Number of pages

M.R.O. 1—32,400—22-11-30.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 525 Revenue Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 1st August 1888

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1st August 1888, No. 525, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 22nd May 1888, No. 468 :—

J. Grose, Esq., M.A.

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madakasíra, 19th April 1886, No. 191 :—

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 14 of Board's Resolution, dated 4th March 1885, No. 721, I have the honor to submit a statement showing the extent of village service inams the jodi on which is usually remitted. The jamabandi officers and the divisional officers have from time to time ordered the jodi to be classed as irrecoverable, the standard adopted in judging of the sufficiency or otherwise of the emoluments being in the case of reddi and curnam the scale fixed by Sir Thomas Munro, and, in the case of menial servants, the increased duties which have devolved upon them since the last revision of establishment seem to have been the guiding principle.

Enclosure No. 1. - Statement.

Reference on the above, dated 10th June 1886.

The Board observe, from the statement submitted by the Collector, that no definite principle has been followed in granting remissions of jodi on service inams in the Anantapur district. In some cases the remission appears to have been granted since 1874. In the case of malas and madigas, who do not render any service to the State, the necessity for the remission is not apparent. Some inams are shown under chakari, but the nature of the service rendered by the inamdars is not stated. The term chakari is ordinarily used to denote all kinds of menial service. In several cases remissions have been granted even where a large extent of inams has been assigned. In the Dharmavaram taluk, for instance, the Reddi inam consists of 194 acres in Maralehalle village; in Ipperu, in the Anantapur taluk, the Taliari inam amounts to over 298 acres. In these cases also remission of jodi has been granted to the extent of Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-12-0, respectively. The Collector is requested to investigate each case and report fully whether the remission should be continued and to what extent.

The amount of emoluments enjoyed by each inamdar and the amount payable according to Sir Thomas Munro's scale, with reference to the then beriz of the villages, should also be reported; where remissions are claimed on the ground that the inams are unfit for cultivation, the lands should be inspected by the tahsildars or deputy tahsildars and inquiry made as to how long they have been out of cultivation.

(Signed) M. HAMMICK,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Anantapur, 13th March 1888, No. 163:—

Adverting to Board's Reference, dated 10th June 1886, on General Register No. 115 of 1886, I have the honor to submit a detailed villagewar statement showing the extent, assessment and jodi of service inams, the jodi on which is usually remitted on account of insufficiency of the emoluments to village servants and other causes, with remarks explaining the neccssity for remission in each case.

2. The rate of jodi charged on the inams in question varies as follows:—

In 16 cases it is above the assessment.
„ 109 „ „ equal or nearly equal to assessment.
„ 44 „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$ or nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ the assessment.
„ 45 „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ 9 „ „ $\frac{1}{3}$ „ $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ 25 „ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ „ $\frac{1}{4}$ „
248

The total amount of jodi usually remitted is Rs. 2,684. Of this, Rs. 37 relate to inams of reddis, Rs. 13 to those of curnams, Rs. 4 of shroffs, Rs. 260 of nirgantis, and the remainder to those of madigas, malas, chakaris, toties, and taliaries, who render service to the State such as accompanying remittance, carrying village tappal, taking the chain for ayzmaishing lands and keeping watch at police ghâts, &c. Hence only about 2 per cent. of the remission is enjoyed by the superior class of servants; 98 per cent. is a remission to those very poor classes who have the hardest work, and the least pay, and whose subsistence is very precarious. In this district the mere duty of watching at the numerous police ghâts involves a great burden on the taliaries and madigas, for which they get absolutely no pay.

3. The term chakari referred to in the Board's Reference under reply is identical with madiga and his duties are the same.

4. Sir Thomas Munro's scale, as given in the Bellary District Manual, applies only to reddis and curnams and does not apply to menial servants.

