M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 677	Press Mis.
49.420.	
Dated 22 - 3 - 1861.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Chief Commissioner

M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 22nd March 1861.

No. 419. 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 Camp Bellary, 28th January 1861, No. 4:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit copies of the instructions issued by me for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts. It appears to me desirable that these Proceedings, explanatory of the manner in which the principles of the rules sanctioned by Government are applied to the Inám Settlement in each District, should be on the records of the Government. There are only two points in the present Proceedings which require the special Orders of Government.

2. The first is the proposed abolition of the Inámati Taffrík a cess levied on Jíraíti Ryots who cultivate Ináms in these Districts. Under former Governments the cultivation of Ináms was generally prohibited until the Circar lands were fully under tillage, and hence the extensive Ináms then in existence were felt to be no loss or inconvenience. After the British assumption of the country, however, this arbitrary rule could not be enforced inconsequence of the establishment of Courts of Judicature; and the extensive cultivation of Ináms to the neglect of Circar lands soon became a prominent evil,* but no remedial measures were adopted owing to the system of Settlement on triennial and decennial leases which was shortly afterwards introduced. When the question was revived, after the termination of these leases, the Government were† of opinion that the high rent on Circar lands had driven the Ryots to occupy Ináms, and that the lowering of the Survey assessment would remedy the evil. Accordingly, when the Tízáyi and Chautáyi remissions were made in the Taram assessment, perfect freedom of cultivation both of Inám, and of Government lands was proclaimed to the Ryots. But the evil still continuing, rules were framed by the Principal Collector in Fasli 1234 to check the cultivation of Ináms, which in due course received the approval of Government. According to these rules, which, with little modification have ever since remained in force, and are embodied in the revised Hukumnámá of Bellary. A cess under the name of Inámati Taffrík is collected at the rate of one Anna per Rupee of the assessment of the Inám land cultivated by a Circar Ryot in excess of ten per cent. of the Circar land occupied by him, and two Annas per Rupee on the assessment of the Inám which is cultivated by a Circar Ryot who holds no Circar land. The Taffrík is not leviable on Dévádáyam or Jódi Ináms, but on personal Sarva Ináms alone; and not even upon these when they are cultivated by the Inámdárs themselves or by means of hired laborers.

* *From Board of Revenue, to Collector of Bellary, dated 13th November 1809, paragraph 10.*

† *From Government, to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th September 1820. Board's Proceedings, 11th July 1822, paragraph 11.*

Board of Revenue, 11th July 1822, paragraph 15.
Government, 4th June 1824.
Collector's Settlement Report for Fasli 1234, paragraph 14.
Board's Proceedings, 29th December 1825, paragraph 9.
Board's Proceedings, 1st March 1827, paragraph 14.

3. Such restrictions, however, on the cultivation of Inám lands are incompatible with the perfect security of title, and freedom from interference, which it is proposed to confer on this description of property by the present Settlement. Nor are they required under present circumstances to secure the cultivation of the Government lands; which, under a reduced assessment, high prices, and entire freedom of occupancy, and with an increasing population, are naturally coveted and preferred by the Ryots to a mere tenancy in Ináms. But the Taffrík ought to cease as a matter of course on the completion of the Inám Settlement; for, as the personal Sarva Ináms which are alone liable to it will be charged with a quit-rent on their enfranchisement, whether that quit-rent is redeemed or not, the Taffrík cannot be equitably levied on them under the principles of the present rules. It could only be retained on the unenfranchised personal Ináms, the proportion of which will be insignificant.

4. The collections of Taffrík in both Divisions of the Ceded Districts, inclusive of the Táluqs since transferred to Kurnool, were on an average from Fasli 1261 to 1265, Rupees 28,890. But the tax, even if retained must, from its nature, gradually diminish in amount and eventually disappear, as the Inámdárs are encouraged by a better security of title and the greater difficulty of obtaining the lenants to bring their own ploughs and laborers to the cultivation of their Ináms. It will moreover, be amply made up by the quit-rent which will be secured by the enfranchisement of the Ináms. The Government having already expressed their opinion in favor of the abolition, at the proper time, of the Appanam tenure attached to service Ináms, will recognize the justice and expediency of abolishing a cess on the personal Ináms which is a useless relic of the past and opposed to the present improved system of Revenue administration.

	Rs.
Bellary	7,740.
Cuddapah	21,150.

Order of Government, dated 6th November 1860, *No.* 2,058.

5. The other point requiring the Orders of Government is the proposed treatment of the Hissá Shrótriems in Bellary and Cuddapah, which are 286* in number. No correspondence bearing on the subject can be found on the Collector's records. But from the inquiries instituted it appears that these villages were generally in the hands of the Shrótriemdárs prior to the assumption. During the general inquiry into Inám tenures which followed, Colonel Munro assumed such of them as were held on defective titles under the direct management and settlement of Government; the authority of the Shrótriemdárs being confined to the collection of the assessment, out of which a fixed percentage was allowed them for their own maintenance according to the circumstances of each Shrótriem. This tenure was in many cases introduced subject to further inquiry, which was never instituted. Two objects probably contemplated by Colonel Munro on this tenure were, the preservation of the new Survey assessment which had been concluded in these villages, and the reservation to Government of a prospective increase of Revenue from the cultivation of waste lands.

