M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1957 — Press / Mis.

400-401

Dated 25 — 10 — 1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25th October 1860.

No. 400. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 13th August 1860 :—

SIR,

1. In the Order of Government No. 1,135, dated 10th July 1860, passed in review of the Report of the Inspector General of Mufassal Police, instructions were conveyed to the Board of Revenue for the resumption of Poligar fees in the Nellore District, and the revision of Quit-rent payable on their Mukhása villages. The Government further observed that as the Quit-rent of the Turvivár Pálayam is already very light, this case will be dealt with by the Inám Commissioner. Mr. Robinson's report, however, does not embrace the Pálayapats in the Venkatagiri Zamíndár, which were reserved for Police purposes by the terms of the Permanent Cowle, and as there are a number of questions connected with the tenure of all the Pálayams, which require settlement on some general principle for the guidance of this Department, I beg permission to bring the whole subject under the consideration of Government in a comprehensive form.

2. It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to the past history of the Pálayapats. No commutation of these tenures was made, on the assumption of the country [illegible]s in other Districts of the Presidency. The question afterwards came under consideration on the general reform of the Police in 1816, and it thence forward formed the subject of a lengthened correspondence with the Collectors of the District, by whom full reports were submitted regarding the nature and resources of the Pálayams as noted in the margin. These were reviewed in the Board's Proceedings of the 21st December 1843, but no final results were arrived at, pending the improvement of the village Police then under consideration.

Collector Fraser, 1*st October* 1819.
Do. Mr. Whish, 20*th November* 1833.
Do. Mr. Stonehouse, 18*th April* 1838.

Poligars in the Government villages and their income.

3. There are seven of these Pálayapats in the Government Táluqs; three of the Poligars (Urtavár Chittetivar and Turravaru) enjoy Vadapatiu or Mukhása villages for their abode and subsistence, besides Ináms and Russums in the villages included in their watch ; two (Todibayanuváru and Gangulavár) hold Mukhása villages alone, but have no villages to watch nor emoluments for them. The remaining two (the Ádúr and Pakur family) are simply Ménkávalgars entrusted with the watch of a few villages in which they enjoy Russums and Ináms.

Service rendered.

4. The Poligars employ Kávalkárs for the watch of the villages under their control and were formerly responsible for all losses by theft. They also maintain a number of Kattubadis or personal Peons who are available to the Magistrate for any emergent service, and some Peons are also permanently employed at their cost for the guard of the Táluq Treasuries.

Mukhásas how enjoyed.

5. A considerable portion of the lands of the Mukhása villages are appropriated to the Kattubadis above referred to ; another portion has been alienated by the Poligars to Pagodas and Bramins, mostly upwards of 50 years ago, and the remainder are in the Poligar's own enjoyment. Of the Ináms, a portion is held by the village Kávalkárs, the remainder has been for the most part alienated to Pagodas and Bramins ; the portion still remaining in the hands of the Poligars being insignificant.

Ináms how enjoyed.

Ready money income how enjoyed.

6. The ready money income of the Poligars is composed of various items. It comprises the Méras, originally a deduction from the gross produce of the cultivated lands ; the Russums payable on the revenue of pasture lands, and other items of ready money collections : also contributions from Srotriyamdárs and Kandrigadárs, and minor or charitable fees paid by the cultivators and other classes of village inhabitants. The minor fees, supplemented where necessary by a portion of the other emoluments, are assigned for the support of

police services; [illegible]

the village Kávalkárs. The Mérás and Mirási of a few villages are enjoyed by the relations of the Urtavár Poligars, and some small items of Méras and Russums have also been alienated to different Pagodas. The remainder of the ready money income, after the above deductions, is available to the Poligars and is appropriated towards the payment of the Peshkash of their Mukhása villages, and the cost of the Treasury Peons maintained by them. It has been collected for the Poligars by Government in the case of the Urtavár and Chittetivár. The Collectors of the former Poligar have barely met the charges of Peshkash and of Peons, and those of the latter have generally fallen short of them, his Peshkash balances having been frequently written off; so that their sole means of support are the portions of their Mukhása villages remaining in their enjoyment. The accompanying statement has been prepared from the reports of Messrs. Fraser and Stonehouse, to show as far as possible the total income of the several Poligars and the manner in which it is variously appropriated as above detailed.