5. As regards the Board's remark that remissions are granted even where a large extent of inams is assigned, it is observed that this has been rendered necessary on account of the oppressiveness of jodi as compared with the assessment (see paragraph 2 *supra*), the poorness or even wholly uncultivable nature of the soil, the precarious rainfall, and, in the case of menial servants, the number of individuals who have to share the income derived from usually poor lands and meras. Several cases of lands unfit for cultivation by reason of the miserable and alkaline character of the soil (sondu or kallar) are within my own knowledge, and at jamabandi I have frequently inquired about these "mamul khatla" (customarily remitted) lands, and have ascertained that they are immemorially waste and unfit for cultivation. They are similar to thousands of acres in this district which are uncultivable at a gift. It is probably the largeness of the inam area that sometimes causes remission, since even a small jodi on a large uncultivable area becomes unbearable. That portion of the nominal emoluments which is granted in the difference between the regular assessment and the jodi is not infrequently merely nominal, since the land is not cultivable. The statement only partially shows this, for many of the lands which are put down as cultivable are very poor and only cultivated with horse-gram, &c., in a good year; in ordinary years they are often not cultivable, and in bad years are regularly waste.

6. In the case of the Reddi inam of Marleballi noticed by the Board, the inam consists of acres 122 assessed at Rs. 59, liable to a jodi of Rs. 34, which deducted from the assessment leaves a balance of Rs. 25. This, added to Rs. 17, the mera which the reddi gets, gives a total income of Rs. 42, or Rs. 4 less than the sanctioned scale.

7. With regard to the Taliari inams of bperu, Anantapur taluk, the assessment of the inams is Rs. 59, from which the jodi, Rs. 20, being deducted, there is a balance of Rs. 39: adding this to Rs. 50 supposed to be the mera and vartana, the total emoluments would be Rs. 89, which is to be shared by four persons who do the work.

8. For the reasons given in detail in the statement, I think the remissions which have been allowed for a long series of years may be continued till the completion of the enfranchisement of the service inams which is now actually in progress. As the enfranchisement is in progress, the remission will not in any case continue above a year longer, and it is not worth while therefore to disturb an old custom.

9. The extent, assessment and jodi of some inams entered in the enclosed statement do not agree with those given in the statement which accompanied this office letter, No. 191, dated 19th April 1886. The divisional officers report that the present figures are correct, having been obtained after careful investigation into each case.

10. I request that permission may now be accorded for including in the next quarterly statement of irrecoverable arrears the amounts which have been outstanding in the district pending reply to the above-quoted reference. Considering the status of the persons (menial servants generally) who nominally owe these customarily irrecoverable arrears, it will be impossible now to recover any portion.

Enclosure No. 1.- Statement.

Resolution—dated 22nd May 1888, No. 468.

Submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 20th April 1885, No. 447, and with the request that, for the reasons assigned by the Collector in paragraph 8 of the second of his letters read above, the remission of jodi may be ordered to be continued in this district also, till the completion of the enfranchisement of the service inams as has been ordered in the case of the Bellary district in G.O., dated 5th May 1885, No. 527, Revenue.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two enclosures, to be returned.
Copy to the Collector of Anantapur.

Order—dated 1st August 1888, No. 525, Revenue.

Land Revenue, No. 49.

The Board's recommendation is approved in all but the three cases noted below in which the Collector considers that the remission of jodi hitherto allowed may be discontinued:—

No.	Class of village office.	Amount of jodi usually remitted. RS.	A.	P.
24	Shroff	4	5	0
29	Taliari	14	0	0
43	Toti	6	0	0

2. The Board are requested to report how cases of this kind are treated in enfranchisement and how quit-rents are fixed. Where jodi, original or reduced, equals or exceeds the taram assessment, there is no inam value, a proportion of which can be taken as quit-rent on account of enfranchisement, and nothing apparently to form an asset of the Village Service fund. Where jodi on service inams has been reduced or remitted under paragraph 33 of Extract of Minutes of Consultation, dated 2nd June 1857, No. 531, it is presumed that the reduced or net jodi is taken as the basis, five-eighths of the difference between it and taram assessment being added to jodi as quit-rent and credited to the Village Service fund.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue,
with two enclosures, returned.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

40 Copies.

Original

No 8818 – 32 – 23-1-85

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 1st August 1888, No. 525.

AUGUST.

Village Service Inams in the Anantapur District.

Approving the Board's recommendation regarding the remission of jodi in all but three cases, and requesting to be informed how cases of this kind are treated in enfranchisement and how quit-rents are fixed.

