M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1987 Press Mis.

190-191

Dated 15 — 10 — 1886.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 15th October 1861.

No. 190. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Palmanair, 29th April 1861, No. 31:—

SIR,

1. In the Order of Government dated 17th January 1859, No. 83, the subject of Gráma Mániyams in the Chenglepat District was referred for my consideration. I beg now to submit the question for the decision of Government.

2. The nature of Gráma Mániyams is so fully described in the report of Mr. Place, the replies of Mr. Ellis to the questions on Mirási, the Board's Proceedings of the 5th January 1818, and other standard authorities on the Records of Government, all of which coincide with the view already taken of these Mániyams by the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings, dated 30th November 1859, now under reference, that it is scarcely necessary to enter into the subject at any length. According to the above authorities it would appear, that the Gráma Mániyams and certain Mirás are peculiar privileges forming an integral part of the right of private property in land known as Mirási, which prevails in the country called by the natives Tondamandalam, and which comprises the District of Chengalpat and two divisions of Arcot. The privileges in question were, according to the Board of Revenue, erroneously resumed, or treated as the official Mirási of the village headmen in the Arcot Districts; but in the Chengalpat Jáhgír, now the Madras District, they continue to retain their original character, and have been allowed to be sold and alienated for a valuable consideration with the shares of landed property to which they are attached. In some instances it would seem that these privileges are all that remain to the original landholders, the assessed lands having been allowed to pass into the possession of Páyakáris. The Gráma Mániyams, as well as the assessed lands, used occasionally to be attached, when the Mirásidárs refused to cultivate them or to enter into engagements for the revenues of Government. But this measure was considered to be authorized by the implied compact existing between landholders in general and the Government, and not by any special obligation resulting from the tenure of the Mániyams. The village Munsif and Monigars are selected from the Mirásidárs, but they have no remuneration for the office, and the shares of Gráma Mániyams held by them are not regarded as such, but as their private saleable property secured to them by the peculiar tenure of their assessed land.

Ellis's replies, paragraph 4.
Board's Proceedings, 5th January 1818, paragraphs 85 to 88, page 525, 597.

Board's Proceedings, 5th January 1818, paragraphs 207 and 274, page 610 and 608.

Ellis's answer to query 5, page 530.

Ellis's answer to query 3, page 529.

3. These views are supported by a Memorandum recently submitted by the present Collector Mr. Cunliffe to Mr. Pelly, in which it is observed that the office of Monigar in Chengalpat Proper is of comparatively recent creation; that it has no special remuneration attached to it; and that the Gráma Mániyams and Mirás which are private property are not available for that purpose. Under these circumstances I am disposed to regard the Gráma Mániyams as freeholds not coming under the settlement of this Department which can confer on them no additional rights; but I propose to cause a Register of them to be prepared for purposes of future reference.

4. I take this opportunity of submitting for record in the Government Office a copy of instructions which I have issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Madras District, which contain all the principal points bearing on the Ináms of that District, but upon none of which the special orders of Government seem to be required.

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Nellore, 31st July 1860, *No.* 185.

Read letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 26th July 1860, No. 599, and previous correspondence regarding the state of accounts, assessment and Inám tenures.

1. The Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Settlement of that District.

2. The Ináms are generally of two kinds, Tarabadi and Sanad. The former refers to Ináms assigned for village purposes at the original formation of the village, and comprises the Gráma Mániyam or Ináms of the village community, the Ináms enjoyed by the village Revenue and Police, and private servants, and the village Pagoda. The Sanad Ináms are those alienated by the ruling authorities either to individuals or to charitable and religious Institutions. It appears to the Commissioner that this distinction, which has been recognized by the usage of of the District, can be conveniently kept up, and he directs that all the Tarabadi Ináms, inclusive of those of the village Pagodas, be entered in the village service Register, which is to be separately prepared for Revenue and Police servants and others as heretofore, and that all the Sanad Ináms be brought on the personal Registers.

3. The exact tenure of the Gráma Mániyams and the mode of their treatment will be hereafter determined. The Deputy Collector will for the present record them separately, giving simply the numbers, extent and assessment of the Inám fields, and the names of their present holders, and the mode of their acquiring the Inám.