7. The Government having already directed the resumption of the fees, the question now remaining for decision, is, the disposal of the Mukhása and Inám lands held by others than who, as already observed, enjoyed portions of the Russums as their chief means of support, is a question falling within the province of the Board of Revenue. The general principle formerly followed on the commutation of similar tenures was to give a life pension calculated on the gross income from land and Russums which were both resumed. But the principle most appropriate to the spirit of the present settlement is that which was followed in 1802 on the commutation of these tenures in the District of Chingleput, there the Russums alone were resumed, a life pension having been given instead; but the lands were continued as personal hereditary grants.

8. The life pension is unnecessary in the present instance, because the Poligars have been so long permitted to enjoy the Russums without any adequate service; in other respects, following the principle of the Chingleput Settlement, I beg to propose,

(1.) That in consideration of the resumption of the fees, the portion of the Mukhása villages held by the Poligars, and the Ináms held by the Poligars, Nos. 6 and 7 who have no Mukhásas, be allowed to be enfranchised like personal Ináms on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{8}$th irrespective of the Péshkash or Jodi now charged on them.

(2.) That the portions of the Mukhásas held by Kattubadis on a tenure of service be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to be made payable by them direct to Government or to be included in the Peshkash of the Mukhásadars.

(3.) That the alienations from the Mukhása lands in favor of Pagodas, relations, or other individuals, being out of the Poligars own lands, be enfranchised on the same terms as are applicable to them, or a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{8}$th. The alienations are almost all of very long standing.

(4.) That the Kávalli Ináms in villages, which were properly intended for service, whether held by the Poligars, their relations, Kattubadis, or alienees such as Pagodas and Bramins be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$, the rate applicable to service Ináms, except that portion of the Ináms which is now held by the village Kávalkárs which will remain attached to their offices.

9. Exceptions have, however, to be made to the above rules as regards the Mukhása villages of the Urtavár and Chittetivár which, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, are charged with Peshkash far beyond their value and totally out of proportion to the share of the Mukhásas enjoyed by the Poligars; so that the opinion expressed by Collector Mr. Whish that the Peshkash was fixed, or considerably increased, by the former Governments with reference to the other resources of the Poligars, seems extremely probable. Practically, the Poligars enjoyed the villages, both before and after the assumption, free from the Peshkash which was realized on their Russums; any balances resulting from the insufficiency of the Russums being written off. Long prescription thus confers on them a right to exemption from Peshkash when the Russums are resumed. But they are still service tenures, and as the resumption of the fees is fully

To Board, dated 20th November 1833, *paragraph* 3.

compensated by the exemption from Peshkash, they can be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ upon their full value, to be ascertained by the Collector in accordance with the orders of Government; the Quit-rent may be charged at the above rate, upon all the portions of the Mukhásas, those held by the Kattubadis, the Pagodas and the Bramins as well as by the Poligars themselves. But if the Government are disposed to take a more favorable view of the case, I would beg strongly to recommend that the portion enjoyed by the Poligars may be charged with a Quit-rent of only $\frac{1}{4}$th, out of consideration to the position and respectability they have to maintain, and in accordance with the general spirit of the rules already recommended for the Mukhásasof the Masulipatam District.

10. The subjoined statement will show the results of the proposed enfranchisement, so far as the Mukhása villages are concerned, irrespective of the Quit-rent to be charged on Ináms and the proceeds of the Russums to be resumed.

Names of Poligars.	Portion enjoyed by Kattubadi.	Alienated to Bramins and Pagodas.	Remainder enjoyed by the Poligars.	Total.	Existing Peshkash.	Proposed Quit-rent. On the Kattubadi. At what rate	Amount.	On alienations to Bramins and Pagodas. At what rate.	Amount.	On Pálayams including of Peshkash. At what rate.	Amount.	Total.	Difference.
Urtavár	1,663	410	1,001	3,074	3,930	$\frac{1}{2}$	831	$\frac{1}{2}$	205	$\frac{1}{2}$	500	1,536	2,394
Chittetivár.....	820	552	1,388	2,760	2,984	Do.	410	Do.	276	Do.	694	1,380	1,064
Turravaru.....	230	120	703	1,053	192-8	Do.	115	$\frac{1}{8}$	15	$\frac{1}{8}$	255	385	193
Todibayanuváru.	12	85	462	559	154	Do.	6	Do.	10	Do.	190	206	52

