M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue—**DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2432 — Press Mis.

205—206

Dated 18—11—19 1862

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 205. Read the following letter from G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Coimbatore, 8th November 1862, No. 57:—

SIR,

1. The settlement of the service Ináms in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool having been brought to a close, I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject:—

2. The question of improving the efficiency of the Village Establishments is one that has long engaged the attention of Government. The chief obstacle in the way of its satisfactory solution was the minute Sub-division of the service Ináms, and their long prescriptive enjoyment by a numerous body of sharers, some of whom only were the actual office holders. The delicate and invidious nature of any attempt to turn to account the extensive Ináms held in some villages in order to meet inadequate remuneration in others presented another difficulty of a scarcely less formidable character. To overcome the former obstacle, the Government some years ago issued an order directing that the shares of the other Mirásidárs should, on the occurrence of lapses, be re-attached to the office holders. But this was a slow process, and the lapses were rarely reported owing to the reluctance of the office holders to press their rights against the interests of the other members of their family, and incur the odium of depriving them of their patrimony. On the organization of this Commission the question was taken up in a more comprehensive form. It was held that although the prescriptive right under which these Ináms were enjoyed in shares as family property deserved respect, the right in question was subject to the paramount condition of providing in the first place for the efficiency of the office; and under this view it was directed that after assigning to the office such portion of the Inám as might be necessary to maintain its efficiency, the remainder should be confirmed to the several holders in Freehold upon a Quit-rent equal to one-half of its value, the Quit-rent thus derived from the surplus Inám being available to meet inadequate remuneration elsewhere.

3. In the application of this principle to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, where the service Ináms are very extensive, it was apprehended, however, that much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused by depriving the sharers of lands which have been long in their enjoyment in order to provide for the requirements of the office. It was therefore finally determined not to disturb present possession, but to enfranchise the entire Ináms upon a Quit-rent equal to five-eighths of their value; and from the proceeds thus derived to provide ready money remuneration to the office holders. This mode of settlement was at first sanctioned for Kurnool alone, but on my further representation, and on the ground that the circumstances of the three Districts are precisely similar, it was afterwards extended to Bellary and Cuddapah.

4. The accompanying Statement* exhibits the results of the settlement, Táluq by Táluq, for the three Districts. A few words are necessary explanatory of the designation and duties of the various village servants whose Ináms have been enfranchised. The Reddi (Headman), Curnum (Accountant), Shroff (Treasurer), and Nirkatti (water distributor) Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are too well and generally known to require remark. In class No. 5 are included various miscellaneous servants known in these Districts as Mohtáds, Tádil Peons, Augazálás, Anakálás, and Bandélas, whose duties are chiefly of a fiscal character, but some of whom are occasionally employed in a few Táluqs to aid the rural Police. Class No. 6 comprises the Ináms of Málás (Pariahs), Mádigás (Chucklers), Totis and other inferior servants occupying the position of Vetti. These are all classed as revenue servants, while the Táliári, No. 7, is the village watcher, or Police man. The Katubadis being a supernumerary establishment are variously employed. The Gráma Katubadis in Cuddapah, where the Táliári establishment is limited, are entered by the Collector among the Police servants; whilst the similar class of village officers in Kurnool appear to be employed on revenue duties. The Jangi Katubadis, whose duties are of an occasional character, belong to the general Police, and their Ináms have therefore been enfranchised upon one-half Quit-rent, whilst the rest of the village servants, with few exceptions, have been charged five-eighths of the assessment.

* Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Abstract A.

5. The subjoined table gives the general result of the settlement at one view.

	Kurnool.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggregate assessment of the service Ináms	4,64,361	5,42,675	3,85,384	13,92,420
Do. of relinquished lands	28,165	63,777	28,169	1,20,111
Do. of remainder now enfranchised...	4,36,196	4,78,898	3,57,215	12,72,309
Full Jódi on entire service Inám Ayakat	45,969	98,979	33,321	1,78,269
Do. on relinquished lands...	2,166	22,800	2,338	27,304
Remainder Jódi on enfranchised Ináms	43,803	76,179	30,983	1,50,965
New Quit-rent charged for enfranchisement	2,32,277	2,32,548	1,96,122	6,60,947
Combined Quit-rent	2,76,080	3,08,727	2,27,105	8,11,912

The aggregate assessment upon the whole extent of service Inám land in all the three Districts amounts to Rupees 13,92,420, and the Jódi payable to Government thereon is Rupees 1,78,269. Of this extent lands assessed at Rupees 1,20,111 and bearing a Jódi of Rupees 27,304 have been relinquished by the Inámdárs under the permission accorded in the Order of Government dated 22nd March 1861, No. 673, in consequence of their inability to pay the high Quit-rent proposed to be charged upon them. The remainder assessed at Rupees 12,72,309 have been now enfranchised. The additional Quit-rent charged for enfranchisement is Rupees 6,60,947 which, combined with the Jódi, Rupees 1,50,965, which the enfranchised Ináms already pay to Government, forms a total charge of about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of their full assessment. The additional Quit-rent constitutes the funds available for the remuneration of the village offices, whilst the Jódi already borne by the Ináms belongs to the general revenue.

6. In the Government Order, dated 14th December 1861, No. 2,315, it was directed that the funds derived from the enfranchisement of the village service Ináms and fees should be kept distinct from the general revenue of the State. To carry out this Order in detail, it would be necessary to separate the Jódi from the additional Quit-rent borne by each Inám, and to keep separate accounts of their demand and collection, a plan which would unnecessarily increase very considerably the work of the Account Department of the Collector. In the Inám Register and in the Title Deeds issued by this Department the former Jódi and the new Quit-rent are entered as a combined charge. I beg therefore to recommend that they may be collected accordingly as an item of general revenue, and that a sum equal in amount to the new or additional Quit-rent be deducted annually from the Beriz of the District and credited to the head of Village Service Funds.