DE	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
r.	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

C.F. 73.

Revenue

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press
Miscellaneous No. 525, dated 1 — 8 — 19 188
Routine

Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.		
19-6-43	MRO II	4707/	43		30.7.43 T.M.MO

5/

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE), 22ND MAY 1888, No. 468.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

J. GROSE, ESQ., M.A.

READ—the following letter from F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madakasíra, 19th April 1886, No. 191 :—

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ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

Reference on the above, dated 10th June 1886.

The Board observe, from the statement submitted by the Collector, that no definite principle has been followed in granting remissions of jodi on service inams in the Anantapur district. In some cases the remission appears to have been granted since 1874. In the case of malas and madigas who do not render any service to the State, the necessity for the remission is not apparent. Some inams are shown under chakari, but the nature of the service rendered by the inamdars is not stated. The term chakari is ordinarily used to denote all kinds of menial service. In several cases remissions have been granted even where a large extent of inams has been assigned. In the Dharmavaram taluk, for instance, the Reddi inam consists of 194 acres in Maralehalle village; in Ipperu, in the Anantapur taluk, the Taliari inam amounts to over 298 acres. In these cases also remission of jodi has been granted to the extent of Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-12-0, respectively. The Collector is requested to investigate each case and report fully whether the remission should be continued and to what extent. The amount of emoluments enjoyed by each inamdar and the amount payable according to Sir Thomas Munro's scale, with reference to the then beriz of the villages, should also be reported; where remissions are claimed on the ground that the inams are unfit for cultivation, the lands should be inspected by the tahsildars or deputy tahsildars and inquiry made as to how long they have been out of cultivation.

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Acting Secretary.

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,, 41 ,, ,, $\frac{3}{4}$ or nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ the assessment.
,, 45 ,, ,, $\frac{1}{2}$,, $\frac{1}{2}$,,
,, 9 ,, ,, $\frac{1}{3}$,, $\frac{1}{3}$,,
,, 25 ,, ,, $\frac{1}{4}$,, $\frac{1}{4}$,,
248

The total amount of jodi usually remitted is Rs. 2,684. Of this, Rs. 37 relate to inams of reddis, Rs 13 to those of curnams, Rs. 4 of shroffs, Rs. 260 of nirgantis, and the remainder to those of madigas, malas, chakaris, toties, and taliaries, who render service to the State such as accompanying remittance, carrying village tappal, taking the chain for ayzmaishing lands and keeping watch at police ghâts, &c. Hence only about 2 per cent. of the remission is enjoyed by the superior class of servants; 98 per cent. is a remission to those very poor classes who have the hardest work, and the least pay, and whose subsistence is very precarious. In this district the mere duty of watching at the numerous police ghâts involves a great burden on the taliaries and madigas, for which they get absolutely no pay.

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8. For the reasons given in detail in the statement, I think the remissions which have been allowed for a long series of years may be continued till the completion of the enfranchisement of the service inams which is now actually in progress. As the enfranchisement is in progress, the remission will not in any case continue above a year longer, and it is not worth while therefore to disturb an old custom.

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ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

RESOLUTION—dated 22nd May 1888, No. 468.

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(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two enclosures, to be retur
Copy to the Collector of Anantapur.

Exd. A. Aubert

Order. [illegible] 12 July

The Bd's recommendation is approved in all but the three cases noted below, in which the Collr. ~~says~~ considers that the remission of jodi hitherto ~~[illegible]~~ allowed may be discontinued:-

No.	Class of ~~Inam~~ Village office	Amount of jodi usually remitted Rs.	A.	P.
24.	Shroff . . .	4.	6.	"
29.	Taliari . . .	14.	"	"
43.	Toti . . .	6.	"	"

11 July

How will these cases be treated in Enfment? I presume the new quit rent will be settled with reference to the reduced which is the actual jodi & not with reference to the old [illegible] rate. I think they ought to be settled on the reduced jodi & that the Bd might be told so.

[illegible]

To The Bd of Rev

[illegible] 9/7/88.

C 11/7 R 13/7

Send this to the Registrar of Village Service questions 4/7

[illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1888.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

No. 3955

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
13 JUN 88
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1st [illegible]

18/6

Printed June th.