The apparent loss of Peshkash in the case of the Urtavár and Chittetivár under the proposed arrangement, which is in effect made up by the resumption of the Russums, will be considerably diminished when the Quit-rent is calculated upon the present assets of the villages which are being ascertained by the Collector, and which it is supposed will be considerably above the low estimate of their value furnished to Mr. Fraser by the Poligars themselves. In the case of the Turravaru and Todibayanuváru the addition to present Peshkash is irrespective of the Russums to be resumed.

11. Another Poligar requiring special notice is the Gangalavár who holds eight villages in the reverted Jaghír of Udayagiri, the circumstances of which were reported by Mr. Stonehouse in his letters marginally noted. The claims advanced by this Poligar to a reduction of Peshkash, which has been paid ever since the resumption of the country in 1802, are inadmissible; neither would there be any reason to consider the Peshkash heavy, if the large alienations made to relations, Pagodas and Bramins, as well as to Kattubadis are taken into account. No information is to be obtained from the Collector's records, regarding the particulars of these alienations or of the Russums levied by the Poligars, but the latter are not believed to be considerable. The Russums being discontinued under the orders already passed by Government. I beg to propose that the villages be treated in accordance with the general principles already laid down, that is to say, the portion held by the Poligar, his relations, and alienees are to be enfranchised as personal hereditary grants on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{8}$th, making a fair distribution of the existing Peshkash upon all of them, if this measure is urged by the Poligar, whilst the portion held by the Kattubadis on service tenure can be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$.

To Board, 24th August 1840, *paragraphs* 21 *to* 29.
Do. 20th September 1843.

12. There are 19 Poligars in the Venkatagiri Zamíndári as detailed in Mr. Stonehouse's report dated 18th April 1833, a few of whom enjoy Mukhása villages, but the others have only Mániams and Russums. The Peshkash fixed upon this Zamíndári was a proportion of the cost of the Zamíndár's military establishment, inclusive of Amarams and Kattubadis but diminished by the amount of revenue derived from Salt, Sayer and Abkarri, which were reserved by Government. The Ináms were not reserved by the terms of Cowl, and the Government have no right of reversion in them. But all lands and Russums appropriated to the support of the Police establishment *were* reserved by paragraph 5 of the permanent Cowl.

13. These Pálayapats, it will be observed, from the statement entered at paragraph 62 of Mr. Stratton's report, as well as from the separate detailed statements which accompained it, are entered quite distinct from the Amarams and Kattubadis which were alone considered resumable by the Zamíndár, and they have been, ever since the Permanent Settlement, recognized as falling under Government control. They will now be enfranchised on the same principles as have been already proposed for the Pálayapats in the Government Táluqs, should this meet with the approval of Government. The new Quit-rent now imposed can be either collected direct by the Government Officers or transferred to the Zamíndár, should he consent to the measure, by an addition to his Peshkash. The collection of the Russums in Zamíndár lands may be attended with some difficulty. But this question will be considered by the Collector in connection with the measures he may propose for the better regulation and collection of the Russums in the Government Táluqs.

14. The last description of Police tenures which I wish to notice, are, the Amarams and Kattubadis of the Saidapúr Zamíndári which fall under the inquiry of the Commission, as the estate has reverted to Government. They were not in their original nature Police, but rather military, tenures subordinate to the Zamíndár. The Amarams were held by the relations of the Zamíndár, or other men of high position, upon a more honorary tenure of service than the Kattubadis. The holders may be regarded as military chiefs, whilst the Kattubadis were inferior Peons subject to more frequent service. The assets of both these kind of villages were included in the cost of the Zamíndár's military establishments, upon which the Peshkash of his estate was fixed, and they were thenceforward to be held subject to his pleasure, but divested of the military tenure. Some of these villages were resumed by the Zamíndár after the Permanent Settlement, others were continued subject to Police service such as guarding the Zamíndár's Treasury, &c. The Jodi on several of them was raised, especially on the purchase of the estate by the Malraz family in Fasli 1226. The resumption and increase of the Jodi being in accordance with the spirit of the tenure on which the villages were held, cannot be disturbed. But whenever the addition appears to have been imposed for the purpose of relieving the holders of the service tenure, the villages will be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{8}$th in addition to the Jodi, like personal grants.

