasdars or "nelaswamies". The inam consists of the right to the melwaram, and it is this right that has been dealt with by this department.

3. The wording of the general form of the title-deed which has been adopted indiscriminately in all the districts of the Presidency is not, I admit, quite suitable for melwaram inams of this description. The inamdars have, however, been distinctly informed that the present settlement does not confer on them any new right to the land, but that enfranchisement merely removes the restrictions hitherto imposed by Government on inam tenures for the protection of their own reversionary interests.

4. The jodi on inams in the Tinnevely district has been hitherto usually collected by Government from the nelaswamies or proprietors of the land, who paid

to the inamdars in grain or money, according to custom, the difference between the full assessment of the land and the jodi they paid to the Government. As a revenue arrangement for facilitating collections, revenue pattas seem to have been annually granted to the landholders for the jodi they paid to Government on account of the inamdars. In a few cases, however, the jodi pattas are issued in the names of the inamdars, notwithstanding that the lands do not belong to them.

5. It was not possible for this department to make the jodi a charge on the proprietor of the land, and deal with the inam separately. The former jodi as well as the new quit-rent charged for enfranchisement are properly charges against the inamdars, inasmuch as they do not form a portion of the mirasidar's share of the produce but of the Government share of it, which was assigned to the inamdars either free of all tax or subject to a jodi. This department therefore charged a consolidated quit-rent on inams, and issued title-deeds in the names of the inamdars.

6. The question now raised is whether the revenue pattas for the former jodi should be as hitherto granted to the mirasidars or to the inamdars. This point also involves two further questions, viz., who should pay the additional quit-rent now imposed for enfranchisement and if it is decided that it is to be paid by the inamdars, whether in case of default the land can be held as security for the demand under section 2, Act II of 1864.

7. I am of opinion that after the issue of inam title-deeds no necessity exists for granting any annual revenue pattas for the old jodi or the new quit-rent either to the mirasidars or the inamdars. Such a practice does not obtain in other districts, and the Board have, on a reference from Mr. Banbury on a somewhat similar subject, disposed of the question in the negative, under the Government Order, dated 1st October 1864.

8. As to the party from whom the quit-rent charged for enfranchisement should be collected, I entertain no doubt that it should be paid by the inamdar, and if it is to be paid by him, so should the former jodi also, since under the rules both from a consolidated charge on the entire inam.

9. The mirasidars apprehend that if the jodi is collected from the inamdars and revenue pattas issued in their names, their right to the land might eventually be affected; but such fears appear to me groundless. They are simply made to pay the whole melwaram on their lands to the inamdars, instead of a part to the inamdars and the rest to the Government. Their possession is not disturbed, and the Civil Courts will protect their rights of occupancy.

10. With regard to the question of whether in case of the default of the inamdar to pay the quit-rent the land can be sold, I am of opinion that it cannot. The Government have assigned the revenue to a party, and if he fails to pay the quit-rent charged on the revenue so assigned, it would surely not be just to make the holder of the land answerable for the default. The simple course would be to sell the inam tenure, which would in all probability be purchased by the proprietors of the land.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Petition.

Letter from the Collector of Tinnevely, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th February 1867, No. 77.

In reply to the Board's Proceedings, No. 8265, dated 15th November 1866, I have the honour to inform you that warariyat or favourable assessment is very common in this district. It corresponds very much to the ardamaniyam, treswagam, and chaturbagam tenure of Trichinopoly, noticed in the Board's Proceedings,

No. 4751, dated 29th July 1863. It does not follow, however, that the difference between the full and favourable assessment of the land is enjoyed by the pattadar, but the Government receive the reduced or favourable assessment, and the inamdar the difference between that and the full assessment as their respective shares. Some cases of this description have been, and some have not been settled by the Inam Commissioner; if settled, the party enjoying the money inam has received a sanad conferring on him a right to the land.

2. The Inam Commissioner however never intended to interfere with existing rights, and the sanad is merely a form unadopted to the case in point; this is clear from a circular * stating that the issue of

* Copy enclosed.

sanads does not interfere with existing rights, and I beg therefore to suggest that such lands be treated as ayen, chargeable with full assessment at settlement, and be registered in the name of the pattadars, and that the present inam payable from them be converted into a ready money payment from the Government treasury annually, or in the lump, at the option of the inamdar. This would please all parties alike as the pattadar is now afraid of the inamdar claiming the land according to the terms of his sanad. The inamdar has difficulty in getting his money from the pattadar, and the Settlement officer will be puzzled to know how to register such lands in the settlement: for if registered as Government, they will be chargeable with full assessment, and must stand in the name of the pattadar; and if registered as inam, they will receive no patta, and must stand in the name of the inamdar.

3. It is impossible to supply the Board with a detailed statement of such lands without very great delay; but if I am favoured with general orders on the subject, as in the case of the Trichinopoly ardamaniyams, I can dispose of each individual case as each village is taken up for settlement. These cases occur mostly in the river-irrigated taluks, which will be the first settled.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Coimbatore, 8th April 1864, No. 28.

Read letters from Deputy Collector A. Srinivasa Row, dated 24th and 25th March 1864.

Paragraph 2. In most cases of pattam and poruppu lands, the inamdar is not the party who holds the land and pays the favourable assessment, but the nelaswami or mirasi holder of the land pays the pattam or poruppu to Government, and the difference between that and the melwaram to the inamdar. The Government patta for the amount of pattam or poruppu is usually issued in the name of the nelaswami and not in that of the inamdar; but it is always distinctly stated in the patta that the pattam or poruppu is the amount of cowle of such a man. Srinivasa Row now inquires whether, after the issue of the title-deeds by this department in the name of the inamdars, it will not be necessary to collect the quit-rent directly from him, in which case he reports that the mirasidars apprehend that their right to the permanent occupancy of the land will be affected, while some of the pauper inamdars are afraid that they will experience great difficulty in collecting the quit-rent from the mirasidars. The Deputy Collector is requested to explain to the parties concerned that our settlement is not intended to disturb any of their existing rights. The Revenue authorities can continue to collect the quit-rent from the mirasi holders of the lands; but in cases of default, a notice will be issued to the inamdar before the inam right in the land is sold. The Commissioner believes that in some other districts also the jodi on inams is collected from the cultivators of the land, and this being merely a revenue arrangement does not in any way affect inam rights.

W. T. BLAIR,
Acting Inam Commissioner.

To the Collector of Tinnevely, for information.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 1283, Revenue, dated 6th June 1867.

[ABSTRACT.—Referring to the Board a letter from the Civil Judge of Tinnevely, regarding certain discrepancies in inam pattas, etc.]

1. In August last, the Board received a petition from certain inamdars of the Tinnevely district, complaining of the issue of pattas by the Collector to the ryots in occupation of their inams. This petition was forwarded to the Collector, who reported that the inams were merely assignments of the Government revenue, that the title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner conferred no right to the land itself, and that such claims founded on these title-deeds had already been rejected by the Courts in several instances.

2. The Board called on the Collector for fuller particulars, and also requested the Inam Commissioner to state his views on the subject.

3. From the replies of these officers it appears that the inams in question are really assignments of only a portion of the Government revenue, and that the ryots subject to the regular payment of the revenue are undoubtedly proprietors of the land, and that pattas have always been issued to the latter, who paid the inam assignment to the inamdar, and the difference between that and the full assessment to the Government.

4. The fact that the proprietary right to the land rested in the ryot and not in the inamdar was well known to the Inam Commissioner, who instructed the Deputy Commissioner, by whom the settlement was carried out, to explain to the parties concerned that the inam settlement was not intended to disturb the existing rights of the mirasidars, and that the Revenue authorities could continue to collect the quit-rent from the mirasidars; but that in case of their default notice would be given to the inamdar before his inam right in the land would be sold.

5. Unfortunately, however, the form of title-deeds issued to inamdars of this class was not prepared so as to save these rights of the proprietors of the lands. The usual form contains no reservation whatever, and, as the Civil Judge of Tinnevely points out, is couched in terms which convey to the inamdar an absolute right to the land as well as the assignment of its revenue. It is to be regretted that a proviso, similar to that attached to the form of title-deeds adopted in the case of lands sold under G.O. No. 1053, dated 5th August 1859, Revenue Department, was not adopted in the case of inams, for, except when unoccupied lands were granted, all inams were, in fact, merely assignments of the revenue, and not grants of the proprietary right in the soil. As matters stand, the case is very embarrassing, and by the act of Government the ryot, though undoubtedly owner of the land (subject to payment of the fixed assessment and no more), is subjected to the risk of having his rights set aside, and the onus of proving those rights will fall on him. Mr. Puckle states that the Courts have, in several instances, rejected claim to the land founded on the wording only of these deeds; but the Board are not aware of any such decisions, and the ryot has no security that other Judges may not view the case differently. Such inams, moreover, occur in other districts, and in the Madras district especially there are a considerable number of this character.

6. The inamdar on the other hand is also in an anomalous position; his quit-rent includes the assessment payable to Government, and so long as the ryot holds a patta from Government, he has no means of realizing either his inam assignment or the Government share of the assessment, which he has to pay, for the ryot is not his tenant.

7. The Collector's suggestion to convert the inams into money payments and issue pattas to the ryots for the full assessment which they should thereafter pay wholly to Government, would remove all difficulties; but the Government have no power to recall the inam title-deeds, and as these inams are by no means confined to Tinnevely, the measure, supposing the inamdars to consent to it, would greatly affect the inam settlement.

8. A declaratory enactment, akin to Regulation IV of 1822, would also remove difficulties, but it would probably also excite undesirable doubts of the finality of the

inam settlement, which, moreover, was of the nature of a private agreement between Government and the inamdars, unsanctioned by any law. It would perhaps be difficult now to enact a law to save Government from the consequences of its own act in conveying, or rather seeming to convey, to the inamdar, interest which he did not himself possess, and which belonged to others.

9. A mere notification of the intentions of Government would be ineffectual to rule the Courts. The intentions of Government and of the Inam Commissioner are doubtless well enough known to the inamdars generally, but the latter of course maintain the colorable claim their deeds give them, and may possibly assert a claim to compensation from Government for restricting the interests their deeds affect to convey.

10. Another course would be to recognise the inamdar as the holder of the land direct from Government, registering the mirasi occupant in the land registers as entitled to perpetual occupancy on his present assessment payable to the inamdar with the full right of transferring that right by sale, gift, or otherwise, to whomsoever and whenever he pleases, subject always to payment of that assessment to the inamdar, his heirs or assigns. In the event of the ryot's rights being disputed, the Government would be bound in equity to support the ryot and hold him harmless.

11. As the question involves legal points, the Board would suggest that the Government should, in the first instance, take the advice of the Advocate-General.

Order—No. 2160, Revenue, dated 13th September 1867.

Miscellaneous.

1. The Government observe that although the letter of the offer of enfranchisement from liability to lapse to the State, made in paragraph 3 of the approved form of inam title-deed, is calculated to mislead in many cases, in stating that "the land" will be the inamdar's "absolute property to hold or dispose of" as he may think proper, still this error of expression is not repeated in the actual sanad of enfranchisement which is printed at page 2 of the title-deed, and which, in fact, constitutes the real title to hold the inam free of all liability to Government interference, except for the realisation of the quit-rent or in the further sanad acknowledging the redemption of the quit-rent printed at page 3 of the deed, in both which last documents the phrase used is "your inam is hereby confirmed to you in perpetuity," leaving it open to inquiry by competent tribunals whether the inam included the proprietary right in the soil, or consisted merely of the right to receive the Government dues.

2. Under these circumstances, the Government trust that although the error of expression in the offer of enfranchisement is to be regretted, it may not be found to produce any practical ill-effects upon the proprietary rights of ryots, the State revenue from whose lands may have been assigned as inam to third parties, and the grants confirmed by the Commissioner's sanad.

3. At the same time it is clearly desirable that the risk of error in the construction of these deeds by the Courts should be limited as much as possible, and the Government therefore desire that the Board will communicate with the Inam Commissioner in view to stopping the issue of all undelivered title-deeds and, where practicable, recalling them in order to their amendment.

4. It appears to Government that the simple substitution of the word "inam" for "land," in paragraph 3 of the form, will suffice to effect all that is desired.

5. The Civil Judge of Tinnevely, who first brought this important point to the notice of Government, will be requested to favour Government with copy of his judgment, recorded in the suit in which the point was raised, and to inform them whether any appeal to the High Court has been lodged against it, or against any decision of his refusing to allow this expression in the sanad to override the ryot's proprietary rights.

6. The Board of Revenue will at the same time ascertain from all Collectors whether there is any reason to think that unfounded pretensions have been at all generally put forth, by grantees of the Government dues only from land, to the possession or disposal of the land itself on the strength of this unfortunate error of expression in paragraph 3 of the form of title-deed. On receipt of this further information the Government will be in a better condition to judge of the expediency of enacting any declaratory law on the subject.

7. As regards the question of pattas for lands of which the State revenue only has been assigned as inam, the Government observe that in such cases the inamdar has clearly no right whatever to receive a patta which has been defined by the highest Court in the realm as "not a muniment of title, but an evidence of holding," and which has reference solely to the occupation of land as recognised by the State. A patta is not an annually renewable document or transferable at the pleasure of the State, but is a permanent "Evidence of holding," constituting a valuable property appertaining to the ryot and transferable at his pleasure for valuable consideration received or otherwise. It is only in case of his becoming a Revenue defaulter that the Government is in any way competent to transfer the patta without his consent, and then only by public sale of his right in his land, when this "Evidence of holding" is necessarily transferred with the property in the land.

8. It is thus evident that the Collector would not only not be warranted in transferring the patta to the inamdar from the ryots who have hitherto held it, but that he would violate most important rights and render himself liable to legal penalties by doing so; but the question remains whether the continuance of the peculiar system in force in Tinnevely, and the further issue of pattas at all in such cases is necessary. The question arises in the case of "jodighy inams," or inams consisting of a partial assignment of the State revenue, so that the lands are still charged with a certain payment; and the number of such cases must be greatly increased by the assessment of the new quit-rent in consideration of enfranchisement from liability to lapse.

9. The Government believe that in most instances of "jodighy inams" the whole State revenue is paid by the ryots to the inamdars, and the 'jodi' or reserved assessment is paid to Government by the inamdar, who receives from the Collector some kind of acknowledgment of its payment, but not a patta.

10. In Tinnevely the practice has been for the ryot to pay to the inamdar his share of the State assessment, and the balance (which constitutes the jodi) to the Collector, who on his part grants to the ryot a patta, which he alone is entitled to receive.

11. It appears to Government that this system is calculated to guard the rights of the ryots, and that there is no objection to its continuance, but rather the contrary.

12. There seems nothing in its maintenance that will militate against the interchange of written engagements between the inamdar and the ryot proprietor under Act VIII of 1865 (Madras), and the Government feel confident that no Collector need find any difficulty in working both systems in conjunction without allowing them to clash.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

III

G.O. No. 2300, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1867.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Civil Judge of Tinnevely, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tinnevely, 20th September 1867, No. 487.

1. As directed in paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of Government, 13th September 1867, No. 2160, I have the honour to forward the copy of my judgment in the suit referred to.

2. It will be observed that the point of right to the land is not directly raised in the suit, which was one for arrears of rent.

3. I believe an appeal is to be lodged against the decree, but it has not yet been filed to my knowledge.

4. I have not, to the best of my recollection, had a question of the kind referred to before me other than this.

5. As among the records filed in the suit were the two referred to by me in my letter, 25th May 1867, I thought it right to bring the matter before Government, especially as from what fell from the plaintiff at the hearing, it was evident that the present suit was merely preliminary to an attempt to oust the ryots, on the ground of the inam patta declaring the land to be the freehold of the inamdars.

Order—No. 2300, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1867.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, whose reply to the Government Order of 13th September 1867 the Government await.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

IV

G.O. No. 2839, Revenue, dated 29th November 1867.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, the 25th October 1867, No. 6985.

1. With reference to the Orders of Government, under date 13th September and 2nd October 1867, Nos. 2160 and 2300, I am directed to request a re-consideration of the instructions of Government to the Board in regard to making a reference to the Collectors of districts on the subject of the mistake which has unfortunately been allowed to occur in the preparation of the inam title-deeds.

2. The Board are of opinion that, while a reference of the sort can have but little practical result, inasmuch as there may be cases in which pretensions of the description indicated have come before the Courts without the Collector's knowledge, and as, even had no instances of the prosecution of such claims occurred, it would be no guarantee that they might not be put forward by the holders of the title-deeds in future years, when they would be more difficult to refute, it will probably have the effect of shaking the confidence of the inamdars in the finality of the inam settlement.

3. The Board would beg, therefore, to suggest that no communication of the difficulty be made to Collectors, until the Government have determined in what manner the error may most conveniently be remedied. They cannot but fear that any mere declaratory order of the Government would fail of effect, and they believe that either the whole of the title-deeds must be re-called and fresh deeds issued in an amended form, or that a declaratory enactment must be passed by the Legislative Council, somewhat in the form of Regulation IV of 1822, as already suggested in the Board's Proceedings, under date 8th July 1867, No. 4274.

4. With reference to the remarks of Government in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of their Order, under date 13th September 1867, No. 2160, I am to state that the Board see very considerable difficulty in carrying out the combined system proposed. If a patta be issued by the Collector to the ryot occupant of the land included in the inam title-deed, the Collector must proceed against him should he fall into arrears under Act II of 1864 (Madras), and such a ryot would again proceed against his sub-tenant, supposing him to have one, under Act VIII of 1865

(Madras). Under such circumstances it is difficult to understand how the inamdar is to recover his beneficiary interest in the revenue of the land from the ryot, for he could hardly sue as a *tenant* one who was already treated as a landholder by Government. Such a system would, in any case, in the Board's opinion, lead to serious complications in regard to remissions, water-rate, etc., and would, in fact, be a breach of faith with the inamdar, who has made his settlement with the Inam Commissioner on the understanding that the whole revenue of the quantity of land which is entered in his title-deed has been assigned to him on condition of his making a certain annual payment to Government.

5. The Board further see no reason why the ryots of Tinnevely should be thus specially treated, when no such exception was made in favour of the mirasidars of Tanjore or the Madras district, whose rights in the land are equally well known. Should the same rule be applied to the ryots of this district, as has been followed in other districts, they would not be in a worse position than those ryots whose lands under recent orders have been assigned as the endowments of pagodas, and the Board see no more difficulty in ceasing to issue the patta in the one case than in the other. The abstract right of the Government to assign its share of the produce, commuted as it now is to a fixed annual payment, has been recognized from time immemorial, and the Board see no reason why it should now be allowed to be questioned.

6. The Board believe, too, that the system in force in Tinnevely was simply a departmental arrangement in the Collector's office, and that in order to issue facility in the collection of the quit-rent or jodi, it was customary to require the cultivating ryot to pay it direct to Government, leaving the inamdar to obtain the balance of the revenue of the land as best he could. They understand from the Inam Commissioner that there is nothing peculiar in the original sanads of these inams, which usually profess to give the inamdar so much land as inam, subject to the payment of a certain 'jodi' or quit-rent.

Order—No. 2839, Revenue, dated 29th November 1867.

The Government do not desire to press the reference to Collectors in the face

Miscellaneous.

of the Board's objections; but they observe that in paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th July 1867, No. 4274, very similar objections

were raised to the suggested enactment of a declaratory law, which the Board now appear disposed to advocate.

2. The re-call of the issued title-deeds would unquestionably create the widest distrust among the inamdars if it were practicable to carry out the measure, which it, probably, is not, and this is the only alternative suggested by the Board.

3. Under all the circumstances of the case, and as it is certainly desirable to remove the blot which has been hit, the Government are of opinion that the enactment of a short declaratory Act is open to the fewest objections, and they accordingly desire that a short Draft Bill, suited to the exigencies of the case, be prepared in the Legislative Department, to which the correspondence that has passed will be communicated.

4. It would seem sufficient to provide that as in a large number of cases inam grants did not convey the occupancy right in the land concerned, but merely the privilege of receiving the Government dues from the registered or otherwise recognized occupant-by-right of the land, while the terms of the inam title-deed, offering enfranchisement from liability to lapse on certain conditions, are calculated to mislead by declaring without any reservation that "the land" will be the inamdar's "absolute property to hold or dispose of" as he may think proper, although the actual sanad of enfranchisement or redemption merely and rightly states that the "inam" is confirmed in perpetuity, leaving it open to competent tribunals to inquire and decide whether the inam included the proprietary right in the soil, or

was limited to the right to receive the Government dues from the prior occupants; therefore it is declared that the words in the offer of enfranchisement shall not be held to define, limit, infringe or destroy the actual rights of any description of landholders or occupiers, but that the terms of the inam title-deeds are absolute only as against Government, leaving all claims of right raised by private individuals open to investigation and decision by the established tribunals.

5. The enactment of a law, such as is above sketched, will adequately guard the right of ryots in Tinnevely as well as elsewhere, and the Government, therefore, will not object to the discontinuance of the issue of pattas to, or receipt of the quit-rent from them. The Collector of Tinnevely will accordingly notify that the Government dues are henceforward to be paid by the ryot occupants of inam lands to the inamdars, who will themselves meet the Government demand for quit-rent.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

V

G.O. No. 248, Legislative, dated 16th December 1867.

Read—the following papers:—

(1)

Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department No. 2839, dated 29th November 1867.

(2)

Draft Bill prepared by the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department.

A Bill to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inam lands furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency.

Whereas, under the rules sanctioned by the Local Government for the adjudication and settlement of inam lands in the Madras Presidency, the Inam Commissioner of the said Presidency is required to furnish inamdars with title-deeds in respect of their inams, prepared according to certain forms prescribed by the said rules; and whereas one of the stipulations contained in the title-deeds so prepared, whereby the inamdars are allowed the option of enfranchising their inams from the liability to lapse to the State, is to the effect that upon the inamdars' agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent, or paying a commuted amount equal to twenty years' purchase of such quit-rent, "the land will be" the inamdars' "absolute property to hold or dispose of" as they may think proper; and whereas the sanads which are granted to such inamdars in cases, where they accept such option, provide that the inam is thereby confirmed to them either as a freehold in perpetuity subject to the payment of quit-rent or as an absolute freehold that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government; and whereas the terms of the title-deeds by which the option of enfranchisement is allowed, appear to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than is in fact given, by the sanads issued in cases where such enfranchisement is effected; and whereas it is apprehended that the words above recited, as used in the said first-named title-deeds, may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in the lands forming the subject of the inams, in cases where the inams do not include the proprietary right in the soil, but are limited to the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the inam lands, and it is therefore expedient to remove all doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the words used in the said first-named title-deeds; it is enacted as follows:—

I.—Nothing contained in the 3rd paragraph of any title-deed issued to any inamdar prior to enfranchisement shall be deemed to extend the meaning of the sanad granted after enfranchisement, or to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the

rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands forming the subject of any inam enfranchised as aforesaid, or to affect the interests of any person other than the inamdar named in such sanad. Persons claiming rights paramount to, or independent of, any inamdar, shall be at liberty to have their claims investigated and decided by any Judicial or Revenue Officer who would ordinarily have jurisdiction in that behalf.

Order—No. 248, Legislative, dated 16th December 1867.

The Right Honourable Governor in Council approves of the foregoing Bill, and directs that steps be taken for introducing it into the Council for making Laws and Regulations. The Honourable Mr. Norton will be requested to take charge of the Bill.

J. D. MAYNE,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department.

V

G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 24th January 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 11th January 1868, No. 3.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, dated 16th December 1867, No. 248, and to submit, for the consideration of Government, the following observations regarding the Bill therein directed to be introduced into the Legislative Council.

2. The Bill proceeds on the supposition that in every case two title-deeds were given, one prior to enfranchisement, and the other afterwards; and it purports to correct an error committed in paragraph 3 of the title-deed issued prior to enfranchisement, the remaining portion of the title-deed and the sanad granted after enfranchisement, being supposed to have been correctly drawn up in every respect. I have to observe that two title-deeds were not issued in every case, that the error which it is the object of the Bill to correct is not confined to paragraph 3 and to the title-deed issued prior to enfranchisement, and that in certain cases the mistake occurs in paragraph 2, and not in paragraph 3, of the title-deed.

3. There are eight forms of title-deeds issued for the various descriptions of inams. In the first four forms the word "land", which is the cause of the apprehended misunderstanding, occurs in paragraph 1 as well as in paragraph 3. In the case of inams confirmed under forms Nos. 5 and 8, the enfranchisement is effected compulsorily, and the only document issued in those cases is the sanad of enfranchisement in which the mistake, which the Bill is intended to correct, occurs in paragraph 2 and not in paragraph 3. Inams confirmed under title-deeds Nos. 6 and 7 are not allowed to be enfranchised at all, but are simply confirmed on their present tenure. There is no error in paragraphs 2 and 3 of these latter forms, but only in paragraph 1, which error is common to all the forms of title-deeds.

4. The two following phrases in the preamble of the Bill, viz., "one of the stipulations," and "where the inams do not include the proprietary right in the soil," do not appear to me to be quite correctly worded. In the case of the first, I would observe that there is but one stipulation in the title-deed, "whereby the inamdar is allowed the option of enfranchisement from liability to lapse;" and as regards the second, I consider that the inam right is quite distinct from, and independent of, the proprietary right in the soil though both rights are frequently vested in the same individual. Moreover, the very object of the Bill is to declare that the two rights were treated by this department as separate and distinct, so that the one right cannot be said ever to be included in the other.

5. Under the foregoing circumstances, I think that the draft Bill requires some alteration to render it applicable to all the different forms of title-deeds, and I accordingly venture to submit a revised draft, which appears to me to meet all the requirements of the case.

6. As regards the form of the title-deed to be adopted for the future, the Government, in paragraph 4 of their Order, dated 13th September 1867, No. 2160, observe that the simple substitution of the word "inam" for "land" in paragraph 3 of the deed will suffice to effect all that is desired. I beg to submit, for the consideration of Government, whether some alteration is not also necessary in paragraph 1. The alteration which I would propose is as follows:—For "claimed to be of" substitute "claimed to consist of the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government on."

7. I request that the Government will favour me with early orders on this subject, as much work has accumulated in the office since the question of the alteration of the title-deeds has been under discussion.

8. I believe that it is the intention of Government that the title-deeds already issued, but not delivered, to the inamdars should be re-called and re-issued in the form which may be ultimately approved of by Government.

ENCLOSURE.

A Bill to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inam lands furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency.

