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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 456 Press ~~Mis.~~

376-377

Dated 20 - 3 — 1861.

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No. 376. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chittúr, 6th December 1860, No. 476:—

SIR,

1. In submitting for the general approval of Government a copy* of the Instructions, which I have issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám Investigation of North Arcot, I have the honor to request special consideration to a few of the points therein noticed, which appear to require their final orders.

* *No.* 1.

Kangúndi Ináms, paragraphs 6, 7 *and* 8 *of the Instructions.*

Colonel Reade's Report on the Settlement of the Baramhal, dated 4th April 1800, *paragraph* 245.

2. The most important is the treatment of Inám tenures in the Kangundi Polliam. The cession of this Polliam was, as the Government are aware, obtained from the Sultan of Mysore in 1792 in consideration of the Poligár's attachment to the Company's interests. It was assessed by Colonel Reade at 3-5ths of its previous rental, under a settlement which can only be regarded as provisional. Ináms were excluded from the assets upon which the calculation of the rent was fixed.

Board's Proceedings, 22nd June 1804.

3. On the introduction of the Zamíndári system into the Madras territories, it was proposed to bring this and other Polliams 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. Grœme, the Collector, made proposals for fixing its tribute in permanency; and while recommending the adoption of a lower proportion of the assets than 3-5ths for the future Peshkash, he proposed to bring to account a large extent of the Ináms which had been resumed by the Poligár 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 Poligár was given to "understand that it would not afterwards be raised." They, however, thought it proper to order a Survey of the Ináms. This was done, and the Board of Revenue in reporting upon it referred to the large resumptions made by the Poligár, and recommended that the remaining Ináms should be registered, "and that no alteration "should be allowed except with the consent of "Government, which should have the power "of disposing of any that happen to lapse."

Letter from Government to Board of Revenue, dated 7th September 1821.

Letter from Board of Revenue to Government, dated 5th January 1824, *paragraph* 8.

Government concurred in this recommendation, and directed that the Poligár should be apprized "that no alterations of them (Ináms) "are to take place without the previous "sanction of Government, and that it may "after investigation be deemed proper to restore some of those which he has resumed."

From Government to Board, 19th March 1824.

4. In 1830 the tenure of the Polliam again came under discussion in connection with a claim advanced by the Poligár 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 Poligár's revenue which accrued from his resumption of Inám lands, his claims were disallowed; but it was proposed to issue a deed of permanent Cowle to secure the possession of the Polliam on the terms on which it was then held. This proposition, however, was not carried out.

Government, 21st October 1830.

5. The question of permanent settlement was revived on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Polliam in 1847. Government considered* that a registration of the Ináms should precede the issue of a permanent Cowle. A complete Register was accordingly prepared by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Carmichael, after a personal inquiry, and the Collector, Mr. Bourdillon, in reporting† on it, strongly advocated a policy of non-interference with the Ináms. The Government were "inclined to agree with "him that there existed no necessity for their interfering between the Zamíndár and his Inámdárs, "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 Inám lands and villages, nor forego their power to call these "rights into operation on occasion arising." Ultimately it was resolved‡ to issue the Sanad Istimirár 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 Ináms. The Poligár 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 Inám Settlement in his estate, he has addressed to that Officer a protest, a translation§ of which is herewith submitted.

* *Minutes of Consultation, dated 22nd November 1849.*

† *Collector to Board of Revenue, 18th August 1854.*

Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th December 1854, paragraph 5.

‡ *Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated 7th November 1857, paragraph 3.*

§ *No. 2.*

6. From the above brief sketch of what has passed on the subject of this Polliam, it will be seen that no final settlement has yet been concluded. The right to Ináms 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 Ináms, which, it is no matter of surprise, proved unacceptable to the Poligár. I beg to submit the whole subject for the re-consideration of the Government in order that the rights of the Poligár, of the Inámdárs, and of the Government, may be now definitely settled in reference to the original terms of the Poligár's tenure.

7. The following is Colonel Reade's account of the Peshkash fixed on this Polliam. Paragraph 245.—"Tribute, Peshkash, or Paggudi, is the tribute which Poligárs and Zamíndárs, "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 no where prescribed, and usage being the best guide, in default of pre-"scription, I determined it by a comparison of the collections made by Tippu's Amildárs, from "the Polliams and Jahgírs, 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 3-5ths, "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

Report dated 4th April 1800.

"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 Ináms.

8. Another paragraph of Colonel Reade's Report to which the Poligár refers in support of his claim runs as follows:—

Paragraph 259.—"The Polliam, which is Kangundi, being a District whose Poligár holds "the same property in it which the Company holds in the lands and labor 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 Poligár also produces a Mahratta Sanad, apparently given by Colonel 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 Poligár, the same that was paid under Tippu; and it requires the Poligár to respect the rights of the Ryots, and continue Ináms according to custom.

* *No. 3.*

10. There can be no doubt as to the antiquity of this Polliam, and of the Poligár having been allowed to exercise general control over all the branches of the revenue of his estate, inclusive of Ináms; 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 Poligár, 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 Inám 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 3-5ths of the assets, while it was 2-5ths on the Chittúr Poligár's, whose conduct, with one exception, was not so commendable; and though this proportion may have been since reduced to about one-half by the subsequent resumptions of Ináms, it is still higher than in the other Polliams. But, however, fair and desirable some concession may be, I submit that it will not be properly shown by surrendering Ináms, comprising in extent and value about one-half of the estate, to the arbitrary will of the Poligár, who has a direct interest in their resumption.

12. By their exclusion from the assets, the Ináms may be considered to have derived a title independent of the will of the Poligár; 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 Ináms to their protection, and prohibited the Poligár's interference without their sanction. If this protection is now to be withdrawn under the present rules, and Ináms 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 Poligár 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 Zamíndári estates, however extensive or ancient, was to reserve the Ináms. 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, in my opinion, to be now denied to the Inámdárs of Kangundi after having been so long assured to them.