4. There are no new or invalid Ináms in this District; those given by Mútadárs being generally resumed on the reversion of the Estates to Government. The old Ináms are invariably entered in the earlier accounts. These accounts are first Bernard's Tarapadi prepared in 1763, the Dâul accounts of Ráudri 1801, the year preceding the permanent settlement and the accounts of the Survey conducted at different times for different parts of the District, generally within a period of 50 years. These accounts are to be adopted for the extent and assessment of the Inám lands, whilst the other two descriptions of accounts will fix the age of the Inám. The Survey accounts, however, are not available for the Mútas and Shrótriums, which are in the hands of their proprietors, and which have not been surveyed. For these villages the extent shown by the Râudri Dâul accounts should be adopted, and the assessment should be fixed with reference to the average out-turn of the village lands. For the Mútas, or permanently settled Estates, the Ináms entered in the Râudri accounts are to be taken for those reserved from the settlement and which fall under the present inquiry. The Shrótrium villages inclusive of the alienations made by the Shrótriumdárs will be generally settled each as a single case, the particulars of shares and Jódi, and quit rent, payable by each sharer being however recorded in the Register for the convenience of the Inámdárs.

5. The Paláyagár, Kávali, Nattavár, and other Ináms for general revenue and Police duties appear to have been commuted at or before the period of the permanent settlement, the Rassums attached to the offices having been resumed, whilst the Ináms were continued as personal hereditary grants. They will be treated accordingly.

6. The peculiarity of this District is that the Inámdárs have generally no right to the land which belongs to the village Mirásdárs. The Inám, it appears, simply conveys to the holders the right to the Revenue or assessment of the land previously possessed by Government. Inconvenient as this system must be to both parties, there seems no probability of any alteration in it, and the enfranchisement of the Ináms will be a public benefit conferring on their holders the right of disposing outright of their unprofitable tenures to the actual proprietors of the land. But it is a question requiring consideration whether in the case of entire villages held for a limited number of lives it is desirable to perpetuate the conflicting tenures by enfranchisement. These cases, however, will be disposed of on their merits, and it is desirable that the wishes of the villagers should be consulted in each case.

7. Any other points requiring instructions from the Commissioner will be previously reported by the Deputy Collector.

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

(True Copy.)

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

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th October 1861.

No. 191. ORDER THEREON, 15th October 1861, No. 1,987.

1. The Government reserve their decision on the Grama Maniams of Chingleput, and approve of their being simply recorded by the Commission.

2. The Commissioner's instructions to his Deputy do not appear to call for remark except that the opinion expressed regarding the Grama Maniyams in the 1st part of paragraph 3 should be omitted, and that Ináms held for a limited number of lives should not be meddled with under the circumstances stated in paragraph 6 whether those Ináms consist of pieces of land or entire villages.

3. The attention of the Inám Commissioner is drawn to the erroneous spelling of the word Chingleput.

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

No. 185.

Proceedings of the Brain Commissioner dated Nellore 31st July 1860.

Read letter from the Collector of Madras dated 26th July 1860 No. 509 and previous correspondence regarding the State of Accounts, Assessment & Brain tenures.

1. The Commissioner issues the following instructions for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the settlement of that District.

2. The Brains are generally of two kinds - Sarabadi & Sanad. The former refers to Brains assigned for Village purposes at the original formation of the Village and comprises the Grama Manium or Brains of the Village community, the Brains enjoyed by the Village Revenue & Police & private Servants & the Village Pagada. The Sanad Brains are those alienated by the ruling authorities either to individuals or to Charitable & Religious institutions. It appears to the Commissioner that this distinction, which has been recognized by the usage of the District, can be conveniently kept up; and he directs that all the Sarabadi Brains, inclusive of those of the Village Pagodas, be re-

ter'd

entered in the Village Service Register, which is to be separately prepared for Revenue & Police Servants and others as heretofore, and that all the Sarvad Mânus be brought on the personal Registers.-

3. The Grama Manâms appear to form no part of the Office Mirâsi of the Village Officers, except in parts of the District transferred from North Arcot. They are the privileges of the Mirasidârs or the original land-holders of the Village, are held by them separately or jointly and are transferable by sale together with their Mirasi assessed lands.