Whereas, under the rules sanctioned by the Local Government for the adjudication and settlement of inam lands in the Madras Presidency, the Inam Commissioner of the said Presidency is required to furnish inamdars with title-deeds in respect of their inams, prepared according to certain forms prescribed by the said rules; and whereas the terms of the title-deeds so prepared appear to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than was in fact given; and whereas it is apprehended that the terms of the title-deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interest which other persons may have in the lands forming the subject of the inams, in cases where the inamdars do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the inam lands, and it is therefore expedient to remove all doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the words used in the said title-deeds; It is enacted as follows:—

1. Nothing contained in any title-deed issued to any inamdar shall be deemed to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands forming the subject of any inam, or to affect the interests of any person other than the inamdar named in the title-deed. Persons claiming rights paramount to or independent of, any inamdar shall be at liberty to have their claims investigated and decided by any Judicial or Revenue Officer who would ordinarily have jurisdiction in that behalf.

Order—No. 213, Revenue, dated 24th January 1868.

Ordered that the subject of paragraphs 1 to 5 of the above letter, with the revised draft of an Act to remove doubts as to the interpretation of the title-deeds granted for inam lands, be referred for consideration in the Legislative Department,

Miscellaneous.

ment, with reference to the Proceedings in that Department, No. 248, dated 16th December 1867.

2. Paragraph 6 will be referred to the Board of Revenue for any remarks they may wish to offer, with reference to G.Os. Nos. 2160 and 2839, Revenue Department, dated 13th September and 29th November 1867, respectively.

3. Now however that it has been decided to enact a law declaratory of the intention and force of the title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner, it appears to Government to be very doubtful whether it is desirable to make any alteration in the form and wording of the deeds themselves even in the way of emendation.

4. It is doubtless to be regretted that defects exist in the forms, but it is very questionable whether the suggested alteration would remove all those defects, or might not give rise to fresh doubts, while it is almost certain that any change in the form will excite wide-spread distrust among the holders both of the old and of the altered deeds, and thus tend seriously to neutralize the benefits which have been confidently anticipated from the settlement, while there will be the added difficulty of having estates or tenures of identical character held on title-deeds of different form.

5. All risk of injury to private rights will be removed by the enactment of the declaratory law, and the Government are of opinion that this measure may well supersede the necessity for any further changes.

6. The Officiating Inam Commissioner will also submit his opinion with reference to the above remarks.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

VII

G.O. No. 24, Legislative, dated 4th February 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 213, dated 24th January 1868.

ABSTRACT.—Referring, for consideration in the Legislative Department, the Officiating Inam Commissioner's observations on the Bill "to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inam lands furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency," together with the revised draft of the Bill prepared by that officer.

Order No. 24, Legislative, dated 4th February 1868.

With reference to Proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, dated 16th December 1867, No. 248, the Governor in Council directs that the letter from the Inam Commissioner, and the revised draft Act prepared by him, be submitted to the Advocate-General. He will be requested to consider how far it may be advisable to alter the Bill which he has undertaken to introduce, so as to bring it into conformity with the views expressed by the Inam Commissioner.

J. D. MAYNE,
*Assistant Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department.*

VIII

G.O. No. 443, Revenue, dated 17th February 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, the 13th February 1868, No. 12.

In reply to the Order of Government, dated 24th January 1868, No. 213, I have the honour to state that I fully concur with the Government in considering that it is undesirable to make any change in the inam title-deeds at this stage of the Commission.

2. In addition to the objections that have occurred to the Government to making any alteration in the form and wording of the title-deeds, I would remark that nearly all the title-deeds which have to be issued hereafter relate to non-mirasi districts, in which the inamdars are almost invariably also the proprietors of the lands.

Order—No. 443, Revenue, dated 17th February 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Legislative Department.

F. BRANDT;
Under Secretary to Government.

IX

G.O. No. 1108, Revenue, dated 24th April 1868.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. Nil, dated 16th April 1868.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 3029, dated 20th December 1867.

G.O. No. 213, dated 24th January 1868.

G.O. No. 357, dated 8th February 1868.

The Board are of opinion that, as the error in the title-deeds has been now generally acknowledged, it would be highly inexpedient to continue to issue deeds in a form known to be incorrect.

2. The effect of the deeds, in all cases when the occupancy right does not vest in the inamdar, is of course to throw on the actual possessor of that right the risk and expense of asserting or maintaining it in the Civil Courts. The Government cannot, in justice to those whose interests are involved, continue to perpetuate the error which it is the object of the special law to remedy.

3. They consider that, in lieu of the alteration proposed by the Inam Commissioner in paragraph 6 of his letter, under date 11th January 1868, No. 3, the words "claimed to consist of the inam right" in such and such land should be substituted. The other alterations in the deed proposed by Mr. Blair have the Board's approval.

4. Of the two enactments before them, the Board prefer that prepared by the Inam Commissioner, which they observe has been now brought before the Legislative Council. They would, however, change the words "lands forming the subject of any inam," which occur in both in the preamble and in the body of the Act, into "lands charged with any inam," and they consider that the *onus probandi* should be thrown upon the inamdar claiming occupancy rights in the inam lands, and not upon the ryot occupant, whose rights have been jeopardized by the issue of the title-deeds. The Board would also suggest that, as these difficulties have been created by the act of the Government, the remedy should be rendered as inexpensive and facile as possible, which might be done by enacting that claimants of occupancy rights should be permitted to bring a summary suit before the Collector free of stamp duty and all charges.

Order—No. 1108, Revenue, dated 24th April 1868.

Land Revenue.

Ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Department.

2. The Government have already expressed themselves opposed to any change in the form of the inam title-deeds now that an explanatory Act is about to be passed.

3. It is simply impossible to recall all the deeds that have been issued and the existence of two forms of title for the same description of tenures would certainly excite far more distrust and anxiety than will the defective language of the original form when the possible risk to rights induced by the defect has been removed by the enactment.

4. Nor do the Government see that, under these circumstances, any new liability will be cast on the party in possession to maintain his occupancy right, as asserted in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings, other than what would have existed had the title-deeds never been issued, or the language been unimpeachable.

5. It appears to Government that an inamdar claiming to oust a ryot in possession must in every instance establish *his* superior right of occupancy, and thus that the *onus probandi* will, as desired by the Board, not be thrown on the ryot occupant; but it will be for the consideration of the Legislative Council whether the language of the Bill needs to be modified or added to in this respect, so as to establish beyond all question that an inamdar not in actual possession cannot oust the occupant save by regular process.

6. The change suggested by the Board in the phraseology of the Bill does not commend itself to the judgment of Government. The expression "charged with an inam," is scarcely consistent with the etymology of the word "inam," and the phrase itself is calculated to convey the idea of some additional burden laid on the land, rather than that of a simple assignment by Government to a third party of what would ordinarily be due to themselves.

7. The suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the Board's Proceedings, appears to Government to be sufficiently met by the existing law and the draft Bill.

8. The Collector in his Revenue Judicial capacity will be competent to maintain possession, pending the decision in a regular suit.

9. The Government see no reason to bar the ordinary jurisdiction of the established Courts.

W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

X

A Bill to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency.

Whereas, under the rules sanctioned by the Local Government for the adjudication and settlement of inam lands in the Madras Presidency, the Inam Commissioner of the said Presidency is required to furnish inamdars with title-deeds in respect of their inams, prepared according to certain forms prescribed by the said rules; and whereas the terms of the title-deeds so prepared appear to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than was in fact given; and whereas it is apprehended that the terms of the title-deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in the lands forming the subject of the inams, in cases where the inamdars do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the inam lands, and it is therefore expedient to remove all doubts as to the true

intent and meaning of the words used in the said title-deeds; It is enacted as follows:—

I.—Nothing contained in any title-deed heretofore issued to any inamdar shall be deemed to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands forming the subject of any inam, or to affect the interests of any person other than the inamdar named in the title-deed. Persons claiming rights paramount to, or independent of, any inamdar, shall be at liberty to have their claims investigated and decided by any Judicial or Revenue Officer who would ordinarily have jurisdiction in that behalf.

Wording of inam title-deeds not to affect holders or occupiers of inam land.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to prevent doubt as to the intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency.

2. The reasons for introducing this Bill are as follows:—

In some of the forms of title-deeds which have been sanctioned by Government, the term "land" has inadvertently been used, where it is clear that it is not applicable to the true state of facts. These forms are eight in number.

3. In the four first, the first paragraph acknowledges the inamdar's title to an inam claimed to be of so many acres of wet or dry land, or both, as the case may be. The 3rd paragraph then professes to confer the land on the inamdar without any reservation, in the event of his complying with certain terms as to quit-rent. On his so doing, a further assurance is issued to him by the Commissioner converting the tenure into a freehold or absolute freehold, as the case may be.

4. These further assurances do not profess to deal with the land, but only with the inam; and it is clear from a perusal of them that all that the Government professed, or intended to do, was to deal with its right or share in the produce of the land, not the land itself. To have gone further than this would have been to deal, not with that which the Government possessed—the power of alienating as a gift or otherwise—but, in many cases, with what were the rights of others, which the Government has always recognized and respected. It would have been an infringement of the rights of the owners of the soil to its occupancy, subject to the payment of the Government dues, where those owners were persons other than the inamdar, as is the case in many instances.

5. In forms 5 and 8, applicable where the enfranchisement is compulsory, no further assurance is issued. In these forms, paragraph 2 states that the land will be the inamdar's "own absolute property to hold or dispose of as he thinks proper".

6. In forms 6 and 7, applicable where no enfranchisement takes place, but the existing inams are simply confirmed, the word "land" appears in paragraph 1, an error common indeed to all the forms.

7. The intention of the Government was simply to assign to the inamdars its share in the revenue. The title-deed was meant to operate as a bar against resumption by Government, of the right assigned or recognized, and of that only.

8. Nevertheless, the inamdars, relying on the terms used in the title-deeds, soon began to claim the right in the soil, to the injury, in many cases, of the proprietary rights of others therein. Complaints were made against the Collector's issuing pattas to the ryots on inam lands: and suits were brought in several instances, to enforce the supposed effect of these new title-deeds. The Courts in which such suits were brought rejected these claims.

9. Thus matters stood when the circumstances were brought under the consideration of Government. They were sufficiently embarrassing. Whatever uncertainty existed, was the result of the inaccurate wording of the title-deeds issued by the Government itself. Although the suits hitherto brought upon these title-deeds have been thrown out by the Courts, there is no certainty that a different view of the law may not be taken by different Judges in future cases. Nor, under any circumstances, could the Government but view with regret unlooked-for litigation springing up as the consequence of their action.

10. One course which suggested itself was, to recall the title-deeds already issued, and issue new title-deeds in their stead, altering the form so as to square with the facts. But such a measure might obviously tend to create a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the inamdars—a result very much to be deprecated.

11. It is, on the other hand, absolutely necessary to protect the proprietors of the soil against their rights being in any way questioned or infringed by inamdars possessing only the Government rights to a share in the produce; and it has been thought that the most satisfactory, the shortest, and the safest way, to meet the difficulty which has arisen, is to pass a short declaratory Act, setting at rest all question as to the intent and meaning of the title-deeds without in any way altering their form.

12. It is hoped that by this course, while the rights of the proprietors of the soil are effectually secured, the inamdars who hold title-deeds will see how reasonable is the course pursued, and how anxious the Government is not to give rise to any distrust in their minds as to the reality of the benefits conferred upon them by the adjustment of their claims under the settlement of the Inam Commission.

13. For these reasons the present Bill has been drafted.

2nd April 1868.

JOHN BRUCE NORTON.

Report of the Select Committee.

We the Select Committee on the Bill "to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams furnished to inamdars by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency," have the honour to report as follows.

2. We find that an erroneous description similar to that which appears in the title-deeds has been made use of in Madras Acts II of 1862 and IV of 1866; we have, therefore, extended the scope of this Bill, so as to cover and remove the ambiguity which might be caused by these two Acts.

3. We have also made the Bill apply only to title-deeds already issued. It seems to a majority of the Committee that, now the plot in the title-deeds has been hit, it is illogical to continue to issue any more title-deeds in an erroneous form; and that the better course is to alter the title-deeds hereafter to be issued, so as to make them correctly correspond to, and express the facts of the case, rather than to continue to issue title-deeds erroneous upon their face, and to see to restrain and explain their operation by a reference to this Act. Should a contrary determination prevail, it will be easy to adapt the present Bill to such determination by inserting the words "or to be issued hereafter" after the word "issued" in line 2 of section 1.

4. The majority of your Committee do not apprehend that the course they suggest would create any alarm in the minds of those to whom title-deeds have been already issued, or of those to whom they may be issued after this Bill shall have become law. Should their opinion prevail, they would recommend that the present forms of title-deeds should be referred to the Government Pleader and Government Solicitor, with a view to their being carefully revised and framed so as to correspond with the facts.

J. B. NORTON,

H. D. PHILLIPS.

R. S. ELLIS.

T. CLARKE.

Madras, 5th May 1868.

A Bill to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title deeds of inams furnished to inam holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866.

(As appended by the Select Committee.)

Whereas, under the rules sanctioned by the Local Government in the year 1859, and published in the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated the 4th of October 1859, for the adjudication and settlement of inam lands in the Madras Presidency, the Inam Commissioner of the said Presidency is required to furnish inam holders with title-deeds in respect of their inams, prepared according to certain forms prescribed by the said Government; and whereas the terms of the title-deeds so prepared appear in many cases to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than could be legally given; and whereas it is apprehended that the terms of the title-deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in lands from which the inams are derived or drawn, in cases where the inam holders do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the inam lands as transferees of the Government, and it is therefore expedient to remove all doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the words used in the said title-deeds; and whereas the words "land" and "lands" are used in Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866 in connection with inams in a sense not applicable to all inams, and it is expedient to explain the true intent and meaning of such words in the said Acts; It is enacted as follow:—

I.—Nothing contained in any title-deed issued to any inam holder shall be deemed to define, limit, infringe, or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands from which any inam is derived or drawn or to affect the interests of any person other than the inam holder named in the title-deed; and nothing contained in Madras Act IV of 1862, or in Madras Act IV of 1866, shall be deemed to confer on any inam holder any right to land which he would not otherwise possess.

Wording of inam title-deeds not to affect holders or occupiers of inam land; and wording of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866 not to be held to confer on inam holder any right which he would not otherwise possess.

XI

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Legislative), No. 173, dated 27th May 1868.

I have the honour, by order of the Governor in Council, to forward copy of the Act specified in the margin, which was passed by the Madras Council for making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd instant, and to request that you will submit it to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for his assent.

1. An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inam holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866.
2. Bill as introduced, with Statement of Objects and Reasons.
3. Papers Nos. 1 and 2 relating to the Bill.
4. Report of the Select Committee, with Bill as amended.
5. Proceedings of the Council, dated the 3rd and 17th April and 22nd May 1868.

2. Two copies of the enactment in the form in which it was introduced into

the Council, and other papers specified in the margin, are enclosed.

I have, etc.,

P. O'SULLIVAN,

Ag. Assistant Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department.

XII

G.O. No. 2354, Revenue, dated 10th September 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Advocate-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated the 3rd July 1818, No.—

On considering, with the Government Solicitor, the subject of the new form of title-deeds proposed to be issued to inamdars, it appears that there exists in all the title-deeds already issued a far more fatal defect than that which it was the object of the lately passed Inam Act to rectify.

2. These title-deeds purport to be executed by the Inam Commissioner on behalf of the Governor in Council. No mention whatever is made of the Secretary of State.

3. Now, by 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, section 40, as amended by 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 41, all real and personal property of the East India Company is vested in the Queen, and is disposable of either by the Secretary of State in Council, or by the Governor-General or any Governor in Council in India.

4. But when the latter course is pursued, the contract or conveyance must be in the name of the Secretary of State, and executed either by the Governor in Council or by his order.

5. In point of fact the Governor in Council, who purports to release to the inamdar the Government rights in the land revenue, has nothing to convey, and the title-deeds are mere waste paper.

6. There is only one possible view under which the title-deeds hitherto issued could be right in form.

7. Section 2 of 22 and 23 Vic., Cap 41, provides that the conveyances, contract, etc., executed by the Governor-General, or any Governor, as the case may be, may be in the name of the Secretary of State. If then this expression could be regarded as merely permissive, it might be held that such instruments might be executed in either of two ways; that is to say, by the Governor-General, or Governor, in his own name, under the previous section (1) on the one hand, or in the name of the Secretary of State under section 2, on the other.

8. But I am of opinion that there is no room for any such contention. I think this is one of those cases in which the word "may" is not to be construed as merely permissive, but that it is peremptory, and has the full forces of "shall."

9. The Act was passed in consequence of doubts as to the powers of the Governor-General, or Governor, to execute any conveyance, contract, etc., after the passing of 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, whereby the whole property, in India, of the East India Company, was vested in the Queen (section 39), and the Secretary of State named (section 40) as the *only* authority to execute conveyance, contracts, etc.

10. Section 1 of the remedial Act 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 41, vests in the Governor-General and Governors the power to execute conveyances, contracts, etc. Section 2 then proceeds to point out such instruments are to be executed, and here only one form is specified; that in which the Secretary of State is to be named as a party, and the instrument to be, and to be expressed to be, executed on his behalf, by the Governor-General, or Governor, or his order.

11. It appears too that the title-deeds are also informal, inasmuch as they have been executed by the Inam Commissioner without any order by the Governor in Council authorizing such execution.

12. The lately passed Inam Act does not purport to remedy this defect. It only deals with the substitution of the term inam for land, nor do I think the Indian Legislature would be competent * to deal with an Act of the Imperial Legislature.

13. If the question as to the validity of title were simply between the Government and the inamdar, possibly no great mischief might arise from leaving matters as far as concerns the title-deeds hitherto issued, *in statu quo*. For the Government would never seek to take advantage of this slip as against the inamdar. But, unfortunately, the case is not likely to be confined to questions arising between the Government and the inamdars. Third parties have purchased, and otherwise dealt with this property since the titles were issued; and questions may at any moment arise between the inamdars and their representatives by assignment, or otherwise, on the one hand, and third parties on the other, questioning their title in our Courts of Law. I am of opinion that a Court would hold necessarily, that the title-deeds hitherto issued convey no title whatever to the inamdar: because the donor, that is the Local Government, had nothing to convey, the estate in the inam being vested in the Queen, and two Acts of Parliament having expressly pointed out how and by whom any interests in such estate is to be parted with to third parties.

14. Under these circumstances, I am in doubt as to the form in which the new titles ought to be drawn: and as this will depend upon the course which His Excellency the Governor in Council shall adopt, I have the honour to request further instructions before the Government Solicitor proceeds with the drafts of the deeds.

15. I am bound to draw up legal instruments, and to bring all these difficulties under the notice of Government; and the question now is, what is the best course to pursue?

16. It appears to me that it is impossible to leave the title-deeds, hitherto issued, in their present condition. How is the blot, now it is hit, best to be amended?

17. One course would be to apply to Parliament for an Act, declaring that the title-deeds, hitherto issued, shall be read, or have the same effect, as if they had been expressed to be made on behalf of the Secretary of State.

18. But this is a clumsy procedure, and I think it very problematical whether Parliament would grant such relief. The natural answer might be: you have made the blunder, rectify it yourselves. The Acts of Parliament are perfectly clear and explicit; you ought to have followed them in the first instance. Recall your faulty titles, and issue new in conformity with the provisions of the Acts.

19. Unless it could be shewn that to recall the title-deeds hitherto issued would be attended with dangerous or very serious consequences, it seems to me difficult to escape the force of such a reply.

20. It has been stated that the recall of title-deeds already issued would create great alarm and suspicion among the 400,000 inamdars who have had title-deeds given them. On this point I am of course not competent to form or offer an opinion. It is a question on which the Revenue Board can be consulted.

21. But it appears to me, that if such a measure can possibly be adopted, it is the best and shortest way of meeting all difficulties: and I think, as a general rule, the straightforward and open way of rectifying admitted errors is, in the long run, found to be the shortest and easiest.

22. Should His Excellency the Governor in Council determine on this course, a notification would be necessary, explaining that by an oversight the title-deeds had been issued in the name of the Governor in Council instead of the Secretary of State, and that fresh title-deeds in the name of the latter, who by Act of Parliament is the proper authority to grant inams, will be issued on application. This should not be done till the new deeds are ready.

23. Difficulties may arise where the title-deeds have passed into the hands of third parties; but I make little doubt that all will be only too glad to perfect their titles, and if they do not choose to apply, it is their own fault. Government will at any rate have done all in its power to rectify its mistake.

24. If this course be decided on, I should propose to substitute for the present forms a legal form, in the shape of a release of the reversionary interest of the Queen in the inam, which would not be longer than the forms at present used.

25. This form would apply to all cases: those in which title-deeds have already been issued, as well as those in which they have yet to be issued.

26. I should scarcely like to introduce so totally different a form of deed, if Government determines to refer the matter home, for a considerable time must elapse before an Act would be passed, if an Act were conceded; and the wide difference between the new and old form of title-deeds would be sure to attract attention, and unexplained, probably excite much suspicion and alarm.

27. I should, in such a case, propose to adhere as closely as possible to existing forms, simply introducing the words, "acting on behalf of the Secretary of State," after the introduction, and omitting all allusion to "land." The old form makes an improper use of the word "freehold," which the framers appear to have thought meant "held free of tax, etc.," but I should not, for the same reason, strike it out, as it is applicable in its legal sense—an estate *at least* for life to inams—which are incorporeal hereditaments, as well as to land itself.

28. In any case, an order must be issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council empowering the Inam Commissioner to execute the title-deeds in whatever form they may be issued.

29. If the new title-deeds adhere to the old forms as closely as possible, they would have to be recalled and fresh title-deeds issued in their stead if Parliament should refuse to interfere. For then they would have to be assimilated to the forms to be issued to the old title-deed holders; or again, there would be two different forms existing for one and the same species of property.

30. If new title-deeds are to be issued to the old title-deed holders at once, the lately passed Inam Act will be a dead letter. I have, therefore, advised that a request for suspension of action respecting it should be telegraphed to the Supreme Government, and have, at your request, drawn up this statement of my views for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Order—No. 2354, Revenue, dated 10th September 1868.

Land Revenue.

Under the circumstances brought to notice in the foregoing letter, and in consideration of the very strong and decided opinion which is expressed by the Advocate-General, as to the course which the Government should adopt in order to remedy the additional defect which has been discovered in the inam title-deeds, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to re-issue these documents in a new and legal form.

2. The recall of the deeds already issued, even if it could be successfully effected, which is questionable, would perhaps lead to alarm and misconception, and the Government are of opinion that the grant of supplemental deeds in the proper form would meet all requirements.

3. The Advocate-General will accordingly be requested to prepare, in communication with the Inam Commissioner and the Government Solicitor, and to submit for the approval of Government, a form of title deed which will serve as a supplemental document in those cases in which title-deeds have already been issued, and which will form a competent title where no document has yet been granted.

4. When the form has been approved, the Inam Commissioner will at once set about the preparation of the new deeds, district by district, and when those appertaining to any district are complete, the requisite notification will be issued to the inamdars, titles will be granted to those who have not yet obtained them, and supplemental documents to all who produce the corresponding original deeds, to which the supplemental deeds will then be attached.

5. These Proceedings will be reported to the Government of India, with the request that no further steps may be taken in regard to the Inam Titles Bill, as the course now ordered will render unnecessary any enactment of the kind.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XIII

**Letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Legislative),
No. 2532, dated 2nd October 1868.**

Land Revenue.

Madras Inam Titles Bill might be suspended, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward the accompanying letters from the Advocate-General at Madras, and the Proceedings of Government thereon, dated 10th September 1868, No. 2354.

Dated 3rd July 1868.

2. The circumstances under which the preparation of the Bill had become necessary were fully detailed in the enclosures to the letter from this Government, in the Legislative Department, under date 27th May 1868, No. 173, and it will now be observed that the Advocate-General, when in consultation with the Government Solicitor as to the proper form of title-deed to be adopted in future, has discovered that the existing deeds are even more defective than was anticipated when the Bill for their amendment was framed.

3. The Advocate-General points out (1) that these documents purport to be executed by the Inam Commissioner on behalf of the Governor in Council, whereas, under the provisions of the Statutes noted in the margin, they should have been executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, either by the Governor in Council himself, or by his order; and (2) that the Inam Commissioner, who did execute the deeds, does not appear to have been formally authorized so to do on behalf of the Governor in Council. Mr. Norton adds that, in his opinion, the Courts of Law having in view these unfortunate defects in the title-deeds will necessarily hold that the deeds hitherto issued are altogether invalid.

4. There are but two means which occur to Mr. Norton by which these errors may be remedied: either an application must be made to Parliament for a special Act, declaring that the deeds hitherto issued shall have the same effect as if they had run in the name of the Secretary of State for India, or all the defective deeds must be re-called, and new ones must be issued in a proper and legal

form. He expresses himself in favour of the latter course, for he is of opinion that unless it could be shown that to re-call the old title-deeds would be attended with dangerous or serious consequences, an application to the Home Government for an Act of Parliament of the nature indicated would be refused, inasmuch as the existing Acts of Parliament are perfectly clear and explicit, and should have been conformed to in the first instance.

5. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the very strong and decided opinion which is expressed by the Advocate-General, as to the course which the Government should adopt, in order to remedy the additional defect which has been discovered in the deeds, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has resolved to re-issue these documents in a new and legal form; and I am, therefore, directed to report these Proceedings to the Government of India, with the request that no further steps may be taken in regard to the Inam Titles Bill, as the course now ordered will render unnecessary any enactment of the kind.

I have, etc.,

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XIV

G.O. No. 2586, Revenue, dated 7th October 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 17th September 1868, No. 55.

I have the honour to submit the following observations for the consideration of Government, with reference to their Order, dated 10th September 1868, No. 2354.

2. Mr. Norton considers the re-issue of title-deeds in a new and legal form to be necessary, on the ground that the title of inamdars may at any time be questioned by third parties, inasmuch as the title-deeds in the form in which they have hitherto been issued can convey no valid title. From his putting the case on this ground, Mr. Norton appears to have been led, by the ill-chosen phraseology of the title-deed, to believe that the title-deed issued by the Inam Commissioner was intended to convey a valid title to the inamdar, not only as against Government but also as against all third parties. This, however, is not the case. The title-deed is not intended to be conclusive evidence of the title of the person to whom it is granted, and the Courts are quite competent to declare that the person holding the title-deed has no title whatever to the inam, but that it vests in a third party. The title-deed is, in fact, nothing more than a certificate intended to relieve the inam from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and to place it in the position of ordinary private property.

3. The above is also the opinion of the High Court, as will be seen from their decisions in Special Appeal No. 448 of 1864 and Special Appeal No. 451 of 1864, (pages 327 and 341 of Part III, Volume 2, Madras High Court Reports).

4. Under this view of the force of the inam title-deed, I think it is clear that the title-deed cannot in any way affect the title of third parties, who are competent to prove their title in spite of the inam title-deed.