14. I regard the cases of the Venkataghiri, Kálahustri, and Kárvétinagaram Zamíndárs, referred to by the Poligár, 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 Ináms was in consequence made in the permanent Cowle granted to those Zamíndáris, and the Court of Sudder Adálat declared that the paramount right over them vested in the Zamíndár, and not in the Government. A case more parallel to that of Kangundi is to be found in the Polliams of Chittúr, whose tenures are described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my Instructions; and in Punganúr, the claim of which Poligár to the control of the Ináms 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 Poligár of Gudipati, one of the Chittúr Poligárs, whose conduct likewise has been constantly faithful and commendable.

* *30th October* 1860.

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 Inámdárs and of the Poligár, in view to a final and satisfactory settlement of the question. Should the Government concur with me in pronouncing the claim of the Poligár 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 Ináms in Kangundi:—

1.	For construction of Tank,	Dasabandam...	4,734	
2.	Religious purposes.... ...	Dévadáyam	5,766	25,496.
3.	Personal.	Bhattavarti... 8,134		
		Do. Srotriyam... 6,862	14,996	
4.	For the maintenance of the Zamíndár's relatives.	Mokása... 14,694		
5.	For the maintenance of armed retainers.	Rájabandu... 800	15,494	31,888.
6.	For support of persons to perform general service.	Oomligáh	11,094	
		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 Ináms 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 2,000 Rupees.

18. The right of reversion in the other classes of Ináms, though strictly belonging to the Government, I propose to concede to the Poligár. The services and benefits of these grants, which exceed in value the charitable and religious grants, and the holders of which are the Poligár'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 Poligár. Long enjoyment and exclusion from the assets entitle the holders to this consideration; and the proceeds of enfranchisement estimated at Rupees 9,000, viz., at one-half of the value of the service tenures, and one-eighth of those enjoyed by the relations, being made payable to the Poligár, will bring an immediate addition to his resources, which will place them more on an equality with the more favored Polliams of Chittúr.

	Rs.
Present resources as per Collector's letter, dated 15th November 1847, paragraph 6	48,000
Add proceeds of enfranchisement as above from the 4th, 5th and 6th classes of Ináms	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 Omligás and Kattubadís are indeed Military and personal servants of the Poligárs rather than Police Officers, and though they have been treated in the latter light in other Polliams where their Ináms were excluded from the assets, other considerations connected with the heaviness of the Peshkash of this Poligár precludes the adoption of the same course towards him.

20. Subsequent grants given out of the Poligár's own resources, and not directly or indirectly in substitution of older grants resumed, will not be interfered with. All Ináms which originated subsequent to Captain Graham's Survey of Fasli 1205, when the first registration of the Ináms was made, will be regarded as subsequent, and resumptions and alterations of tenure already made by the Poligár upon which no complaint is pending will not be disturbed.

Kattubadi Ináms, paragraphs 18 *and* 19 *of the Instructions.*

21. The next question requiring the notice of Government is the treatment of the Kattubadi Ináms in this District. The subject of these Ináms in the Government Táluqs having been already brought before Government, it was decided* that they should be continued for life as personal grants, freed from the tenure of service. They will be now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half in addition to present Jódi under paragraph XV of the Inám Rules; and similar tenures in the Jári Polliams, not yet reported to Government, will be enfranchised at the same rate under paragraph XX of the Rules.

* *Board of Revenue, 8th April* 1858. *Government, 15th May* 1858.

22. The question now requiring the orders of Government is the commutation of the fluctuating Jódi now charged on these Ináms in the reverted Chittúr Polliams and other parts of the District. The Jódi being leviable on the actual cultivation, varies with it. It was fixed in 1806 in commutation of a still more fluctuating Jódi at the rate of ½ of the assessment on the Gráma Kattubadís or those attached to the Villages, and ⅓rd on the Polliam or Stalam Kattubadís, employed on general duties. The Jódi 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 Ináms. The fairest and simplest way of commuting it, will be to take the proportion of ½ and ⅓rd on the reduced rates of assessment. The result will be no loss to Government, as the reduced Jódi leviable on the whole area of the Ináms will be fully equal to the former Jódi on the actual cultivation.

Kattubadis in Jári Polliams of Chittúr, paragraph 19 *of the Instructions.*

23. In the Jári Polliams of Chittúr, however, the Jódi calculated on the old rates of assessment having entered into the assets on which the Peshkash was fixed, no alteration of it can now be made. In the case of the Gráma Kattubadís 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 Ináms, and the loss of the Poligár's Jódi. I propose to have these on their present footing, and their services may still be of some use to the villagers. But the Stalam Kattubadís, who are charged with the lower rates of Jódi, 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 Ináms at the reduced rates of assessment and the existing Jódi.

24. Mr. Robinson, in paragraph 53 of his Report already quoted, calculates upon large assets from the enfranchisement of the Kattubadís in the Government Táluqs, as well as the Jári Polliams. But, as explained in paragraph 20 of my Instructions, his calculations, based on the old exorbitant rates of assessment, cannot be realized.

Chittúr Polliams, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Instructions.

25. Some of the Chittúr Polliams, Gudipati amongst the number, have advanced objections similar to Kangundi to the settlement of the Ináms in their Polliams. 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 Polliams 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.

Punganúr Polliams, paragraph 9 of the Instructions.

26. The claims of the Punganúr Poligár to the control and reversion of the Ináms 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 Gráma Kattubadís in this estate can be enfranchised without prejudice to the Village, Revenue and Police duties.

Kávali Polliams, paragraph 10 of the Instructions.

* *25th October* 1860.

27. The two Kávali Polliams, referred to in paragraph 10 of the Instructions, will be disposed of under the Rules sanctioned* by Government for the settlement of the Nellore Kávali Polliams.

Arnee Jáhgir, paragraph 11 of the Instructions.

Board to Government, dated 31st January 1825.

28. Arnee is an ancient hereditary Jaghír confirmed to the family by the treaty of 1762 entered into by the Nawáb of the Carnatic and the Rájá 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 Jáhgírdárs on their succession to the estate make no reservation of Ináms, 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 Ináms in the several private estates. This will be most conveniently done on the completion of the settlement.

