M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1191	Press Mis.
130 131	
Dated 13 — 6 — 1861.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 13th June 1861.

No. 130. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Palmanér, 27th May 1861, No. 34:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit, for the approval of Government, copy of the Instructions which I propose to issue to the Deputy Collectors in the Commission, on the subject of the alleviation to be granted, in pursuance of the Order of Government, dated 13th May 1861, No. 1,018, paragraph 3, in special cases where the existing Jódi on service Ináms in the Ceded Districts is unduly high.

2. It will be seen that I do not propose to disturb or reduce the present Jódi, which has been paid and credited to the general Revenues for so many years; but to limit the *combined* quit-rent, which is composed of the Jódi and the additional quit-rent now to be paid for enfranchisement, to three-fourths of the full assessment, in cases where the present Jódi does not already reach or exceed that proportion. When the present Jódi already amounts to three-fourths or more of the full assessment, no additional demand will be made for enfranchisement. I think it is the preferable course to define at once the precise measure of indulgence to be granted, rather than leave the matter for future discretion in particular cases. The instances will probably be rare in which any alleviation will be necessary; but, by adopting the course proposed, those anomalies will not occur which would be inevitable if the gross assessment were taken in exceptional cases as the basis of enfranchisement. For example, if that plan were adopted, an Inám paying a present Jódi of one-half, or more, of the full assessment, which may be regarded as an exceptional case, would be charged only 10 Annas in the Rupee for enfranchisement, whereas the Inám paying a present Jódi of one-fourth, upon which no reduction would be necessary, will be charged 11½ Annas.*

	AS.
* Present Jódi...	4
Five-eighths of 12, or of the difference between present quit-rent and gross assessment.....	7½
	11½

3. By the rule now submitted for approval no Inám charged with a present quit-rent equal to one-half, or more, of the gross assessment can be enfranchised on less than three-fourths or 12 Annas in the Rupee.

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Palmanér, 23rd May 1861, No. 272.

Read the Order of Government, dated 13th May 1861, No. 1,018.

1. In communicating to the Deputy Collectors the foregoing Order of Government, the Commissioner observes that a reduction of the existing Jódi on the village service Ináms could not be generally allowed without producing confusion and inequality, but that in cases where the Jódi is high, alleviation will best be granted by a remission of the whole or part of the additional quit-rent chargeable for enfranchisement. With this view he proceeds to lay down, for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors, the following specific instructions subject to the approval of Government:—

First.—Where the combined quit-rent exceeds three-fourths of the full assessment of the Inám, such portion of the additional quit-rent will be remitted as may be necessary to reduce the combined quit-rent to three-fourths of the assessment.

Second.—Where the existing Jódi is equal to or higher than three-fourths of the full assessment, no additional quit-rent will be charged for enfranchisement; nor, on the other hand, will any reduction be made in the existing Jódi.

Third.—Where the existing Jódi is equal to, or higher than the full assessment, the Inámdárs will be allowed the option of holding the land on the full assessment under a permanent Title Deed or under the ordinary Ryotwári Patta. The former, it is believed, will be generally preferred, both on account of the uncertainty attending the assessment of Government lands, which is open to future revision, and because the holders will be at liberty, now or at any future time, to redeem the quit-rent on their Ináms by a present payment once for all.

Fourth.—In simplifying the quit-rent by the reduction of the fractional parts, according to Rule VIII Clause 3 of the general Rules of 1859, the fractions will in every case be struck out instead of being taken at the next higher figure as provided for* in cases where fractions exceed half the difference.

* Vide Commissioner's Instructions, dated 15th September 1859, No. 39.

2. The sacrifice of additional quit-rent under the first and second Rules will be trifling, because its amount diminishes in proportion to the pressure of existing Jódi; while at the same time, it is desirable to offer this inducement to the Inámdárs to retain the Ináms rather than throw them up, and thus contribute with greater certainty to the funds required for village Establishments. Whilst the Commissioner is opposed to any reduction in the existing Jódi, which has continued to be paid for so many years, the circumstances attending its original imposition, particularly the fact that, in many cases, it was imposed or enhanced subsequent to the British assumption of the Districts, seem to justify some consideration of the nature proposed, in cases where the former Jódi is really heavy. Ináms charged with a former Jódi equal to half of the assessment or more, will alone come under the first and second Rules. It may be mentioned by way of illustration that when the Jódi is already half, the combined quit-rent chargeable on the Ináms is $\frac{13}{16}$,† and the reduction to be made on this account to bring it down to the limit of three-fourths is only $\frac{1}{16}$ of the assessment. When the existing Jódi is already equal to three-fourths of the assessment, the additional quit-rent to be remitted is little more than $\frac{2}{16}$ or one-eighth, which is the largest remission that will ever have to be made.

† $\frac{8}{16}+\frac{5}{16}$

3. Although the indulgence proposed to be shown by Rule 3 is almost nominal, as the Inámdárs are at liberty to throw up their Inám tenures, and hold the lands on Pattas charged with the Taram assessment, still a permanent Tittle Deed even on the full assessment is regarded as some advantage, which it is not desirable to withhold, and which, as above stated, will in all probability be rarely declined.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Inám Commissioner.

No. 131. ORDER THEREON, 13th June 1861, No. 1,191.

The arrangement proposed by the Commissioner is approved.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No 1191.

The arrangement pro-
posed by the Commissioner is
approved.

[illegible]

G.O. 13 May 61
para 3.

The first have included into the Village
Service Inams in the Ceded Districts
shall be enfranchised at 5/8 of the
Jodi assessment. This would fall
heavily on Inams now saddled
with a high Quit Rent as they would
pay this Quit Rent + 5/8 of the differ-
ence between it & full assessment
The Comr was therefore allowed in
such cases, discretionally, to dis-
pense the Quit Rent and enfran-
chise on the full assessment.
This present Mode of limiting the

~~ced the desirable proportion~~
in franchisement Depart-
ment to a maximum
of 3/4 ass^t. virtually
fulfils the principle
laid down by Sir Mitt
the Chief Director of
his Department.
Ruled.

J. D.S

No 130 & 131.

C. House 1871

No 1278.

No 1191. 13th June 1861