5. The point requiring Mr. Norton's consideration appears to me to be whether the title-deed, in the form in which it has been issued, can be admitted in Courts as evidence of enfranchisement. If it cannot be admitted as evidence of enfranchisement, the inam cannot be considered as having been exempted from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and hence the necessity of issuing some document which would be admissible as evidence. On the other hand, if the Courts cannot question the validity of the enfranchisement, excepting in suits between the Government and the inamdars, and if the Courts be considered to be bound to accept the title-deed

as evidence of enfranchisement without inquiring whether there has been a valid enfranchisement or not, then the necessity for the issue of a fresh title-deed ceases.

6. I may also here observe that I cannot conceive any objection to the extract from the Inam Commissioner's register being admitted in Courts as legal evidence of enfranchisement. This, however, cannot supersede the necessity of issuing fresh title-deeds, as the inamdars might justly complain of the hardship of being compelled to take extracts from the registers on account of a mistake for which they are in no way responsible. The extracts were only intended to serve as evidence of enfranchisement in those cases where the title deeds were lost or otherwise not forthcoming.

7. There is one more point which I should not omit to notice here. I gather from Mr. Norton's letter that the title-deeds in the new form should be issued in the names of the *present* holders, and not in the names of those with whom the settlement was concluded. This measure involves a certain amount of further inquiry in the districts, and alteration of the registers, which it is desirable to avoid if possible. There is no doubt that many of the inamdars with whom the settlement was concluded are not now alive, and it would certainly be absurd to issue title-deeds in the names of deceased persons. This difficulty can perhaps be met by so framing the title-deed as to make it simply a certificate of enfranchisement without mentioning the name of the existing holder.

Order—No. 2586, Revenue, dated 7th October 1868.

Land Revenue.

Referred to the Advocate-General for any observations he may desire to make.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XV

G.O. No. 2829, Revenue, dated 11th November 1868.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Legislative), to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Simla, the 30th October 1868, No. 434.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2532, dated the 2nd instant, with its enclosure, containing the opinion of the Advocate-General at Madras as to the invalidity of the inam title-deeds, and the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council as to the course to be adopted.

2. In reply, I am to observe that, although there is much to be said in favour of the view of the subject which is held by Mr. Norton, still the Government of India is advised that the question turns upon a certain peculiarity of expression in the provisions of Statute 22 and 23 Vic. Cap., 41, and that a different construction, from that which the learned Advocate-General deems to be the proper one, may possibly be placed on those provisions.

3. Under this view, and looking to the distrust and suspicion which the re-issue of the title-deeds in a new and altered form would undoubtedly occasion in the minds of the vast number of persons—probably between one and two millions—whose interests are affected by the 400,000 documents already issued, the Government of India are clearly of opinion that the question of the validity or otherwise of these instruments, as tested by the Act of Parliament quoted, should be referred for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England. The papers on the subject will accordingly be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with a recommendation to this effect.

4. I am to add that no further steps will be taken in respect of the Inam Title Deeds Bill, which has already been passed by the Madras Legislature, and referred for the assent of the Governor-General; but it is requested that all action may be suspended by the Government of Madras, as to the re-issue of the title-deeds, till the reply of the Secretary of State has been received.

Order—No. 2829, Revenue, dated 11th November 1868.

Land Revenue.

Communicated to the Inam Commissioner for information and guidance.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XVI

G.O. No. 1148, Revenue, dated 28th April 1869.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William the 24th March 1869, No. 92.

In continuation of the letter to your address from Mr. Howell, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 434, dated 30th October 1868, I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of instructions for counsel and the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General to the Crown, the Queen's Advocate and Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the validity of the inam title-deeds issued at Madras.

2. It will be seen that that opinion sustains the objection to the title-deeds in question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Norton. The Secretary of State proposes, therefore, to apply to Parliament for a Declaratory Act, legalising the previous proceedings of the Madras Government on the subject, which course will render it unnecessary to withdraw the title-deeds already issued.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Instructions.

On behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

You are requested to peruse the accompanying despatch from the Government in India, and its enclosures, relative to the validity of certain inam title-deeds, issued in the Presidency of Madras, which it will be seen is called in question by Mr. Norton, the Advocate-General of that Presidency, with reference to which your opinion is now requested.

(2)

OPINION.

We are of opinion that the objection taken by the Advocate-General of Madras is well-founded. The preamble of 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 41, after reciting that "it has been considered that the local Governments in India cannot execute such contracts and assurances in India on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, as before the commencement of the said Act (21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106) they were respectively competent to enter into and execute on behalf of the East India Company," and that doubts had arisen as to the proper mode of execution of contracts entered into by the Secretary of State in Council, proceeds to pass a remedial and enabling measure. Power to execute contracts, assurances, etc., is vested in the various local Government officers by section 1, and the mode in which they are to exercise such powers is defined by section 2. The question does not seem to us to be exactly whether "May" is permissive or obligatory. "May" in section 2 is an *enabling* word, and points out the means by which and by which alone the enabling operation, stated by the preamble to be desirable, can be effected. The statutory enactment is based on the assumption that unless the permission given be used, the validity desired will not be attained. As the conditions imposed by section 2 have not been fulfilled, the title-deeds in question derive no validity under the Act.

2. It might be contended that the opinion stated in the preamble was ill-founded. But we think the plain language of 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, sections 39 and 40, shows that it was well-founded. We are, therefore, of opinion that the title-deeds as executed are invalid.

R. P. COLLIER.
J. D. COLERIDGE.
TRAVERS TWISS.
WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TEMPLE,
6th January 1869.

Order—No. 1148, Revenue, dated 28th April 1869.

Land Revenue.

Communicated to the Officiating Inam Commissioner and to the Advocate-General, with advertence to the Proceed-

ings of Government, under date 11th November 1868, No. 2829.

2. Mr. Blair should at once place himself in communication with the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor, in order to the preparation of an amended form of title-deed, which, when settled, should be submitted for the approval of Government.

3. The Government of India will also be addressed in view to the Inam Titles Bill being proceeded with, as the English enactment is apparently intended to deal only with those errors in the form of title-deed, which were recently pointed out by the Advocate-General.

4. As the decision of the Home Government will probably render it feasible to discontinue the Inam Commission, as a separate department, at the end of the present official year, the Board of Revenue will be requested to place themselves in early communication with the Inam Commissioner on the subject, and will report the result to Government, stating the character and the quantity of work which still remains to be done, and the amount likely to be completed during the present official year.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XVII

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1149,
dated 28th April 1869.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to the

Land Revenue.

Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, dated 24th March 1869, No. 92, intimating that

the Secretary of State proposes to apply to Parliament for a Declaratory Act, legalising the previous proceedings of the Madras Government in respect to inam title-deeds.

2. As the proposed enactment, however, is apparently intended to deal only with those errors in the form of title-deed, which were recently pointed out by the Advocate-General at Madras, and referred to in my letter, dated 2nd October 1868, No. 2532, I am directed to request that steps may be taken for proceeding with the Inam Titles Bill, forwarded with the letter from this Government in the Legislative Department, under date 27th May 1868, No. 173.

I have, etc.,
R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XVIII

G.O. No. 1736, Revenue, dated 18th June 1869.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations (Legislative Department), to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Simla, the 31st May 1869, No. 157.

In reply to your letter to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, No. 1149, dated the 28th April, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy considers that it would be inexpedient for him to assent to the Madras Inam Titles Bill, until he shall have seen the Act of Parliament referred to in your letter under acknowledgment.

Order—No. 1736, Revenue, dated 18th June 1869.

Communicated to the Legislative Department and to the Inam Commissioner.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XIX

G.O. No. 1962, Revenue, dated 8th July 1869.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Acting Government Solicitor, Madras, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 9th June 1869, No. 300.

With reference to the Order of Government noted in the margin, I have the honour to inform you that I have conferred with the Advocate-General and the Officiating Inam Commissioner relative to the preparation of the amended form of title-deed referred to therein.

2. I now forward herewith the forms of inam title-deeds as amended by the Advocate-General for the approval of Government.

Order—No. 1962, Revenue, dated 8th July 1869.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the revised forms of inam title-deeds, and authorises the Officiating Inam Commissioner to execute them on his behalf.

2. The Advocate-General's attention will be requested to the point raised by the Officiating Inam Commissioner in paragraph 7 of his letter, under date 17th September 1868, which was referred to the Advocate-General in the G.O., dated 7th October 1868, No. 2586.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XX

G.O. No. 2604, Revenue, dated 18th September 1869.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Letter from the Government Solicitor, Madras, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 14th August 1869, No. 438.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the order of Government noted in the margin, requesting the Advocate-General's opinion on the point raised by the Officiating Inam Commissioner in paragraph 7 of his letter, dated 17th September 1868.

2. I submitted the matter for the consideration of the Advocate-General, and have also conferred with him and with the Officiating Inam Commissioner.
3. I now forward a copy of the Advocate-General's opinion.

ENCLOSURE
OPINION.

I have conferred again with the Officiating Inam Commissioner on the subject of the new form of title-deed, and think that if the course suggested in paragraph 6 of his letter to me of 14th May 1869, be followed, it will meet every difficulty.

10th August 1839.

J. B. NORTON,
Advocate-General.

(ii)

Letter from the Acting Inam Commissioner, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated the 2nd September 1869, No. 48.

As requested in the memorandum from the Under Secretary to Government, dated 23rd August 1869, No. 117, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Mr. Blair's letter to the Advocate-General, dated 14th May 1869, No. 196.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, Madras, to the Advocate-General, dated the 14th May 1869, No. 196.

Adverting to the order of Government, dated 28th April 1869, No. 1148, I have the honour to forward a set of the several forms of inam title-deeds issued by this department, having noted in red ink the alterations that I propose to make in them with reference to the late discussion on the subject.

2. You will observe that I define inam to be the right to the Government revenue on the land specified in the title-deed. Although in the non-mirasi districts land was also granted as inam, still I see no objection to broadly defining inam as the right to the Government revenue, since that is the only right that this department dealt with. The reversionary right which the Government possess in inams, is the right to the full revenue on the land, and not to the land itself.

3. I have altered the word land in the title-deed into inam.

4. Forms Nos. 9 to 14 relate to certain inams in the districts of South Arcot and Madras, which are already freeholds in the sense in which term "freehold" has been employed by the Inam Commission; that is, they are already saleable, and are not subject to the ordinary lapse rules. They have, however, been registered and title-deeds issued by this department, simply in order that one register of inams or tax-free lands might be complete. In these cases the lands are also the property of the inamdars; but I have thought it proper to alter the phraseology of these title-deeds also by defining inam to be the right to the Government revenue, as this department regards the right to land as a distinct property from inam.

5. I have not attempted to make any further corrections, as at this advanced stage of the Inam Commission I think that no alterations should be made, but such as are absolutely necessary. If it were required to make the form perfect, I should not commence with the expression "I acknowledge your title;" for what is in reality acknowledged is not the title of the individual named in the title-deed, but the validity of the inam. The title of the individual named in the title-deed is open to inquiry in a Civil Court, as explained in my letter to Government, dated 17th September 1868, No. 55, which I observe was forwarded to you. I should also object to the word "claimed," and to the incorrect use of the word "freehold," and should add a clause to provide for charging the excesses discovered at the survey. But the introduction of any such extensive changes in the form at present, appears to me to be uncalled for and inexpedient.

6. There is a large number of inam title-deeds prepared long ago, but not yet delivered to the inamdars. All of them will have now to be re-issued in the new form. It is certain that several of the inamdars with whom the settlement was concluded, have since died, and it is a point for consideration whether we should ascertain the names of the present holders, and issue the revised title-deeds in their names, or whether the title-deeds can be renewed in the names of the persons with whom the settlement was concluded, the title-deeds being delivered to their heirs, where the original inamdars have died. The latter course appears to me to be the preferable one, and in order to

avoid the absurdity of issuing a title-deed in the name of a dead man, I would enter in the title-deed both the date of the original settlement and the date of the re-issue of the title deed in the amended form. You are probably aware that when a title-deed is issued, a muchilika is taken from the inamdar to the effect that he consents to the quit-rent.

7. There is one other question which requires to be considered in connection with this subject, viz., whether in the event of the default of the inamdar to pay the quit-rent charged, the land from which the inam is derived can be considered a security for the quit-rent, and sold under Act II of 1864, whether it belongs to the defaulting inamdar or not. I am of opinion that the land cannot be sold when it does not belong to the inamdar, and that in such a case, it is only his right to the Government revenue that is liable to sale.

Order—No. 2604, Revenue, dated 18th September 1869.

Land Revenue.

In executing the title-deeds, the Officiating Inam Commissioner will accordingly act upon the suggestion contained in paragraph 6 of Mr. Blair's letter to Mr. Norton.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XXI

G.O. No. 2688, Revenue, dated 29th September 1869.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations (Legislative Department), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated S.mla, the 8th September 1869, No. 283.

With reference to my letter No. 157, dated the 31st May last, I am directed to forward herewith twelve copies of the Act of Parliament marginally noted, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 29.—"An Act to render valid certain title-deeds for inam lands."

Order—No. 2688, Revenue, dated 29th September 1869.

Land Revenue.

Resolved that copies of the Act of Parliament be forwarded to the Inam Commissioner and to the Board of Revenue for information, and that the attention of the Government of India be requested to this Government's letter, dated 28th April 1869, No. 1149.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XXII

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2772, dated 11th October 1869.

Land Revenue.

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, dated 8th ultimo, No. 283, together with the copies of the Act of Parliament therewith forwarded, I am directed to draw the attention of the Government of India to my letter to your address, dated 28th April 1869, No. 1149, requesting that steps may be taken for proceeding with the Inam Titles Bill forwarded by this Government in May 1868.

I have, etc.,
R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

XXIII

G.O. No. 292, Legislative, dated 20th December 1869.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Fort St. George, dated Fort William, the 8th December 1869, No. 418.

With reference to the letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 2772, dated 11th October

An Act "to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866."

last, and previous correspondence, I am directed to return, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law noted on the margin, received with

your predecessor's letter to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, No. 173, dated the 27th May 1868.

Order thereon—No. 292, Legislative, dated 20th December 1869.

A copy of the Act assented to by the Governor-General will be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The assent of the Governor-General to this Act will be communicated to the Council for making Laws and Regulations, as prescribed in Rule 39 of the Council Rules.

3. The necessary steps will be taken in the Revenue Department for bringing the Act into operation, and for the publication of a notice as to the date on which the Act shall take effect, as required by Section 5 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1867.

P. O'SULLIVAN,
Assistant Secretary to Govt.,
Legislative Department.

XXIV

G.O. No. 135, Revenue, dated 25th January 1870.

Read—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Legislative Department No. 292, dated 20th December 1869.

ABSTRACT.—Passing the necessary orders consequent on the Inams Title-deeds Act having been assented to by the Governor-General.

Order—No. 135, Revenue, dated 25th January 1870.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Inam Commissioner.

2. It will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that the Act No. VIII of 1869, being an Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of inams heretofore furnished to inam holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866, will take effect from this date.

R. A. DALYELL,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PART IV.

I

Report by Mr. W. T. Blair on the entire operations of the Inam Commission.

The labours of the Inam Commission having been almost brought to a close, and the Government having directed that any inams remaining unsettled should be investigated by the district authorities under the orders of the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to lay before Government a brief report on the entire operations of the Commission from its commencement.

2. As this will certainly be the last occasion on which the subject of inam tenures will appear before Government in a general form, I have thought it not out of place to preface this report with a few observations of historical interest, and with a summary of the chief events which preceded and led to the appointment of the Inam Commission.

3. The origin of inam tenure can be traced to a very remote antiquity in Southern India. The gift of land is enjoined by the Hindu Shastras as the most meritorious of charities, and every Hindu Sovereign was therefore ambitious of distinguishing his reign by the extent and value of the lands he alienated in inam to the religious classes of the community. Inam grants were generally made by them in the most solemn and impressive manner. They were engraved on copper-plates or slabs of stone and were declared to be irrevocable "so long as the sun and moon endure"; a heavy curse was invoked on those who disturbed the tenure, while great merit was ascribed to those who maintained and confirmed it. Such is found to be the character of the grants made by the Hindu Sovereigns of Bijayanagar, the rulers of the Pandian dynasty whose seat was Madura, the Mahratta princes who latterly ruled at Tanjore, and the chieftains of Orissa who for centuries held sway over the greater part of the Northern Circars.

4. During the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the Native dynasties and which continued, though in a less degree, after the establishment of the Muhammadan rule in Southern India, the power of granting inams was assumed by various petty chiefs, officers of Government, and others, who alienated the revenues to a considerable extent. Of such origin are most of the minor inams granted by the zamindars, by the various faujdars, and even by renters in the Northern Circars; and those given by the numerous poligars of the Ceded districts and the southern provinces of the Presidency.

5. Though it was not the principle of the Muhammadan rulers to regard alienations of revenue as permanent and binding, their policy with regard to inam tenures was practically lenient. They generally respected the more ancient grants held by Brahmans and temples, and while resuming some, made liberal fresh grants not only to their own immediate relatives and followers the higher ranks of their Civil and Military officers and the religious classes of their own faith, but also to the Hindus and their religious institutions. Thus the effect of the Muhammadan rule was to add greatly to the already existing large extent of land exempt from the payment of revenue.

6. Another period of political confusion ensued during the latter part of the last century when the supremacy in Southern India was contested between the British, the French, and the various local powers, and which did not subside until the different grants and treaties between the years 1750 and 1801 brought into the possession of the Honourable East India Company the vast extent of territory now forming the Madras Presidency. There is good reason to suppose that a large extent of land was granted as inam during this period by parties who had not even the shadow of authority to make such alienations.

7. During the earlier years of British rule, the Government of the day, following the custom of the country, adopted the practice of rewarding meritorious services by grants of jagirs, and thus many villages were alienated either in perpetuity or for a stated number of lives. This practice, however, gradually fell into disuse after the receipt of the despatches from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated respectively 2nd January 1822 and 27th May 1829, in which they expressed their opinion of the superior propriety of money pensions to grants of land on all ordinary occasions, and directed that grants of lands should be restricted to special cases.

It was also not unusual for the earlier Collectors to grant inams of their own authority for various purposes, but the extent of land so alienated was comparatively trifling.

8. The importance of instituting an inquiry into the titles of inam tenures was recognized at a very early date of our administration. Rough revenue surveys were made in all the districts of the Presidency except in the Northern Circars, which were for the most part held by zamindars, and on these occasions every village and field held exempt from the payment of revenue was carefully recorded. At that stage of our rule, however, the policy of those to whom the administration of the country was entrusted did not admit of a general scrutiny into the rights of inam holders. Now and then partial investigations into such tenures were instituted in limited tracts, and such as were held on no valid title or for services not required were fully or partly assessed. But the general result was that exempted lands were not interfered with during the earlier surveys.

9. A Regulation was passed about this time, the object of which was to try the validity of the titles of persons holding, or claiming to hold, lands exempted from the payment of revenue under grants not being Badshahi or royal grants. Although under the provisions of this law proclamations were issued throughout the Zillahs, very few of the inamdars responded to the call, and consequently the registers of inams prepared under section 15 of this Regulation are neither complete nor perfect so far as they go. Very few, if indeed any, suits were instituted by Collectors under section 11 for the recovery of exempted lands, and for all practical purposes the Regulation may be said to have remained a dead letter.

10. In 1825 orders were again issued for the investigation of all inam tenures and a special establishment was sanctioned for that purpose in Bellary, but these measures led to no result.

11. By Regulation IV of 1831, afterwards extended by Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXXIII of 1838, the Courts of Adalat were prohibited from taking cognizance of claims to personal or hereditary grants of money or of land revenue, whether conferred by the British Government or made by Native Governments and confirmed or continued by the British Government, except with the special permission of Government. The power to decide on such claims was declared to be reserved exclusively to the Governor in Council after due investigation by such persons and in such manner as he should deem fit. In like manner Regulation VI of 1831 removed all claims to the possession of, or succession to, hereditary offices in the Revenue or Police Department, on to the enjoyment of the emoluments annexed thereto, from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature, and provided that they should be adjudicable exclusively by the Collectors and the Board of Revenue subject to the revision of Government.

12. The objects of these Regulations were to prevent inams from being diverted from the purposes for which they were granted, and to secure to Government its reversionary rights in cases of lapse. Notwithstanding, however, these legislative measures, neither the transfer nor lapses of inam property were subjected to scrutiny as they occurred; inams were permitted to be sold and purchased without question; in a great many instances the Civil Courts freely admitted and adjudicated upon claims to inams as if the prohibitory Regulations had no existence; and in some cases inam property was received as security by Revenue Officers and sold in satisfaction of Government claims.

13. In fact no active measures were taken to vindicate the law or to assert the rights of Government until 1845, when the Government issued orders strictly prohibiting local officers from continuing inams on the occurrence of lapses, and directing that each case should be reported for their orders through the Board of Revenue.

14. This was followed in the next year by a proclamation notifying that adoptions involving inheritance to inam lands should not be recognized unless reported at least six months before the death of the party making adoption.

15. The views held by Government at this time on the question of dealing with inams may be gathered from the following paragraphs extracted from their Revenue despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 2nd November 1846, No. 49:—

Paragraph 18.—“In reviewing the grounds on which this recommendation was founded, we recorded our opinion that, as a general rule, alienations of land, originally granted for charitable purposes should not be suffered to descend in perpetuity either by relationship by blood, or by deed of gift or sale, and that there did not appear sufficient reason, because the right to these grants was not heretofore questioned, that they should be considered to ‘have always been treated as hereditary.’ We considered it objectionable in principle that a portion of the land revenue should be permanently set apart for the maintenance of a class of persons who had no legitimate claim on the State to support from it, and thus hold out inducement to idleness and fraud, and continual pauperism.”

Paragraph 19.—“We therefore deemed it desirable, in order to check these evils and protect the right of Government, to fix some limit to the enjoyment of such grants; and as we were unwilling to cause distress by the sudden resumption of the lands, we resolved to continue them to the present claimants to be enjoyed on inam tenure only during their respective lives.”

16. While such was the prevailing opinion of Government on the subject, an event occurred in the Cuddapah district, which, although in itself insignificant in its political bearing and in reality but little connected with the course of treatment latterly pursued towards inams generally, led to a discussion regarding the policy of disturbing long-existing rights of property in inam lands; and the Honourable the Judicial despatch, 13th October 1847, No. 19. Court of Directors, adopting the view of the Special Commissioner, Mr. Inglis, as to the proximate cause of the insurrection of Narasimha Reddi, came to the conclusion that it was to be ascribed to a course of measures in violation at once of the stipulated and prescriptive rights of property in the district. They proceeded further to observe that “whatever may be the result for the further inquiry which you have instituted, we deem it essentially necessary that it should be placed beyond doubt that wherever such rights actually exist they will be respected by the officers of Government, and that all apprehensions in the minds of the people on that head should be effectually removed. In dealing with questions connected with the right to property, it ought to be borne in mind that long undisturbed possession not only affords evidence of the existence of the right but moreover, with respect to landed property and to tenures affecting whole classes of persons, creates, on considerations equally of policy and justice, a powerful motive with Government for not wishing the possession to be disturbed. The arbitrary resumption of tenures and the ill-advised transfer of landed property in India, whether effected by the Courts of Law or by the Officers of Government, are almost invariably followed by disaffection and disorder. The Government have it in their power to prevent such a result when, as in the present case, the only claims in opposition to long-continued possession are their own.” The principles enunciated in this despatch were by another despatch in the following year declared to be applicable in dealing with inams throughout the Presidency.

Revenue despatch, No. 2 of 1848, paragraph 13.

17. Acting under the spirit of the

Extract Minutes of Consultation, 9th May 1848.
 Extract Minutes of Consultation, 11th May 1848.
 Board's Proceedings, 19th June 1848.
 Extract Minutes of Consultation, 4th July 1848.
 Board's Circular Order, 27th July 1848.

where it was claimed on invalid grounds, as through the female line, or by a collateral branch, in virtue of an illegal or suspicious adoption; or generally where there were any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the inam or the title of the existing claimant. The immediate attachment of inams on the occurrence of lapses, which was a source of great distress, was prohibited.

A notification was also published prohibiting the alienation of inams held without sanad, and warning all parties against purchasing or lending money on the security of such inams.

Dated 27th July 1848.

18. The general effect of these rules, notwithstanding considerable modifications in subsequent years regarding inheritance through the female line, was to bring a vast number of cases under inquiry, and from the impossibility of their being promptly attended to by the Revenue authorities conjointly with their more pressing duties, to keep in suspense a large body of inamdars. The discontent and alarm thus produced among the inamdars manifested themselves in numerous petitions, and the reports of the Collectors of that day abound with their apprehensions of the evil effects of such a state of things and of the hopelessness of satisfactorily performing the daily increasing work in connexion with the inquiry into lapsed inams.

19. The Honourable Daniel Elliott in his Minute, dated 2nd December 1848, thus describes the unsatisfactory state in which the inam question then stood. "How far it may be expedient now to carry into effect the intention so long entertained of a general investigation of the inam tenures in the Ceded Districts is a question of policy upon which it is advisable to come to a determined resolution speedily, for it is undeniable that to keep it suspended with the dreaded scrutiny always imminent is most likely to cause discontent and inquietude in the large body interested who have so great a stake at risk. There is nothing more irritating than such a feeling of insecurity which must attach in a measure to those who have good titles as well as to those who are aware of defects."

20. Though the evils and difficulties which beset the question rapidly increased after the rules of 1848 had been promulgated and had begun to be acted upon throughout the Presidency, no general measures of a remedial character were adopted for some years, notwithstanding that their necessity was acknowledged and became every year more pressing.

21. In communicating their orders on the case of a lapsed inam in the district of Bellary, the Honourable the Court of Directors made certain observations of a general character which certainly indicated that their views on the inam question had undergone a material change since their Judicial despatch of 1847. They said:

Paragraph 3.

"We are disposed to deal liberally and considerately with them (the inamdars), but we must reiterate an opinion we lately expressed to the Government of Bengal that it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerately eradicated." They further stated that "the rules framed for the

Paragraph 6.

guidance of the Bombay Inam Commission as detailed in Act XI of 1852 appear to us to be as liberal and indulgent to the inamdars as is compatible with justice to the other interests involved in these questions, and we think it desirable that the

liberal principles inculcated by the Honourable Court, the Government issued a series of instructions which gave considerable latitude to Collectors to continue inams in all ordinary cases, but required a report to the Board of Revenue and, ultimately to the Government in those cases where the inam had passed out of the original family, or had been fraudulently obtained or irregularly inherited;

provisions of that Act should form the basis of your future decisions of inam questions." They concluded this despatch with suggesting among other things, "that it should be made incumbent on the supposed heirs of such (lapsed) inams themselves to bring the case before Government on the death of an inamdar, and that failure to comply with this condition should of itself be considered a sufficient ground for immediate and unconditional resumption in the event of the case subsequently coming to the knowledge of the officers of Government."