15. As regards villages still held on the service tenure, I beg to propose, in accordance with the spirit of the rules already recommended for the Mukhása, of the Masulipatam District, that the higher tenures or Amarams be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{4}$th in addition to their present Jodi and the Kattubadis on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$.

16. The Kattubadis in the other Government Táluqs as well as in the Zamíndár of Chundi will be enfranchised on a Quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$.

Statement of the estimated income of the Poligars in the Nellore District, prepared from the Collector's reports, dated 1st October 1819 and 18th April 1838.

Names of Poligars.	No. of Villages.	Mukhása Villages. Annual value.	How appropriated. Alienated to Pagodas and Bramins.	Appropriated to Kattubadis. No. of Kattubadis.	Appropriated to Kattubadis. Value.	Paid towards Peshkash.	Remaining enjoyed by Poligars:	Ináms value.	Russums.	Total value.	Ináms and Russums. How appropriated. To Kattubadis. No.	To Kattubadis. Value.	To Kávalkárs. No.	To Kávalkárs. Value.	Alienated to Pagodas and Bramins.	Amarams or grants to relations.	Cost of Treasury Peons. No.	Cost of Treasury Peons. Value.	Paid towards Peshkash.	Remaining to Poligars.	Total income of Poligars or columns 8 and 21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Urtávárú.... ...	3	3,074	410	150	1,662	... A	1,001	1,977	11,779	13,756	14	133	201	3,625	1,222	1,402	52	1,922	3,930	1,515B	1,001
2. Chittetivárú. ...	3	2,700	552	139	820	... A	1,388	973	6,201	7,174	...	...	151	2,036	667	...	18	718	2,984	769B	1,388
3. Turravaru... ...	4	1,053	120	42	230	192	510	278	1,690	1,968	...	...	72	781	63	...	4	129	...	995	1,505
4. Todibáyanuváru.	3	559	35	...	12	154	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
5. Gangalaváru C18	4,166	2,135	...	...	...	2,648	617	...	...	...	192	...	6	123	...	...	...	...	...	69	617
6. Aduruváru..... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	148	192	33	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	23	69
7. Pokuruváru. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

A.—The Peshkash of the Poligars Nos. 1 and 2, being realized from their Russums which are collected for them by Government, is entered in column 20.

B.—Nothing remains to the Poligars Nos. 1 and 2 out of their Russums, the sums entered in column 21 are made out according to the demand, and are merely nominal. The actual collections of the Russums fall so considerably short of the demand that instead of leaving a surplus, they are found insufficient to meet the Peshkash, especially in the case of Chittetiváru, and the balances are written off. The total income in column 22 therefore is simply the portion of the Mukhása enjoyed by those two Poligars as shown in column 8.

C.—The assets of this Poligars villages are entered from Mr. Stonehouse's report dated 20th September 1843, according to which they are less than the Péshkash by Rupees 617. The alienations in column 4 are to Pagodas, Bramins, relations and Kattubadis, the particulars of which are not given in the Report. There are no accounts of this Poligar's Russums and Ináms.

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

No. 401. ORDER THEREON, 25th October 1860, No. 1,951.

1. In this letter the Inám Commissioner reports on various peculiar Inám tenures found in Nellore, and asks for instructions as to the mode of dealing with them.

2. He first treats of the Police Pálayams, so called, in the Government Táluqs, of which he enumerates seven. These Poligars have hitherto performed certain Police services; which will cease to be required on the introduction of the new Police. The emoluments enjoyed by them are of three kinds; viz., 1st, Mukhása villages paying a Peshkash; 2nd, Ináms; 3rd, Fees from various classes of persons. Two of the number, however, have no Mukhása villages, and their Ináms and fees are of very trifling value.