No. 377. ORDER THEREON, 20th March 1861, No. 656.

1. With this letter the Inám Commissioner submits for approval the instructions which he proposes to issue to his Deputies, for their guidance in the treatment of Ináms 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 Ináms in Kangundi Polliam are to be left to the Zamíndár or not, and how the Kattubadi Ináms are to be treated.

2. Mr. Taylor gives a sketch of the history of the Kangundi Polliam. The cession of it to the British by Tippoo Sultan in 1792, was obtained as a protection to the Poligár; who, having been ousted by Tippoo, 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 Péshkash was fixed by Colonel Reade at the very high proportion of the three fifths of the rental. The Ináms were excluded from the assets.

Minute by Sir T. Munro, Aug. 31st 1821.

3. Having been a frontier Polliam 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 Inám was found to be not less than 32,000 Pagodas out of a total Revenue of 45,484 Pagodas.

45484
32000
13484

4. In 1821, the Polliam being under attachment, a Survey of the Ináms 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, January 5th 1824, *paragraph 6.*

5. In 1853 a second Register of the Ináms 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 Ináms 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 Poligár has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the Ináms, 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 Polliem, because it contains a provision reserving the reversionary right in the Ináms 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 Daswantum, Religious, and Personal, Ináms, being to a total value of 25,496 Rupees yearly; but to give up to the Poligár the Mokasa and Rajabandu, the Oomligah, and the Kattubadi, to a total value of 31,888 Rupees. 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 Poligár.

7. The absence of interference on the part of Government with the Ináms of this Polliam, for nearly seventy 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.

To Board of Revenue March 19th 1824.

From Collector to Board of Revenue, August 18th 1854, *paragraph* 10.

December 12th 1854, *No.* 1,629, *paragraph* 5.

8. In 1824 the Government directed indeed that the Zamíndár should be prohibited from making any change in the Ináms without the sanction of Government; but this order was never enforced and it does not appear to have been even communicated to the Poligár. 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 Poligár to make changes as previously, the permanence of those changes to be dependent on the pleasure of Government.

9. In now dealing with the Poligár's claim to exemption from Government interference with the Ináms, 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 Ináms were excluded from the assets; and this being so, the Poligár has no right in the Ináms 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 Polliam, subject only to the payment of the Péshkash, but the passages quoted do not at all bear out such an assumption.

He argues also that Regulation 25 of 1802 which reserved the Ináms of permanently settled estates to Government cannot apply to his Polliam, which was settled ten years before; but this objection is beside the question, as Colonel Reade specially reserved the Ináms.

10. Thus the Poligár 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 Ináms of this Polliam, is the heaviness of the Péshkash. 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 Poligár does appear to have added to his income during the early part of his tenure under the British Government, by resuming Ináms; 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 kaul (paragraph 9) to discharge them. Since the Survey in 1821

Letter to Board September 7th 1821, *Governor's Minute August 31st.*

he has made no such additions to his income; he has resumed some Ináms, but he has granted others to a larger amount.

11. Further, a second consideration is that for seventy years the Poligár has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the Ináms; 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 Ináms, *i. e.*, those given by the present Poligár, 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, and 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 Ináms in the Government Táluqs and in the Jári Polliams of the District. These Ináms pay a Jodi varying with the cultivation; one class of the Ináms paying one-half, and the other one-third of the old taram rates. Such an uncertain charge cannot be dealt with under the Inám 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 Jári Polliams this arrangement cannot be made, because the Poligárs have a claim to the customary Jodi. Mr. Taylor proposes therefore (paragraph 23) to leave untouched the Gráma Kattubadi Ináms, which pay Jodi of half assessment, and to enfranchise the Stala Kattubadi Ináms 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 Gráma Kattubadis. In their case, indeed, there may be but little Inám 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 Inámdár 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 above stated, there is no Inám 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.

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

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of the zamindar's military establishment, inclusive of amarams and kattubadis, diminished by the amount of revenue derived from salt, sayer, 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 palaiyapats or other general police service tenures coming under the above

Collector, 23rd October 1854.
Board, 20th November 1854.
Government, 5th December 1854.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Inam Commissioner, dated Palmanair, the 3rd September 1860, No. 237.

Read Memorandum by Deputy Collector T. Dharmaroyen Mudaliar, 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 extensive 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

Sudder
Sudder Adalat 5th August 1851.
Government, 15th August 1851.

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, brammadayam, and dasavandam, which need no explanation; mu'dalasa and rajaban lu inams enjoyed by the relations of the palaiyagar; amaram, held by his armed retainers; and kattabadi 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

Collector, 18th August 1854.

he has made no such additions to his income; he has resumed some Inâms, but he has granted others to a larger amount.

11. Further, a second consideration is that for seventy years the Poligár has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the Inâms; 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 di… …dingly to carry into effect the arrangements proposed in paragraphs 15 to 18 of his l… …esent Inâms, *i. e.*, those given by the present Poligár, should … …that he gave them because he had … against…

13 … ment T… the cu… taram … Mr. Ta… on the … and rec…

14 … claim … the G… Kattu… Jodi a…

1… also t… with ; … hand, … It wil… desire… shall … from …

of the zamindar's military establishment, inclusive of amarams and kattubadis, diminished by the amount of revenue derived from salt, sayer, 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 palaiyapats 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 (Mogaral, Pullur, Pakal, and Yedurugunta) were ultimately incorporated with the Government villages. The remaining five, Bangarupalaiyam, Naraganti, Pulicherla, Kallur, and Tumba, as well as 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.

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.

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.

Colonel Reade, 4th April 1800, paragraph 245.
Board, 8th March 1819.
Government, 7th September 1821.
Board, 2nd September 1830.
Government, 21st October 1830.

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, brammadayam, and dasavandam, which need no explanation; mu'la a and rajaban lu inams enjoyed by the relations of the palaiyagar; amaram, held by his armed retainers; and kattabadi 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

Collector, 18th August 1854.

permanent ~~kaul~~, like all other similar instruments, excludes from the permanent settlement all lakhraj 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 ~~kaul~~, though no ground appears to exist why any particular exemption should be made in the case of this palaiyagar.