Bellary	159.
Cuddapah	127.

* *Vide a similar account in the description of the Settlement of the Palliems of the Ceded Districts on the 5th report of the Committee of the House of Commons, dated* — 1812.

6. It seems undesirable to retain this complicated tenure and joint system of management any longer. The similar Settlement made by Colonel Munro in the Punganúr Palliem of the North Arcot District, has been now superseded by a permanent Settlement; and I am of opinion that the Shrótriemdárs are similarly entitled to the restoration of their villages. The alteration of the tenure having been made upon grounds, deemed sufficient, the relative proportion of the village collections payable to Government and to the Shrótriemdárs as settled by Colonel Munro, a Settlement which has been in force for upwards of fifty years, cannot be now called in question. But I propose that the former, or Government share, be commuted into a fixed Jódi to be payable by the Shrótriemdárs to whom the villages are to be restored on the same principles as were followed, with the approval† of Government, in regard to certain villages similarly situated in Masulipatam. Whenever the Agraháramdárs may be unable to undertake the management of the villages owing to the heaviness of the commuted Jódi, I propose that an extent of Inám land equivalent to their proportion of the village collections be assigned to them instead, and the villages entirely assumed by the Government. In both cases the resulting tenures are further to be enfranchised under the Inám rules.

† *From Commissioner to Government, dated 19th December* 1859, *paragraph* 9. *From Government, dated 3rd January* 1860.

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Camp Palmanair, 27th October 1860, No. 332.

Read letters from Deputy Collector Srinivasa Ráu, 25th and 28th August, and 4th September, and from Deputy Collector Naraina Ráu, 18th and 25th September 1860.

1. The following instructions are laid down for the guidance of the several Deputy Collectors employed in the Cuddapah District.

2. In this District there is no uncertainty whatever, either as to the locality, extent or assessment of Ináms. The Paimaish and Taram accounts, which date from Fasli 1212 to Fasli 1217, place all these points beyond dispute. The Taram accounts, which are kept in book form, and have been prescribed with great care, may be implicitly taken for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors.

3. There are no English Registers of Ináms; but the Inámati Chittas prepared during the Collectorship of Mr. Ross, in Fasli 1220, abundantly supply their place. This Register shows in detail for each Inám, the extent, description, assessment, and names of the holders, distinguishing also the Jódi from the Sarwa Ináms. It is drawn up in Maratti, and has been regarded as a standard for reference in all matters connected with Ináms. It is now exactly fifty years old, and the validity of all Ináms mentioned therein, may therefore be admitted without question. It is understood that these Chittas are available for the whole District.

4. Of subsequent date to these, there are few Inámati accounts of a general character. In Fasli 1228, Tahsíldárs were furnished with forms and instructions for completing an examination into Inám tenures; and the returns which were prepared in consequence, contain much useful information regarding all descriptions of Ináms, except service and Dasavandum. These returns are wanting for some of the Táluqs, but they may be advantageously referred to in cases of doubt or dispute, which cannot be set at rest by the standard Register alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

5. In accordance with the Board's instructions of 22nd May 1845, a general Register of Ináms for the whole District was prepared, which is known as the Inámati Register of Fasli 1258. It is drawn up in Maratti, and contains information on the following points:—The name of the Inámdár as per Register of Fasli 1220, the extent and assessment of the Inám, the present holders, whether lineal descendants or alienees, their age and relationship, with further explanations in the case of alienees. These Registers being in fact transcripts of the statements of the village Officers, untested by any scrutiny on the part of the Government Officers, their testimony must be received with caution in regard to alleged alienations.

6. There are several other accounts of minor importance—such as the Inámati Patti of Fasli 1210, Inámati average of Fasli 1213, and Inám Kaifiats of Fasli 1215. These may be consulted by the Deputy Collectors when occasion arises.

7. There is a complete Maratti Register of all the Inám villages of the District, which is probably a transcript of the one in English transmitted to the Board, with Mr. Ross' letter of the 23rd December 1814. It contains information on a variety of useful points—such as the Ayakat, name of present holder, origin of the Inám, date of Sanad and other particulars, whether hereditary or restricted, permanent Jódi or share of Revenue. The original English Register will be obtained from the Revenue Board and forwarded to the Deputy Collectors. Meantime, the Maratti Register may be advantageously consulted.

	No.
Anna or Hissá Shrotriems	127
Khayam Jodi	138
Sarwa Agraháramś	16
Jaghirs	6
Life Jaghirs	2

8. In assessing Ináms, the Deputy Collectors are not permitted to deviate from the established Tarams, with this exception, viz., that the usual deductions of Tizái and Chautai which are allowed to Circar lands be extended to the Inám lands also, under the same rules and limitations as are laid down for the former. This deduction should be shown in an inner column, to be opened in column 7. The Commissioner understands that of late years there have been further reductions of the assessment on Circar lands in special cases. The Deputy Collectors will be able to ascertain in the course of their inquiry, where such reductions have been granted, and what corresponding extent of relief is necessary in their opinion for Inám lands similarly circumstanced. If the cases requiring reduction are few, the Deputy Collectors will record their recommendation on the *Register* respecting each case, entering both the original assessment and the amount to which they propose to reduce it: if the cases are numerous, a special and detailed report on the subject will be necessary.