22. The question of a general survey and revision of the assessment throughout the Presidency engaged the attention of the Government about this period, and after briefly reviewing the highly unsatisfactory state of the inam question, they came to the conclusion that "the general survey will be the fit time for investigating the tenures of rent-free lands; and that if it is undertaken in a fair spirit and with proper consideration for the presumptive interest which has grown out of a permissive enjoyment of above half a century, it will not be objected to." The Government also considered that the proposed inquiry would be one source from which to replace the immediate loss of revenue by the proposed measures, but they were of opinion that "after the long possession which has been tacitly permitted it would be only fair to deal liberally with these cases and

Paragraph 34.

to forbear to resume immediately: that the proceedings should be rather of the nature of those at Bombay under Act XI of 1852. Thus the immediate recovery of revenue from this source would not be great, but ultimately it would be very considerable." It was also proposed that the investigations should be conducted by a special agency as in Bombay. These sentiments and propositions received the assent of the Honourable Court in their Revenue despatch No. 17 of 1856.

23. At this time the Board of Revenue reported on a question that had been referred for their opinion, viz., the expediency of abstaining from all further interference in regard to inams not exceeding two cawnies in extent. They considered that it would be a serious error to abandon the rights of Government in such inams at the very time when the contemplated Revenue Survey would afford an opportunity of fully and fairly investigating and deciding on them.

Board's Proceedings, 16th July 1856, No. 2235.

They also concurred in the necessity of the appointment of Commissioners to examine the titles on which all inam lands were held.

24. The Government in an elaborate and comprehensive review of the whole question were of opinion that the subject of inams called for immediate attention; that the inquiry should be conducted by a special agency; that a new law was necessary to give the investigating officers the requisite powers; and that the rules prescribed by Act XI of 1852 for inams held without grant in the Presidency of Bombay were extremely liberal but were inapplicable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, nearly the whole of which had been under the British Government for above half a century. The Government then proceeded to state the general rules that they proposed to lay down with respect to the adjudication of titles, the leading principle being that all inams not emanating from the Sovereign rulers of the day were to be resumed immediately or gradually with a view to the final extinction of these tenures, the existence of which was considered injurious to the payers of revenue generally. It was further observed that the case of inams held without grant had become somewhat complicated by the orders of the Honourable Court conveyed in their Judicial despatch, dated 13th October 1847, No. 19, declaring that long undisturbed possession both afforded evidence of right and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere. The Government argued that the latter part of this proposition was matter of opinion, while the former was certainly opposed not only to the subsequent views of the Honourable Court but to the Regulation * Law of the Presidency, which expressly

* Section 8, Regulation XXXI of 1802.

provided that possession for any length of time should be no good plea against the resumption of an inam. A reconsideration of these orders was therefore requested.

To Honourable Court, 1st July 1857; 8th January 1858; 15th May 1858.

Sanction was also solicited to the appointment of a Commissioner under the proposed Act, and the subject was again and again urged upon the attention of the Honourable Court in the following year in connection with the survey operations already in progress.

25. The Honourable Court in passing orders on the several propositions of the Madras Government, after alluding to the difficult position in which the long delays

which had taken place in investigating inam titles, had placed the question, and to the fact that it might well be pleaded by many holders of inams that they would have had the advantage of much oral and perhaps some written testimony, had not the Government delayed the threatened inquiry in some cases for ninety and in others for nearly sixty years, observed that in very few cases would the original grantee be still alive, that in most the estate would be already in the third generation, and that it could not be supposed that the possessor would acknowledge the justice of resuming inherited rights which he had looked upon as a future inheritance for his children. They added that in the settlement of this question something more than strict right was to be taken into account, and they therefore adhered to their instructions of 1847 and relaxed the stringency of their remarks in their despatch of 27th September 1854 as to the sufficiency of the provisions of Act XI of 1852 to meet the claims of the inamdars of this Presidency.

26. They accordingly directed that all inams enjoyed uninterruptedly since the introduction of the British rule, whether held under sanads or not, should be confirmed to the holders. The only cases which they considered could be resumed were those in which lands had been acquired fraudulently or subsequently to the assumption of the country by the British, but even as regards them they observed that indulgence should be shown when the actual possessors were not privy to the fraud by imposing on such inams a gradually increasing rate of assessment.

27. The Honourable Court further directed, with reference to its having been the constant practice of Native Governments by exacting a "nazrana" or fine on every case of succession to inam property to make the inamdars contribute in a moderate degree to the requirements of the State, and in consideration of the absolute security of title about to be conferred, that a light assessment should be imposed in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent on every inam confirmed to the incumbent for personal benefit and that it should be left to the option of the successive holders of inams to redeem this quit-rent by the payment of a gross sum calculated according to rules to be framed for that purpose. They went on to observe that it might tend to reconcile the holders of such lands to the proposed quit-rent if the existing restrictions on the transfer of their estates from the line of the original grantees, whether by sale, gift, or adoption, were abrogated, and if an indefeasible and unrestricted right of property were granted to them. The Honourable Court concluded by observing that the investigation should be commenced with the least practicable delay and that it should be conducted by a distinct Department to be established as proposed by the Madras Government.

28. The Madras Inam Commission was accordingly established on the 16th November 1858 during the administration of Lord Harris, and Mr. G. N. Taylor who was appointed Commissioner, shortly after proceeded to Bombay to learn, by personal conference with the authorities there, the details connected with the working of the Inam Commission in that Presidency and with the proposed plan of treating inam

To Government, 22nd February 1859.

" 28th March "

tenures for the future. In his reports Mr. Taylor proposed certain modes of procedure the object of which was to carry on the necessary registration through the District Revenue agency either under the orders of the Inam Commissioner or of a Member of the Board of Revenue.

29. While the subject was under consideration, Sir Charles Trevelyan arrived and assumed the Government of Madras. The first question which engaged his attention was the settlement of the inams of the Presidency, and in his Minute of the

13th May 1859 he propounded certain rules by which the principles enunciated by the Honourable Court were to be practically applied by the Inam Commissioner in the investigation upon which he was about to enter.

30. The basis of his proposals was that when it should be proved that land had for fifty years been in the possession of a person, or of those through whom he claimed, without the payment of land-tax, such length of possession should be held to be a good title to that land as *inam*, whatever might have been the origin of the possession. The entries in the revenue accounts were to be considered as sufficient evidence of possession without the production of other proofs, and where the failure of proof of fifty years' possession was owing only to lapse of time, the inamdar was to be allowed the same advantage as if possession had been proved for the full term.

31. When the title to an inam based on length of possession was once established, it was then to be open to the owner of an inam held for personal benefit either to retain the inam according to his actual tenure subject to the liability of lapse and without the power of alienation, or to enfranchise it by payment of an annual quit-rent or a single fixed sum equal to so many years' purchase of the quit-rent.

With regard to service inams, those that were attached to services still required were to be continued intact, but where the services were such that they could not be made available for any useful public purpose the value of the public claims on the land was to be calculated in the form of an annual quit-rent commutable, at the discretion of the holder, for a sum equal to the present value of the annuity.

As regards lands forming endowments of temples and mosques held in remuneration for services to be rendered therein, these were to be confirmed on their existing tenures, and to be resumable only when the object for which they were held had ceased to exist.

32. All questions of disputed right between individuals relating to inams were to be settled according to the established forms in the ordinary Courts of Justice. The claims of Government upon inams previously to enfranchisement were to be determined by the officers of Government; but after enfranchisement the inams were to be in every respect under the protection of the Courts of Justice.

33. The scheme of settlement thus sketched was shortly afterwards worked out in detail by Mr. Taylor, and the rules and course of procedure which were to guide himself and his Deputies were submitted to Government with his report of the 6th July and approved by them in the Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated the 9th August, No. 1069. The rationale of these rules being fully explained in Mr. Taylor's report and its appendix,* it is unnecessary to repeat in this place much of what

* See Appendix A.

is there to be found. It is sufficient to observe that they are based generally on the groundwork contained in the Minute of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

34. One essential feature of the rules however deserves special notice, viz., the mode of determining the value of the reversionary interest of Government in different cases. Certain rates of quit-rent were proposed to be charged which were estimated to be equal in value to the full assessment of the inam after a certain period of exemption from land-tax—

(1) In the case of inams resumable on the death of the present holders either under the terms of the grant, or on account of defect of title, or owing to the holder possessing no lineal heir, the charge was fixed at half the assessment, which was equivalent to the reversion of the inam after a period of fifteen years.

(2) In the case of persons possessed of terminable heirs, such as a widow with a widowed childless daughter, or of other grants confirmed for two lives, half the above rate was to be levied.

(3) In the case of all other hereditary inams where the chance of lapse from failure of lineal heirs could not be calculated with precision a quit-rent of one-eighth of the assessment was considered sufficiently high to protect the interests of Government and moderate enough to induce the holders to purchase the freehold. This is equivalent to the resumption of the inam after an exemption from land-tax for a period of forty-five years.

In all cases it was declared that the inamdars were at liberty to redeem the quit-rent charged on their inams by a single payment equal to twenty years' purchase.

35. The agency appointed to conduct the investigation consisted of the Commissioner, two Special Assistants, and a number of Deputy Collectors; and as it was deemed desirable that the inam settlement should first be made in those districts in which the survey had begun, the Commission proceeded* to Masulipatam, and there commenced operations.

* 12th August 1859.

36. As laid down in the sanctioned course of procedure, a proclamation was issued for the information of the inamdars setting forth the leading principles according to which the investigation into their titles was to be conducted and the various tenures settled by the Commission. The detailed rules were also republished and circulated in the vernacular of the district, and general notices issued to the inamdars of every village requiring their attendance at the taluk station before the Deputy Collector by a certain date. Before the arrival of the Deputy Collector the taluk officer deputed for the purpose had a preliminary vernacular register of inams prepared and checked with the standard inam accounts. The village officers were also in attendance with the duplicate accounts in their possession. Every inamdar as he attended was required to file a statement giving the particulars of his inam and of his claim thereto. Such statement was invariably attested by the village officers and usually in addition by two independent witnesses, who were generally inamdars. The Deputy Collector before he commenced his inquiry was also furnished from the Collector's records with the standard inam registers and accounts of the taluk from the earliest to the most recent period. With all the necessary information and assistance thus ready at hand the settlement of the inam claims proceeded very rapidly even at the commencement. All evidence was at once recorded in the English registers by the Deputy Collector himself from verbal inquiry. The sanads and other documents produced by the inamdars in support of their titles were inspected, noted on the English registers, attested, and immediately returned to the parties. When the registry was completed, the inamdar was informed of the rate and amount of quit-rent charged on his inam for enfranchisement, and his consent or refusal to enfranchise was recorded on the register before its submission to the Commissioner for review and for the issue of a title-deed.

37. As was to be expected, it was sometime before even the most intelligent among the inamdars could be brought to understand the scope of the rules. They could not readily comprehend the nicety of calculation according to which the varying rates of quit-rent were charged, nor the reason why enfranchisement was in some cases optional and in others compulsory. Many of them too failed to perceive the advantage of enfranchisement purchased at a sacrifice of a portion of their rental, while others suspected that the light quit-rent imposed by the Commission was only the beginning of some evil scheme for the destruction of their inam property at a future day. Thus ignorance and mistrust formed the chief obstacles to our early progress, and they were not removed till after a patient discussion and careful explanation of the principles on which we were proceeding. Indeed it was not until the actual issue of title-deeds under the seal of Government in each taluk that the confidence of the inamdars could be said to have been fully gained.

38. The really liberal character of the rules being once understood and appreciated by the more enlightened and influential among the inamdars, the way thenceforward became clear, and those who refused the terms of enfranchisement were an insignificant minority compared with those who readily embraced them. Many of the former also changed their minds before the settling officer quitted the taluk and voluntarily sought the enfranchisement of their tenures, and as the Commission proceeded from district to district it met with very little opposition from that time up to its close.

39. The fact of fifty years' recognized possession being held sufficient to render the title valid, the moderate terms offered to the inamdars for purchasing a freehold, and the simplicity of the course of procedure in recording and disposing of the claims, may be said to have formed the chief causes of the popular reception of the settlement. In the vast majority of cases the necessity for the production of sanads was obviated and thus one great motive for the fabrication of false testimony was eliminated from the proceedings of the Inam Commission in this Presidency. The simple procedure

adopted was attended with a double advantage. It saved the inamdars much inconvenience, vexation and expense, while it enabled the Deputy Collectors to proceed with the disposal of cases with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the investigations of inam titles.

40. I shall now proceed to give a brief account of the main results of the inam settlement. As it would be impossible within the compass of this report to enter into a description of the vast variety of tenures brought under registration or enfranchisement, I shall divide the inams into a few very general classes and confine myself to such remarks as each class may call for. A complete descriptive list of these various tenures will be found in Appendix B.

41. The inam tenures of this Presidency may be divided into nine classes—

I.—Those held for the support of religious institutions and for services connected therewith.

II.—Those held for purposes of public utility.

III.—Those held for the support of works of irrigation yielding public revenue.

IV.—Those held by Brahmans and other religious classes for their personal benefit.

V.—Those held by the families of poligars and those who filled hereditary offices of trust under former Governments.

VI.—Those held by the kinsmen, dependents and followers of former poligars and zamindars.

VII.—Those connected with the former general police of the country.

VIII.—Those held for ordinary village revenue and police service.

IX.—Those held by various descriptions of artizans for services due to village communities.

Each class will now be noticed in the above order.

42. A considerable portion of the inam tenures in the Presidency belongs, as will

Class I.
Extent, Acres 1,458,081.
Assessment, Rs. 24,22,467.

be seen by a reference to the figures in the margin, to the religious institutions of the country, both Muhammadan and Hindu. They are held either directly for the support of the institutions or for various services to be rendered therein. There is hardly a village of any importance in the country which does not possess its two shrines, one dedicated to Vishnu and the other to Siva, and which has not besides its tutelary village deity known under a variety of names. Consequently the inams of this description are by far the most numerous, though the value of each taken by itself is in most cases inconsiderable. With the exception of the pagoda of Jagannath, which though not within this Presidency enjoys extensive inams in the district of Ganjam, there are very few temples of note in the Northern Circars, nor are there any of much celebrity in the Ceded Districts excepting the temples at Hampi and Sundur. By far the larger portion of the inams belongs to the pagodas in the southern districts, such as Tirupati, Conjeeveram, Srirangam, Rameswaram and Madura.

43. The valuable endowments attached to the different "Mathams" or spiritual headships of the three leading sects of Brahmans are also included under this head, and are to be met with in nearly all the districts of the Presidency. There are besides throughout the country minor religious institutions not presided over by Brahmans, which enjoy inams of more or less value. They belong to bairagis and pandarams or religious mendicants, and jangams or priests of the Lingait sect.

44. The Muhammadan institutions are of a less varied character, and are generally in a decaying condition in all parts of the country. They consist chiefly of mosques or places of public worship, takyas or residences of fakirs, and dargahs or shrines of Muhammadan saints.

45. The endowments attached to Christian churches are very few and occur only in the districts of Tinnevely and Tanjore.

46. A great variety of inams falls under class II, which embraces those held for the support of chattrams, water-pandals, topes, nandavanams or flower-gardens, wells, ponds, tanks, bridges, village schools, and veda patasalas or schools for teaching the vedas. The object of the greater part of these grants is the provision of water and shade, both wants of the first importance in a tropical country. Bridges and village schools endowed with inams are few in number. Schools for teaching the vedas are also not numerous and may be said to be falling into disuse. The total extent and value of the inams in this class are given in the marginal statement.

Class II.
Extent, Acres 159,949.
Assessment, Rs. 3,07,912.

47. The inams of this class usually known as "dasabhandams" are confined chiefly to the Ceded Districts, the western portions of Guntur, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. They were granted as a recompense to private individuals who constructed tanks, wells and

Class III.
Extent, Acres 24,824.
Assessment, Rs. 1,40,715.

river channels by means of which the revenue of the State was augmented. The extent and value of the inam were in proportion to the capital expended on the work and the outturn in revenue. These grants are of two descriptions, "khanda dasabhandams" or inams given in specific localities, and "shamilat dasabhandams" or the allowance as inam of a certain proportion of each year's cultivation under the work in question. Inams of the latter description were not brought on the inam registers as they had no locality. In all ordinary cases dasabhandamdars are under the obligation of maintaining the works of irrigation in due repair. In some cases such a condition was either not attached to dasabhandam inams or it had not been enforced for a long time. Such inams were treated and enfranchised as personal grants.

48. In the Ceded Districts certain wudders or tank-diggers held inams for the service of executing the ordinary repairs of large Government tanks. Under the present organization of the Public Works Department the wudders occupied an anomalous position, and the services attached to their tenures were reported to be very inefficiently rendered. Their inams have consequently been enfranchised under the rules.

49. The Bhatta-vritti and khairatti inams held respectively by Brahmans and Muhammadans for subsistence form nearly one-half of the inams of the Presidency. As has been already remarked, the grant of inams to Brahmans is of very great antiquity. The

Classes IV, V and VI.
Extent, Acres 3,694,394.
Assessment, Rs. 54,89,928.

Muhammadan rulers also freely alienated lands to the religious classes of their own faith. These grants may be said to represent the accumulated charities of the sovereigns and chiefs of the country from the most remote times.

50. The inams held by the families of dispossessed poligars in the Ceded Districts and the Baramahal, and of the ancient kanungos, desbandyas, and desmukhs, who have been permitted to enjoy certain lands free of all conditions of service to Government, have been all now treated as personal. When the palaiyams were reduced at the cession of the territories to the East India Company, certain pensions and inam lands were granted to the ex-poligars for their subsistence. Although a vague impression appears to have prevailed at the time that they were liable to be called out for police service during emergencies, the occasion for such services very seldom arose, and the inams have been practically enjoyed as personal. The kanungos were the Provincial, and the desbandyas, the District Registrars or Revenue Accountants. The desmukhs were chief officers of police and revenue, corresponding generally to zamindars. Their offices were abolished at a very early stage of the British administration, and the inams granted to or allowed to be held by them being of a personal character have been enfranchised like ordinary inams.

51. The inams held under class VI are considerable in number and value chiefly in the Northern Circars and the Southern Palaiyams of Madura. Before their cession to the British, these countries were mostly held by zamindars or poligars who exercised the powers of sovereignty with their limited estates. They alienated lands not only for the maintenance of Brahmans and of their own relatives and dependants, but to a large number of their household servants and to numerous men of rank of their own caste. Whole villages were held on conditions of service which was neither rendered nor called for under the British administration. Of this character were the bissoyis and doratanams in the hill tracks of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the mukhasas of the Kistna district, the amarams of North Arcot, the umligas of Salem, and the jivitams of Madura. All these tenures have been now enfranchised, a higher rate of quit-rent being charged on those which were held on the condition of actual service.

52. Several miscellaneous inams such as those held by desayis, nattars, settis, and other heads of castes, and by certain classes of servants known as tambalas anakalas, matapatis and jirars in the Ceded districts, the services connected with which have long ceased to be required, have been also enfranchised and converted into private property.

53. This class comprises the inams held by the kattubadis, a class of peons who discharged police, military, and not unfrequently, revenue duties. They were called into existence by the poligars who remunerated them by assignments of land and paid them batta besides while

Class VII.
Extent, acres 304,931.
Assessment, Rs. 3,44,101.

on actual service, and were chiefly employed in the hilly and inaccessible parts of the country. On the introduction of the British rule, they were generally left in the quiet possession of their inams and but seldom called out for duty. The inams of this class have now been all enfranchised, but the issue of title-deeds is suspended pending the completion of the new police arrangements which are altogether to relieve the kattubadis of their police duties. The kattubadis are found in the greatest numbers in the Ceded districts and North Arcot.

54. The inams embraced in these classes are those of the village servants, revenue and police, and of the village artizans. They have been simply recorded by the officers of the Inam Commission, and no

Classes VIII and IX.

steps could be taken in regard to the former until some decision is come to as to the principles on which the village establishments of the Presidency are to be revised and remodelled. With regard to the inams of the artisan class, they must, I presume, be left undisturbed on their present footing as part and parcel of the village municipal system.

55. In the Ceded districts and Kurnool, however, where the village service inams are the most extensive and valuable, a settlement of them has been made, though not on the plan laid down in the despatch of the Honourable Court. The whole extent of the inams has been

Dated 1st September 1858, No. 8.

enfranchised on a quit-rent of five-eighths of the assessment, the proceeds resulting therefrom being formed into a fund for the payment of the office-holders in money. The principle upon which such a measure was advocated by this Commission and sanctioned by the Government was that it would least interfere with the existing rights of private property which have accrued by numberless alienations and subdivisions from a remote date. The enfranchisement has been actually carried out in the district of Kurnool, but is in abeyance in Cuddapah and Bellary, pending the final orders of Government.

56. In connexion with the settlement of the rent-free tenures of the Presidency several measures of administrative reform have been effected, the more important of which will now be noticed.

57. In certain districts the jodi already charged on inam lands was of a fluctuating character according to the terms of the grant or established usage. The jodi consisted in some districts of a certain rate to be levied on the quantity of grain grown on

the inams; in others, though the jodi was fixed, only so much of it was collected as was in proportion to the extent of the inam actually brought under cultivation during the year. Of this description were the hangami jodi in Cuddapah, the putla kattubadi of the Kistna district, the variable jodi of certain inams in Madura, and the patam and poruppu lands in Tinnevely. They involved an annual scrutiny by the village and subordinate revenue officers into the produce or the cultivation of each inam, and as a consequence were attended with many abuses. Moreover, a variable quit-rent was incompatible with the conditions of the permanent title now conferred on the inams. For these reasons, all such jodi was permanently commuted into fixed sums calculated upon the average of the actual collections of past years or other equitable data.

58. There were a large number of inam villages in various districts of the Presidency of similar uncertainty of tenure, in which the jodi payable to Government fluctuated with the cultivation of each year. The tribhagam and chaturbhagam aghahams and the riayat mukhasas in the Kistna district, the trishvekam tenures of Salem, the hissa shrotriyams of the Ceded districts, and the ardhmanyam and nelgutta villages in Tanjore were all of this character. The Government and the inamdars held a joint interest and had a sort of joint management in these villages, the continuance of which was inconsistent with the absolute security of tenure proposed to be conferred by the Commission as well as prejudicial to the improvement of the villages. The Government interest in all these villages has now been commuted into a fixed jodi fairly calculated with reference both to their past revenues and to the prospects of their future improvement, and the management of them has been entirely surrendered to the inamdars. Where, from poverty, dissensions among the shareholders, or the situation of the villages, the inamdars were unable or unwilling to take them up on the proposed terms, they were allowed to select a tract of land yielding a revenue equal to what they had hitherto derived from the entire village.

59. Again there were certain inam tenures the peculiarity of which was that they had no fixed locality assigned to them, but that they consisted in the deduction of a fixed extent or of a percentage out of the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand on which was paid to the inamdars without being brought to the public account. Such tenures occurred in Tinnevely, and they have been settled by the assignment of revenue on specific lands equivalent to the average value of the inamdars' past receipts. The sthala inams of Trichinopoly were of the same description and have been similarly dealt with.

60. The inams in the Ceded districts generally and some inams in Kurnool and Nellore were subject to certain extra cesses known respectively as inamati taffrik and inamati patti and mera, the origin and incidence of which were of an arbitrary and oppressive nature. The inamati taffrik in Cuddapah and Bellary was a tax nominally imposed on ryots with a view to restrain them from the cultivation of inam in preference to Government lands, but it virtually fell on the inams, out of whose rental it was eventually paid. This tax has now been abolished. The "patti" of Kurnool was a jodi imposed under the administration of the last Nawab for supposed defect of title. Its bearing upon the inam lands was unequal and attended with hardship. It has now been discontinued and superseded by a more equitable and uniform quit-rent calculated at one-fourth of the assessment. The "mera" in the late Udayagiri jagir in Nellore was a similar cess, but of a still more vexatious character. It had ceased to be enforced ever since the resumption of the estate, but was still retained in the accounts. It has now been finally abandoned.

61. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the carrying out of these various measures has tended greatly to simplify the revenue administration of the districts which they affected.

62. A considerable extent of land, often comprising valuable property and wholly or partially exempted from the payment of assessment but not recognized in the public accounts as regular inam property, has also been brought under settlement and enfranchised under the inam rules. These lands were chiefly held by the rata-war class of cultivators in the Kistna and Godavari districts, who, either from their

social position as the castemen of the former zamindars or as extensive cultivators, had enjoyed these immunities from a long time. Lands in other districts similarly held exempt from the payment of revenue have been dealt with in a like manner.

63. An exceptional class of tenures peculiar to the district of Madras and known as grama-manyams has also been brought under settlement and confirmed without charge of quit-rent. It was long doubted whether these inams were held under any obligation of service due to the State, or whether, as contended by some authorities, they were special privileges granted in compensation for the hardship incident to the occupation of that part of the country in which mirasi is said to have exceptionally prevailed. Without expressing any opinion as to the soundness of the latter theory, the Government admitted that the inams were not held on condition of any service, and that they were freely alienated and enjoyed like any other private property. They therefore authorized the Inam Commissioner to declare these tenures free from any disabilities under Regulation IV of 1831 and to issue title-deeds accordingly.

64. Many other questions of greater or less importance involving long-disputed rights between the Government and zamindars, zamindars and inamdars, and inamdars and their tenants, have also been taken up, discussed, and brought to a final decision under the sanction of Government. These not being of sufficient general interest are not dwelt upon in this report.

65. I shall now detail the financial results which have attended the operations of the Commission. The annexed figured statement exhibits these results in one view, and it will be observed that, exclusive of the quit-rent charge on village service and police inams which have been enfranchised, an annual sum of Rs. 7,16,372 has been permanently added to the revenues of the State. It will also be seen that it has been decided that inams to the annual value of Rs. 1,41,220 should be fully assessed. These inams consist partly of unprofitable lands abandoned long ago or now voluntarily surrendered by the inamdars; of lands washed away by rivers and jungle streams or submerged by tanks; of lands overgrown with jungle or not claimed by or inaccessible to the inamdars; and in some few cases, of lands that had no existence except in the accounts. Part is also composed of inams fully assessed for want of heirs or for default of attendance within the time prescribed by the rules. From the nature of these inams, it is impossible to calculate exactly to what extent their value will ever be a gain to Government. Their assessment has therefore been exhibited separately from the main and certain addition to the revenue.