[illegible] 13

[illegible]

Proceedings, 22nd May 1888, No. 468.

Hon'ble Mr Stokes

Submitting to Government report from the Collector of Anantapur on cases in which the *jodi* is usually remitted in consequence of insufficiency of the emoluments of *village servants*, with the request that the practice may be ordered to be continued till the inams have been enfranchised.

With an order

9

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3955.

From The Board of Revenue

Dated 22d. May 1888.

FOR ORDERS.

G. O. 30: January 1865 No. 144
— " — 23d. Augt. 1883 No. 1030.

No. These orders merely authorize reduction of jodi to amount where the former is in excess.

With reference to the notes by the Honble: Member and the Secretary on C. No. 3955, attention is solicited to the orders quoted in the margin, which contain instructions as to how such Village Service Inams should be enfranchised. These instructions have, it has been ascertained, been adopted in enfranchising similar Inams in the Bellary District, for which Title-deeds are under preparation, and will, doubtless, be followed in regard to the Inams in the Anantapur District also, unless orders to the contrary are issued in the meantime

The procedure adopted in accordance with the orders quoted above is as follows:—

Where the jodi is equal to or higher than the revised (Dittakaumi) assessment, the Inam is Enfranchised on a quit-rent equal to the revised assessment, and the whole of the quit-rent is credited to the Village Service Fund.

Where the jodi is lower than the assessment, five-eighths of the difference between the two amounts is fixed as the future quit-rent, and this, plus the jodi, is collected, provided it does not exceed three-fourths of the assessment (Vide G.O. 26: April 1861 No. 939 para 4. This order, however, does not authorize the proviso above referred to). In this case, the jodi is credited to Land Revenue and the quit-rent to the Village Service Fund.

If this is so it is entirely wrong. There is no reason to enfranchise To credit the old jodi in quit rent to Village service takes it away from Land Rev. to wh. it belongs.

Original or reduced ?

This is the point which is not answered.

The reason for this is not apparent. the order quoted does not authorize the [illegible] Commn.

Col
30/7

No. The Order in fact says nothing about the 5/8 of the difference. The para I propose below will bring this out. There may be some other [illegible] for the 3/4 Amt. limit

No. I think the Honble Member meant that they should be enfranchised at 5/8ths of the Inam which is the difference between the reduced jodi & the full assessment which is what is being done —

Yes

Col
30/7

I don't know that it is being done. What I mean is that the old jodi less remission allowed under G.O. 2 June 1857 on account is now the true jodi. The exhibition of remission is merely matter of acct. and in enfranchisement $\frac{5}{8}$ the difference between the reduced jodi & the taram amount, old or new, should be the quit rent to go to Village Service fund.

11

The Honble Member thinks that the reduced jodi, i.e. the present nominal jodi minus the amount remitted, should be fixed as the future quit-rent. If so, no quit-rent will be levied in many cases e.g. Nos 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21 &c, where the whole jodi is remitted. Moreover, the jodi is now remitted, in many cases, because the Emoluments are inadequate. But when the Inams are enfranchised, the Village Establishments will be revised and adequate remuneration will be paid in cash to Village Officers.

The

The permissions now allowed will thereafter be unnecessary and quit rent will therefore be imposed, irrespective of the adequacy or otherwise of the Emoluments of the Office.

In this connection, attention is also requested to G. O., of the 11th Current, No 479, in which Govt. have proposed to enfranchise Village Service Inams in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, on the basis of the present assessment, subject to revision of quit-rent after the districts are settled. If this proposal is carried out, it is probable that the assessment on these Inams, most of which are of poor quality, will be reduced by the Settlement

Dept.

FOR ORDERS.

This was intended.
Yes Cl.
30/7

* Separate para.

Sug. as para 2. of the G. O. on ~~[illegible]~~ C. No. 3955.