9. No instructions are needed regarding the disposal of the well-known classes of Dévádáyam, Bhatavritti, and Khairatti Ináms. The description called Zamíndári Ináms are enjoyed chiefly by Desayes, and such like quasi Revenue Chiefs of the country. No condition of service

has been attached to this class of Inámdárs, since the assumption of the country by the British, and Ináms of this class may therefore be treated as personal.

10. The Ináms called Pallaghátta were, according to repute, given to persons who were the founders of villages. They are thus in their nature personal, and may therefore be treated as such.

11. The Dasavadams form a considerable portion of the Ináms in the District. They are of two sorts, the Khandam Dasavandam, and the Shámbát Dasavandam. In the former case, the Inám is a distinct and defined portion of land under the well or tank. In the latter case, the Inám is a certain fraction of every field under the well or tank for which the Inám is granted. In dealing with cases of the former description, there is no difficulty. They will all be continued on the existing condition of repairing or contributing to the repair of the respective irrigation works. But it is understood that in some cases Dasavandam Ináms are enjoyed without any obligation of service; such tenures after careful scrutiny will be commuted into personal grants.

12. The present position of the Shámbát Dasavandam is unsatisfactory. The right to enjoy a fraction of every field under a well or tank is attended with many inconveniences. In fact, an Inám without a definite locality is no Inám at all, and no Title Deed under the present settlement can be issued to an Inám so circumstanced. The best arrangement would be to allot one or a number of fields equal in extent to the Dasavandam Inám, and if the fields can be selected out of the Patta lands of the Inámdár, the arrangement will be open to little or no objection. The Deputy Collectors will, after consultation with the more intelligent of the Inámdárs of this class, and with the District Officers, report to the Commissioner their opinion on the proposed arrangement.

13. Among entire Inám villages, there is a description called the Hissá Shrótriems, in which the Inám consists in the right of the Inámdár to a certain fixed portion of the annual Revenues of the village. They are thus of the same nature as the Tribhágam and Chatarbhágam tenures of Masulipatam, treated of in the Commissioner's Proceedings of the 21st November 1859, No. 117. Deputy Collector Naraina Ráu's letter of the 25th ultimo, relates to the future settlement of such tenures. There are but two courses open—one, to allot a separate Khandam or tract of land in the village, the assessment of which is equivalent to the average receipts of the Aggraháramdárs, during the last five or ten years; the other, to make over the entire village to the Inámdárs, on a quit-rent equal to the share of the Government in the average Revenues, or the Ayakat assessment of the village. The former course is reported to be generally distasteful to the Inámdárs concerned, because the measure would tend to reduce them from the position of a Proprietary landlord of a whole village to that of an ordinary Inámdár. The alternative suggested by them, while there are no positive objections to be urged against it, has apparently some advantages in its favor. The Revenues from the village to Government would then be placed beyond uncertainty, and the village itself would not be exposed to the inconveniences of a divided control. It is understood that in practice these villages are under the sole management of the Aggraháramdárs, who pay to Government its share of the revenue, and the proposed mode of settling them would therefore involve no innovation. In cases where the Aggraháramdárs may not be willing, from the large amount of the quit-rent for which they will become responsible to take up the villages, they will be at liberty to take up a Khandam.

14. Before, however, deciding upon the course to be adopted, the Commissioner desires to be furnished with full information regarding the original tenure of these Shrótriems. It is understood that the present tenure was settled by Colonel Munro, but it is essential to know how the villages were held previously. If this cannot be ascertained by Deputy Collector Srinivasa Ráu, from the Records of the Collector's Office, he and Naraina Ráu will each take up ten villages of this description, and after inspecting the original Sanads, and collecting from the Inámdárs and village Officers the required information, will submit the result of their examination without delay.

15. There are a variety of sundry Ináms which are described in the list furnished by Deputy Collector Srinivasa Ráu, all of which can be disposed of on the following general principles:—

* 1. RELIGIOUS.
Bali Manegyam.
Kuraba.
Tembala.
Asadi.
Bayanadi.
Pembal.
Sulidula.

† 2. PERSONAL.
Pallakattu.
Stala.
Polimera.
Yeruvaka.
Dendaga.
Netrúkattu.
Idiga.
Neruvasam.
Pulikattu.

‡ 3. VILLAGE ARTIZANS.
Barai.
Lohár.
Kumbár.
Hajam.
Dhobi.
Chembár.

§ 4. VILLAGE SERVANTS.

	Value—Rs.
Reddies and Munsiffs...	1,21,560
Curnum..	1,83,568
Nirkatti and Potula Dhurya or Tandel...	55
Motand or Grama Pyada or Peon....	12,923
Shroff.....	12,013

‖ 5. KATTUBADIS.
Assessment of the Inám.

	RS.
Anakala	652
Augazala.....	12,762
Bandel	1,818
Mutrach	137
Kaviligar	* 3,739
Talari.....	* 16,016
Zengi.....	* 87,936
Grama Kattubadí ..	* 80,182
Achukavali..... ..	* 326

1. Those connected with religious service of whatever description, are to be continued on their present tenures. The Ináms noted in the margin* will fall under this rule.

2. Those which are really of a personal nature, though sometimes erroneously considered to be service, will be allowed to be enfranchised; under this class will fall the Ináms specified in the margin.†

3. Those belonging to village artizans, will be treated under Rule XXII. They are particularized in the margin,‡ for convenience of referrence.