Description of inam tenure.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent of the inams.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdar whose inam has consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total purchase money.	Quit-rent on inams redeemed by payment of purchase money.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Class I.—Donations or inams held for the support of religious or other institutions.												
(1) Hindu	75,957	1,049,045	13,777	255,615	1,321,437	21,09,224	1,29,262	54,179	22,016	..	1,61,278	90
(2) Muhammadan	3,835	1,09,435	1,896	22,538	1,14,469	2,48,203	7,532	857	1,233	..	8,765	..
(3) Christian	81	1,329	32	1,220	2,557	4,951	141	2	21	..	162	..
Total ..	79,196	1,159,809	15,695	282,577	1,458,081	24,22,467	1,36,935	55,038	23,270	..	1,60,205	30
Class II.—Donations or inams held for the support of charitable institutions.												
(1) Charitable inams	1,044	77,416	1,450	28,023	1,06,899	2,23,628	15,264	6,742	1,612	..	16,876	1
(2) Inams held for the support of water pandals	1,060	7,713	107	851	8,671	13,102	575	123	719	..	719	3
(3) Inams for the maintenance of tanks, wells and	1,108	5,719	45	135	5,900	9,800	125	23	77	..	202	..
(4) Inams for the maintenance of public utility	1,411	15,104	56	954	16,114	26,875	1,727	26	504	..	2,321	..
(5) Inams for village schools	12	100	6	401	507	3,055	..	1,612	127	..	127	..
(6) Miscellaneous	980	16,380	39	2,450	18,869	26,252	150	..	98	..	248	..
Total ..	5,600	122,432	1,703	32,814	150,949	3,07,012	17,841	8,526	2,652	..	20,493	4
Class III.—Inams held for maintaining works of irrigation.												
(1) Tanks	4,152	2,002	301	15,807	19,010	1,02,533	2,933	876	53	..	2,991	..
(2) Wells	2,236	1,276	1,920	940	4,136	27,279	293	4	17	..	310	..
(3) Canals	473	271	23	1,253	1,552	10,044	402	116	22	..	424	..
(4) Aflats	37	27	15	104	136	809	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,938	4,456	2,259	18,109	24,824	1,40,715	3,623	996	97	..	3,725	..
Class IV.—Inams held for personal benefit												
Total of classes I, II, III and IV ..	254,473	3,937,221	38,225	718,943	3,994,394	54,89,928	6,04,844	2,20,415	6,90,353	35,885	12,97,197	580
Class V.—Inams held for police services now disallowed												
Total ..	346,207	4,228,918	57,882	1,082,448	5,334,248	58,61,022	7,65,248	2,84,975	7,16,372	35,885	14,81,620	614
Class VI.—Village service inams enfranchised												
Total ..	14,880	273,324	3,928	27,679	304,931	3,44,101	40,750	18,894	1,35,044	..	1,53,824	..
Grand total of inams settled by the Commission												
Total ..	387,437	4,925,572	64,007	1,096,726	5,977,305	9,90,881	8,42,765	3,03,869	10,62,767	35,885	19,03,532	614
Inams fully assessed in the course of the settlement.												
Total ..	..	101,878	1,055	9,887	1,12,820	1,41,220	25,852	1,406	1,13,982	..	1,39,314	..
Inams not assessed in the course of the settlement.												
Total ..	387,437	4,925,450	65,062	1,096,613	6,090,125	92,32,101	8,63,617	3,05,275	11,76,729	35,885	20,45,346	614

Note.—The inams held by village police and revenue officers and by artisans, which have not been enfranchised, are not included in this statement.

66. From the tabular statement given in the preceding paragraph it will be seen that the number of inamdars who have not accepted the terms of enfranchisement offered by the rules, but have elected to hold their lands on the old restricted tenure, is small, and that the extent and value of their holdings are comparatively insignificant. It is understood that the holders of several of these unenfranchised inams are deeply involved in debt and have declined to enfranchise their lands to prevent their being sold by the Civil Courts. In several other cases the inams were held by aged persons or childless widows, who, having no heirs to whom to bequeath their property and being destitute of other means of subsistence, had no inducement to give up half the yearly income of their lands for the purchase of the freehold.

67. It will also have been observed from the statement annexed to paragraph 65 that the power given to inamdars under the rules to redeem the quit-rent charged on their inams by a single payment of twenty years' purchase money, has been exercised only to a very limited extent. This circumstance is not surprising, as there are numerous other channels in which the inamdars can employ their capital more profitably than by sinking it in an investment only bringing in a return of 5 per cent. There is little doubt however that in the course of time a considerable portion of the very small quit-rents now charged on the inams will be redeemed, if only to obviate the interference of the revenue officials and the risk of the consequences of any accidental failure of payment.

68. With a view to giving legal effect to the inam settlement, the Legislature has passed * certain enactments by which enfranchised inam property has been for the future placed under the sole jurisdiction of the Courts, thus assimilating it in every respect to other descriptions of real property.

69. Doubts, however, subsequently arose as to the validity of the title-deeds, in the form in which they had been issued, and the true intent and meaning of the word "land", which had been inadvertently used in all the title-deeds.

70. All the title-deeds issued in the form prescribed by the inam rules were considered, and ultimately decided to be invalid, inasmuch as they purported to have been issued on behalf of the Governor-in-Council, instead of on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as required by Statute 22 and 23 Vic. Cap. 41.

To remedy this defect, an Act † of Parliament has been passed which declares that all the title-deeds issued up to the date of the passing of the Act, namely, 12th July 1869, should be considered valid, notwithstanding their having been issued in the name of the Governor-in-Council, instead of in that of the Secretary of State for India in Council. New ‡ legal forms have been provided for the title-deeds to be issued hereafter.

71. To explain the true intent and meaning of the word "land" employed in the title-deeds, an Act of the local legislature was found to be necessary. The inams in this Presidency are of two kinds: first, those where the proprietary right in the soil and the right to the Government share of the revenue derivable from the land coalesce in one and the same individual, and secondly, those where the proprietary or occupancy right is vested in one or more individuals, while the Government share of the revenue has been granted to another. In the latter class of cases, the inamdars relying on the terms used in the title-deeds, began to claim the right in the soil to the injury of the proprietary rights of others therein, and suits were brought in several instances to enforce the supposed effect of the title-deeds. Although these suits were thrown out by the Courts, there was no certainty that a different view of the law might not be taken by different Judges in future cases, and the Government therefore resolved to pass a short Act declaring that nothing contained in any title-deed issued to any inamdar should be deemed to define, limit, infringe or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of the lands from which any inam was derived or drawn. An Act to this effect has accordingly been passed, and awaits the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

* Act IV of 1862 (Madras).
Act IV of 1866 (Madras).

† Statute 32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 29.

‡ See Appendix A.

72. Gain to the State was not the sole, or, indeed, the principal object of the Inam Commission. The question was one of State policy, which for years had engaged the anxious attention of many eminent men, not only in the Madras Presidency but throughout India and in England, and it was long before the authorities discovered the right method of dealing with the difficult problem. The subject was so fraught with important social and political consequences, that at the outset of the Commission even on the liberal principles on which it was constituted it was considered unsafe to begin with more than a single district. The result, however, has shown that such apprehensions had no real foundation.

73. A long-pending question, which was a source of perplexity to every successive Government, a cause of much irritation among a very influential section of the community, and an ever-increasing burden on the energies of the local officers—has been now set at rest. The just claims of Government have been peacefully indicated, and the prescriptive right of the people in a vast mass of valuable property has been scrupulously respected and confirmed in perpetuity. At the close of the Commission, the Government will find that they have added to their annual revenues not less than eight lakhs of rupees, at an aggregate expenditure not exceeding thirteen lakhs, while at the same time they have diffused contentment throughout the whole body of inamdars, and conferred a saleable value on their property, which, under its former restricted conditions of tenure, it did not possess.

74. In conclusion, I think that some mention should be made of those who were instrumental in accomplishing the results which form the subject of this report. Of the tact and energy displayed by my predecessor in the conduct of this delicate and important undertaking, it does not fall within my province to speak. In the selection of his subordinates, Mr. Taylor was singularly fortunate. The Special Assistants and most of the Deputy Collectors were men who had received a superior English education, and who brought to their task ability of a high order, great assiduity, and strict integrity; and the popular reception of the Commission is, in no small degree, to be ascribed to the influence and respect they personally commanded among their fellow-countrymen.

MADRAS,
30th October 1869.

W. T. BLAIR,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
1. Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute on the inams in the Madras Presidency, dated 13th May 1859	46-54
2. Mr. G. N. Taylor's report, dated 5th July 1859	59-62
3. Amended forms of title-deeds.	

Amended Forms of Title-deeds.

TITLE-DEED GRANTED TO

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rupees

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Inam Commissioner.

Inam Commissioner.

Inam Commissioner.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Inam Commissioner.

Inam Commissioner.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a Personal Inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be
 acres of dry
 acres of garden and situated in the village of
 taluk of
 of
 district

2. This inam is tax-free and confirmed for otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above mentioned it will lapse to the State. only, but it is not

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rupees _____ your inam tenure will be converted into a permanent freehold; in which case the inam will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the above-mentioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam as freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees _____ in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the inam ; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that it is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a Personal Inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be
acres of dry acres of wet and
acres of garden and situated in the village of
taluk of district of

2. This inam is subject to a jodi or quit-rent of Rupees per annum, and is confirmed for otherwise transferable; and on the expiration of the limited term above mentioned it will lapse to the State. only, but it is not

3. On your agreeing to pay an annual quit-rent of Rupees inclusive of the jodi already charged on the inam as above stated, your inam tenure will be converted into freehold; in which case the inam will be your own absolute property, to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

4. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam as freehold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in clause (4) four of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the inam; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the village of taluk of district of and held for

2. This inam is confirmed to you and your successors, subject to the existing quit-rent of Rupees _____ per annum, to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

3. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees _____ in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the inam; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a or inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden and situated in the village of taluk of district of and held for

2. This inam is confirmed to you and your successors tax-free; to be held without interference so long as the conditions of the grant are duly fulfilled.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to an inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be acres of dry acres of wet and acres of garden originally granted for service and situated in the village of taluk of district of

2. This inam being held for service now discontinued will be subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent of Rupees

(inclusive of the amount already charged thereon) which is hereby imposed upon it in commutation both of the service thus discontinued and of the reversionary interest possessed by Government in the inam. The inam is now confirmed to you in freehold. In other words, the inam will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper, subject only to the payment of the abovementioned quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to 20 years' purchase of the quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire quit-rent chargeable on the inam; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your inam in perpetuity as an absolute freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to an absolute freehold inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be
 acres of dry acres of wet and
 acres of garden and situated in the village of district of
 taluk of

2. This inam is tax-free and is your own absolute property, which you can hold or dispose of as you think proper.

Dated
 Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO.

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a Freehold Inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be
 acres of dry acres of garden and situated in the village of
 wet and taluk of district of
 of

2. This inam is subject to a Jodi or Quit-rent of Rupees per annum, and the inam will be your own absolute property to hold or dispose of as you think proper subject only to the payment of the abovementioned Quit-rent.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
 Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into a Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (2) two of this Deed; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your Inam as free hold in perpetuity, subject only to the payment of the annual Quit-rent therein mentioned, viz., Rupees

Dated
 Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees
 in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inam;
 By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your Inam in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
 Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO.

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a tax-free Freehold Inam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be

of wet and	acres of dry	acres
village of		acres of garden and situated in the
	district of	taluk of
support of		and held for the

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO.

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I acknowledge your title to a *Devadayam or Pagoda Freehold Inam* consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed to be

of	acres of wet and	acres of dry
	taluk of	acres of garden and situated in the village
	and held for the support of the	district of

2. This Inam is subject to the existing Quit-rent of Rupees per annum.

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
Madras

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of

the sum of Rupees in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inam; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your Inam in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO.*The Mirasidars of the village of* *in the taluk of*

I. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I declare that the tax-free Grāma Māniyam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed as noted in the margin and situated in the abovementioned village is free from condition of service and not liable to lapse under the Inam Rules.

2. The permission of Government is not necessary under Regulation IV of 1831 to enable the Courts to entertain any suit connected with the Inam.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

No.

TITLE DEED GRANTED TO.*The Mirasidars of the village of* *in the taluk of*

1. By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I declare that the Grāma Māniyam consisting of the right to the Government revenue on land claimed as noted in the margin and situated in the abovementioned village subject to a Jodi or Quit-rent of Rupees is free from condition of service and not liable to lapse under the Inam Rules.

2. The permission of Government is not necessary under Regulation IV of 1831 to enable the Courts entertain any suit connected with the Inam

3. If you should desire to commute the Quit-rent for the payment of a sum of money, once for all, equal to (20) twenty years' purchase of the Quit-rent, you will be at liberty to do so.

Dated
Madras.

Inam Commissioner.

Whereas you have agreed to convert your tenure into an absolute Freehold, on the terms offered you in clause (3) three of this Deed, and have paid into the Government Treasury of the sum of Rupees

in permanent redemption of the entire Quit-rent chargeable on the Inam; By order of the Governor in Council of Madras acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, I hereby confirm to you your Inam in perpetuity as an absolute Freehold, that is to say, free of all tax whatever to the Government.

Dated
Madras.

APPENDIX B.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
A	
Achandrarkam ..	.. This term is applied to villages in which the lands are permanently apportioned among the different sharers.
Acharyapurusha ..	.. For the service of head priest in a pagoda.
Adaiyoli manyam ..	.. For clearing away jungle and bringing the land under cultivation.
Adhyayanam ..	.. For the service of reciting the vedas in pagodas.
Adirvedi ..	.. For the service of discharging rockets during religious festivals.
Agripuman ..	.. For dancing before the village goddess with a pot containing fire.
Agraharam ..	.. A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmans and held either rent-free or at a favourable rate of assessment.
Alavan ..	.. Held by the village officer who measures the grain where the assessment is paid in kind.
Alotti ..	.. Held for the service of collecting ryots for the performance of customary labour.
Amanat ..	.. Certain inams in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts which were not allowed to be enjoyed without the holders furnishing annual security. These claims were not registered at the time of the inam enquiry in fasli 1220 owing to the absence of the parties or other causes; but on the subsequent representation of the holders, they were allowed to enjoy the produce of the lands on security pending an investigation, which however never took place.
Amaniya ..	.. Endowments of pagodas and other religious institutions are known by this name in the Uriya country—district of Ganjam;
Amaram ..	.. A grant of land by a zamindar or poligar on condition of service; such grants being resumable when the amarakar, or grantee failed to perform the stipulated service.
Ambalam ..	.. } Held by the headmen of villages, particularly of villages
Ambalakaran ..	.. } inhabited by Sudras.
Ambali ..	.. For supplying to the poor "Ambali" or thick conjee.
Ambigar ..	.. For ferryman's service.
Anaikkaran ..	.. Held for the service of preserving anicuts or dams in good order and for keeping off cattle, etc., from destroying the reeds growing thereon.
Anakala ..	.. Held by kattubadi peons whose duty it was to carry provisions to village and taluk officials.
Andi-samadhi ..	.. For the support of the tomb of an "Andi" or religious mendicant of the Siva sect.
Angazala ..	.. For performing the service of "Angazala" kattubadi peons, whose duties consist in distributing water to the fields, and in collecting ryots for the performance of customary labour.
Annakavadi ..	.. For collecting boiled rice from door to door and feeding beggars.
Anna Shrotriyam ..	.. Inam villages in which the interest of the inamdar is defined to be so many annas out of each rupee of revenue, the rest going to the Government. For further particulars see "Hissa Shrotriyam".
Arai ..	.. For the service of storekeeper in a pagoda.
Arasukaval ..	.. For performing general police duties. The term is used in contradistinction to "Grama Kaval" or village police.
Archanabhagam ..	.. For the service of "Pujari" in a pagoda—See "Pujari".
Ardhamanyam ..	.. Land half rent-free.
Asadi ..	.. For beating a drum before the village deity.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Asalminha gardens ..	.. A description of service inam tenures prevailing in the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts. They were lands exempted from assessment, but not included under the head of inams in the public accounts. They were usually granted for the purpose of forming topes or gardens, and were sometimes allowed to be cultivated with ordinary crops free of assessment, but were often assessed to revenue when so cultivated. They have been now treated as inams and enfranchised under the special sanction of Government.
Ashur-khana ..	.. For the maintenance of a building in which the bier, banners, and insignia used at the ceremonies of the Moharram are set up.
Atur ..	.. For supplying perfumes to the poligar.
Atsu-kavali ..	.. For guarding a village or tract of country with the obligation of making good the value of any property stolen.

B

Bad ..	.. Fixed payments of grain out of the gross produce of a village.
Badai ..	.. For the service of village carpenter.
Badi-bad ..	.. Lands held on a favourable assessment generally by persons of the "Ratsavar" caste in the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts.
Bagh-mari ..	.. Granted as a reward for killing tigers.
Baja-wala ..	.. For the service of musicians in pagodas.
Bali ..	.. For making sacrifices to the village deities to avert calamities and to promote the common welfare of the village.
Banagar ..	.. For making fireworks for pagodas or zamindars.
Bandela ..	.. Held by inferior village servants for preventing cattle from straying into the fields and injuring the crops.
Bantumana ..	.. For doing service as a peon.
Bariki ..	.. The same as "Toti," q.v.
Barut-goli ..	.. For supplying the poligar with gunpowder and ball.
Basivi ..	.. Held by prostitutes who have been married or dedicated to Siva, and who attend upon the idol.
Bayinidi ..	.. For signing before the village deity.
Bediga ..	.. Quit-rent on inams. The word is synonymous with "Jodi."
Begari ..	.. The same as "Vetti," q.v.
Beldar ..	.. Held for the service of performing bricklayer's work.
Bhale-log ..	.. A term used to denote persons of rank who were admitted into the Courts of the zamindars by virtue of their position. They enjoyed rent-free lands to enable them to support their dignity.
Bharati ..	.. For the service of reading the "Mahabharata" in pagodas.
Bhatraz ..	.. Held by bards for the service of singing the praises of the zamindar or poligar.
Bhatta-vritti ..	.. For the support of Brahmans.
Bhuta-bali ..	.. For making offerings to malignant spirits during the festivals of the village deities.
Bilmakta ..	.. Lands held at a fixed rent below the usual standard.
Bilvarchana ..	.. For the service of performing "Puja" with the leaves of the "Bilva" tree (<i>Figle marmelos</i>).
Bissoi ..	.. A class of hill phightains in Ganjam who hold their lands on the tenure of performing military or police service.
Boi ..	.. For service as a palanquin bearer.
Bommalata ..	.. For the service of exhibiting puppet shows during festivals.
Brahmadaya ..	.. A general term denoting inams held by Brahmans for their personal benefit.
Burki ..	.. The same as "Toti," q.v.
Buruj ..	.. Granted as a reward for building a tower or bastion for the protection of a village.

C

Chak-bandi ..	.. An inam with defined boundaries as distinguished from one without any fixed locality, such as an "Ivu" or "Dittam" inam.
Chamar ..	.. The holder of this description of inam is a man of low caste who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water and any other leather articles required by the villagers.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Chattram	For the support of a " Chattram " or halting place for the accommodation of travellers.
Chatur bhagam Chaudhari	Inams consisting of one-fourth share of the Government revenue. 1. For the service of performing revenue duties as the headman of a Pargana or of a group of villages. 2. Granted to the headman of a trade or profession for settling caste disputes.
Chinna melam	Granted to a band of musicians consisting of a dancing girl and her accompanists who keep time, play on the flute and beat the "mrudangam," a kind of drum. There may be one or more dancing girls in the band, and they sing as well as dance. The term "Chinna melam" is used in contradistinction to "Melam" or "Periya melam" which is a band playing louder music.
Choultry	See " Chattram."
D	
Daftar gardens	A term applied to certain inam gardens entered in the early "Dafters" or records in the district of South Arcot and enjoyed as private property without being subject to the ordinary lapse rules.
Dahkala inam	A term used to denote inams which were entered in the "Inamati" register of fasli 1242 prepared under the administration of the Nawab of Kurnool.
Dandasi	For the service of village watcher.
Dandiya	Held by the headman of the kattubadi peons.
Danduga	Granted by the Native Governments as a compensation to persons who had suffered from heavy and undue exactions being levied on them for the emergencies of the State.
Dargah	For performing service at the tomb or shrine of a Muhammadan saint.
Darzi	For the service of tailor to a zamindar or to a village community.
Dasabhandam	An allowance of land (Khanda Dasabhandam) or of revenue (Shamilat Dasabhandam) given as a compensation for the construction of a tank, well, or channel. The grant generally, though not invariably, carries with it the condition of keeping the work in repair.
Dasi	For the service of a dancing girl in a pagoda.
Davandai	Held for the service of beating in pagodas a drum called "Davandai."
Dega	Held by falconers in the service of zamindars or poligars.
Dehat	A whole village held as inam.
Desai	For performing the services of the headman of a taluk or pargana under the Native Government.
Desa Kaval	The same as "Menkaval," <i>q.v.</i>
Desmukh	For performing the service of "Desmukh," a hereditary native officer under the former Governments, exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district containing a certain number of villages, and responsible for the revenue.
Despandya	For performing the service of "Despandya," the hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages.
Devadayam	Inams granted for the support of temples.
Devastanam	A term applied to inams held by pagodas.
Devata	A term applied to inams granted for the support of the worship of village deities.
Deyvamadi	Held for the service of dancing before the idol as if under the influence of inspiration.
Dharmadayam	A general term used to denote inams granted for charitable purposes.
Dharmasanam	A village held by Brahmans for personal benefit.
Dhobi	For the service of village washerman.
Dhurya	The same as "Tandal," <i>q.v.</i>
Dikshatar	For the support of a Brahman who has performed the "Yagnyam" sacrifice of a goat.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Dittam	An inam having no locality but consisting of a deduction of a fixed extent of land from the annual cultivation of the village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the inamdar.
Dolabehara	For the support of the headman of a village.
Dommaru	Granted to persons of the "Dommaru" caste who gain their livelihood by performing as tumblers and rope-dancers.
Doratanam	Enjoyed by "Doras" or Sirdars in the district of Ganjam for maintaining the security of the country and preventing the incursions of hill tribes.
Dumbala	An inam held free of quit-rent.
Dwadasi kattalai	For feeding Brahmans on the twelfth day of each lunar fortnight.
Dwitiya chokada	The same as "Paitari," <i>q.v.</i>
Dzamilika	For playing on a drum called "Dzamilika" during the festivals of the village deity.
E	
Ella	Granted to a person who settles boundary disputes by treading the boundary line in a solemn manner with a pot of fire on his head, a wet cloth round his waist, and a garland of flowers round his neck.
Erukala	Granted to persons of the "Erukala" tribe for collecting medicinal drugs or plants for the use of the zamindar.
Eruvaka	Granted to the person who first ploughed the lands of a village.
G	
Gadaba	For the service of repairing irrigation channels.
Gadabalu	For the services of palanquin-bearers in zamindaris.
Gaddatiru	Lands which were originally on a high level, and which were granted on a favourable assessment in consideration of the difficulty of bringing them under wet cultivation.
Ganachari	For the support of a servant of the "Chaudhari," <i>q.v.</i> His duty is to convene meetings for the settlement of caste disputes, and to report to the "Chaudhari" all violations of caste.
Garadi	Granted to persons skilled in legerdemain.
Garige	For dancing before the village deity bearing on the head a number of pots, filled some with water and some with fire.
Garudakkal	For the service of making "Puja" to the post with bells on the top which is erected before temples. This post also goes by the name of "Garuda stambham."
Gauda	For the service of headman of a village.
Gauda manda	Held by a shepherd for the service of supplying milk to the zamindar and for manuring the fields of the village with his sheep.
Gava	For the service of offering a sacrifice of a goat or fowl at the festivals of the village goddess.
Ghair Dakhala	A term used to denote inams which were not entered in the "Inamati" Register of fasli 1242 prepared under the administration of the Nawab of Kurnool.
Godugu	For holding an umbrella over the zamindar.
Golla	For supplying milk or sheep to the zamindar.
Gor	For the support of a tomb.
Gramabhagam	Granted to the mirasidars of a village in consideration of their having given up their mirasi right to such lands as were granted as inam in their villages.
Gramagarbha khandrika	A term used to denote a large section of land granted as inam on which a hamlet has been built, but which is not recorded in the revenue accounts separately from the village within the limits of which it is situated.
Grama kattubadi	See "Kattubadi."
Grama kaval	Granted for the service of a village watchman.
Gramamanyam	A term used to denote an inam enjoyed by the whole community of mirasidars in a village. This tenure is peculiar to the Madras district.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Grama Piada	The same as "Grama-kattubadi," <i>q.v.</i>
Gunari	The same as "Ganachari," <i>q.v.</i>
Gurrapu	(1) For superintending and breaking in the horses of the zamindar. (2) For the maintenance of a horse given as a present.
Gurukkal	For officiating as a priest in a Siva temple.
H	
Hajjam	For the service of village barber.
Hakim	For the service of physician.
Halalkhor	For the service of village sweeper.
Hangami Jodi	A quit-rent on an inam fluctuating from year to year according to the produce or extent of cultivation.
Har-sal-makta	Lands held on a perpetual and invariable rent, generally below the full rent.
Hissa Shortiyam	A term given to villages the revenue of which is shared between the inamdar and the Government, or the inamdar and the Zamindar, as the case may be.
Huggi manyam	The same as "Ella Inam," <i>q.v.</i>
I	
Idige	Granted for having planted date-trees for the production of toddy.
Itaikudi	The same as "Pedda Kapu Inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Irumbukatti	Granted as an encouragement to manufacture iron.
Ivu	An inam consisting of a deduction of a percentage from the extent of the annual cultivation of a village, the proportionate revenue demand on which is paid to the inamdar.
J	
Jagir	A tenure common under the Muhammadan Government, by which the revenues of a certain tract of land were made over to a servant of the State, either unconditionally, or on the condition of performing some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or other specified duty. During the early period of British rule it was also the practice to confer jagirs as rewards for meritorious services to the State.
Jetti	Held by wrestlers in the service of zamindars or poligars.
Jirar	The same as "Tambala," <i>q.v.</i>
Jitavritti	Held by a class of kattubadi peons known by this name who formerly used to draw pay without rendering any service. Service began to be demanded of them from fasli 1255.
Jitotra	The same as "Jitavritti," <i>q.v.</i>
Jivitam	These tenures are peculiar to the Madura district. They are of the same nature as the mukhasas in the Northern zamindaris, and were granted by the zamindars to their relatives or dependents either for subsistence or on the condition of performing feudal service.
Jodi	An inam subject to a quit-rent.
Josi	For the service of astrologer and astronomer to the village community.
Julah hatkar	Granted to weavers to encourage them to settle in a village.
Jumla	The same as "Paitari," <i>q.v.</i>
K	
Kadaiyan	Held for the service of supplying fish and cadjan leaves to the zamindar.
Kalinga manyam	Granted for having constructed a sluice or outlet for carrying off the surplus water of a tank.
Kalvay Pannadi	For the service of opening and closing irrigation channels.
Kal-velai	For service as a sculptor in stone in a pagoda.
Kamati	For the support of a bricklayer attached to a pagoda.
Kambakkaran	The same as "Nirganti," <i>q.v.</i>
Kambamkatti	The same as "Niraganti," <i>q.v.</i>