3. The Mukhása villages of the other five are not by any means entirely in the possession of the Poligars a part having in each case, been alienated to Pagodas and Bramins; while another part is devoted to the support of Kattubadi Peons. Of the Ináms the greater part is alienated, partly to village Kávalkárs, and partly to Pagodas and Bramins. The fees are for the most part received by the Poligars; but a small portion of these also is alienated, partly (in the case of the Urtavár Poligars) to relatives, and partly to Pagodas.

4. In the case of two of the Poligars Urtavár and Chittetivár, the Peshkash of the Mukhása villages is far heavier than they can pay; and it has been usual for the Collectors to levy the fees direct from the payers, credit the amount to the Peshkash, and write off any balance that may then remain.

5. As respects the fees, the Government have already directed, in a recent order, that they shall be resumed on the introduction of the new Police;* the present proposals of the Inám Commissioner relate to the Mukhása villages and the Ináms. They are detailed in paragraph 8, and are to the following effect:—

* *Judicial Department, June 28th, No. 807, paragraph 8.*

(1.) The fees having been resumed, so much of the Mukhása villages as is in the enjoyment of the Poligars, and the Ináms held by the two who have no Mukhása villages, to be treated as personal Ináms, and enfranchised at one-eighth of the ascertained value, after deducting the amount of the Peshkash.

(2.) The alienations to Pagodas or to individuals, being out of the Poligars own share, to be treated in the same way, and enfranchised at one-eighth value. The greater part of these alienations are stated to be of very long standing.

(3.) The portion held by Kattubadis, being for actual service, to be enfranchised like other Kattubadis at half value.

(4.) Kával Ináms in villages, being also for real service, to be enfranchised at half value; except those Ináms held by village Kávalkars, which are to be still attached to the office.

6. These rules appear to be fair, and a right application of the general rules passed last year, with the exception of Rule 2. The alienations proposed to be dealt with under that rule need not be separately treated by the Inám Commissioner. His transactions are with the Poligars and he should deal only with them, leaving the alienees to adjust their respective claims and rights with them.

7. Mr. Taylor proposes that the foregoing rules shall not apply wholly to the two Pálayams of Urtavár and Chittetivár. The Peshkash in these two cases is excessive in amount; having been fixed, it seems in consideration of the large amount of fees received by the Poligars; and it appears to have been the practice in fact, as already noticed, to apply the fees to the liquidation of the Peshkash as far as it would go, and to write off the balance. The Commissioner therefore proposes to charge no Peshkash in future on the Mukhása villages; but, as they are held on service tenure, to enfranchise them at half value; the alienations from them to relatives and to Pagodas, being dealt with in the same manner. But he strongly recommends, as an

indulgence, that the portion held by the Poligars should be allowed to be enfranchised at one-fourth value, as has been allowed in the case of the Masulipatam Mukhásas.* The Government accede to this proposal.

* *Order dated 11th August 1860, No. 1,335.*

8. In the case of the Gangalavár Pálayam also an exception is proposed to be made. The yearly value of the Mukhásas of this Pálayam is stated to be 4,166 Rupees, with a Peshkash of 2,648 Rupees; the remainder is 1,518 Rupees, but the alienations to Pagodas and Bramins are stated to amount to 2,135 Rupees. According to this account therefore the Poligar receives 617 Rupees less from the villages than he has to pay as Peshkash, but this amount (617 Rupees) is set down in the statement (columns 8 and 22) apparently by mistake, as his clear income. No information is given respecting the Ináms or the fees of this Poligar; none being obtainable in the Collector's Office.

9. In this Pálayam the alienations are very large, according to the Return above half the Mukhása village (in value) is so alienated; but the particulars of them, viz., how much to Kattubadis and how much for charitable or religious objects are not known. Mr. Taylor proposes that the Mukhása villages or parts of villages held by the Poligar himself, or by Pagodas and Bramins, shall be enfranchised at one-eighth their yearly value, and those held on tenure of service by Kattubadis at one-half. But he further proposes in this case only, that as the alienations are so large, the Peshkash shall be apportioned rateably on the charitable alienations, if the Poligar so desires.