The exact tenure of these Mânus & the mode of their treatment will be hereafter determined.

The Deputy Collector will for the present record these separately, giving simply the number, extent & assessment of the Mânu fields, and the names of their present holders, and the mode of their acquiring the Mânu.

4. There are no new or Invalid Mânus in this District, those given by Mutadârs being generally resumed on the reversion of the Estates to Government. The old Mânus are invariably entered in the earlier accounts. These accounts are first Bernard's Jarapadi prepared in 1763, the Dâul accounts of Pândi 1801, the year preceding the permanent settlement & the accounts of the

survey conducted at different times for different parts of the District, generally within a period of 50 years. These accounts are to be adopted for the extent and assessment of the Mânu lands, whilst the other two descriptions of accounts will fix the age of the Mânu. The survey accounts, however, are not available for the Mutas & Shrotriems, which are in the hands of their proprietors, which have not been surveyed. For these Villages the extent shewn by the Râudu Dâul accounts should be adopted & the assessment should be fixed with reference to the average outturn of the Village lands. For the Mutas or permanently settled Estates the Mânus entered in the Râudu accounts are to be taken for those reserved from the settlement and which fall under the present Enquiry. The Shrotriem Villages inclusive of the alienations made by the Shrotriemdârs will be generally settled each as a single case, the particulars of shares, Jodi & Quit Rent, payable by each share being however recorded in the Register for the convenience of the Mânadârs.

5. The Palaiyagâr, Kâvali, Nattavâr and other Mânus for general Revenue & Police duties appear to have been commuted at or before the period of the permanent settlement, the Resumes attached to the Offices having

having been presumed, whilst the Mâms were
Continued as personal hereditary grants.
They will be treated accordingly.

6. The peculiarity of this District
is that the Mamdars have generally no
right to the land, which belongs to the
Village Mirasdars. The Mâm, it appears, simply Conveys to the holders the right
to the revenue or assessment of the land
previously possessed by Government. In-
=Convenient as this system must be to both
parties, there seems ~~[illegible]~~
no probability of any alteration in it & the enfran-
=chisement of the Mâms will be a public
benefit Conferring on their holders the right
of disposing of their right of their in profitable
tenures to the actual proprietors of the land.
But it is a question requiring Consideration whether
in the case of entire Villages held for a limited number
of lives, it is desirable to perpetuate the Con-
=fleeting tenures by enfranchisement. These
Cases however, will be disposed of on their merits,
& it is desirable that the wishes of the Villagers
should be consulted in each case.

Whether these Mâms consist of entire Villages or only pieces of land, the Mâm Commissioner should not meddle with them in my opinion

7. Any other points requiring in-
structions from the Commissioner will be pre-
viously reported by the Deputy Collectors.

[Signed] G. A. Taylor
Mâm Commissioner

[True Copy]

For Mr. Secretary Goldsmith
Mâm Commissioner called

For Mr. Secretary Goldsmith
attention to this
[illegible]

Register of them to be prepared for purposes of future reference.

4. I take this opportunity of submitting for record in the Government Office a copy of instructions which I have issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Madras District, which contain all the principal points bearing on the Ináms of that District but upon none of which the special orders of Government may be required.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obt Servant

Inám Commissioner

Ref. Inám Commissioner's letter dated 29th April 1865.

No. 31.

To
The Secretary
to Government
Revenue Department

No. 1052/167.

Copy of the proceedings of the Inám Commissioner submitting for information a copy of instructions issued by him to the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Madras District.

Inám Commissioner's Office
Dated 30th May 1865.

Vide Chintz in vol. in
well in Jinn title deeds
for Ináms, no 5
confirm the title.

whether those Indians consist of several
tribes or entire villages.

The attention of the Indian Commissioner is drawn to the erroneous spelling of the word Chinook.

Copies Indian Comm.r
" Board of Pub. Works

Rec.d 13th January 1871
Ans.d 27th Jan.y 1871