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Kambharti	Inams granted to the village officers in the Ceded districts to make up their inams to the standard scale of emolument adopted by Colonel Munro.
Kammara	For the service of village blacksmith.
Kammayi vettu	The same as "Kulam vettu," <i>q.v.</i>
Kamsala	For the service of village goldsmith.
Kanchani	Inams held by dancing girls.
Kandachar	Held by kattubadi peons employed in the western taluks of Bellary who are remunerated by fixed remissions from the assessment of the lands held by them.
Kangani	Held for the service of watching the crops.
Kani manyam	The same as "Grama manyam," <i>q.v.</i>
Kapu	The same as "Pedda Kapu Inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Karai manyam	The same as "Kulam vettu," <i>q.v.</i>
Karai-yidi	A tenure under which the lands of a village are exchanged amongst the co-parceners periodically.
Karnam	For the service of village accountant.
Karpura-dipam	For the service of burning camphor in pagodas.
Karzi	For the service of headman of a village.
Kasai	For the support of a butcher.
Kattiyam	For the service of proclaiming the praises of an idol when carried in procession.
Kattubadi	(1) An inam subject to a quit-rent. (2) Lands granted by zamindars or poligars to peons or militia men on condition of military service. These inams were continued by the British Government, and their holders are now required to perform ordinary police and revenue duties. They are divided into "Grama Kattubadis" and "Jangi Kattubadis." The former are strictly village servants or peons, and are required to perform service throughout the year. The latter are only called out for service on emergent occasions.
Kattugutta	Lands held on a fixed rent less than the full assessment. They have been treated as jodi inams.
Kattu kodige	The same as "Dasabhandam," <i>q.v.</i>
Kavalgar	For the service of a village watchman.
Kavirayan	Held by Tamil poets, generally in the service zamindars or poligars.
Kavitai Pattan	Held by a Brahman Poet attached to the Court of a poligar.
Kayam Jodi	An inam held on a fixed quit-rent not subject to variation with reference to cultivation or produce.
Kazi	For service as "Kazi," a Muhammadan judicial officer who administered both Civil and Criminal law, chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Koran. At present their duties are confined to the general superintendence and legalisation of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Muhammadans.
Khairati	A charitable endowment. The term is applied to inams held for personal benefit by Muhammadans and others not being Brahmans.
Khandrika	A large block of land granted as inam, less than a village but much larger than an ordinary inam.
Khasa	For domestic service in the household of a zamindar in the Northern Circars.
Khatib	For the service of reading the Koran in a mosque.
Khulga	The same as "Potula," <i>q.v.</i>
Kodai vritti	For the service of holding an umbrella over the village deity during festivals.
Kolam kaval	For guarding tanks and seeing that the ryots do not waste the water.
Kola Payko	For the maintenance of armed retainers in zamindars in the district of Ganjam.
Kollan	For the service of village blacksmith.
Kommu	For the service of blowing a horn before the Tahsildar.
Kon	For the service of supplying milk, ghee, etc., to the zamindar or his servants when they halt in the village.
Konda-Kavali	For watching hills and jungles.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Kondikar	Held by a servant of the "Sri-Vaishnava" priest of Sudras. He carries a "Kondi" or stick as a badge of office.
Kota	The same as "Buru inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Kota kodige	Granted as a reward for building a fort.
Kottan	The same as "Kamati," <i>q.v.</i>
Kotwal	Held for the service of "Kotwal" who was the chief police officer of a town.
Kovilakam	A term applied to the place of residence of a Raja or of Brahmans. The sites on ancient palaces and agra-harams which are exempt from assessment by long prescription and are consequently inams are known by this name in the district of Malabar.
Kovil kanakku	For the service of keeping the accounts in a pagoda.
Kudukuduppai	Held by fortune-tellers who beat a kind of clapper called "Kudukuduppai".
Kudumban	Held by a village servant, whose duty it is to measure the grain previous to its division between the zamindar and the cultivator.
Kulam vettu	Held for the service of collecting work-people to repair tanks.
Kumbharti	Held by dancing girls for the service of carrying a light placed at the top of a water-jar, round the principal idol during the performance of "puja" in a pagoda.
Kummara	For the service of village potter.
Kuruba	For providing sheep for the sacrifices to the village deities.
Kushavan	The same as "Kummara," <i>q.v.</i>
Kuttadi	Held for the service of dancing before the village deity.
L	
Langarkhana	For the support of an alms-house, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Muhammadan Government.
Lohar	The same as "Kummara inam," <i>q.v.</i>
M	
Madaivetti	For the service of opening and shutting the sluices of a tank and distributing water to the fields.
Madam	The same as "Chatram inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Madavadiyal	For the service of sweeper in a temple.
Madiga	The same as "Chamar inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Mahsuldar	For the service of preventing the clandestine removal of the produce of a field before the revenue has been paid.
Majmudar	For the service of district revenue accountant under the Native Governments.
Malai-yidu	Held for the service of keeping in good order burial or burning places.
Malavadu	The same as "Vetti inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Manikkattal	Granted to a dancing girl for attending as a mourner in the funeral processions of persons of the Mudaliyar caste in the Madras district.
Manotti	For the service of driving away deer from the crops.
Masjid	For the support of a mosque.
Matapati	For the service of supplying butter-milk to public officers and cooking food for the redds when they leave the village on public duty.
Matham	For the support of a building where Hindu religious mendicants reside under a superior, or where they halt when travelling. The term is also applied to the spiritual headships of the three leading sects of Brahmans.
Melakaran	Granted for the service of performing music in a pagoda—See "Chinna melam".
Melam	For the support of a musical band employed in pagodas.
Menkaval	For the service of the superior or district watcher under the old Native police system.
Meti	Granted to the head ryot for encouraging the settlement of ryots in the village.
Mey-kaval	For the service of guarding the idol in a temple.
Mohtad	For performing the service of village revenue peon.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Mohtasib	For the service of inspector of weights and measures.
Moliko	The same as "Dolabehara," <i>q.v.</i>
Monigar	Corruption for maniyakaran. For the service of headman of a village.
Mudam	The same as "Mohtad," <i>q.v.</i>
Mudavan	Granted for the support of a cripple.
Mudde	For the service of carrying balls of rice while treading the boundary line of a village during the festivals of the village goddess and depositing the balls at different points of the line.
Mukhasa	A term used in the Northern Circars to denote those grants of land which were made by the zamindars for the support of their relatives, followers and dependants, or for military service.
Muppatika-badi	Lands held on three-fourth assessment.
Mutalikan	For the support of the dependants and servants of a great man.
Muttaratsa	Granted to a man of the "Muttaratsa" caste for service as a kattubadi peon.
N	
Nad Talari	For the service of a district watchman under the Native police system.
Nagasaram	For the service of playing in pagodas on a musical instrument called "Nagasaram," a kind of clarinet.
Nakara	For the service of beating a drum at mosque or at the gates of Nawabs or men of rank.
Nambi	Held for the service of performing "puja" in Vishnu pagodas.
Nanal	Held for the service of planting reeds for the protection of anicuts and irrigation channels.
Nandavanam	For the maintenance of a garden, the flowers of which are appropriated to the use of a pagoda or of the village community.
Nari-vetti	Granted as a reward for having killed a fox during a chase.
Nat Ambalam	For the service of head ryot of more than one village.
Nattamai	For the service of headman of a village.
Nattar	For the service of a district revenue officer whose duty it was under the Native administration to superintend cultivation.
Navidan	For the service of village barber.
Nayadu	For the service of head ryot of a village.
Nayak-wadi	The same as "Mohtad," <i>q.v.</i>
Nelgutta	Villages held on inam tenure on payment of a certain quantity of grain per annum.
Netti-velai	For the service of making artificial birds, flowers and toys in pith work for the use of pagodas.
Netturu-kattu	Granted to the family of a person killed in battle, or as a compensation to a person who has been wounded in the public service.
Netturu-vettu	Corruption for "Netturottu," which is the same as "Netturu-kattu," <i>q.v.</i>
Nimme badi	Lands held on half assessment.
Nirganti	For superintending the distribution of water for irrigation.
Nirmunaka	For the service of diving into the water and opening or shutting the sluice of a tank.
Nir sarihadd	An inam granted to the ryots of a village as a compensation for allowing a channel to be dug through their lands for the benefit of another village.
Nirvana manyam	For the support of a Hindu ascetic who goes about naked.
Nokkan	Granted to persons of the "Nokkan" caste in the south, who correspond to the "Dommaras" in the Ceded districts—See "Dommaras".
Nottam	For the service of village shroff, whose duty it is to examine the coin received in payment of the Government revenue.
O	
Odukkam	The same as "Chatram inam," <i>q.v.</i>
Oduvan	For the support of a sudra attached to Siva pagodas, whose duty it is to recite "Tevaram" or Tamil divine hymns during the performance of "puja."
Ottakaran	For the service of tappal runner.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
P	
Padikkaval manyam ..	The same as "Grama kaval," <i>q.v.</i>
Paik	Held by military peons in the district of Ganjam on condition of service.
Paitari	Inams scattered through several villages granted as supplementary to a whole village inam, all the inams, including the whole village being subject to a lump jodi.
Palapatti	Granted for the service of performing the ceremony of pouring milk at particular places on the boundary line of a village on the last day of the procession of the village deity.
Palaveli	For performing all the minor duties in a pagoda.
Palayam or Palem ..	Villages held by poligars.
Poligar	A class of petty chieftains who occupied chiefly the most remote and inaccessible parts of the districts and subsisted in a great measure by plunder. On the subjugation of the country by the British most of the poligars were dispossessed and inams allotted to them for their support.
Palkalaykkundu ..	Held by shepherds for the service of supplying milk to the zamindar.
Palkavadi	For carrying milk to the pagoda at Pulney.
Pallan	For the service of measuring lands and the "Melvaram" grain.
Palle kattu	Granted for founding a village.
Pallevadi	For the service of ferryman.
Pallivasal	For the maintenance of mosques and tombs of Muhammadans.
Pambakkaran	For the service of beating a drum called "Pambam" at the festivals of the village deity.
Pambala	For the service of beating a drum during the festivals of the village deity.
Pambatti Pambu Pamula.	Inams held by snake charmers.
Panchangi	For the service of calendar Brahman, whose duty it is to announce to the villagers lucky days for commencing to plough or reap, for celebrating marriages or festivals, or engaging in any business. He is also the village priest, and as such performs certain ceremonies connected with births, marriages, and deaths.
Panguvali	Granted for the encouragement of cultivation to a body of coparceners holding a village in common.
Panipan	For the performance in a pagoda of "Kumbharti" service, <i>q.v.</i>
Panisavan	The same as "Toti" <i>q.v.</i>
Panji Karnam	Held by certain servants of the "Karnam" class who do duty in the Huzur office of the zamindars in the district of Ganjam.
Pantoji or Pantulu ..	For the service of village school-master.
Paricharaka	Granted for the support of the servants of a pagoda with the exception of the "Archaka" or chief priest.
Parihari	The same as "Vaidya," <i>q.v.</i>
Parutti	For the service of weighing cotton when the "melvaram" of the zamindar on this crop used to be received in kind.
Patam	Wet lands held on a favourable assessment paid in grain.
Patasala	For the support of schools where the <i>vedas</i> are taught.
Patel	For the service of headman of a village.
Patika-badi	Lands held on one-fourth assessment.
Patiperadu	A term used to denote a piece of ground within or on the outskirts of the village site and held free of assessment. The term is also sometimes applied to large tracts of land granted by zamindars subsequently to the permanent settlement.
Patna setti	For settling caste disputes among the Lingaits in the Bellary district.
Patti	Held for the service of preventing cattle from trespassing and destroying the crops.
Pattivali	The same as "Panguvali," <i>q.v.</i>
Pazhikkani	The same as "Netturu kattu," <i>q.v.</i>
Pedda kapu	For the service of the headman of a village.
Pellettu	Granted to the person who dug the first cold of earth in constructing a new tank.
Periya aramanai ..	For watching the zamindar's palace.
Perukuli	(1) For the benefit of persons who gave to their children the name of the reigning Zamindar in Sivaganga. (2) Granted for giving names to the children of the zamindar.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Peta Gadu	Granted to the headman of a "Peta" or suburb of a town for encouraging the settlement of weavers.
Pidara Vaidyan	For the support of a native doctor who cures the bites of snakes.
Pillai	Granted for the support of the headman of a village in some part of the Salem district. No service is attached to the office in the present day.
Pirlu	For the maintenance of the "panjas" or insignia used during the celebration of the Muhorram.
Pohal Shrotriyam ..	The same as "Khandrika," <i>q.v.</i>
Polimera	The same as "Ella" inam, <i>q.v.</i>
Porruppu	Wet or dry lands held on a favourable assessment paid in money.
Potaraz	For performing "puja" to a village deity named "Potaraz."
Potula	Granted to tank-diggers for the service of executing petty repairs to tanks and channels.
Pujari	For the service of the priest in a pagoda who conducts public worship.
Pulavar	For composing verses in honour of the zamindar.
Pulikattu	Granted under the Native Government to persons for stopping tigers' mouths by enchantment and rendering them harmless.
Puntottam	The same as "Nandavanam," <i>q.v.</i>
Puppotti	Held for the service of supplying the zamindar with flowers.
Purana	For the service of reading the "Puranas" in pagodas.
Purohit	The same as "Panchangi," <i>q.v.</i>
Putla Kattubadi ..	Inams held subject to a quit-rent payable at a certain rate per "Putti" of produce.
R	
Rajabandhu	Inams held by the relatives of Rajas or Zamindars.
Raktakanikai	For the support of the heirs of persons who were killed while treading boundaries on oath.
Rakta kodige	The same as "Netturu kattu," <i>q.v.</i>
Ranuva Kattubadi ..	The same as "Jangi Kattubadi"—See Kattubadi.
Reddi	The same as "Pedda kapu," <i>q.v.</i>
Riayat Mukhasa ..	"Mukhasa" villages held on a favourable assessment fluctuating with the cultivation of each year—See "Mukhasa."
Rokka gutta	Villages held on a fixed money-rent the amount of which is somewhat lower than the standard assessment of Government lands.
S	
Sadavritti	For the daily distribution of uncooked rice to poor travellers.
Sagubadi	Granted to head ryots with a view to their encouraging the cultivation of Government lands.
Saikalgar	For the service of polishing arms for a zamindar.
Samastanam peons ..	For the service of revenue peons in zamindaris.
Samayakar	Held by a servant under the "Sri-vaishnava" priest of Sudras. His duty is to report to the people the movement of the priest.
Samba-kattalai	For making an oblation in a pagoda with a kind of rice called "Samba."
Samprati	For service as the accountant of a taluk in a palaiyam or zamindari, or of the whole estate when of small extent.
Sangitam	For the service of singing in pagodas or in zamindars' palaces.
Sang tarash	For service as a stone mason.
Sangu-kulikaran ..	Held for the service of diving for chank shells.
Sankhanadam	For the service of blowing a conch shell in a pagoda.
Santa basivi	Held by a female servant of the "Setti" caste who is employed in sweeping, lighting lamps, etc. She is also required to perform similar services for travellers when they halt in the village.
Sappani	Granted for the support of a cripple.
Sarraf (corruptly Shroff)	The same as "Nottam," <i>q.v.</i>
Sarva manyam	An inam held free of quit-rent.
Semman	Held for the service of supplying the zamindar with chunam.
Sendi	Held by toddy drawers for service as bearers, etc.
Servaiakaran	Held for the service of village peon.
Setti	The same as "Patna Setti," <i>q.v.</i>
Shanan	For supplying cadjan leaves to the zamindar and the village accountants.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Shava	Granted for permitting the dead bodies of persons dying in a village to be burnt within the limits of the village.
Shrotriyam	A general term for all favourably assessed villages held by Brahmans.
Sidi	For performing the swinging festival in honour of the village goddess.
Sippashari	For the service of architect to a pagoda.
Siyahiwala	Granted for the service of supplying ink to public offices.
Sthala	In the district of North Arcot it is synonymous with a "Palle-kattu" Inam, <i>q.v.</i> In Trichinopoly and some other southern districts a certain proportion of the cultivated lands of a village was set apart as "Sthala Inam" for the villagers, who appropriated it to various purposes common to the village.
Sthala Gaud	For the service of headman of a village. He differs from the ordinary "Gaud" by always remaining in the village while the other leaves the village on public duty, when required.
Sthalam kaval	Held by the village "kavalgar" who performs general duties, such as collecting revenue, watching produce, etc.
Sthanapati	Held by an officer who acts as the general "Vakil" or agent of a pagoda.
Sthanikam	Held by the director of the ceremonies in a pagoda.
Suddula	For singing hymns in praise of the village deity.
Swayampakam	For the service of cooking in a pagoda.
T	
Tabela	For superintending the stables of a zamindar.
Ta'tifawali	Held by dancing girls.
Taiyalkaran	The same as "Darzi," <i>q.v.</i>
Takia	For the support of a fakir, whose duty it is to supply Muhammadan pilgrims with water and shelter.
Talab-diwani	This term is applied to a class of villages in the Vizagapatam district granted on quit-rent for general service to the zamindar.
Talaiyari	For the service of village watchman.
Tamalapakula	For supplying betel-leaf to the zamindar.
Tambala	For the service of providing leaves, flowers, etc., for the ceremonies in honour of the village goddess.
Tandal	Held by a servant employed under the monigar of a village in collecting Government revenue.
Tannir pandal	For the service of maintaining a water-pandal where water and buttermilk are distributed to travellers during the hot season.
Tarapadi	Inams granted at the original formation of a village for village purposes, comprising grama manyams, the inams enjoyed by the village revenue, police, and private servants, and the village pagodas. The term "Tarapadi Inam" is used in contradistinction to a "Sanad Inam," or an inam held under a grant.
Tatan	Held for the service of singing and beating a drum during matrimonial or funeral ceremonies in a village.
Tatchan	The same as "Badai," <i>q.v.</i>
Teppa	For supplying rafts to cross a river.
Teru velai	For the service of repairing and decorating a car belonging to a pagoda.
Tevadiyal	The same as "Dasi," <i>q.v.</i>
Tirast	Held by a description of armed peons maintained by the hill zamindars of the Vizagapatam district for preserving the peace of the country.
Tirumalai	For the service of supplying garlands of flowers in a pagoda.
Tirumal mandaghappadi	Granted for the celebration of a feast in a "Mantapam" during the periodical festivals of a pagoda.
Tirupani velai	For the service of keeping a pagoda in repair.
Tiruvadirai	For the service of offering an oblation in a pagoda on the day called "Tiruvadirai."
Tiruvanandal kattalai	For the service of performing the morning oblation in a pagoda.
Tope	The term means a grove of trees, properly of trees that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, coconut, etc. Lands occupied by such trees and held free of assessment have been treated as inams.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Tope Inam	For the service of preserving a tope planted by a zamindar.
Topukaran	For the service of maintaining flower gardens and supplying flowers to temples.
Toranam katti	For preparing festoons of leaves and tying them across the street during pagoda procession.
Toti	For the service of village "Toti," a man of low caste who waits upon the village officers generally, assists in measuring land, carries letters to the Tahsildar, acts as a guide to officers travelling on public duty, etc.
Tribhagam	Inams consisting of one-third share of the Government revenue.
Trishvekam	Inam villages, two-thirds of the revenue of which is payable to Government, the remaining one-third being enjoyed by the inamdars.
Tsakali	The same as "Dhobi," <i>q.v.</i>
Tsalavadi	Held by an officer who acts under the orders of the "Setti," <i>q.v.</i> His principal duty is to assemble the merchants on public occasions.
Tsalivendra	The same as "Tannir pandal," <i>q.v.</i>
Tsavadi	For the support of a building used for the accommodation of travellers. Such a building generally consists of a single hall and is less extensive than a "Chattram."
Tudumu	For beating a drum on public occasions, such as the publication of a notice, the arrival at the village of high officials, etc.
Tukkiri	For service as head watchman of a village.
U	
Ubbakavali	Held for the service of head "Kavalgar" or watchman.
Udarapattu	The same as "Raktakanikai," <i>q.v.</i>
Umliga	The same as "Amaram," <i>q.v.</i>
Uppara	The same as "Wadde," <i>q.v.</i>
Ur	The same as "Grama manyam," <i>q.v.</i>
Urani	For maintaining in repair the village ponds for supplying drinking water.
Ustad	For the service of teaching the zamindar fencing and gymnastics.
V	
Vada-kaval	The same as "Grama-kaval," <i>q.v.</i>
Vaidya	For the service of physician.
Valayan	Held for the service of catching fish for the zamindar.
Valluva	For the service of "Valluvan" who is a pariah, and is to low-caste persons what the "Panchangi" is to the higher classes.
Vaniyan	For the service of supplying oil to a pagoda.
Vannan	The same as "Dhobi," <i>q.v.</i> He is also sometimes attached to a temple to wash the cloths of the idol and to supply rags for torches.
Vanpair ambalam	For the service of collecting the assessment on garden lands.
Variyan	Held for the service of watching the "Melvaram" produce in the village.
Vattiyar	(1) For the support of the village schoolmaster. (2) For the support of a priest who conducts religious ceremonies in the houses of Brahmans.
Vayikkal	Held for the service of preserving channels and other irrigation works in good order.
Veda-vritti	For reading the Vedas and teaching them to Brahman boys.
Vedar	Granted to a hunter as a reward for the display of skill in the chase.
Vetti	For the performance of the lowest offices in a village, as those of a porter, grain watcher, scavenger, etc.
Vimana pratishtha	For the service of repairing the "Vimanam" or pinnacle of a temple.
W	
Wadde	For the service of repairing tanks.
Wadia	The same as "Badai," <i>q.v.</i>
Warariayat	Certain lands in the Tinnevely district held on a favourable assessment, the difference between the full and the favourable assessment being known by this term.

A descriptive list of the inam tenures of the Madras Presidency—cont.

Name of the tenure.	Description.
Y	
Yajaman	The same as Grama-manyam. The inam is called by this name when its holder is the sole mirasidar of the village.
Yalavarise	A term applied in the district of Tinnevely to dry lands held by Kavalgars on a favourable assessment.
Yadayan	Held by cowherd for the service of taking out the cattle of the villagers to graze.
Yennai vangi	For the service of carrying oil from the oilmonger to the pagoda.
Z	
Zamindari	A general name given to a class of inams comprising the Poligar Nad Gaud, Desai, Despandya, Desmukh, Kanungo, Sanad Samat Gaud, Nad Karnam, Majmudar, Sirdespandya and Samat Karnam inams. On the extinction of these offices and the resumption of the land and ready money emoluments attached to them, certain inams were granted for the support of the families of the holders. These inams have been treated as personal.
Zingar	For the support of a saddler in the service of a zamindar.

W. T. BLAIR,
Officiating Inam Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

Figured Statements (twelve) exhibiting the results of the operations of the
Inam Commission in the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

[N.B.—These Statements only exhibit the results of the Settlement up to 30th June 1866; they could not be brought up to date in consequence of the issue of title-deeds having been suspended pending the solution of certain legal doubts as to the validity of those documents in the form in which they had been drawn up.]

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the inams held for the benefit of Pagodas and other Hindu Religious Institutions.

Districts.	Pagoda Inams.										
	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed by payment of twenty years' purchase money.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Ganjam	4,822	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Vizagapatam	1,271	8,023	639	30,028	38,690	1,06,885	4,915	4,475	8,888	8,748	..
3 Rajahmundry	2,537	7,917	159	5,602	13,678	49,375	681	1,759	980	1,661	..
4 Masulipatam	1,211	14,530	106	7,682	22,318	53,419	737	1,104	1,182	1,869	..
5 Guntur	2,593	10,106	13	7,164	20,373	34,542	923	923	2,397	1,307	..
6 Nellore	2,494	49,687	12	1,382	51,081	73,722	3,540	..	2,893	6,433	..
7 Madras	3,922	31,087	330	5,063	36,480	61,248	6,624	..	620	7,244	..
8 Cuddapah	4,708	10,487	76	16,153	26,716	74,584	7,793	115	203	7,996	..
9 Bellary	5,200	26,676	567	2,540	29,783	40,505	2,782	25	127	2,909	..
10 Kurnool	4,060	90,355	26	3,993	94,374	70,164	5,776	6	539	6,315	..
11 North Arcot	3,538	81,271	259	1,155	62,685	64,263	3,762	..	1,962	5,724	..
12 South Arcot	5,581	23,297	5	7,022	30,324	58,677	4,391	1,837	135	4,466	..
13 Salem	6,192	14,128	57	4,523	18,713	53,343	2,61	..	242	509	..
14 Coimbatore	5,071	34,936	70	2,223	37,229	55,071	3,618	1,653	97	3,715	..
15 Tanjore	4,853	95,206	3,413	2,745	101,364	1,06,521	4,619	..	18	4,637	..
16 Madura	6,011	48,353	2,186	43,413	93,952	1,91,547	13,012	320	4,145	17,157	..
17 Trichinopoly	6,304	219,575	208	78,302	298,583	5,32,277	9,401	35,620	944	10,345	..
18 Malabar	461	108,369	1,878	8,636	118,883	1,68,346	7,945	395	1,627	9,572	..
19 Tinnevely	2,490	397	2,323	5,435	8,160	26,458	909	..	672	1,581	..
Total	73,317	968,684	13,329	248,209	1,230,222	20,43,911	1,08,324	51,147	20,318	1,29,142	30

Districts.	Matam Inams.										
	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed by payment of twenty years' purchase money.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1 Ganjam	11	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Vizagapatam	1	58	8	232	298	1,003	2	78	4	6	..
3 Rajahmundry	10	284	48	226	558	1,670	..	3	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam	5	117	..	123	127	127	16	..	3	13	..
5 Guntur	15	5,173	..	25	5,198	2,941	176	..	4	180	..
6 Nellore	38	1,585	16	55	1,656	1,103	373	..	20	393	..
7 Madras	108	413	..	776	1,189	2,722	463	..	2	465	..
8 Cuddapah	178	1,546	6	223	1,775	2,023	..	..	5	5	..
9 Bellary	688	41,359	26	1,099	42,478	24,907	4,595	..	608	5,203	..
10 Kurnool	230	2,836	26	55	2,917	2,704	119	..	280	349	..
11 North Arcot	79	1,234	..	629	1,863	5,210	270	105	68	333	..
12 South Arcot	106	2,372	8	293	2,643	5,526	494	..	4	498	..
13 Salem	36	3,874	28	332	4,234	8,617	429	1,767	..	438	..
14 Coimbatore	103	2,311	30	99	2,440	3,538	1,000	..	3	1,003	..
15 Tanjore	67	163	45	83	291	815	..	..	31	31	..
16 Madura	49	5,505	7	2,972	8,484	20,521	2	887	65	67	..
17 Trichinopoly	37	801	111	122	1,034	2,417	405	..	4	18	..
18 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely	107	9,382	94	3,096	12,572	37,898	12,844	3	94	12,498	..
Total	1,867	79,013	447	10,299	89,759	1,23,569	20,689	2,849	1,158	21,846	..