10. Some further information seems, however, to be required in this case. Mr. Taylor speaks of the Peshkash as not exorbitant were it not for the large alienations; yet it is equal to 63½ per cent. of the estimated yearly value. This is almost the rate fixed for Zamíndárs, and, it can hardly therefore be thought a favorable or Inám tenure. In the Pálayams of Turravaru and Todibayanuváru the Peshkash is very much lower; in the former only 18½ and in the latter only 27½ per cent. of the estimated value. Further, no information is given, as already noticed, respecting the fees of this Poligar, except that they are believed to be small in amount. The Commissioner will be requested to supply this additional information, as early as practicable with any remarks that he may wish to offer.

11. There are nineteen Pálayapats in the Venkatagiri Zamíndári; but no particulars are given of their value or of the nature of the income. The reversion of these properties, being for Police service, vests in Government; and the Commissioner proposes to deal with them in the same manner as with those in the Government Táluqs, viz., under the rules explained above in paragraph 5. This is approved, provided there are no exceptional circumstances attending these Pálayams, but with the qualification of the rules prescribed in paragraph 6.

Paragraphs 12 and 13.

12. The collection of the quit-rent from a multitude of payers in the Zamíndári would be difficult; and it may be well, as suggested, to arrange for its being collected through the Zamíndár. This however will be determined in communication with the Collector, and with the payers whose wishes should be consulted.

13. In paragraphs 14 and 15 the Commissioner speaks of the Amarams and Kattubadis in the resumed Zamíndári of Saidapúr. Both classes of holdings were originally for Military service; but the conditions were altered after the liability of the Zamíndár to Military service ceased. Some of the lands were resumed, others had their jodi raised; while in the case of others; Police duty (for the Zamíndár's benefit) was substituted for Military service.

Mr. Taylor's proposals are as follow:—

1st. Where the jodi has been raised with the object of relieving the holder from service tenure, the Inám to be regarded as personal and enfranchised at one-eighth the yearly value.

2nd. The Amarams or more honorary tenures to be enfranchised at one-fourth value, as in the case of the Mukhása in Masulipatam.

3rd. The Kattubadis to be enfranchised at one-half.

These proposals are approved.

14. The Kattubadis in the Government Táluqs and in the resumed Zamíndári of Chúndi, will be enfranchised at one-half assessment, under the general rules, as proposed by Mr. Taylor in paragraph 16.

15. The only point remaining to be noticed is the treatment of those persons and institutions, referred to by the Commissioner in paragraphs 6 and 7 to whom certain fees have been alienated by some of the Poligars. A precedent for this case is found in the treatment of the alienations of Inám by Kávalkárs in South Arcot. There, the individual grantees received an allowance for life, equal to their past average receipts from the Ináms; and Pagodas received, in full satisfaction of their claims, a sum equal to five years income from their Ináms. The Government resolve to direct that the same course shall be followed in the case of these fees.

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

Rev Dept.

No 1951.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 25th October 1860

Read the following letter
from H. W. Taylor Esqr. Inam
Commissioner

Submitting for the consideration and orders of Government certain propositions for the treatment of Mokassas and Inám lands held by Poligars and their dependants in the Nellore district.

(Here enter 13th August 1860)

Poligars—

1 In this letter the Inam Commissioner reports on various peculiar Inam tenures found in Nellore, and asks for instructions as to the mode of dealing with them.

2 He first treats of the Police Palayams, so called, in the Government Taluqs, of which he enumerates seven. These Palayams have hitherto performed certain police services; which he wishes

cease

Mukhásas

Poligars

cease to be required on the introduction of the new Police. The emoluments enjoyed by them are of three kinds; viz 1st. Mokassa villages paying a peshkash, 2d. Inams, 3d. Fees from various classes of persons. Two of the number, however, have no Mokassa villages; and their Inams and fees are of very trifling value.

3 The Mokassa villages of the other five are not by any means entirely in the posession of the ~~Palayagar~~ Pligars a part having in each case been alienated to Pagodas and Bramins, while another part is devoted to the support of Kattubadi Peons. Of the Inams the greater part is alienated, partly to village Kavalkars, and partly to Pagodas and Bramins. The fees are for the most part

Pligars –

how can possibly
tele who or what
a Palayagar is
and we will do our
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Will

received by the Palayagars; but a small portion of these also is alienated, partly (in the case of the Ortaviar Palayagars) to relatives and partly to Pagodas.