9. The palaiyam 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 Istimirar, all inams are exempted from the settlement. The inams consist of Devadayam and Brammadayam 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 cognisance of the Commission, and will be disposed of under the rules. The amaram and kattubadis 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.

Collector, 22nd November 1813.
Board, 28th July 1814.
Collector, 17th December 1814.
Board, 27th September 1815.
Government, 9th November 1859.
Government, 30th May 1861.

10. Besides the above, there were also three Kavelli palaiyams; Mamandur, Krishnapuram 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 taluqs may be considered under three heads, first, the taluqs 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 taluqs 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 taluqs 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 Dowle accounts of the fasli 1221 prepared in anticipation of the decennial rents, gives individual particulars of inams.

(3) From fasli 1229 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 kanis, 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 agraharams are described as favourably assessed villages, held by a community of brahmins in swastiems or shares which are saleable, but the right is

Board, 16th November 1815, paragraph 29.

understood to be limited so far as that the swastiem cannot be sold out of the agraharam 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.

Collector, 28th October 1859, paragraphs 19 and 20.

Board, 8th July 1855, paragraph 19.

Another class of lands hitherto included in inam accounts are the ulawada holdings which occur in the villages of the Mamandurpalayam 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.

Government, 1st March 1855, paragraph 2.

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 palaiyam of Mamandur, either held free of tax, or subject to a fixed jodi on service tenures, some inam lands, conferred in lieu of pensions, on the Military officers of the Nawab, and enjoyed by their decendants 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.

Collector, 14th October 1805, paragraphs 33 to 35.

Board, 23rd December 1805, paragraphs 24 and 25.

Government, 6th March 1806, paragraph 10.

Board, 8th April 1858.

Government, 15th May 1858.

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 net 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.

Memorandum - Revd No 2883.

With this letter the Inam Comr submits for approval the instructions which he proposes to issue to his Deputies for the treatment of the Inams in N. Circar - There are two main points on which he asks for orders, & which he discusses in his letter at considerable length - These are whether the Inams in Kangundi Pollicums are to be left to the Zamindars or not; and how the Kattubadi Inams are to be treated. —

2. — Mr. Taylor gives a sketch of the history of the Kangundi Pollicums - The cession of it to the British by Gyapos Sultaun in 1792, was obtained as a protection to the Poligar; who, having

having been ousted by Tippoo, joined the English Army on its advance into Maysore in that year, and did useful service to the patent of this means. It was first attached to the Salem Collectorate, and the Peishkar was fixed by Colt. Reade at the very high proportion of 3/5ths of the rentals. The Inams were excluded from the Assets.—

Minute by Sir T. Munro - Augt. 31/21.—

3.— Having been a frontier Pollium a very large part of the land was held by Military retainers (Ouliyah). At Captain Graham's Survey in 1805 the aggregate value of the Revenue alienated in Inam was found to be not less than 32000 Pagodas out of a total Revenue of 45,484 Pagodas.—

4.— In 1821 the Pollums, being under attachment, a Survey of the Inams was ordered; and the result was

From Bd. to Collr. Jan. 31/24 - No. 6.—

was that their entire value was found to be reduced by 6131 Pagodas. A further diminution is mentioned in the succeeding Paras of the Bd's. letter; but this seems to have resulted from a lower valuation of the land, Captain Grahams having been too high.—

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 Polligar 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, because it contains a provision reserving the reversionary right in the Inams to the Government— Mr. Taylor argues

argues that his claims ought not to be conceded, but he proposes by way of compromise (P. 16 to 18) to deal with the Dasawantum, Religious and Personal grants under the Commission rules, being to a total value of 25.4% Rupees yearly; but to give up to the Polligar the Mokasa and Rajubandu, the Amli-gah and the Kuttukadi, to a total value of 31,888 Rs.- He proposes however, that even there should be enfranchised under

under the rules, when desired by the holder, the quit rents so accruing to be payable to the Poligar.—

N.B. Not to the present time, or for nearly 140 years, the Government have exercised no interference with these Inams. And this no doubt from consideration of the very heavy amount of the Peshcash — Twice the subject has come before Government, although, on both occasions, the right was asserted, it has never been exercised.

To 13d of Rec March 19th 1824

From Coll.r to B of Rec Augt 18/54 - Para 10.

Decr 12th/54 No 1629 Para 5.

8 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, & on that occasion the Government expressed themselves as inclined to give up the right to interfere, but on the whole they resolved to reserve the right, but permitted the Poligar to make changes as previously, but their continuance to be dependent on the pleasure of Government.

9 In dealing with the Poligars claim as to exemption from Government interference with the Inam, it is necessary to determine

in

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 Polygar has no right in the Inams beyond the Jodie chargeable on them. He endeavours to prove from other parts of Colonel Reades Report that the intention was to leave him absolute Lord of the Pollams, subject only to the payment of the Peshcash 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 Pollam, which was settled ten years before; but Colonel

Colonel Reade specially reserved the Inams.

10. Thus the Polygar wholly fails to establish his claim to exemption as a right; it remains to consider what ground there is for indulgence towards him, & I think there are some grounds for allowing it - I have noticed above that the cause why the Government have not interfered with the very large Inams of this Pollam is the heaviness of the Peshcash - This seems evident in particular from the order of Govt. of 1821, and especially the minute recorded by the Governor on that occasion - In point of fact the Polygar does appear to have added to his income during the early part of his tenure under the British Government by resuming Inams, but these

Letter to Govt Sept 21
Govt Minute Augt 31st

almost

almost wholly of the class of Military service, because under the new state of things he was not required to keep up an armed force but was required by Colr Readés Rule (Para 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.

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 Perhaps Mr Taylor's proposed compromise is as fair an arrangement as could be devised. But if it is approved and

Rent. Comprising the Sums of 1795 & 1821, nearly on 10,000 acres of cultivable waste & have been resumed in the whole, & about 17,000 uncultivated; & this after deducting the new Inams granted. See the accompanying Statement &c.