4. The Revenue service Ináms, properly so called, will be registered in the separate form prescribed for the purpose. This class will embrace the servants specified in the margin.§

16. The Ináms of the Kattubadís form a very large proportion of the service Ináms of the District. They are known under various designations, as marginally‖ quoted. The Kattubadís constitute the Rural Police Force of the District, and of them, the Zengi Kattubadí Peons form the most numerous and important class. The latter class are found chiefly in the hilly Táluqs of Chitwél, Gurramkonda, Madanapalli, Rayachoti, and Dhúr. The service rendered by the whole class of Kattubadís, is neither constant nor regular, nor is it efficiently controlled. It is hopeless to expect much good out of them under their present constitution. Deputy Collectors Srinivasa Ráu and Naraina Ráu, in their letters of the 4th and 18th September, dwell on the peculiar efficiency of this body of Peons, when under proper control, in a District like Cuddapah. Allowing considerable force to their arguments, the object in view, viz., the public safety, will probably be better attained if the efficient members of the present Kattubadí force are enrolled among the new Police, where, under the orders of the Inspector General, they might be formed, if thought necessary, into a distinct body of stipendiary Hill Rangers.

17. The question of the disposal of the Kattubadí Inám tenures of the Ceded Districts, has long been under the consideration of Government, and no practical solution has yet been successfully attempted. The rules of the present settlement provide for the enfranchisement of the service tenure and its compulsory commutation into a personal grant upon half assessment. Before, however, issuing definite instructions regarding the application of the rule, the Commissioner is desirous of learning from the Deputy Collectors what is the general feeling of the body of Kattubadís themselves, regarding enfranchisement, and whether it is likely that any large proportion of their number will enlist in the new Police. It is understood that they are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege; but the advantage of enjoining their Ináms henceforward, as personal hereditary estates, free from all interference and from the obligation of service, should be clearly put before them, as well as the opportunity afforded to them by the organization of the new Police, of obtaining instant and well-remunerated employment.

18. On referring to the report of the Inspector General Mofussal Police, quoted in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, 9th August 1860, Judicial Department, it is observed,

that in the calculation of assets available for Police purposes, the first four descriptions of Kattubadís are omitted. This creates a doubt whether these classes perform Revenue or Police duties. The Deputy Collectors will therefore report exactly the duties pertaining to each of them. The valuations given in the accounts have to be diminished in every case by the usual deductions of Tizái and Chautai. The Deputy Collectors will bring the Ináms of the Kaviligar, Talaris, and Grama Kattubadí on the village service Register, and open a distinct Register in the general Register form for those of the Jangi Kattubadís and Achukavili, which will be at once enfranchised under the Rules. The four classes first mentioned in the margin of paragraph 16 will be included in the former or latter Register, according to their nature, which remains to be determined on receipt of the Report above called for.

19. Deputy Collector Naraina Ráu, in his letter of the 18th ultimo, reports that the Inámdárs are anxious to know if the Inámati Taffrík will be discontinued; and Deputy Collector Srinivasa Ráu, after entering in to the subject fully, recommends the abolition of this impost. The Inámati Taffsík is ostensibly a tax on Jiraiti Ryots cultivating Ináms, and was originally imposed with the object of checking the unlimited cultivation of Ináms to the prejudice of the Revenues of Government. But the incidence of the tax virtually fell on the Ináms, the rental of which was diminished by the amount of the penalty paid by the cultivator. The rate however is so small that it has little perceptible effect in checking Inám cultivation. On general grounds of justice and expediency, this tax cannot be upheld, because it is inconsistent with the principles of unrestricted freedom of cultivation; an impost of a similar nature in the Masulipatam District, known as Putti Dugalam, was only recently abolished with the sanction of Government. But as in Cuddapah, the amount of Revenue involved in the measure is considerable, the Orders of the Government will be first solicited.

Rupees 14,000, exclusive of the Táluqs transferred to Kurnool.

20. There is a description of disputed Inám tenures called Amanat Ináms, which, up to a late period were not allowed to be enjoyed without the holders furnishing annual security. Little is known regarding their exact origin from the English correspondence of the Collector's Office. It is understood that these claims were not registered at the time of Colonel Munro's Survey, owing to the absence of the parties or other causes; but that on the subsequent representation of the holders, they were allowed to enjoy the produce of the lands on security, pending an investigation, which however, never took place. In dealing with these Ináms, the Deputy Collectors will scrutinize the claims rigidly, submitting, if necessary, a special report regarding them. By Extract Minutes of Consultation, 1st July 1859, the practice of taking security was discontinued, but without at all admitting the validity of the tenures.

	Individuals.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Pagoda and Bhatavritti..	115	1,680
Village Service Ináms.....	60	940
Dasavandams..	101	1,597
Total....	312	4,218

21. Should cases occur which are not disposed of by the preceding instructions, the Deputy Collectors will make a special reference to the Commissioner.

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

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Palmanair, 17th December 1860, No. 436.

1. Read letters dated 28th September and 22nd November 1860, from Deputy Collector G. Muttuswami Chetty, containing a full report on the Inám tenures of the Bellary District, also letters from Deputy Collectors R Gopalayah, dated 2nd and 23rd November, and T. Kistna Ráu, dated 24th November 1860, on the Ináms of the Adoni and Panchapalayam Táluqs, respectively.

