

[S. 1000-11-00.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 23 L

DATED 6-1-97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition
Informing Kuttukumaraswami
Kendalayan, Zamindar of Kurampet, Chin-
glapat district, that his petition regarding the
assessment on his mirasi income will not
be received unless he has first applied
to the local and controlling authorities.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

L. & M.
1,000-28-10-101

Local & Munl (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 3412 L

Order No 23 June 26 1897

Para 2 of the Petition Rules.

18/1/97

8/1/97

*Petition of Muthukumaraswami
Mudaliyar
From the Zamindar of
Chinnampet
Chinnampet
No.*

Dated 11/12

Received 14/12

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Praying that, in the
Circs stated, the assessment
on his Mirasi income
may be cancelled.*

*To
The Petitioner
Dated 8/1/97*

18/1/97

18/1/97

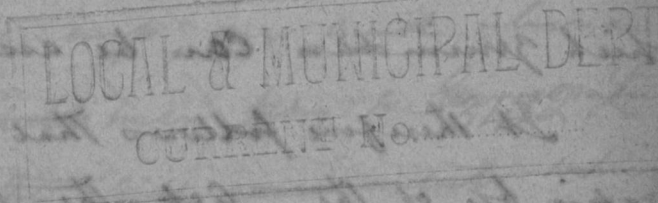
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 188.



701

His Excellency

Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E.

Governor & President in Council
Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of
C. Muttiah Kumaraswami,
Zamindar of Chunampet,
Chengelpet District.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

The undersigned holds Mirasi right
in some of the villages forming part of the
Zamindari. He was until recently, for the
purpose of the Local Boards' Act, assessed
on his income as Zamindar; but now he
is assessed on his Mirasi income also, an-
-teary to custom and rules.

2. Of the 3 clauses under section 64
of the Local Boards' Act V of 1884, the
Memorialist submits that he comes under
the 3^d class, which treats of assessment
on lands held on any tenure other than
the lands held direct from the Govern-
-ment under Ryotwary settlement, and

nothing besides, such as the Zaminadar, Inam-
dar, and the other the owner of the lands
with saleable interest in them. This ownership
with saleable interest is defined by the
term "Mirasidari" in this and the Tanjore
Districts, although in some villages of these
Districts, the Mirasdar's exercise of their
rights has become only nominal in these
days. Whatever maybe the changes in some
of the villages of these districts, yet there
exist in all the villages of these and
other districts, these two proprietorships, the
one in the name of either the Government or
any one in their position, such as the Zaminadar,
Inamdar, collecting the rent due according
to settled rate; and the other with the title
of Mirasdar or owner of the land. It is a
common place occurrence that these owners,
when they happen to own vast extent of
lands, sublet them to some people and
receive an extra fee, besides the assessed
rent for such letting in of their lands - such
extra fees sometimes rising to more than
twice the assessed rate. But in thinly
populated large villages, where the demand
for land is not sharp, the owners of the lands
content themselves by letting them for the
assessed rate with only a nominal fee
for their ownership. This accounts for the
two classes of proprietorship or landholder-
ship referred to above. There must then be
either two proprietorships with one tenancy or
one proprietorship with two tenancies, the
owner of the lands being the proprietor in the
first case, and the tenant in the 2^d case.

Whether to call this owner, who occupies a
dubious position a landholder or tenant
is the question now at issue. If he is to be
called the landholder, he must be
recognized as such by the Government,
and assessed on his incomes along with
the Zaminadar of the village; but in fact
he is not, as long as he is a separate man;
for, then he is considered to be the defacto
tenant of the Zaminadar, his (the owner's)
sub-tenant having no recognized status
in the Zaminadar's account. Such being
the case, the Memorialist begs to submit
that it is not consistent with reason to include
the owner of the land, otherwise called the
Mirasdar, under the term "landholder",
while his proper position is one of a tenant
under a Zaminadar. To construe the tenants
tenants (i.e.) the Mirasdar's tenants to
mean the Zaminadar's tenants is erroneous,
the Memorialist submits.

8. Further, in Chapter I, Section 3, Clause
xi of the Act, where the term "landholder"
is defined, it is said to mean Zaminadar,
Poliagar, Inamdar &c. and all holders
of land in any way subject to the pay-
ment of land revenue direct to Govern-
ment, and all the registered holders of
land in proprietary right. This, coupled
with the practice that only Zaminadars and
men in their position are asked to furnish
list of their lands under section 65, and
never in any single instance the Middlemen

in Zamindari villages, the Memorialist
begs to submit, clearly sets at rest all doubts
about the term "landholders", since the Act
and the long continued practice show that
the legislature wants to have nothing to do
with any incomes of those (ie of such status)
that had no direct dealings with the Supreme
Government. In those circumstances, Your
Excellency's humble Memorialist respectfully
begs Your Excellency will be so very graciously
pleased as to consider this Memorial and
order the cancellation of the unjust assess-
ment on his Murari income.

That for this act of kindness, your
Memorialist shall, as in duty bound, ever
pray.

Car. the K...

Zamindar of Chunnampet-

When given for copying *1887/7/1*
When corrected *1887/7/1*
When examined *1887/7/1*
When signed *1887/7/1*

AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATE

No.

to C. No.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

WITH DITTO

FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
ORIGINAL

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