4 In the case of two of the Palayagars Ortaviar and Chittetivar, the Peshkash of the Mokassa villages is far heavier than they can pay; and it has been usual for the Collectors to levy the fees direct from the payers, over & above the Amount to the Peshkash and write off any balance that may then remain.

5 As respects the fees, the Government have already directed, in urgent order, that they shall be resumed on the introduction of the new Police; the present proposals of the Inam Commissioner relate to the Mokassa

× Jud. dept. June 28. No 807 Para 8.

Mokassa villages and the Inams: They are detailed in para 8, and are to the following effect.

1st The fees having been resumed, so much of the Mokassa villages as is in the enjoyment of the Palayagar, and the Inams held by the two who have no Mokassa villages, to be treated as personal inams, and enfranchised at 1/8 of the ascertained value, after deducting the amount of the Peshkash.

2d The alienations to Pagodas or to individuals, being out of the Palayagars own share, to be treated in the same way, and enfranchised at 1/8 value. The greater part of these alienations are stated to be of very long standing.

Poligars

Poligars

3d The portion held by Kattubadis, being for actual service, to be enfranchised like other Kattubadis at 1/8 value

4th Kaval Inams in villages being also for real services to be enfranchised at 1/8 value, except those inams held by village Kaval-Kars, which are to be still attached to the office.

5 These rules appear to be fair, and a right application of the general rules passed last year, with the exception of Rule 2. ~~The only doubt that exists is whether, if any of the alienations proposed to be dealt with under Rule 2 are of modern date,~~ the Government

~~Government will be justified in making them unchangeable, and cutting off the Pálayagárs from the power of resumptions. The Government are of opinion that the alienations made by the Pálayagárs ought not to be dealt with in the manner proposed. It certainly appears to them that the Inam Commissioner cannot have anything to do with these alienations. His transactions are with the Pálayagárs and he should deal only with them leaving all the aliences to adjust their respective claims and rights with the Pálayagárs~~

~~Mr. Taylor proposes that~~

The alienations proposed to be dealt with under that rule need not be separately treated by the Inám Commissioner.

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that the foregoing rules shall not apply wholly to the two Pálayams of Ortavár & Chittevár. The Peshkash in these two cases is excessive in amount; having been fixed, it seems in consideration of the large amount of fees received by the Pálayagárs; and it appears to have been the practice in fact, as already noticed, to apply the fees to the liquidation of the Peshkash so far as it would go and to write off the balance. The Comr. therefore proposes to charge no peshkash in future on the Mokassa

Mokassa villages; but, as they are held on service tenure, to enfranchise them at half value; the alienations from them to relatives and to Pagodas, being dealt with in the same manner. — But he strongly recommends, as an indulgence, that the portion held by the Pálegagárs should be allowed to be enfranchised at ¼ value, as has been allowed in the case of the Masulipatam Mokassas. Govt. accede to this proposal.

8. — In the case of the Gangalavar Palayam also an exception is proposed to

Poligars

× Order of 11th Oct. 18 Oct. 1835. The Govt. request that to allow the B. of Rev. for their opinion on this point. —

to be made. The yearly value of the Mokassas of this Pálayam is stated to be 4,166 Rupees, with a Peshkash of 2,648 Rs.; the remainder is 1,518 Rs. but the alienations to Pagodas and Brahmins are stated to amount to 2,135 Rs. According to this account therefore the Pálayagár receives 617 Rs. less from the villages than he has to pay as Peshkash, but this amount (617 Rs.) is set down in the statt. (Columns 8 & 22) apparently by mistake, as his clear income. No information is given respecting

respecting the Inams or the fees of this Palayagár, none being obtainable in the Coll^rs. office.—

9— In this Palayam the alienations are very large, according to the Returns, above half the Mokassa Village (in value) is so alienated; but the particulars of them, viz how much to Kattubadis and how much for charitable or religious objects is not known. Mr. Taylor proposes that the Mokassa villages or parts of villages held by the Palayagár himself or by Pagodas and Bramins, shall be enfranchised at one eighth their yearly value, and those held on tenure of service by Kattubadis at one half. But he further proposes in this case only, that as the alienations are so large, the Peshkash shall be apportioned rateably on the charitable alienations if the Palayagár so desires.—