2. Bellary forms one of the two divisions of the Ceded Districts transferred by the Nizam to the British Government, under the Treaty of 1800. Its circumstances so entirely resemble those of Cuddapah, the other division of the Ceded Territories, that the instructions already issued for the guidance of the Deputy Collectors employed in the Inám investigation of the latter District will generally apply to Bellary also.

3. The country was formerly held by a large number of Poligars, whose territories were all resumed at, or before the period of the cession; and the Poligars were provided with pensions in addition to small tracts of Inám land, allowed to remain in their possession, which will be now treated as personal grants.

4. The only private estate of any note that remained after the assumption of the District, was the hereditary Jághír conferred on the Poligar of Harpanhalli, in reward for his quiet submission to the British Government after the Mysore war. This estate reverted to Government in default of heirs in 1825, with the exception of a few villages which had been previously confirmed to the principal Officers of the Poligar as hereditary Jághírs under separate Parwanahs of Government. The Government did not at the time propose to interfere with the Ináms situated in this estate. In a recent order, however, passed in a review of certain cases of lapsed Ináms, they observed, that the alienations made by the Poligar can be regarded as valid only during the continuance of the Jághír, and should be resumed on the occurrence of lapses, excepting such as the Collector may deem deserving of consideration. These orders are not definite, nor are they quite in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Government on the revision of the Jághír The Commissioner considers that the proper course will be to apply the present rules to these Ináms, and to treat such of them as are fifty years old as valid, and those which originated subsequently as recent Ináms.

Letter from Government, 4th February 1825.

5. With the exception of the above, and the Kambarti Ináms given by Colonel Munro and other Collectors, to make up an adequate remuneration to village Potails and Curnums whose emoluments were deficient, there appear to be no Ináms in Bellary which are less than fifty years old. The accounts relating to them are even more complete than in Cuddapah.

6. Immediately after the assumption of the District, an inquiry appears to have been instituted into the Inám tenures by Colonel Munro, who imposed a Jódi upon such of them as originated in the Government of Hyder or Tippu, and whose subsequent enjoyment was interrupted. No accounts connected with this inquiry are forthcoming.

7. The earliest Inámati accounts in existence are, the Kaifiyats of Faslis 1211, 1212, 1213 and 1214, which give the names of the Inámdárs, and the extent of Ináms in the ancient land measures of the country. But a more useful record of the Ináms is supplied by the Paimash and Taram accounts, dating from Fasli 1212 to 1215, which contain a complete Register of all Inám fields with their boundaries, extent and assessment, and the names of their holders. They do not, however, show at one view all the Inám fields held under the same grant or by a single family, which must be included under one case in the present Registers.

8. In Fasli 1214, a second investigation into Ináms was held in the six Táluqs* marginally noted, when such as were held on defective titles were resumed. The accounts prepared for this inquiry being *Ismwar*, exhibiting all the Ináms held by each individual, supply the defect above noticed in the Survey accounts. In Fasli 1221, the Inám Registers were obtained for the remaining Táluqs which supply similar information.

*1. Penugonda.
2. Hindupur.
3. Madakasira.
4. Dharmavaram.
5. Anantapur.
6. Tadipatri.

9. Subsequent Registers of Ináms were prepared for the whole District in Faslis 1234, 1247 and 1257, which show the names of the Inámdárs, and their relationship to previous holders. The object of these accounts being to ascertain the Inám Ayakat and cultivation, the rights of Inámdárs did not undergo any scrutiny on these occasions; and the accounts can be relied upon simply to show who were the holders at each periods, and the extent and other particulars of the Ináms in their possession. As the village Potails and Curnums in the Ceded Districts are supposed to have appropriated to themselves or their dependants, Ináms which had only nominal holders in the Survey accounts, or which lapsed from failure of heirs, the Deputy Collectors will be careful to scrutinize the title of the present holders in every case in which they are not descendants of the Inámdárs registered in the Survey accounts; and if they are not proved to have fairly acquired the Ináms by relationship, purchase or sale, the Ináms will be treated as recent, according to the length of their enjoyment by the present family.

10. The Taram assessment of Bellary having been placed upon a fair and reasonable footing by successive reductions, no alteration or reduction of it will be permitted on any account. There were first, the Chaut'hai and Tizái reductions made under the Government of Sir Thomas Munro in 1820; then the reduction of the higher Tarams made by Mr. Robertson; and recently the general simplification of the rates, and reduction of the higher Tarams carried out under the Orders of Government. The revised field Register, which has been prepared for Ináms as well as Government lands exhibits, the extent and reduced assessment of the Inám fields.

11. Wet lands were distinguished as one or two crop lands in the original Survey; but this classification having been shown by the Collector to be arbitrary, the Government have allowed all wet lands to be assessed for one crop in the recent revision, an additional charge of 59 per cent. being made whenever a second crop was cultivated. Deputy Collector Muttusawmi Chetty observes that this rule is not rigidly enforced in respect of Ináms, but it appears to the Commissioner desirable that the matter should be now definitely settled. Wet Inám lands entered as two crop lands in the Survey, or which have been usually cultivated with two crops without being subject to Tirva Jasti, should be assessed for two crops in the present settlement, which will exempt them from any separate additional charge on account of the second crop cultivation. Wet Inám lands classed as single crop, or which the Inámdárs may desire to be treated as such, though classed as two crops in the survey, will be now assessed for one crop; but they will be subject to Tirva Jasti whenever a second crop is raised on them. The Deputy Collectors will specify the Ináms in the Registers as being one or two crop lands, according as they are classified by them under these instructions.