2. The Bd. are requested to report how cases of this kind are treated in Enfranchisement and how quit rent are fixed. Where jodi ^original or reduced equals ~~taram~~ or exceeds assessment, there is no inam value a proportion of which can be taken as quit rent on account of enfranchisement, and nothing apparently to form an asset of the Village Service fund. Where jodi on service inams has been reduced or remitted under para 33 of ~~G.O.~~ Extract 2 June 1857 No 331, it is presumed that the reduced or net jodi is taken as the basis, five eighths of the difference between it & taram assessment being added ~~to~~ Jodi as quit rent, and credited to the village service fund.

NLB
28/7/88.

HLL
31 July.

Dept. and the quit-rent will be revised with reference to such reduced assessment. — * It has not been explained why the jodi on some of the Inams is higher than the assessment, though Govt., in their order of January 1868, ordered it to be reduced to the level of the assessment.

13

The order in C. No 3955 appears correct. ~~and~~ No instructions regarding enfranchisement appear called for unless exception is to be taken to the concession that the quit rent plus jodi shall not exceed 3/4th of the revised assessment — This concerns favorably Inams on which the jodi is low. Those on which it is equal to the assessment getting no reduction.

Cl
30/7

15

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

G.O. 1444 / 30-11-65

B.P. 2781 / 15-9-83 on G.O. 1030 / 23-8-83

G.O. 479 / 11-7-88

OFFICE NOTE.

Station ______ date July 17 1888.

Vide Hon. Mr Stokes' remark on No 3955.

From

To Registrar

Further information is required regarding these Inams (which it is believed are peculiar to the Ceded Districts) and as to their treatment at the time of enfranchisement.

Will they be enfranchised at 5/8ths of the new settlement assessment, or at 5/8s. of the Inam value i.e. the difference between the Jodi and full assessment.
2

If the latter course be adopted how will Inams be treated in cases in which the Jodi is equal to the assessment as it is in

17
2

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICE NOTE.

Station ________ date ________ 188 .

From

To

many cases. ~~which~~ that is to say the Inam has disappeared.

The remissions at the time of Settlement do not appear to have been granted on any fixed principle vide para 5 of letter from Collector of Bellary in G.O. 25 May /85 no 527. I presume the remissions were generally fixed so as to leave the same amount of emoluments as before the reduction of assessment e.g. if the ~~Inam~~ assessment of Inam was Rs 20, with jodi of Rs 10 and the former was reduced to Rs 15, the jodi was lowered to Rs 5, so as to leave Rs 10 to the Inamholder. Not proportionately e.g. Rs 7-8.

This is now clear [illegible] June 87

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

3

OFFICE NOTE.

Station ———— date ———— 188 .

From

To

If the Manis are en-
franchised at date of
the new Settlement
Rates should it be done
as regards the levy of
Land Revenue to the old
Jodi; will the amount be
deducted before credit to
the Village Service Fund?
If so in some cases the
Village Service Fund
will get little or nothing.
Enquiry had better be
made in the Revenue Dep.
and the whole subject
cleared up.

C. 17/7

Please see draft
note for orders
submitted herewith.
[illegible]
26/7/88

Land Rev.

G.O. 1 August 1888, no: 525

G.O.

1/8 3

The Board's recommendation is approved in all but the three cases noted below in which the Collr: considers that the remission of jodi hitherto allowed may be discontinued.

No	class of village office	amount of jodi annually remitted. Rs a p
24	Shroff	4 – 5 – "
29	Talian	14 – " – –
43	Zati	6 – –

2. The Bd are requested to report how cases of this kind are treated in enfranchisement and how quit rents are fixed. Where jodi, original or reduced, equals or exceeds tarum assessment there is no inam value a proportion of which can be taken as quit rent on account of enfranchisement, and nothing apparently to form an asset of the Village Service fund. Where jodi on service inams has been reduced or remitted under para 33 of R.M.C. 2 June 1887, No. 531 it is presumed that the reduced or net jodi is taken as the basis, five eighths of the difference between it and tarum assessment being added to jodi as quit rent and credited to the Village Service fund.

1/8

16 To The Commr. of Land Rev: with rec. ret.

Sent from orders

Do: 17.8

A.C. ~~Aug~~ 22.8

3

C 31/7
R 1/8

FOR ORDERS.

Regarding certain Village Service Inams in the Anantapur district.

Please see G.O. on reverse