4

and adopted, I think the resumed 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, and that it is not fair now to make them permanent against his will.

13 In Paras 21 to 24 the Commissioner treats of the Nattam-badé Inams in the Govt Taluqs and in the Jaré Pollium of the Dindigul 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 full Tarum 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

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
will no doubt be received as a boon.
14 In the Jaré Talluqs this
cannot be done, because the Poligars
have a claim to the customary
Jodé - Mr. Taylor proposes, I
therefore (Para 25) to leave untouched
the Grama Kattubadé Ináms
which pay a Jodé of half assess-
ment, and to enfranchise the Sala
Kattubadé Ináms by taking
as the basis of enfranchisement
the difference between the present
Jodé and the present reduced
Faram assessments. This too
seems a liberal proposal. It would
be no more than Jaré to deduct
something from the Jodé now
payable, say 10 per cent, on
account of land not cultivated.
But

15

but the result would be small,
and it will be better perhaps to
take the Jodé at its nominal rate.
15 I think however that the
mode of treatment should include
also the Grama Kattubadé. There
may be but little Inám value
to deal with, but I think the
enfranchisement 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 would in my
opinion be an evil to retain any
of such a class, as proposed by
Mr. Taylor, and I would suggest
that wherever under the terms above
stated there is no Inam value
to deal with, the land should be
enfranchised without payment,
and a title deed be given to the holder
exempting him from obligation
of

of service.

16. The remaining Paras of the Report contain nothing needing remark. The proposals made are right and proper and may be agreed to.

March 4.

I concur in the proposals made in this Report.

Kaulnámá.

Kaulnámá to Venkatapatináidu of the Samsthánam of Kangundi.

You are informed that out of favour to you the Samsthánam is given to you according to Náimil for which the Nazar agreed to be paid to the Circar is Rs 50,000. For which the instalments are as follows.

The amount to be paid now is Rs 25,000

The Amount to be paid on the 22nd May or at the end of Vai= sákham is } 25,000

Company's Rupees — 50,000.

Out of the Péshkash payable to the Circar Credit shall be given according to the receipts for the supplies at the rate of 1½ Pagoda per head of Cattle & at 6 sheep per Pagoda; and you shall pay the balance (of Péshkash) according to the instalments & get receipt for the same.

2. The Annual Péshkash payable for your Tálúg & for the Circar Tálúgs out side; —

In the present year of Paridhávi Fasli the Péshkash is Rauteráu's Pagodas 8,010 — u — u

Payable for Balaghat Kólar-Tálúg } 3,431 — u — 5
Tiyyalúr, Bétmangal &c ——— }

your consideration.

Payable for Páyanghat, Bára mahal & maijdali Pá= layam } 1,465 — 6 — 4

12,906 — 6 — 9

The above amount shall be paid according to the prescribed time & receipts shall be obtained.

3 The above twelve thousand, nine hundred & Six Pagodas, Six Fanams and nine annas shall be paid according to the following instalments.

On the 25th October or at the end of Á'svíjam 516 — u — u

Do — 24th November Do Do Kárttikam 1290 — u — u

Do — 24th December Do Do Márgasiram 1806 — u — u

Do — 23rd January Do Do Pushiyam — 1290 — u — u

Do 22nd February Do Do Mághum 1935 — u — u

Do 23rd March Do Do Phálgunam 2322 — u — u

Do 22nd April Do Do Chaitram — 1161 — u — u

Do 22d May Do Do Vaisákham — 674 — u — u

Do 21st June Do Do Jéstham — 1032 — u — u

Do 21st July Do Do Á'shádham — 780 — 6 — 9

12,906 — 6 — 9

Should the Circar require grain, we shall receive 300 Putties till the 14th November out of the produce of Kárttikam, 200 Putties till the 20th April from the produce of Vaisákham in all 500 putties which we shall receive giving Credit for the same according to the Nirukh prices obtaining at the time in Bára= mahal.

4 Should the Circar require at present we shall receive 250 Putties of Grain upto 20th May giving credit for the same at 10 Rs per putti.

5 The Sazar shall as above mentioned be paid in full tho' with a Difference of 15 days as regards the fixed time. Péshkash &c shall be paid in full tho' with a difference of 15 days as regards the fixed time. In default the Sálugs shall be put under attach= ment.

6. Whencver a Hukum is issued with regard to the supplying of provisions &c required by the (Honorable) Company, the supplies shall be made immediately.

7 The Rayats of the Sálugs

shall not be subjected to Zulum & Jabardast (or force & ill treatment), and the Inamdárs, Hakdárs &c. shall be continued as usual.

8 During the time of war should any Rayat come & complain that your people had plundered his property, his property shall be recovered for him - or the loss should be made good to him according to the decision of a Panchayat - Moreover, should the goods of merchants &c be plundered by any one the same shall be recovered for the owners - or the alleged value thereof shall be obtained for them.

9 Relying on the British power you shall dismiss your Carnatic peons retaining only 100 peons according to the wants of your Service, & have a Sanâ of the (Honorable) Company within the Fortress.

10 As the Official Timma naidu has by his ill-behaviour incurred the displeasure of the (Honorable) Company, you shall remove him from his Office & turn him out without allowing him to remain in your Salug.

Understanding the importance of this Haul, you shall bring into force every Para as above written. Being true to the Circar of the (Honorable) Company, You shall be happy - Know this -

11th May 1792 or
5th Vaisákha Ba-
hula of Paridhábi.

(True translation)

Chas Oakley
Chief Commissioner

Translation of a Petition addressed to the Collector of North Arcot by the Proprietor of Kangundi Samastanam dated 16th August 1860.

× × ×

4 This Samastanam was not granted by any one. All the power thereof has been or allowed to remain with us from its formation to this Moment. Believing that you bear in mind the above circumstance, we beg here to submit some of the particulars we know & trust you will find no objection to take them into your liberal and favorable consideration.