No. 1.—Statement showing the inams held for the benefit of Pagodas and other Hindu Religious Institutions—cont.

Districts.	Inams held by settlers or headmen of the "Lingait" caste for settling caste disputes.										
	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed by payment of twenty years' purchase money.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1 Ganjam	..	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Vizagapatam	2	24	..	58	82	280	..	175	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah	55	1,118	..	20	1,138	1,022	182	..	..	182	..
9 Bellary	10	166	1	12	179	231	68	..	..	68	..
10 Kurnool	2	16	..	4	20	106	..	..	1	..	..
11 North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Arcot	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore	1	16	..	18	34	98	..	8	39	39	..
16 Madura	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	78	1,348	1	107	1,456	1,744	250	183	40	290	..

Districts.	Total.										
	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed by payment of twenty years' purchase money.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
1 Ganjam	4,833	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Vizagapatam	1,274	8,081	647	30,260	38,988	1,07,888	4,917	4,558	3,837	8,754	..
3 Rajahmundry	2,547	7,941	159	5,666	13,706	49,692	681	1,937	980	1,661	..
4 Masulipatam	1,216	14,814	164	7,908	22,876	55,089	737	1,104	1,135	1,872	..
5 Guntur	2,608	19,313	13	7,170	26,496	34,669	996	923	327	1,323	..
6 Nellore	2,532	54,860	12	1,407	56,279	76,663	3,716	..	2,897	6,613	..
7 Madras	3,922	32,652	346	5,118	38,116	62,351	6,997	3	640	7,637	..
8 Cuddapah	4,080	10,900	76	16,929	27,905	77,306	8,256	115	205	8,461	..
9 Bellary	4,856	28,222	578	2,768	31,568	42,523	2,782	25	132	2,914	..
10 Kurnool	5,943	132,382	46	5,112	137,990	95,093	10,558	6	1,147	11,700	..
11 North Arcot	4,800	64,278	286	1,222	65,781	87,198	5,781	..	2,102	6,141	..
12 South Arcot	3,617	24,588	5	7,651	32,194	63,893	4,601	1,042	199	4,800	..
13 Salem	5,637	16,516	65	4,795	21,376	58,875	755	2	246	1,001	..
14 Coimbatore	5,228	38,810	98	2,555	41,463	63,688	4,047	3,420	161	4,148	..
15 Tanjore	5,174	97,517	2,443	2,344	102,304	1,10,059	5,619	..	31	5,640	..
16 Madura	4,921	48,517	2,331	43,496	94,244	1,92,383	13,012	320	4,176	17,188	..
17 Trichinopoly	6,062	225,096	213	81,787	307,096	5,52,896	9,403	36,515	1,042	10,451	..
18 Malabar	6,841	109,170	1,939	8,758	119,917	1,76,672	8,359	399	1,645	9,958	..
19 Tinnevely	461	397	2,323	5,435	8,160	26,458	909	..	672	1,581	..
Total	2,597	114,596	1,098	17,789	133,483	2,60,763	35,932	2,915	416	39,398	..

No. 2.—Statement showing the inams held by Mosques and other Muhammadan Religious Institutions.

Mosque, darga and takya inams.											
Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent deemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	25	892	14	1,086	1,992	4,350	680	125	31	711	..
2 Visakhapatnam ..	10	4,005	..	176	4,181	5,791	1	128	6	7	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	100	1,291	12	503	1,806	5,041	1,014	278	8	1,022	..
4 Masulipatam ..	55	1,426	..	403	1,829	2,335	311	137	5	316	..
5 Guntur ..	165	4,161	2	211	4,374	4,189	203	..	184	842	..
6 Nellore ..	186	8,034	346	844	9,284	14,475	35	..	83	118	..
7 Madras ..	201	1,173	10	1,595	2,778	8,614	763	..	1	764	..
8 Cuddapah ..	340	7,030	211	546	7,787	7,475	182	..	1	183	..
9 Bellary ..	338	16,226	14	1,202	17,442	14,703	317	..	4	321	..
10 Kurnool ..	856	22,516	184	244	22,944	27,140	103	..	475	583	..
11 North Arcot ..	348	2,927	..	1,886	4,813	14,478	345	..	155	500	..
12 South Arcot ..	257	2,956	54	1,722	4,732	15,265	33	..	25	49	..
13 Salem ..	77	4,090	3	345	4,438	8,544	33	11	..	38	..
14 Coimbatore ..	34	556	38	23	612	996	66	..	..	65	..
15 Tanjore ..	212	1,630	258	4,340	6,228	26,969	117	..	87	154	..
16 Madurai ..	227	9,528	23	2,712	12,263	35,213	750	178	4	754	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	103	13,287	449	2,805	16,341	25,964	52	..	28	80	..
18 Malabar ..	21	127	194	276	3,319	..	..	..	2	2	..
19 Tinnevely ..	163	3,324	24	1,643	4,991	13,528	2,129	..	280	2,369	..
Total ..	3,718	105,229	1,881	22,382	129,422	2,42,392	7,134	857	1,229	8,363	..

		Kazi inama.									
Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	1	..	..	16	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	8	332	..	..	332	327	20	..	2	22	..
5 Guntur ..	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	10	17	..	24	60	150	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	9	1,157	40	126	148	474	27	..	..	27	..
8 Cuddapah ..	5	742	..	41	1,247	1,109	248	..	..	248	..
9 Bellary ..	69	1,447	6	20	771	615	103	..	2	110	..
10 Kurnool ..	1	..	..	42	1,495	2,030	..	..	..	..	..
11 North Arcot ..	3	8	..	4	12	50	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Arcot ..	3	..	..	46	46	249	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem ..	23	294	..	22	316	516	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	12	178	..	24	197	275	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	145	4,206	55	374	4,635	5,970	398	..	4	402	..

No. 2.—Statement showing the inams held by Mosques and other Muhammadan Religious Institutions—cont.

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total.									
		Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	25	892	14	1,086	1,992	4,360	660	125	31	711	..
2 Visakhapatnam ..	10	4,005		176	4,181	5,791	1	128	6	7	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	101	1,291	12	519	1,822	5,057	1,014	278	7	1,022	..
4 Masulipatam ..	63	1,758		403	2,161	2,662	331	137	5	336	..
5 Guntur ..	165	4,161	2	211	4,374	4,189	203		134	342	..
6 Nellore ..	190	8,190	346	868	9,344	14,684	35		83	118	..
7 Madras ..	211	1,100	10	1,721	2,921	9,088	760		1	791	..
8 Cuddapah ..	349	8,187	260	587	9,034	8,584	425		1	426	..
9 Bellary ..	343	16,968	14	1,231	18,213	15,321	425		6	481	..
10 Kurnool ..	925	23,963	190	286	24,439	29,220	108		475	588	..
11 North Arcot ..	344	2,935		1,860	4,825	14,528	345		155	500	..
12 South Arcot ..	260	2,956	54	1,768	4,778	15,514	24		25	49	..
13 Salem ..	100	4,874	3	367	4,744	9,060	33	11		38	..
14 Coimbatore ..	46	729	33	47	809	1,271	65			65	..
15 Tanjore ..	212	1,630	258	4,340	6,228	26,969	117		37	154	..
16 Madurai ..	227	9,528	23	2,712	12,263	35,213	750	178	4	754	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	108	18,287	449	2,605	16,341	25,964	52		23	80	..
18 Malabar ..	21	127	194	276	597	2,319			2	2	..
19 Tinnevely ..	163	3,324	24	1,643	4,991	18,528	2,129		280	2,369	..
Total ..	3,858	109,435	1,866	22,786	134,057	2,48,262	7,532	857	1,233	8,765	..

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the inams held for the benefit of Christian Churches.

Districts.	Number of title-deeds.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam ..	1	3	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	1	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	1	..	..	896	896	1,157	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	4	160	..	..	160	182	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	1	47	..	156	208	645	..	..	..	124	..
7 Madras ..	7	48	..	1	49	120	124	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.	1	..
9 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 North Arcot ..	2	2	..	2	5	19	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Arcot ..	7	24	17	8	59	207	..	..	9	9	..
13 Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	23	219	6	60	285	775	..	..	3	3	..
16 Madurai ..	16	750	..	159	909	1,541	..	..	1	1	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	10	63	..	..	63	76	15	..	6	21	..
18 Malabar ..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	6	18	..	2	22	244	2	..	..	2	..
Total ..	51	1,520	32	1,226	2,567	4,961	141	2	21	166	..

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the aggregate extent of inams held for the benefit of Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian Religious Institutions.

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	4,858	8,973	661	31,346	40,980	1,12,238	5,597	4,678	3,868	9,465	..
2 Vizagapatam ..	1,285	11,919	159	5,842	17,950	55,479	652	2,067	987	1,689	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	2,649	16,105	166	9,263	25,534	61,301	1,751	1,382	1,143	2,894	4
4 Masulipatam ..	1,279	21,071	18	7,573	28,657	37,331	1,327	1,060	334	1,661	3
5 Guntur ..	2,777	59,181	14	1,018	60,813	81,034	3,924	..	3,031	6,955	12
6 Nellore ..	2,723	40,829	692	6,142	47,663	77,631	7,156	..	723	7,879	..
7 Madras ..	4,948	12,138	86	15,651	30,875	66,614	9,946	115	207	9,268	4
8 Cuddapah ..	5,235	36,400	833	3,350	40,582	51,112	3,207	..	133	3,340	..
9 Bellary ..	6,286	149,600	60	6,343	156,203	1,11,414	10,878	6	1,153	12,131	4
10 Kurnool ..	5,225	38,226	478	1,508	90,220	96,418	4,057	..	2,667	6,724	..
11 North Arcot ..	3,963	27,475	5	9,544	37,024	78,440	4,946	1,942	354	5,300	3
12 South Arcot ..	5,954	19,506	136	6,571	26,213	74,596	779	..	290	1,059	..
13 Salem ..	6,328	43,184	101	2,922	46,207	72,748	4,080	3,431	101	4,181	..
14 Coimbatore ..	5,220	98,246	3,476	2,891	104,613	1,11,330	5,084	..	21	5,705	..
15 Tanjore ..	5,156	50,366	2,495	47,896	100,787	2,20,107	13,129	320	4,216	17,345	..
16 Madura ..	6,305	235,374	236	34,658	320,268	5,80,650	10,153	36,693	1,053	11,206	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	6,454	122,510	2,438	11,363	136,311	1,96,802	8,417	899	1,679	10,096	..
18 Malabar ..	483	524	2,525	5,711	8,760	28,785	909	..	674	1,583	..
19 Tinnevely ..	2,768	117,933	1,123	19,385	138,441	2,79,536	41,113	2,916	646	41,759	..
Total ..	79,196	1,150,309	15,695	232,577	1,458,081	24,22,467	1,36,985	55,038	23,270	1,60,205	80

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the inams held for maintaining charitable institutions or works of public utility.

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	1	1	..	716	988	6,005	..	22	60	601	..
2 Vizagapatam ..	18	234	18	290	823	2,977	56	..	8	94	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	6	537	..	151	259	322	..	11	12	14	..
4 Masulipatam ..	13	108	..	40	144	645	..	..	84	84	..
5 Guntur ..	13	274	..	539	3,012	4,632	559	..	10	569	..
6 Nellore ..	50	2,395	78	1,831	2,580	6,324	1,382	..	3	1,385	..
7 Madras ..	83	748	1	9	422	807	..	..	76	810	..
8 Cuddapah ..	4	413	..	96	1,616	1,072	234	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	31	1,520	..	4	1,29	126	..	..	8	85	..
10 Kurnool ..	4	125	..	513	1,368	4,680	77	..	5	5	..
11 North Arcot ..	80	747	3	78	960	3,047	..	..	..	..	1
12 South Arcot ..	122	707	11	486	747	25	..	..	..	25	..
13 Salem ..	32	497	..	87	2,577	2,829	20	..	..	20	..
14 Coimbatore ..	47	2,485	105	7,961	21,509	40,435	1,866	112	520	2,386	..
15 Tanjore ..	182	12,670	878	11,344	36,155	98,643	123	6,298	58	181	..
16 Madura ..	137	24,796	15	3,225	4,368	207	..	..	80	287	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	79	2,813	48	230	279	963	..	..	18	18	..
18 Malabar ..	17	26,486	244	3,581	30,311	50,749	10,713	290	129	10,842	..
19 Tinnevely ..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,044	77,416	1,450	28,028	106,889	2,28,828	15,264	6,742	1,612	16,876	1

No. 5.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining charitable institutions or works of public utility—cont.

Water-pandal laams.											
Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	2	5	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	
2 Vizagapatam ..	1	..	..	..	46	100	..	..	4	..	
3 Rajahmundry ..	3	46	..	15	30	36	4	..	..	4	
4 Masulipatam ..	8	15	..	42	192	327	4	..	..	4	
5 Guntur ..	7	199	..	268	1,443	2,940	156	2	34	160	
6 Nellore ..	185	1,172	3	317	512	1,672	..	..	14	14	
7 Madras ..	220	180	15	8	57	112	3	..	..	3	
8 Cuddapah ..	8	45	9	5	391	347	10	..	..	10	
9 Bellary ..	13	386	..	..	31	34	..	..	..	..	
10 Kurnool ..	2	31	..	3	19	62	1	6	..	1	
11 North Arcot ..	5	16	..	12	128	224	..	..	1	..	
12 South Arcot ..	18	116	..	9	245	423	7	28	4	11	
13 Salem ..	32	236	..	..	29	29	..	..	..	29	
14 Coimbatore ..	184	2,928	54	17	2,984	2,421	..	..	49	40	
15 Tanjore ..	112	210	13	11	234	435	..	..	57	93	
16 Madura ..	148	1,142	8	110	1,260	714	71	30	14	226	
17 Trichinopoly ..	88	549	3	12	564	714	212	..	..	..	
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	2	80	
19 Tinnevely ..	61	491	2	26	519	1,099	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	1,050	7,713	107	857	8,671	13,102	575	123	144	719	
										3	

Public taxes.											
Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	1	21	..	..	21	90	..	1	..	..	..
2 Visagapatam ..	2	14	..	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	24	129	15	5	149	181	..	12	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	128	819	..	80	3,509	979	9	..	21	30	..
5 Guntur ..	780	3,427	2	1	3,509	6,032	65	..	20	94	..
6 Nellore ..	2	..	4	..	4	20	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	1	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	2	34	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	1	8	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool ..	6	52	..	1	53	78	..	10	10	38	..
11 North Arcot ..	8	23	..	1	24	43	..	..	..	6	..
12 South Arcot ..	43	720	21	35	776	877	28	..	..	13	..
13 Salem ..	35	21	..	5	113	204	12	..	4	14	..
14 Coimbatore ..	26	108	..	2	129	170	..	..	3	12	..
15 Tanjore ..	46	127	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16 Madura ..	..	..	..	5	221	429	..	..	..	1	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	48	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,103	5,719	45	185	5,999	9,890	125	23	77	292	..

No. 5.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining charitable institutions or works of public utility—*cont.*

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Tank, well and channel inams.									
		Extent.				Assessment	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent to payable Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Visagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Masulipatam	4	30	..	..	34	25	..	..	..	..	
5 Guntur	13	59	..	34	93	170	..	..	..	..	
6 Nellore	332	3,963	..	156	4,119	7,718	6	12	1	1	
7 Madras	188	1,911	..	23	1,934	2,816	415	..	401	1,372	
8 Cuddapah	30	261	11	..	..	..	..	..	84	499	
9 Bellary	235	6,317	26	..	272	519	..	..	..	..	
10 Kurnool	43	574	19	182	6,525	8,876	4	..	..	..	
11 North Arcot	12	34	..	22	615	872	302	..	54	4	
12 South Arcot	13	71	..	13	47	136	27	..	20	356	
13 Salem	84	104	..	..	71	99	..	..	..	47	
14 Coimbatore	6	60	..	483	587	3,265	..	..	..	..	
15 Tanjore	10	1	..	79	78	129	..	..	6	6	
16 Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Trichinopoly	232	1,026	..	10	98	3	..	..	1	1	
18 Malabar	..	..	..	8	1,034	1,079	..	..	..	..	
19 Tinnevely	149	605	..	1	606	1,079	2	10	19	21	
Total	1,411	15,104	56	954	16,114	26,875	1,727	26	594	2,321	

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	School inams.									
		Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
1 Ganjam ..		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	
2 Vizagapatam ..											
3 Rajahmundry ..											
4 Masulipatam ..											
5 Guntur ..											
6 Nellore ..											
7 Madras ..											
8 Cuddapah ..	2			4							
9 Bellary ..					4	17					
10 Kurnool ..	1	13			13	11			1	1	
11 North Arcot ..											
12 South Arcot ..	1	5									
13 Salem ..					5	16					
14 Coimbatore ..											
15 Tanjore ..	1			3	3						
16 Madurai ..	6	56	6	394	456	14					
17 Trichinopoly ..	1	28			28	2,955					
18 Malabar ..											
19 Tinnevely ..						42			128	128	
Total ..	12	100	6	401	507	3,065			127	127	

No. 5.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining charitable institutions or works of public utility—*cont.*

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Miscellaneous.									
		Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	1			6	6	33		2			
2 Vizagapatam ..	6	112		25	137	685		28			
3 Rajahmundry ..	2	4			4	14			1	1	
4 Masulipatam ..	58	2,156		163	2,319	2,925		1,435	2	2	
5 Guntur ..	7	100	4	9	113	263	5				
6 Nellore ..	60	134		206	340	1,040				5	
7 Madras ..											
8 Cuddapah ..											
9 Bellary ..	23	341		21	362	598	124			124	
10 Kurnool ..	11	281	1		282	409			43	43	
11 North Arcot ..	276	7,038	1	779	7,818	6,412		131			
12 South Arcot ..	366	698		407	1,100	3,552			4	4	
13 Salem ..											
14 Coimbatore ..	5	5,070	14	574	5,658	8,267	5			5	
15 Tanjore ..	144	237	16	36	289	643			34	34	
16 Madurai ..	17	157		194	351	819	1	16		1	
17 Trichinopoly ..											
18 Malabar ..											
19 Tinnevely ..	14	57	3	30	90	602	15		14	29	
Total ..	980	16,380	39	2,450	18,869	26,252	150	1,612	98	248	

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total.									
		Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	4	6		6	12	41		2			
2 Vizagapatam ..	26	367	18	742	1,127	6,731		51	601	601	
3 Rajahmundry ..	17	682		290	921	3,127	56	17	16	72	
4 Masulipatam ..	111	2,467	15	368	2,850	3,634	12	1,470	17	29	
5 Guntur ..	480	5,206		238	5,444	9,669	984		508	1,490	
6 Nellore ..	1,143	9,005	37	919	10,011	17,283	1,280	2	157	1,357	
7 Madras ..	372	1,082	16	2,359	8,437	9,097	1,382		18	1,400	
8 Cuddapah ..	43	719	24	12	755	968	7			7	
9 Bellary ..	355	8,611	26	304	8,915	10,930	670	1	180	800	
10 Kurnool ..	90	1,011	20	26	1,037	1,441	27		63	90	
11 North Arcot ..	374	7,843	4	1,899	9,155	11,251	73	137	8	96	
12 South Arcot ..	516	1,644	11	662	2,317	7,014			10	10	
13 Salem ..	258	770		571	1,841	4,478	32	88	10	42	
14 Coimbatore ..	266	11,203	194	864	12,066	14,537	82		10	92	
15 Tanjore ..	450	18,195	918	8,402	22,513	44,518	1,866	112	736	2,692	
16 Madurai ..	347	26,291	23	11,668	37,977	1,02,000	297	6,375	84	291	
17 Trichinopoly ..	441	4,541	51	387	4,979	6,573	431	40	116	547	
18 Malabar ..	17		49	230	279	988			18	18	
19 Tinnevely ..	392	27,555	249	8,643	31,747	53,353	10,867	299	152	10,959	
Total ..	5,600	122,482	1,703	32,814	156,949	8,07,912	17,841	8,526	2,652	20,493	4

No. 6.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining works of irrigation.

Districts.	Inams held for maintaining tanks.										
	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Ganjam ..	1	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vizagapatam ..	1	78	..	136	209	1,240	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	9	127	157	27	20	..	27	..
4 Masulipatam ..	12	118	..	48	193	562	30	..	..	30	..
5 Guntur ..	18	145	..	..	123	601	4	..	..	4	..
6 Nellore ..	20	7	7	109	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	1,128	477	254	3,923	4,654	28,578	2,012	11	20	2,038	..
9 Bellary ..	89	742	..	341	1,083	2,209	..	..	21	21	..
10 Kurnool ..	90	143	39	247	429	1,985	5	..	..	5	..
11 North Arcot ..	2,364	525	1	9,440	9,966	57,585	801	754	11	812	..
12 South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem ..	392	528	..	1,542	2,070	9,360	54	56	..	54	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madura ..	47	144	..	10	154	204	..	35	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,152	2,902	301	15,807	19,010	1,02,583	2,933	876	58	2,991	..

Inams held for maintaining wells.											
Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former Jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
1 Ganjam ..	..	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	..
2 Visagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	2	2	..	..	2	12	1	..	..	1	..
5 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	1,810	907	1,907	573	3,387	24,372	269	..	16	285	..
9 Bellary ..	97	229	..	144	373	1,081	13	..	..	13	..
10 Kurnool ..	28	130	13	36	179	409	..	..	1	..	..
11 North Arcot ..	348	8	..	186	194	1,454	10	3	..	10	..
12 South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,286	1,276	1,920	940	4,136	27,279	293	4	17	310	..

No. 6.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining works of irrigation—cont.

Inams held for maintaining channels.											
Districts#	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to Zamindars.			
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	1	..	..	3	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	2	..	..	6	6	28	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	214	105	20	491	616	3,867	246	..	12	258	..
8 Cuddapah ..	18	88	..	57	145	433	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	14	4	2	45	51	571	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool ..	218	74	1	623	698	4,947	156	116	10	166	..
11 North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Arcot ..	6	..	..	33	33	183	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	473	271	23	1,258	1,552	10,044	402	116	22	424	..

Inams held for maintaining alicuts.											
Districts.	Number of title- deeds issued, (35)	Extent.				Assessment. (40)	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed. (43)	Total quit-rent payable to Government. (44)	Quit-rent redeemed. (45)
		Dry. (36)	Garden. (37)	Wet. (38)	Total. (39)		Payable to Govern- ment. (41)	Payable to zamin- dars. (42)			
1 Ganjam ..	..	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vissapattam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipattam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Madras ..	6	1	12	12	25	118	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	4	6	3	47	56	470	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kurnool ..	12	..	..	36	36	176	..	..	..	..	..
11 North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 South Arcot ..	5	..	..	9	9	46	..	..	..	..	..
13 Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	7	15	104	126	809	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—Statement showing the inams held for maintaining works of irrigation—*cont.*

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total.									
		Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	Rs.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	1	..	..	2	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visagapatam ..	1	73	..	136	209	1,240	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Masulipatam ..	14	120	..	9	129	169	..	..	..	..	..
5 Guntur ..	18	145	..	48	193	592	28	20	..	28	..
6 Nellore ..	21	7	7	112	126	641	30	..	..	30	..
7 Madras ..	2	..	..	6	6	28	4	..	..	4	..
8 Cuddapah ..	3,158	1,490	2,193	4,999	8,682	56,935	2,527	..	..	..	..
9 Bellary ..	204	1,059	..	542	1,601	3,768	13	11	54	2,581	..
10 Kurnool ..	136	283	57	376	715	3,435	..	..	21	84	..
11 North Arcot ..	2,932	607	2	10,235	10,894	64,161	5	..	1	6	..
12 South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	967	873	21	989	..
13 Salem ..	404	528	..	1,585	2,113	9,590	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	57	..	54	..
15 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madras ..	47	144	..	10	154	204	..	35	..	..	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,938	4,456	2,259	18,109	24,824	1,40,715	3,628	996	97	3,725	..

No. 7.—Statement showing the inams held for the personal benefit of their holders.

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Dry.	Extent.		Total.	Assessment.
			Garden.	Wet.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	7,152	48,899	1,396	90,563	138,159	3,51,689
2 Vizagapatam	21,915	124,997	832	94,820	220,169	6,06,097
3 Rajahmundry	47,420	151,256	5,463	86,424	224,143	4,99,981
4 Masulipatam	12,669	199,883	138	54,061	254,032	2,01,333
5 Guntur	11,604	249,108	589	4,124	253,778	2,98,125
6 Nellore	12,935	278,255	6,919	4,124	289,378	3,81,378
7 Madras	3,492	32,252	218	27,998	86,887	1,75,461
8 Cuddapah	39,008	294,619	10,230	53,417	318,277	3,81,378
9 Bellary	30,755	529,810	114	23,428	555,657	4,70,566
10 Kurnool	38,108	387,593	2,622	25,738	399,006	8,95,751
11 North Arcot	9,199	57,210	37	8,791	77,311	1,59,373
12 South Arcot	4,240	27,722	309	20,064	40,272	1,00,159
13 Salem	7,085	127,579	668	12,241	141,109	2,35,078
14 Coimbatore	3,957	72,778	2,469	12,931	79,218	97,122
15 Tanjore	8,313	125,417	4,471	2,966	131,687	269,576
16 Madras	2,810	125,919	171	74,864	261,676	4,04,694
17 Trichinopoly	2,375	47,482	680	74,864	200,954	4,41,585
18 Malabar	57	579	757	6,083	54,195	68,280
19 Tinnevely	1,384	71,063	251	592	1,928	5,307
Total	254,473	2,987,221	38,225	8,180	79,494	1,52,963
					3,004,394	64,89,923

No. 7.—Statement showing the inams held for the personal benefit of their holders—*cont.*

Districts.	Former quit-rent.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inam-dars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total of columns (8) and (10).	Quit-rent redeemed.
	Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.				
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	16,813	27,420	45,925	656	62,733	..
2 Vizagapatam ..	19,049	67,372	83,368	800	1,02,407	..
3 Rajahmundry ..	50,153	13,515	67,374	956	1,17,527	230
4 Masulipatam ..	34,295	20,159	28,246	1,013	62,541	178
5 Guntur	44,584	31	37,874	2,063	82,458	11
6 Nellore	1,03,363	412	34,116	3,152	1,37,479	28
7 Madras	54,372	6	15,545	3,313	69,917	48
8 Cuddapah	53,913	308	49,926	4,378	1,03,839	26
9 Bellary	24,665	21	63,290	6,834	87,955	1
10 Kurnool	20,432	..	70,903	2,147	91,335	11
11 North Arcot ..	19,259	8,144	19,040	2,940	38,299	39
12 South Arcot ..	18,384	47	12,130	411	30,464	12
13 Salem	28,702	15,209	25,561	2,430	54,268	1
14 Coimbatore ..	11,790	..	13,740	26	25,530	7
15 Tanjore	60,177	1,808	44,059	67	1,04,236	..
16 Madras	3,728	63,120	52,983	719	56,711	..
17 Trichinopoly ..	7,702	254	9,002	544	16,704	..
18 Malabar	946	..	4	210	950	..
19 Tinnevely	34,567	1,589	17,277	626	51,844	..
Total ..	6,06,844	2,20,415	6,90,353	35,885	12,97,197	580

No. 8.—Statement showing the inams held for Police services now discontinued.