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10— Some further information seems however, to be required in this case. Mr. Taylor speaks of the Peshkash as not exorbitant were it

it not for the large alie-
-nations; yet it is equal
to 63/2 per cent of the es-
-timated yearly value.
This is almost the rate
fixed for Zamindárs,
and it can hardly there
-fore be thought a
favorable or Inam tenure.
In the Palayams of Vur-
-ravare and Sodibaya-
-muvárru the Peshkash
is very much lower; in
the former only 18/2 and
in the latter only 24/2 per
cent of the estimated
value. Further, no in-
-formation is given, as
already noticed, res-
-pecting

Polygar

Common Heads

respecting the fees of the
Palayagárs, except that they
are believed to be small
in amount. The ~~The Govt. do-~~
~~Board of Revenue~~
~~request that the case of the~~
will be requested to
Gungulavan ~~Palayagars be~~
supply this addition-
~~referred for the report~~
-al information, as
~~of the Board of Revs. which~~
early
~~will be furnished early~~
as practicable together with
~~their opinion of the Board~~
~~regarding proposals for the same~~
thereon.

11 — There are nineteen
Palayapats in the Venka-
-tagiri Zamindary; but
no particulars are given
of their value or of the
nature of the income.
The reversion of these
properties, being for
police service vests
in

We see remarks
here the Commissioner
does not see reason
to interfere

Paras 12 & 13.

in Govt.; and the Comr. proposes to deal with them in the same manner as with those in the Govt. Talugs, viz under the rules as explained above in Para 5. This is approved, there seems no objection to Govt., provided there are no exceptional circumstances attending these palayams, but with the modifications of the Rules prescribed in para 6.

12. — The collection of the quit rent from a multitude of peyers in the Zamindari would be difficult; and it may be well, as suggested, to arrange for its being collected thro' the Zamindar. This however will be determined upon communication

communication with the Collector, and with likely that this will be the peyers whose wishes objected to by the peyers should be consulted.

13. — In para 11 and 15 the Comr. speaks of the Amarams and Kattubadi in the resumed Zamindary of Saidapur. Both classes of holding were originally for Milty. service; but the conditions were altered after the liability of the Zamindar to Milty. service ceased. Some of the lands were resumed, others had their jodi raised; while in the case of others, Police duty for the Zamindar's benefit was

was substituted for Military service. —

Mr. Taylors proposals are as follow:-

1st. Where the jody has been raised with the object of relieving the holder from service tenure, the man to be regarded as personal and enfranchised at one eighth the yearly value.

2nd. The Amarams or more honorary tenures to be enfranchised at one fourth value, as in the case of the Mokassas in Madulipatam. —

3rd. The Kattubadis to be enfranchised at one half

These proposals are approved. —

14. — The Kattubadis in the Govt. Villages will be enfranchised at one half rent under the general rules, as proposed by Mr. Taylor in the Govt. approve para 13. — of the foregoing proposals

15. — The only point remaining to be noticed is the treatment of those persons and institutions referred to by the Board in Proceedings wherein certain fees have been alienated by some of the Palaiyagars. A precedent for this case is found in the treatment of the alienations of

and in the resumed Zamindaries of Chundi,

Poligars

of Siam by Naval Ships
in South West. There,
the individual grantees
received an allowance
for life, equal to their
past average receipts
from the mandamused
Pagodas received, in
full satisfaction of
their claims, a sum
equal to five years in
come from their grants.
The Govt. resolve to
direct that the same
course shall be fol-
lowed in the case of
these fees.

4 Copies to the Siam Comm.
Dip. Ch.
12 — Ch. of Rus.
4 — Jud. Dep.

10 Jud 1860 Nos 102-103.

25-7-12

8-8-12

(9)

Mokasas & Inams in Nellore

Revenue 1860 Department.

Pro: of Govt. for October

No 1951.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.

Dy 25th October 1860.

From the Inam Commissioner dy 6th April 1861 C No 8408 Rec 25th No 932

From Bof Revn 15th May 14 C No 1292.

(Chittlewan & Urtawan Polleputs)

From the Magte of Nellore dy 7th Mch 6 C No 927

Passing orders on the Inam Commissioner's report on the various peculiar Inam tenures found in Nellore.

No 1000 to 1001.

Pro Octbr, Dys