5 As our ancestors rendered much assistance to the English in 1892(1792), Col. Reade seeing our good Conduct & understanding clearly that the Samastanam is a very old one, & not wishing to interfere with our power, continued all authority to us, & fixed for our Peishcush the very sum which we had been paying as Nazar to the Sultan under the Mahomedan Government & noted all these particulars in the Report made by him on the 4th April 1800 from para 245 to para 252; and we fully believe that they will not fail to be taken into your Consideration.

Copy in a Letter to Dupl
Dy 22 Aug 1861 No 337 A-03

No 3. 1861 Aug 22

Madras Pamphlet
Kangundi Samastanam
dated 6 Dec 1860.

Translation of a Petition addressed to the Collector of North Arcot by the Proprietor of Kangundi Samastanam dated 16th August 1860.

Received with Collr's Letter dated 20th Augt 1860 No 2983 A-03.

Examined & Compared
Cadapah Collr's Office
Cadapah
Assistant Collr & Magte

That we possess the same right to all the lands of this Samstanam as the Merasidars, is fully shown in Col 259 of the Report published on the 4th April 1800 by Col Reade who fixed the Peishkash for this Samstanam; and we have accordingly enjoyed all rights till this Moment. For our Ancestors did from time to time grant many Inams under various denominations on account of service, transactions, and close relationship, but with no intention to continue them permanently - Consequently the Samsta=nam failing to get much Revenue, it was not possible to pay the Circar Peishkash and the Inamil Kharch - and so the Peishkash fell in arrears - and this Samstanam was taken under the Management of the Circar for some time - during which period, the Inams were only measured, but no new Rule was introduced. After we resumed the Management of the Samstanam, we have levied a Quit Rent called Jodi on many Inams, remitted the then existing Jodi of some Inams, and reduced that of others. We made Commutations of Inams, attached & finally resumed some others. We have also granted new Inams. All these were enquired into by Mr. Charmichael, an Assistant Collector of this District, who reported to the then Collector Mr. J. D. Bourdillon on the difference found in the number of Inams that existed in 1821 & those that existed in 1853. The said Collector, thereupon, understood clearly what power this Sam=stanam possessed with regard to Inams, & seeing that the English Gouernment had not interfered with these Inams according to Regulation XXV. of 1802. Sections IV. & XII made a full report in September 1854 to the effect that they (Inams) should not be interfered with for the future also. The Board of Gouernment, after giving much attention to the subject, unanimously approved of the Collector's opinion with a view to secure to us our full power - & among your records will be found the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 12th December 1854 - which, we believe, would not have

failed to come into your liberal Consideration

7. In clause XXIII of the Rules made by the Inám Commissioner in July 1852, it is laid down that Ináms situated in Zamindaris & Proprietary Estates & which were not included in the assets of those Estates at the time of fixing the permanent Peishkash & to which the Goverment possess reversionary claim under Regulation XXV of 1803, shall come under the present investigation & Settlement & be treated by the Commissioner in the same way as similar Ináms in the ordinary Government Villages. This Samstánam does not come under Sections IV & XII of Regulation XXV of 1802 - which circumstance though already known to you, is now mentioned for your remembrance. Contrary to Section XII Regulation XXV of 1792 in which year this Samstánam became subject to the authority of the Honorable English, our ancestors have attached Ináms, granted new Ináms & Villages, remitted the Jodi of many Ináms & Villages, & increased

it in some cases. All these have come to the notice of Government who, understanding our rights, considered that the above Regulation cannot apply to this Samstanam & passed minutes of Consultation under date the 12th December 1854 to the effect that the Government shall not have any interference as regards the Ináms of this Samstánam according to Regulation XXXI of 1802; and we are glad that you will kindly consider how this Samstanam can be subject to the authority of the Inám Commissioner, in the face of the above Minutes of Consultation & for other reasons above alluded to.

8. Regulation XXV of 1802 on having Section IV states that, the Government reserved to themselves the right of abolishing or Continuing permanently or temporarily at their pleasure, the items of revenue derived from all lands whether Lakhirajor other lands paying small Quit Rents, the

permanent assessment shall be fixed exclusive of the above items. All the Jodi derivable from the Inám lands in this Samstánam namely Rs. 15,526 as per Exr. Cormackel's account being paid to this Samstánam, your honor will consider how this Samstánam can come under the above Regulation.

9. In the Inám Commissioner's Rules Cl: XXIII, it is stated that his investigation will extend to the Ináms of the Zamindaris that originated according to Regulation XXV of 1802. But as the permanent Beriz of this Samstánam was fixed in 1792, i.e. prior to the Regulation I of 1793 of the Bengal code & to the Regulation XXV of 1802 of the Madras Code, we believe you will be pleased graciously to consider how this Samstánam will come under the said Rule & how it is possible to receive Sanads with a remark therein that the Peishkash includes the Ináms according to Section III of Regulation XXV of 1802.

Therefore we think that there are ample reasons for your Considering that this Samstánam is not subject to the authority of the Inám Commissioner.

10 In the Note in page 19 of the Telugu translation of the Board's Circular Orders of 1852, it is mentioned that the Government Considering that the Regulation No. IV of 1831 & the Act No. XXXI of 1836 cannot apply to the Lakhraj lands of the western Zamindaris namely Venkatagiri, Kalahastri & Karvetinagaram, & that they (Zamindars) were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts, referred the matter for the opinion of the Sadr Court, who decided that as the said Samstánams were not according to the Sanads obtained by the Northern or Zamindaris, Regulation IV of 1831 & the Act No. XXXI of 1836 would not apply to the said Samstánams & that they (Samstánams) were subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts. Under this view, this

Samstanam comes under the head of western Zamindaris & not otherwise. Moreover a copy of the Cowle-Nama granted by the Officers of the English Government on the 11th May 1792 i.e.- subsequent to the transfer of this Samstanam to the Control of the British Government, is forwarded herewith. There does not appear any reason for not believing that you will, with reference to the above document, consider that we have the same powers as those possessed by Venka=tagiri, Kalahastri & Kaveti Nagaram Samstanams, & that you will exempt this Samstanam from the province of the Inam Commissioner.