Districts.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former quit-rent.		New quit-rent payable to Government.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total of column 8 and (10).	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam	1,225	8,627	44	10,814	19,485	27,662	518	1,786	12,516	18,094	
2 Vizagapatam ..	21	1,977	..	1,484	3,461	9,306	1,465	..	3,914	5,369	
3 Rajahmundry ..	90	964	..	173	1,037	1,539	1,110	..	200	1,310	
4 Masulipatam ..	24	2,765	..	53	2,818	1,996	767	176	432	1,199	
5 Guntur	422	11,098	..	..	11,098	14,410	2,949	..	4,947	7,996	
6 Nellore	1,400	41,442	864	3,264	45,570	39,632	3,016	187	15,639	18,655	
7 Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8 Cuddapah	2,845	16,968	2,811	3,618	23,397	56,620	10,971	..	21,961	32,982	
9 Bellary	2,185	67,410	20	1,845	68,775	66,798	2,648	..	31,727	34,576	
10 Kurnool	2,648	48,808	161	820	49,789	50,701	7,046	..	21,055	22,101	
11 North Arcot ..	6,432	72,017	28	5,856	77,901	72,361	9,370	18,745	21,618	30,389	
12 South Arcot ..	908	748	..	262	1,000	3,081	988	..	1,085	1,966	
13 Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16 Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19 Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	14,960	273,324	3,923	27,679	304,931	8,44,101	40,780	18,394	1,35,044	1,73,824	

No. 9.—Statement showing the village service inams enfranchised.

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former quit-rent		New quit-rent imposed.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total of columns 8 and 10.	Quit-rent redeemed.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
1 Ganjam ..											
2 Vizagapatam ..											
3 Rajahmundry ..											
4 Masulipatam ..											
5 Guntur ..											
6 Nellore ..											
7 Madras ..											
8 Cuddapah ..											
9 Bellary ..											
10 Kurnool ..	6,360	320,330	2,197	6,599	338,126	3,85,758	36,737		2,11,351	2,48,088	
11 North Arcot ..											
12 South Arcot ..											
13 Salem ..											
14 Coimbatore ..											
15 Tanjore ..											
16 Madura ..											
17 Trichinopoly ..											
18 Malabar ..											
19 Tinnevely ..											
Total ..	6,360	329,330	2,197	6,599	338,126	3,85,758	36,737		2,11,351	2,48,038	

No. 10.—Statement showing the extent, etc., of all the inams settled by the Commission in the Presidency—cont.

Districts.	Former quit-rent.		New quit-rent payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government or total of columns (8) and (10).	Quit-rent redeemed by the payment of twenty years' purchase money.
	Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.				
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	22,928	33,886	62,309	656	85,237	
2 Vizagapatam ..	21,186	69,490	88,860	800	1,10,046	
3 Rajahmundry ..	53,070	14,897	68,733	956	1,21,803	234
4 Masulipatam ..	36,429	22,885	29,029	1,013	65,458	181
5 Guntur ..	52,471	31	46,358	2,663	98,829	13
6 Nellore ..	1,14,739	604	50,635	3,152	1,65,374	28
7 Madras ..	64,800	121	15,770	3,313	80,570	52
8 Cuddapah ..	70,625	344	72,074	4,378	1,42,809	30
9 Bellary ..	38,974	27	96,321	6,834	1,35,295	1
10 Kurnool ..	66,304		3,06,040	2,147	3,74,344	11
11 North Arcot ..	34,620	27,841	41,041	2,040	75,661	42
12 South Arcot ..	20,043	49	13,455	411	33,498	13
13 Salem ..	32,868	18,735	25,672	2,480	58,540	4
14 Coimbatore ..	17,556		13,771	26	31,327	4
15 Tanjore ..	75,172	2,240	49,011	67	1,24,183	
16 Madura ..	14,038	1,07,223	54,120	719	68,203	1
17 Trichinopoly ..	16,550	693	10,797	544	27,547	
18 Malabar ..	1,855		606	210	2,551	
19 Tinnevely ..	86,487	4,803	18,075	626	1,04,562	
Total ..	8,42,765	3,03,869	10,62,767	35,885	19,05,532	614

The inams held by Village Police and Revenue Officers and by artisans, which have not been enfranchised, are not included in this statement.

No. 10.—Statement showing the extent, etc., of all the inams settled by the Commission in the Presidency.

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	13,240	61,305	2,601	182,731	196,637	4,91,041
2 Vizagapatam ..	23,248	139,303	509	103,033	242,905	7,37,858
3 Rajahmundry ..	50,176	168,556	5,029	76,150	250,335	5,65,890
4 Masulipatam ..	14,097	226,306	166	62,064	298,536	3,04,168
5 Guntur ..	15,361	325,338	563	6,030	331,921	4,03,800
6 Nellore ..	18,222	389,538	8,569	38,405	416,312	4,72,583
7 Madras ..	8,114	45,452	320	74,433	120,205	2,71,100
8 Cuddapah ..	50,284	340,205	16,091	35,407	391,708	5,47,008
9 Bellary ..	39,785	750,690	220	34,267	791,177	9,68,471
10 Kurnool ..	47,837	855,261	5,533	18,119	878,913	9,22,586
11 North Arcot ..	19,900	165,162	76	47,027	212,285	3,85,536
12 South Arcot ..	10,918	49,620	456	19,728	69,802	1,84,320
13 Salem ..	13,973	172,061	760	18,069	190,890	3,25,494
14 Coimbatore ..	9,443	182,232	6,139	6,541	194,912	2,22,980
15 Tanjore ..	8,949	188,978	7,832	137,965	234,845	5,63,319
16 Madura ..	9,509	387,728	430	171,195	559,392	11,62,399
17 Trichinopoly ..	6,270	174,533	3,119	17,888	195,455	2,84,161
18 Malabar ..	557	1,103	3,331	6,533	10,907	24,190
19 Tinnevely ..	4,544	216,551	1,623	31,393	249,682	4,94,971
Total ..	367,427	4,826,572	64,007	1,066,726	5,977,305	60,60,661

No. 11.—Statement showing the inams, the holders of which have not agreed to enfranchisement on the quit-rent fixed at this settlement.

Districts.	Number of title deeds issued.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former quit-rent		New quit-rent fixed for enfranchisement.
		Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	118	650	9	1,033	1,692	3,568	183		656
2 Vizagapatam ..	247	1,040	1	945	1,986	6,574	91	67	390
3 Rajahmundry ..	550	6,936	13	2,066	9,065	9,586	61	121	956
4 Masulipatam ..	112	4,415	1	1,422	5,838	5,332	526	394	1,013
5 Guntur ..	755	17,167	15	202	17,384	23,772	6,388		2,663
6 Nellore ..	1,371	19,566	310	397	20,778	23,031	2,925	6	5,152
7 Madras ..	123	9,304	15	15,841	25,160	39,344	12,917		8,312
8 Cuddapah ..	1,479	19,729	708	1,116	20,558	25,355	1,335	13	4,378
9 Bellary ..	750	21,314	8	2,143	23,465	25,075	669		2,147
10 Kurnool ..	720	8,894	20	1,153	9,072	9,364	733		2,949
11 North Arcot ..	73	2,347	12	1,156	3,515	8,512	1,375	39	411
12 South Arcot ..	70	321		273	594	1,766	316		2,490
13 Salem ..	110	7,078		502	8,178	10,210	1,498	172	544
14 Coimbatore ..	7	85			70	70	8		26
15 Tanjore ..	9	1	6	52	59	533			67
16 Madura ..	8	1,170	11	853	2,024	5,605	121		719
17 Trichinopoly ..	16	646		310	957	1,993	946		210
18 Malabar ..	42		426	310	736	2,627			626
19 Tinnevely ..	28			421	421	2,585	1,380		
Total ..	6,588	120,811	1,556	29,700	151,667	2,06,632	32,400	1,853	25,385

No. 12.—Statement showing the inams fully assessed in the course of the settlement.

Districts.	Extent.				Assessment.	Former jodi			Additional revenue payable to Government being the difference between columns (6) and (9).
	Drv.	Garden.	Wet.	Total.		Payable to Government.	Payable to zamindars.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam ..	77	3	269	349	804	22	15	37	767
2 Vizagapatam ..	476	1	302	779	2,090	65	177	242	1,848
3 Rajahmundry ..	807	29	698	1,534	2,306	243	5	248	2,058
4 Masulipatam ..	961	..	398	1,359	1,859	151	3	154	1,705
5 Guntur ..	1,163	..	24	1,187	1,356	71	..	71	1,285
6 Nellore ..	4,688	29	237	4,954	5,771	686	..	686	5,085
7 Madras ..	169	..	531	700	2,126	2	12	14	2,112
8 Cuddapah ..	14,484	593	1,066	16,143	22,804	4,828	39	4,867	18,027
9 Bellary ..	16,514	..	747	17,261	15,384	1,093	..	1,093	16,168
10 Kurnool ..	42,428	291	1,218	43,937	38,040	2,449	4	2,453	41,487
11 North Arcot ..	7,755	..	949	8,704	14,209	4,460	385	4,845	9,424
12 South Arcot ..	2,225	..	415	2,640	6,135	1,505	..	1,505	4,630
13 Salem ..	3,701	6	278	3,985	5,964	711	172	883	5,081
14 Coimbatore ..	1,133	45	18	1,196	1,409	270	..	270	1,139
15 Tanjore ..	96	3	6	105	155	7	..	7	148
16 Madura ..	2,853	..	1,110	3,963	6,571	17	462	479	6,092
17 Trichinopoly ..	1,224	..	187	1,411	2,568	2,206	3	2,209	859
18 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Thanjavely ..	1,121	50	1,414	2,585	11,549	6,466	129	6,595	4,964
Total ..	101,878	1,055	9,887	112,820	1,41,220	25,852	1,408	27,260	1,13,962

G.O. No. 337, Revenue, dated 24th February 1871.

Read—the following papers :—

(1)

G.O. No. 869, dated 13th June 1870.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that Mr. Blair's report on the operations of the Inam Commission will be reviewed on receipt of a supplemental report with tabular statements brought up to date as soon as the Commission has been finally closed.

(2)

G.O. No. 1539, dated 11th October 1870.

ABSTRACT.—Expressing satisfaction at the celerity with which the operations of the Inam Commission have been brought to a close.

Order—No. 337, Revenue, 24th February 1871.

With the first Proceedings above noted the final report of Mr. W. T. Blair upon the operations of the late Inam Commission is recorded. The Government deferred passing it in review until

Miscellaneous.

they were put in possession of statements bringing the disposal of inam cases up to the present date.

2. The required information has now been partially submitted in Mr. Robinson's letter, under date 1st July 1870, printed with the second Proceedings above recorded, whence it appears that more than nine-tenths of the inam cases were disposed of before 1866, and that to give the full details entered into in the elaborate statements appended to Mr. Blair's report for the comparatively few cases disposed of after that date would involve considerable cost and labour. It seems that these latter amount to only 29,388 out of a grand total of 396,815 inam cases disposed of by the Commission, and that the inams concerned occupy an area of 115,483 acres out of a total area of 6,092,788 acres. Supposing then that the proportion of the various classes of inams has remained the same since 1866, it would only be necessary to increase the total number of cases referred to by Mr. Blair as being comprised under each class by about seven per cent, and to increase the area by about two per cent to make his statements approximately represent the whole operations of the Commission.

3. It appears then, that for all practical purposes Mr. Blair's statements are sufficiently accurate, and there is, therefore, no reason for any further delay in the review by Government of his valuable and highly-interesting report.

4. Mr. Blair commences by sketching the origin of inam tenure in this Presidency. He alludes to the religious merit attached among Hindus to the grant of land to the sacerdotal class; to the facility afforded by the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the native dynasties for irregular alienations by inferior authorities; to the acceptance, by the Mahomedan rulers, of the existing state of things; to the further opportunity for irregular grants which was given, owing to the political confusion occasioned by the struggle between the English and French for Indian supremacy during the latter half of the last century; and to the system of rewarding meritorious service by alienations of Government revenue, either in perpetuity or for a stated number of lives, which was in force during the earlier years of British rule in this Presidency.

5. He then explains that the enormous sacrifice of State-revenue involved attracted the attention of the administration at a very early period, and caused a recognition of the importance of a general inquiry into titles to rent-free lands, causing the enactment of certain laws, and the issue of several orders on the subject, which, however, led to no practical results. Steps were, however, taken to prevent

the diversion of inams from the purposes for which they were granted in 1831, but it was not until 1845 that active measures were adopted to assert the reversionary rights of Government in property of this description. The devolution of inam property by adoption, unless due notice to Government had been given, was then prohibited, and it was proposed to limit the continuance of charitable grants to the lives of the then holders, as it was considered objectionable, in principle, that a portion of the land-revenue should be set apart for the maintenance of a class of persons who had no legitimate claim on the State.

6. Mr. Blair ascribes the more liberal policy, which was afterwards adopted in dealing with these tenures, to the discussion regarding the impolicy of disturbing long existing rights in landed property, which arose out of the insurrection of Nursimha Reddi in the Cuddapah district. He explains that the rules at first laid down for dealing with claims to succeed to inam lands resulted in overwhelming the district officers with innumerable investigations of a complex and difficult character, which they found it almost impossible to deal with concurrently with their regular duties; that the state of uncertainty in which this description of property was placed gave rise to a feeling of irritation and insecurity on the part of the holders; and that the initiation of the general survey and revision of the assessment eventually led to definite proposals being made to the Home Government for the appointment of a special Commission to deal with all tenures of this description.

7. The principles on which the Government proposed to deal with these tenures were somewhat less favourable than those finally adopted by the Home Government, which were formed into a definite scheme by Sir Charles Trevelyan on his assuming the Government of Madras. The basis of this scheme was that possession for fifty years was to give a good title, no matter what its origin of the possession might have been. This being established religious service inams were all to be confirmed on existing tenures and to be resumed only when the object for which they were held had ceased to exist; other service inams were to be continued on the same terms when such services were still required, but when they could not be made available for any useful public purpose, the value of the public claim upon the land was to be added to any existing quit-rent payable thereon, the owner being thus enfranchised from service, and all other inams, held for personal benefit, were either to be retained on existing tenure, subject to liability to lapse and without power of alienation, or, at the option of the holder, to be converted into an absolute property by the imposition of a quit-rent representing the annual value of the reversionary right of Government in the property. This reversionary right was estimated in terms most favourable to the inamdars in order to induce them to take advantage of the privilege offered.

8. The operations of the late Inam Commission were conducted strictly on these principles. Full information was prepared regarding the inams of each village by the taluk and village officers, and the Deputy Collectors of the Commission inspected documents and took such further evidence as seemed proper, recording full details in an English register in which the rate for enfranchisement was calculated and the acceptance or refusal of the inamdar recorded. These registers were then forwarded to the Commissioner for review, confirmation, and the issue of a title-deed.

9. The progress of the work was at first somewhat impeded by the ignorance and mistrust of the people, as the imposition of the additional quit-rent was viewed as merely a step in the direction of the full assessment of all inam property; but when the really liberal character of the settlement became generally known, all opposition ceased, and the operation of the Commission proceeded with a rapidity hitherto altogether unknown in the investigation of inam titles.

10. Mr. Blair divides the inam tenures into nine general classes, but he attaches to his report a very useful glossary containing the name and description of every kind of inam holding in the Presidency.

11. The first three classes are inams for religious and public service or convenience. These inams consisted of grants for the support of Pagodas, Muttums, Village Headmen, Mosques and Durgas, Kazis, Christian Churches, Chuttrams, Water Pandals, Topes, Tanks, Wells, Anicuts, Schools, and miscellaneous works of utility. Up to

1866 the Commission had recorded 91,734 cases of this description, with an area of 1,639,854 acres, assessed at Rs. 28,71,094, but taxed with a jodi of only Rs. 1,58,404. This jodi was raised to a quit-rent of Rs. 1,84,423 when the titles were confirmed.

12. The fourth, fifth and sixth classes are inams for the personal benefit of the holders, and consisted chiefly of grants to the religious classes, to the families of chieftains, and to their dependants and followers. Up to 1866 there were settled of these classes no less than 254,473. These inams included an area of 3,694,394 acres, assessed at Rs. 54,89,928, but only charged a jodi payable to Government of Rupees 6,06,844, which, on confirmation of title, was raised to Rs. 12,97,197. For police service discontinued there were in the Northern and Central districts 14,860 inams, forming class VII with an area of 304,931 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,44,101, but charged with a jodi to Government of Rs. 40,780, which it is proposed to raise on enfranchisement to Rs. 1,75,824. In class VIII Mr. Blair places the village revenue and police service inams, and in class IX, the inams of the village artisans. No particulars of the extent and assessment of the inams of these two latter classes are given by Mr. Blair, though it appears that the grants were duly recorded by the Commission. In the Kurnool district, however, the revenue and police service inams have been enfranchised from service and confirmed to their holders as absolute property, the proceeds of enfranchisement being credited to the local Village Service Fund, whence the village servants are now paid. The same course is, under recent orders, now being carried out in the Trichinopoly and Godavari districts, and the enfranchisement of the village service inams of Bellary and Cuddapah only await the submission of schemes for the revision of the village establishments in those districts. The enfranchisement of the kattubadi inams of class VII is also deferred, pending the reorganization of the village police.

13. It thus appears that, excluding the police and the village service inams of the Presidency, there were 346,207 cases settled by the Inam Commission up to 1866, and, including those settled since that date, the total number is raised to 375,595. These inams comprise an area of 5,449,731 acres, with a nominal assessment of Rs. 86,23,088, but were only charged with a Government quit-rent of Rupees 7,82,265, which, however, under the operations of the Commission has been raised to Rs. 15,37,309. The Commission has also fully assessed a further extent of 112,820 acres of nominally inam land with a recorded assessment of Rs. 1,41,220; but as a large proportion of this quantity is land which has become useless and unprofitable from inaccessibility, from the overgrowth of jungle, and from the overflow of tanks and rivers, it cannot be held to represent a gain to the revenue of this amount.

14. In addition to dealing with inams proper, the Commission has investigated and disposed of a large number of anomalies which disfigured the revenue system of the Presidency, as detailed in paragraphs 57 to 64 of Mr. Blair's report. These measures have greatly tended to simplify the revenue administration of the several districts, and the discussion and final decision of many long disputed rights between the Government and zamindars, between zamindars and inamdars, and between inamdars and their tenants, has facilitated the revenue procedure of district officers in no small degree.

15. The general success which has attended the proceedings of the Commission can best be judged by the very large proportion of those interested who accepted the terms preferred by Government. It appears that only in 6,588 cases were these terms declined, and that these rejections involved the temporary annual loss to Government of only Rs. 35,885, being the quit-rent fixed for enfranchisement, which represents a little less than 3½ per cent on the whole amount of additional quit-rent imposed for this purpose.

16. The provisions in the rules authorizing the conversion of the absolute tenure on enfranchisement into a freehold by the redemption of quit-rent at twenty years' purchase was taken advantage of to a most trifling extent, only Rs. 666 of quit-rent having been so redeemed. No other result was to be expected as 12 per cent may be viewed as the ordinary rate of interest procurable among natives of the country for money lent on undoubted security. They would hardly therefore be likely to invest largely in redemption of quit-rent which would return but 5 per cent on the capital sunk.

17. Mr. Blair observes in paragraph 73 of his report that "a long pending question, which was a source of perplexity to every successive Government, a cause of much irritation among a very influential section of the community, and an ever increasing burden on the energies of the local officers, has been now set at rest. The just claims of Government have been peacefully vindicated, and the prescriptive right of the people in a vast mass of valuable property has been scrupulously respected and confirmed in perpetuity." The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in endorsing this succinct statement of the settlement made by the Inam Commission which may now be said to have been brought to a close though a few cases have still to be dealt with by the Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

18. His Excellency in Council believes that, though of late years, owing to a variety of causes, the work of the Commission has been somewhat retarded, it has, on the whole, been executed with as much celerity as was practicable consistently with due efficiency. Mr. G. N. Taylor and his successor, Mr. W. T. Blair, have presided over the operations of the Commission with tact and judgment, and they have been ably seconded by their Assistants at headquarters and their Deputy Collectors in the districts. As observed by Mr. Blair, his predecessor was singularly fortunate in the

* C. Rungacharloo.

† B. Gopalaya.

‡ M. Sadasivam Pillay.

§ A. Seshaya Sastri, Head Sheristadar, Board of Revenue.

T. Muthuswami Iyer, Police Magistrate, Madras.

G. Muthuswami Chetty, Principal Sudder Amin, Madura, and eight others as Deputy Collectors and Magistrates in the Madras Presidency.

selection of those officers; and it is a satisfaction to the Government to be aware that one* of them now holds a distinguished official position under the Mysore Government, while a second† is employed as Special Assistant in the Inam Settlement Department under the same Government; that a third‡ is 1st Judge of the High Court in the Travancore State, and that others§ are still serving this Government in offices of high trust and emolument.

19. The total cost of the Commission since its formation will not exceed thirteen lakhs of rupees—a sum the reverse of excessive when the highly satisfactory results attained are considered. Landed property in which certainly not less than 2½ million persons are, in some measure, interested, extending to nearly 5½ millions of acres in area, which was lately held on defective

and doubtful titles, and which paid to the revenue less than one-tenth of the regulated land assessment, has now been confirmed to the holders on indefeasible Government titles, and the measure has resulted in a clear gain to the revenue of about eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The alienation of State revenue has been considerably reduced, and at the same time contentment has been diffused throughout the whole body of the inamdars—a class which numbers probably upwards of a million individuals in this Presidency.

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

III

G.O. No. 1622, Revenue, dated 18th September 1871.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

Despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 13th March 1871.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding Mr. Blair's report on the operations of the Inam Commission.

(ii)

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India (Revenue), to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, the 10th August 1871, No. 22.

I have considered in Council the despatch from Your Excellency in Council, numbered 2 and dated the 13th of March, transmitting the report of Mr. W. T. Blair on the operations of the late Inam Commission (60 copies of which had been sent some months before), with other documents, bringing the results down to the last report by Mr. Robinson, together with the orders of your Government thereon.

2. This is a most valuable report on a subject of the highest importance to the welfare of your Presidency, and I have perused it with much interest.

3. The despatch of the late Court of Directors dated September 1st, 1858, No. 8, under which the settlement of this question was originally undertaken, enjoined a more liberal treatment of the inamdars than had before been deemed expedient, either in India or by the Home authorities. It pointed out that the long delay in settling this much vexed and irritating question, for which the Government was responsible, and not the holders of the inams, rendered such a mode of treatment of these claims necessary, and removed them from the rigid rule of actual right. The interpretation of the instructions of the Court, in a still wider sense, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the rules framed by him, on which these operations were founded, received the general sanction of Secretary Sir Charles Wood in 1860. The result is now before me. A question which affected the interests of an influential class of the community has been settled to the contentment of the inamdars, to the security of the revenue of the Government, and to the relief of the revenue administration of the country, which is thus rid of perpetually recurring, difficult, and invidious cases of legal rights, the decision of which is now transferred to the judicial tribunals.

4. In order to give a notion of the interests involved, you have pointed out that the property thus settled affects more or less directly 2,500,000 persons. From the statements in Mr. Blair's report, joined to those subsequently given by Mr. Robinson, it appears that 396,815 inams, covering 6,205,608 acres, have been dealt with. To the former, quit-rent of £85,977 payable to Government, £121,540 a year (including the resumptions) has been added; and in only 6,588 cases, involving a temporary loss of quit-rent to the amount of £3,588, were the terms of the Government rejected. The total cost of the settlement has been little more than a year's income of the additional revenue, £133,800.

5. The only portion of the scheme which has been almost nugatory has been the redemption of the quit-rent, which has been claimed to the amount of Rs. 666 only; and this circumstance Your Excellency in Council attributes to the high rate of interest obtainable throughout your Presidency; but it is probable that another cogent motive arises from the feeling not uncommon among small holders of land in India, that the annual payment of quit-rent offers a safer title than a single deed, which may be mislaid or lost.

6. Such financial results are matters of just congratulation, when the greater object in view, that of solving an administrative problem of some difficulty, has been fully achieved.

7. Her Majesty's Government regard the conduct of these operations and the success with which they have been attended with unmixed satisfaction, and they heartily adopt the strong, but merited, expressions of praise in which Your Excellency in Council, in your careful review of Mr. Blair's report, have spoken of it, as well as of the officers to whom this difficult task has been successively confided. To Mr. George Noble Taylor, who was the first to undertake it, on whom consequently devolved the first arrangements, and through whose tact and judgment the inamdars were brought to understand the advantages they were to receive; to Mr. Blair, who succeeded him, and whose elaborate but clear report is before me; and to Mr. Robinson by whom, in addition to his onerous duties as a Member of the Board of Revenue, the winding up of the operations has been performed with remarkable celerity, belongs the credit of bringing these laborious and delicate proceedings to a successful issue.

8. It has likewise gratified Her Majesty's Government very much to read the terms in which Mr. Blair speaks of the valuable assistance given by the special Assistants, and most of the Deputy Collectors in the conduct of the operations, and those in which the services of Chentsal Row and A. Kristnaswamy Iyer are mentioned by Mr. Robinson.

9. I think it right to add, that I concur in the grave doubts expressed by your Government in your order of the 11th of October as to the expediency of adopting Mr. Robinson's proposals for dispensing with the fair registers of the inams in any case.

Order—No. 1622, Revenue, dated 18th September 1871.

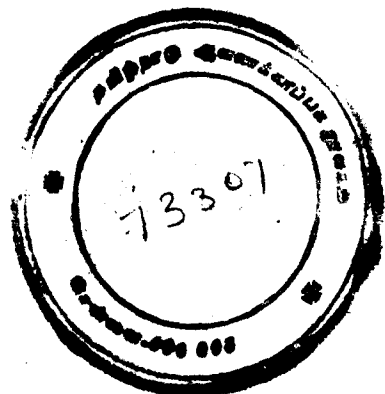
Land Revenue.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Acting Third Member in charge of the Inam Department.

2. Copies will also be furnished to Messrs. G. N. Taylor and W. T. Blair, who are now in England.

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

R
V211,932(x723)
N48;1



SP

✓