12. Deputy Collector Muttusawmi Chetty adverts to the unfairness of charging, garden assessment on Inám lands irrigated by wells, which were originally dug, and are kept in repair at the expense of the Inámdárs; and proposes to reduce the assessment in these cases to the highest dry rate of three Rupees an acre. The Commissioner is not prepared to sanction, as a general measure, this deviation from the principles on which the Survey assessment of the District is based. Due consideration will be given to cases in which a reduction of the assessment may be recommended on the above grounds. In these cases it must be clearly shown that the well was dug subsequent to the grant of the Inám, and by the Inámdár, and has been ever since kept in repair exclusively at his cost, and that it is within the limits of the Inám land.

13. The Jódi borne by the Inám lands was either the old Jódi paid under the former Government, or that imposed by Colonel Munro on account of defective title immediately after the assumption. In either case it is binding. Some alterations of it took place subsequently: but it was revised and placed on its present footing in Fasli 1231, by the Principal Collector Mr. Campbell. The Jódi is in many cases as high as the present reduced Taram assessment, and sometimes even higher, so that till recently remissions had to be allowed to the Inámdárs on account of failure of crops and other causes; but no just grounds for the continuance of these remissions have been made out, nor does it appear that the Jódi was in its original terms leviable on the actual cultivation; so that the only proper remedy for the Inámdárs in these cases is to relinquish their Inám tenures, and hold the lands on the reduced Taram assessment.

14. *Nirbatta* is a cess levied on wet Inám lands to meet the expenses attending the repairs of the tanks, and other works of irrigation under which they are situated. It is paid in some places in grain, in others in money. Its collection, says Mr. Robertson, "is confined to the "tank and nalla lands of a few villages in different parts of the province, and even in these "villages the large portion of them under the same tank or nalla would appear to contribute "nothing." Inám lands not subject to this cess are liable to be assessed for repairs actually performed to the works of irrigation. It is a matter deserving of consideration whether these various modes of contributing to the repairs of the works of irrigation will not be advantageously commuted into a uniform cess leviable on all wet lands. For the present the Nirbatta will be retained, but will be kept distinct from the Jódi.

15. Another cess to which the Ináms of this District are liable, is the Inámati Taffrík already noticed in the proceedings to Cuddapah. The cess is leviable at the rate of one Anna per Rupee of the assessment of the Inám cultivated by a Circar Ryot in excess of 10 per cent. of the Circar land occupied by him: and two Annas per Rupee on the Inám assessment, if cultivated by a Circar Ryot who holds no Circar land. The Taffrík was introduced by the Principal Collector Mr. Robertson, in Fasli 1234, as a check to Inám cultivation, and was supported by the practice of the former Government, under which the cultivation of Ináms was prohibited until the Cirkar lands were fully under tillage. But it is inconsistent with the present principle of unrestricted freedom of cultivation, and with the perfect security of title and freedom from interference which is proposed to be conferred on Inám lands by the present settlement. But there are

peculiarities in the Taffrík which must lead to its abolition on the conclusion of the present settlement. It is not leviable on Devadayam or Jódi Ináms, but on personal Surva Ináms alone. As these will become liable to a quit-rent on their enfranchisement, whether that quit-rent is redeemed or not, the Taffrík cannot legally be levied on them, but only on the unenfranchised Surva Ináms, the proportion of which is generally insignificant. The average annual amount of Taffrík collected in Bellary during the past ten years is Rupees 8,500; but even if retained it must gradually dwindle down to nothing, as the Inámdárs are encouraged by a better security of title to bring their own ploughs to the cultivation of their Ináms.

16. The Commissioner will next proceed to notice the various special tenures, which are generally similar to those in Cuddapah. Among entire Inám villages the only tenure requiring notice is the Hissá Shrótriems. From the further information now supplied on this subject, it appears that these villages were all in the hands of the Shrótriemdars prior to the assumption; that during the general inquiry into Inám tenures which followed, Colonel Munro assumed such of the Inám villages as were held on defective titles under the direct management and settlement of Government; the authority of the Shótriemdars being confined to the collection of the assessment, out of which a fixed percentage was allowed them for their own maintenance. The tenure was in many cases introduced subject to further inquiry, which was never instituted. Two objects contemplated in this tenure were—the preservation of the Survey assessment which had been concluded in these villages, and the reservation to Government of a prospective increase of Revenue from the cultivation of waste lands. But it seems no longer desirable to retain this complicated tenure, and joint system of management, which is inconsistent with the present policy of Government. The similar tenure concluded by Colonel Munro in the Punganúr Palliem in the North Arcot District has been now superseded by a permanent settlement; and the Commissioner is of opinion that the benefits of a similar measure should be also extended to these villages. The relative proportion of the rights of Government and the Shrótriemdars, as settled by Colonel Munro—a settlement which has been now in force for upwards of fifty years—will not be disturbed; but the former will be commuted into a fixed Jódi to be leviable from the Agráharamdárs to whom the villages are to be restored, on the same principles as were followed, with the approval of Government, in regard to similar villages in Masulipatam. Where the Agrahárámdárs may be unable to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heavy Jódi, their rights in them can be commuted into an equivalent extent of Inám land, and the villages entirely assumed by the Government. In both cases the Ináms will be liable to an additional quit-rent for the enfranchisement of their present tenures. The Deputy Collectors will proceed to act upon these instructions, but the settlement will be subject to the approval of Government.