11. The different sorts of Inams which do not serve any Revenue purpose of this Samstanam are such as are liable to be attached at our pleasure. They are the Inams granted on account of trading purposes by our ancestors. As those transactions have been discontinued at present, these Inams as well as others granted for the

maintenance of the families of the then close relatives whose descendants have now become rather distant & have diminished in number, together with the Inams granted for service not required at present, have to be discontinued. Mr. Groeme formerly a Collector being of opinion that all the Inams of the above description ought not to be contenued, recommended to the Board in 1818 that 84 kinds of Inams in the Paliams then under attachment, might be resumed - the Board & Government complied with the above recommendation the latter in 1819 ordered the above Inams to be resumed - Those Inams have been since taken possession of & are being enjoyed by Palayagars in Jari Palayams. On the very same grounds many Inams of this Samstanam similarly circumstanced, bonâfide revert to our Samstanam one after another. Therefore, we believe that you would consider how, under the above circumstances, the Inam Commissioner's Rule can apply to these Inams.

After the assumption of this Country (India) by the English its administrative power was reposed in the Honorable Company. After Her Majesty the Queen resumed the Government into her own hands, she issued a Proclamation which was published by the Governor General of India on the 1st. January 1858- in which it is mentioned that the Inamul dignity Vrights of the different Zamindaris will be respected as usual.- As there is no reason to believe that regard will not be paid to the same we have, with much pleasure, placed reliance on those words. Fearing that our enlarging on the subject of the rights that we possess as regards Inams in our Samstanam, will take up much of your time, we have said only a little on the point. We have sent this letter to you without dialating on the subject. but saying only as much as is necessary for your information, fully confident that you will give your kind

and just consideration to this Samstanam & exempt it from the operation of the order sent by the Inam Commissioner and we are happy with the belief that you will recommend this matter to the favorable consideration of the Inam Commissioner.

/True translation/

Inam Commissioner

Rev Depart

No 656

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 20th March 1867

Read the following

letter from the Inam

Commissioner -

Submits for orders

the proposed treatment of Inam

tenures in Ranganda Palay- (Here enter 6 Descriptions 476

-am and other points con-

-nected with the Inám settl-

-lement of North Arcot District

1 With this letter

the Inám Commissioner

submits for approval the

instructions which he pro-

-poses to issue to his Depu-

ties for their guidance in

the treatment of

the Ináms in North

Arcot - There are two

main points on which

he asks for orders and

which he discusses in

his letter, ~~at considerable~~

~~length~~ - These are whether

the

Copy of a Letter to Govt
No 222 dated 11th March 1864

No 2. 1864 Rev Dept

From Inam Commissioner

dated 6th December 1866

Rec'd 4/1/67

No 2883

Re appointment of Deputy Collector to Government Assistant

Translation of a Petition addressed to the Collector of Chingleput by the Peishcar of Ranganda dated 10th August 1866. -

Encl in Collr's letter dated 15th August 1866 No 5/5.

the Inams in Kangundi
Pollium are to be left to
the Zamindar or not.
and how the Hattabadi
Inams are to be treated.
2 Mr Taylor gives
a Sketch of the history
of the Kangundi Pollium.
The cession of it to the
British by Tippoo Sultan
in 1792, was obtained as
a protection to the Polygar,
who, having been ousted
by Tippoo, joined the En-
-glish Army on its ad-
-vance into Mysore in
that year, and did use-
-ful service to the extent
of his means. It was first
attached to the Salem
Collectorate, and the
Peishcush was fixed
by Colonel Read at
the very high proportion
of the 3/5 of the rental.
The Inams were excluded
from

Minute by Sir T. Munro
Aug. 31 1/21

From B. of R. to Govt. Jany 5/24
Para 6

from the assets.
3 Having been a
frontier Pollium a
very large part of the
land was held by Inam
-tilary retainers (Cow-
-ligah). 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 1824 the Pollium
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 Pa-
-godas. A further dimi-
-nution is mentioned
in the succeeding Para

of

of the Board's letter, but this seems to have re-
-sulted from a lower va-
-luation of the land, Cap-
-tain Graham's having
been too high-

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 Pollygar has been allowed to deal at pleasure with the Inams, without Govt interference, and he claims a continuance

7

of this privilege, and has refused for a number of years to receive a Per-
-manent Sarad, because it contains a provision re-
-serving the reversionary right on the Inams to the Govt. Mr Taylor argues that his claim ought not to be conceded, but he proposes by way of compromise (Paras 16 & 18) to apply the Commission Rules to the Devasvanum, Religious and Personal, Inams, the commuted portion, be-
-ing to a total value of 25,496 Pns yearly, but to give up to the Pollygar the Mokasa and Rajis-
-bandy, the Ouvligais and the Kattabadi, to a total value of 31,888 Rupees - He proposes, however, that even these should be enfranchised under

under the rules, whenever desired by the holder, the quit rent so accruing to be payable to the Polligar

7 The absence of ~~Up to the~~ interference on the part of ~~present time, or for~~ Government with the Inams ~~nearly 70 years, the~~ of this Pollium, for nearly ~~not have operated~~ seventy years, has been ~~no interference with~~ ~~these Inams~~ and ~~thus~~ no doubt, from consideration of the very heavy amount of the Peshkash.

Twice the subject has come before Govt., and though, on both occasions, the right was asserted, it has never been exercised.

In

To Bd of Rev March 19th 1824

8 In 1824 the Govt directed indeed that the Zemindar should be prohibited from making any change in the Inams without the sanction of Govt but this order was never enforced and it does not appear to have been even communicated to the Polligar. In 1854 the subject was again before Govt, and on that occasion the Govt Expressed themselves as inclined to give up the right to interfere. On the other hand however they resolved to reserve the right, but gave permission to the Polligar to make changes as previously, but the permanence of those changes to be dependent on the pleasure of Govt.

From Coll to Bd of Rev Aug 18th 54 Para 10

Dec 12 th 1854 No 1629 Para 5

9 In now dealing with the Polligar's claim to exemption from Govt interference with the Inam, it is necessary to determine

in

in the first place whe-
-ther he can establish a
such a claim as a right
and the decision must
certainly be in the negative.
Cob Read expressly says
that the Inams were ex-
-cluded from the assets,
and this being so, the Poli-
-gar has no right in the
Inams beyond the Jodi
chargeable on them. He
endeavours to prove from
other parts of Cob Reads
Report that the intention
was to leave him absolute
the
lords of Pollium, subject
only to the payment of the
Peshkash, but the Pas-
-ages quoted do not at all
bear out such an assump-
-tion.

He argues also that
Regulation 25 of 1802 which
reserved the Inams of perma-
-nently settled Estates to Govt
cannot apply to this Pollium,
which was settled ten years
before;

this objection is to give the exception, as
before; but Col Read
specially reserved the Inams
to Thus the Poligar
wholly fails to establish
his claim to exemption
as a right. It remains
to consider what grounds
there is for indulgence
towards him, and the Govt
think there are some
such
grounds. ~~for allowing~~
It has been
it. ~~The Govt have~~ noticed
above that the cause
~~of the absence of Govt interfering~~
~~when they have not interfered~~
lies
with the very large Inams
of this Pollium, is the Hea-
-vyness of the Peshkash.
This seems evident in parti-
-cular from the Order of Govt
of 1821, and especially the
Minute recorded by the
Governor on that occasion.
In point of fact the Po-
-ligar does appear to have
added to his income during
the early part of his tenure
under the British Govt by
resuming Inams; but these
almost

Letter to Bd Sept 7th/21
Governor's Minute August 31st/22

almost wholly of the
class of Military service,
because under the new
state of things he was
not ~~required~~ obliged to keep up
an armed force but was
required by Coll.r Read's
kowl (Para 9) to discharge
them. Since the survey
in 1821 he has made no
such additions to his in-
come; he has resumed
some Inams, but he has
has granted others to a
larger amount.

11 Further a de-
cond consideration is
that for seventy years
the Poligar has been allow-
-d to deal at pleasure
with the Inams, and
after this long immuni-
-ty the enforcement of the
strict right would now be
justly complained of as hard

12 ~~Perhaps Mr. Taylor's~~
~~proposed compromise is as~~
~~fair an arrangement as could~~
~~be devised. But if it is approved~~
and

to carry into effect the
arrangements proposed
in Paras 15 to 18 of his
letter. It is proper, however,
that

~~and adopted,~~ the recommendations
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; and that it is
not fair now to make them
permanent against his will.

X3 Under the above
considerations the Government
are willing to forego their
right to the Inams in the
Pollium of Kangoondi, and
desire that they be dealt with
for the future at the pleasure
of the Dzemindar subject to the
conditions under which the
rest of the Pollium is enjoyed
by him.

13. In Paras 21 to 24
the

12 On the whole the Govt
accept the compromise proposed
by Mr. Taylor, and they direct
him accordingly by
to

the Commissioner treats of the Kattubadi Inams in the Government Talugs and in the Sári Pollums 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 Faraim 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 Sári Pollums this arrangement cannot be made, because the Poligars have a claim to the customary Jodi. Mr. Taylor proposes therefore (Para 23) to leave untouched the grama Kattubadi inams which pay a jodi of half assessment, and to enfranchise the Mala Kattubadi Inams by taking as the basis of enfranchisement the difference between the present jodi and the present reduced Faraim assessment. This also ~~seems to Government~~ is a liberal proposal. ~~It will~~ and it is approved. ~~be no more than fair to deduct something from the jodi now payable on account of land not cultivated;~~

but

but the result will be small,
and the Government therefore
think that it will be better
to take the Gods at its nominal
rate, and desire that it be
done accordingly.

5. The Govt are of opinion, however,
that this mode of treatment
should include also the
Aranna Kallakadis. 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. I will
endeavour to retain any
such a class, as proposed
by Mr. Taylor, and the
Government

Government desire that
wherever under the terms
above stated 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.

17 The remaining
paras of the Report con-
tain nothing needing
remark.

13 Copies & Adopted Dispatch
20 — Inam Comrs

Rec.d 27th July 1804
Mr. Graemes Register of 1818.
7th Sept.r 1821 Nos. 2-3.
19th March 1824 Nos. 3-4
25th Feby 1825 Nos. 2-3
21st Octr 1830 Nos. 16-18.
22d Nov.r 1849 Nos. 11-12
27/14 Nov.r 1854 Nos. 8-9
12th Dec.r 1854 Nos. 40-41.
7th Nov.r 1857 Nos. 42-43.
15/18th May 1858 Nos. 16-17.
18th Sept.r 1/4 Oct.r 1859 Nos. 77-78.
25th Oct.r 1860 Nos. 400-401.
30th Oct.r 1860 Nos. 481-482.

Copy in a Letter to England
of 22d August 61 No. 104

351

Copy sent to the Board of Revenue
of 28th March 1861.

No 376.

6 5 March 61 12

Rev. 1860 Dept.
Pro: of Govt for March.
No. 2883

From

The Inam Commissioner

To

The Acting Secretary
to Government
Revenue Department

Dated 6th December 1860.
Received 10th ——— 1860.

No. 476.

Enclosures 3.
Time taken to complete the file for Sendg

No

Submits for orders the
proposed treatment of
Inam tenures in Rangum di
Palayam, and other points
connected with the Inam
settlement of North
Arcot District
No. 656. 20th March

Copy in a Letter to England
Dy 22d August 61 No 104

351-11-

26/2/94 J

13-8-02

28-1-04

25-5-05

5-12-05

Settlement of Inams in
North Arcot

Revenue 1861 Departt
Proc: of Govt for March-

No 656-

Proc: of the Madras
Government

Dy 20th March 1861-

From the Inam Commissioner
Dy 4th April 1861 No 838.
& Rec: 15th April No 833.

Passing orders on a letter
from the Inam Commissioner,
submitting for approval the in-
structions he proposes to issue
to his Deputies for their guid-
ance in the treatment of Inams
in North Arcot-

No 376 & 377.