17. The Dasabandam Ináms are of two descriptions—the Khandam and Shamiliat Dasabandam. The former requires no notice. As regards the latter they appear to differ from the similar tenures in Cuddapah; the cause of which difference is not known. Deputy Collector Muttusawmi Chetty remarks that the practice in Bellary is, to allow the Inámdárs a fixed share or proportion of the revenue annually derived from the lands situated under the tank or nalla, and the allowance is paid to him in the shape of a remission of the rent on his Patta lands, or by a deduction made in the Jamábandí of the Patta lands of the Ryots of the village, which the Inámdár is authorized to collect for himself. This is the same species of Dasabandam tenure that prevails in other Districts, and being much more efficacious than the Khandan Dasabandam, in fostering the interest of the Dasabandamdar in the security of the tank, will not be disturbed. The Dasabandamdars' interest being a share of the Revenue, no record of it will have to be made in the Inám settlement.

18. The remaining tenures will be easily disposed of, following the instructions already laid down for the settlement in Cuddapah.

*1. Poligar Inám,
2. Nad Gowd,
3. Desayi,
4. Desapandi and Pathiki,
5. Desmuki,
6. Kango,
7. Sunnawd Gowd,
8. Sammath Gowd,
9. Nawd Curnum,
10. Muzumdar,
11. Surdespandi,
12. Samwath Curnum.

19. The Zamíndári Ináms comprizing the classes marginally† noted having been continued for the support of the families of the holders, on the resumption of their land and ready money emoluments which followed the extinction of their offices, will be treated as personal grants.

20. The Kattubadí and Nad and petty Kaválgárs' Ináms, held for Police services no longer required under the new Police arrangements, will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half,

and entered on separate registers. The Commissioner does not concur in opinion with the Deputy Collector, that the one-half quit-rent fixed on these Ináms should be inclusive of present Jódi, which there is nothing to show was newly imposed, and in mitigation of the service tenure. This order will not effect Kattubadís paid in money by Government.

21. The Kandachar are a class of Peons employed on similar duties chiefly in the Western Táluqs of Bellary, and remunerated by fixed remissions from the Taram assessment of the lands cultivated by them. These remissions have to a considerable extent disappeared in consequence of the large reductions made in the assessment. The lands which still continue to be held by these Peons at a rent lower than the full assessment at the reduced Tarams, will be treated as Ináms, subject to the above rent as Jódi; and enfranchised by the charge of an additional quit-rent of one-half of the surplus. The Kandachar remissions now amount to only Rupees 4,183. The same course will be followed in regard to some Grama Kattubadís, who appear to be similarly remunerated, provided that their tenure is sufficiently old.

22. The Kattuguntla are similar prescriptive remissions of land rent made in favor of persons who cleared jungles, or built villages, and are regarded as hereditary in their families. These will be treated in the same manner as the Kandachar lands; but the additional quit-rent to be demanded for enfranchisement, will be that which is applicable to personal grants.

23. Deputy Collector B. Gopalayah alludes to certain other remissions of a similar nature known under the name of Gaddateru and Kaulacharam, which are also regarded as hereditary in the family of the holders. They will be treated like the Kattuguntla, provided they are fifty years old. These four descriptions of tenures, which have not hitherto been regarded as Ináms, will be most conveniently entered on separate Registers.

24. The numerous other petty tenures, long lists of which have been submitted by the three Deputy Collectors, will be conveniently arranged into five classes, as per accompanying table:—

Class 1 comprises Ináms which are sometimes erroneously regarded as service, but which were in reality given for services which ceased with the occasion. They will be now treated as personal grants.

Class 2 consists of Ináms given for various petty services the continuance of which is not required, and as the services rendered were occasional, the Ináms will be enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-fourth.

The Ináms in Class 3, being for the performance of religious or charitable services, or services partaking of that character, will be continued on their present tenures. All these three classes of Ináms will be entered in the general Register; they will conveniently follow the ordinary descriptions of Ináms in each village. In every case the ordinary name by which the Inám is known should be entered on the Register.

Class 4 comprises the Ináms of the village artizans, and Class 5, those of the Village, Revenue, and Police servants. It may be found desirable to enfranchise some of the Ináms in classes 3 and 4. But this will not be done without a previous report to the Commissioner, and except, as a general measure, after consulting the wishes of the community interested and the Inámdárs.

No. 420. ORDER THEREON, 22nd March 1861, No. 677.

1. The plan of proceeding laid down by the Inám Commissioner in the papers submitted with the foregoing letter for the treatment of the Ináms in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts is approved, with the exception of one point.

2. The rules provide for the compulsory enfranchisement of Kattubadi Ináms at half the assessment. In paragraph 17 of his proceeding* on Cuddapah, the Commissioner appears to contemplate re-opening the question, and retaining some of these Ináms, in the Ceded Districts with condition of service. The Government cannot approve of this course; and they regret that Mr. Taylor allowed his Deputies to raise the question at all. The Government observe, however, that in paragraph 20 of the proceeding† on Bellary, it appears to be intended that all Kattubadi Ináms shall be enfranchised according to the rule.

* *27th October* 1860.

† *17th December* 1860.

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

22 22 March 1861 No. 677.

Shrotriemdars are similarly entitled to the restoration of their villages. The alteration of the tenure having been made upon grounds deemed sufficient, the relative proportion of the village collections payable to Government & to the Shrotriemdars as settled by Colonel Munro a settlement which has been in force for upwards of 50 years cannot be now called in question. But I propose that the former Government share, be commuted into a fixed Jodi to be payable by the Shrotriemdars to whom the villages are to be restored on the same principles as were followed, with the approval of Government, in regard to certain villages similarly situated in Masulipatam

From Commissioner Govt dated 19th Jan 1859 Para 9 Govt dated 19th January 1860

Whenever the Agrahárumdárs may be unable to undertake the management of the villages owing to the heaviness of the Commuted Jodi, I propose that an extent of Inám land equivalent to their proportion of the village collections be assigned to them instead, and the villages entirely assumed by the Government. In both cases the resulting tenures are further to be enfranchised under the Inám Rules.

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

P.T.O

20

Rev. Depart.

№ 677–

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 22d March 1861–

Read the following le
from the Inam Commis

Submits copies
of the instructions issued
for the guidance of the
Dy Collrs employed in
the Inam investigation
of the Bellary and Cuddapah
Districts–

(Here enter 28 Entry for 8

1 The plan of pr
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with the foregoing le
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2 The rules proved
for the compulsory en
-franchisement of pa
-tadi Inams

Inam

Rec'd 24th Dec. 1860
Read 26th Dec. 1860
Answered 27th Dec. 1860
No. 280

From The Inam Commissioner
To Chief Secy to Govt
Dated 20th Dec. 1860
Received 24th Dec. 1860

Submitting for the orders of Government a report on the Inams in the Kattabadi Pergunnah of Bellary.

Copy in a Letter to England of 28th Augt. 1861 No. 107.

Entered
Compared

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government the accompanying report on the Inams in the Kattabadi Pergunnah of Bellary.

2 The Pergunnah contains 17 villages, and the Inams in it are of the usual description.

3 The Collector has recommended that the Inams in 4 villages be resumed, and that in the remaining 13 villages they be confirmed to the present holders.

4 I have carefully considered the Collector's proposals, and am of opinion that the Inams in all the villages should be confirmed to the present holders.

5 The Inams in the 4 villages proposed to be resumed are of small value, and the Collector has not recommended that they be granted to the Inamdars on favorable terms. The Inamdars in these villages are poor people, and I think that they should be allowed to enjoy their Inams rent free.

6 The Inams in the remaining villages are of considerable value, and the Collector has recommended that they be granted to the Inamdars on favorable terms. I think that the Inamdars should be allowed to enjoy their Inams rent free, as they have been enjoying them for many years, and as they have no claim to the land on which the Inams are situated.

7 I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) [illegible]
Inam Commissioner

Madras, 20th Dec. 1860.

Copy in a Letter to England of 28th Augt. 1861 No. 107.

Entered
Compared

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

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5 I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) [illegible]
Inam Commissioner

Madras, 20th Dec. 1860.

Note. The Commissioner's proposal to grant Inams seems judicious & right. I approve of the proposal with regard to the Inams specifically mentioned in his letter.

There is only one other point, that of the Kattabadi Inams. No rules have been framed for enfranchisement of Inams, as service Inams for which service is no longer required, at the disposal of the Govt. In Para 17 of the Proceedings, Mr. Taylor appears to contemplate resuming the enclosed, & retaining some of the Inams with condition of service; but this cannot be done as most service Inams are alienated in the name of [illegible]

~~Inams for which service~~
~~is no longer required~~ *
at half the assessment.
In Para 17 of his Proc.ᵍˢ on * 27 Oct.ʳ/60.
Cuddapah, the Commr.ⁿ
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and retaining some of
these Ináms, in the Ceded
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and they regret that Mr
Saylor allowed his Deputies to raise the question
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however that in para 20
of the Proceeding on Bel- * 17th Dec.r/60.
lary, it appears to be in-
tended that all Muttubadi
Ináms shall be enfran-
chised according to the
rule.

13 Copies
Inam Comr. Dis.t 23
13 " Bd. of Rev.e
4 " Inspr. Genl. of Police
13 " Dr. of Rev. Settlement &c

Copy in a Letter to Engla
Dy 28th Augt 61 No 107

15-10-08

Revenue 1861 Departt

Pro: of Govt for March.

No 677.

Pro: of the Madras Government.

Dy 22d March 1861.

Approving the plan of proceedings laid down by the Inam Commissioner for the treatment of the Inams in Bellary & Cuddapah Dists with the exception of one point.

Ry Albury Hobbs Park Surrey

5-8-92

9-2-00

28/3/11

19-1-12

25-6-13

25-7-16

Nos 419 & 420