7. The extent of land relinquished by the Inámdárs is considerable, but not larger than might reasonably have been expected. The Collector of Cuddapah anticipated that $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Ináms being waste would be given up. The proportion of waste and useless land in Bellary was estimated to be nearly the same. The proportion now actually relinquished is $\frac{1}{8}$th in Bellary, and $\frac{1}{14}$th in Cuddapah, whilst in Kurnool the proportion is only $\frac{1}{17}$th. The lands so abandoned consists, to some extent, of Ináms which already bear a Jódi higher than their Taram assessment, and are, consequently, not worth retaining on the Inám tenure, and also, to some extent, of the more highly assessed wet lands upon which the $\frac{5}{8}$ths Quit-rent was likely to bear too heavily. But by far the greater portion of the lands relinquished are the inferior classes of dry land which, being seldom cultivated, and usually leased out to others by

their owners, cannot pay a permanent Quit-rent equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the assessment. This is exemplified by the result of the settlement in the four Táluqs marginally* noted. In those Táluqs more than one-half of the total extent of land relinquished is situated; the average assessment per acre is only 8 Annas, and in the Táluqs of Anantapuram and Dharmavaram it is no more that 7 and 6 Annas respectively. It will be seen, moreover, that the proportion of Ináms relinquished is in the one case equal to, and in the other larger, than that retained. The large proportion of land relinquished in these two Táluqs is exceptional, and induces the belief that the result is owing, in part at least, to the apprehensions of future loss which a great change of this kind is calculated to raise in the minds of the Inámdárs; apprehensions which are only allayed in proportion to the care taken by the Deputy Collectors in explaining to them the nature and just principles of the settlement.

* Lands Relinquished.

In Bellary.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average assessment per acre. Annas.
Dharmavaram	35,826	13,795	6
Anantapuram	22,784	10,401	7
In Kurnool.			
Pattikonda	15,920	13,846	13
Markapuram	7,299	5,210	11
Total of four Táluqs	81,829	43,252	8
Total relinquished in all the three Districts	1,53,711	1,20,111	13

Dharmavaram.	Acres.	Rupees.
Relinquished	35,826	13,795
Retained	12,284	8,205
Anantapuram.		
Relinquished	22,784	10,401
Retained	20,844	12,802

8. Under proper arrangements for its future disposal, I expect, however, that a considerable portion of the land now given up will shortly be made productive and available for the Village Service Funds. I beg to propose that another opportunity be given to the Inámdárs to take back these Ináms on separate Title Deeds within a given time, say six months after due notice. On their failing to do so, I recommend that the lands be made over outright to other applicants upon the same tenure, and subject to the payment of the new or combined Quit-rent. Land which is unprofitable in the hands of non-cultivating Inámdárs may still be readily taken up by the cultivating classes, or others, upon the favorable rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the assessment, provided the applicants are assured of a perfect and permanent title. To incorporate these abandoned Ináms with the Government lands will render their cultivation hopeless and leave them a dead loss to the Village Service Funds. Any sacrifice of the prospective interests of the Government, under the arrangement which I propose, will be sufficiently met by the gradual disposal of these lands whenever there is a demand for them; and the proceeds, whatever they may be, can be credited from time to time to the Village Service Fund.

9. Except in the four old Táluqs of Kurnool, the Quit-rent has been calculated on the Taram assessment of the Ináms reduced by the usual Chantái and Tizáyi remissions allowed to the Government lands. In those four Táluqs a fair assessment had to be fixed on the Ináms by the Deputy Collectors, who received my instructions as to the rates to be adopted, and were strictly enjoined to keep in view the assessment now actually borne by adjoining Government lands of similar description. The task seems to have been on the whole very fairly performed. The average assessment† fixed on the Ináms, it will be seen, does not suffer by comparison with the average assessment of the District, whilst the number and extent of the Ináms which are relinquished in the above Táluqs are much smaller than in those regularly assessed.

† For Village Service Inams.

	Average rate per acre. Rs.	A.
Sirwell	1	3
Nundial	1	4½
Nundekotur	1	2½
Rámalakota	1	1
Average rate of Circar lands Dry, Wet and Garden for the whole District	1	3

10. Comparing the assets secured by the present Settlement in Kurnool with the amount of remuneration sanctioned for the Village Revenue Servants of that District in the Order of Government dated 19th November 1861, No. 2,180, and assuming the salary of the Village Táliári or Police Peon at the same rate as that of the Vetti or Revenue Peon, and that the remune-

ration of any establishment of Nirgantis and Shroffs which may be employed will be within the assets of their Ináms, the result is shown below :—

		Assets or additional Quit-rent fixed upon the Ináms.		Remuneration sanctioned by Government.	
Monigárs		39,769		30,984	
Curnums		79,219		58,680	
Vettis.					
Mohtáds, &c.	5,901				
Málá, and Mádiga, &c.	22,209	51,455		62,964	
Gráma Katubadi	23,345				
Táliári.					
Táliári	34,123				
Jangi Katubadi	20,926	55,049		62,964	
Nirgantis		1,549		1,642	
Shroffs		5,236		5,236	Increase in assets.
Total		2,32,277		2,22,470	9,807
Additional Quit-rent hereafter leviable upon the lands relinquished		16,248			

In accordance with the Collector's opinion the Ináms of the Gráma Katubadis have been entered among the assets of the Vettis and Village Revenue Servants, and those of the Jangi Katubadis under the head of the Táliári. It will be seen that while there is some deficiency in the assets of Vetti and Táliári establishment, it is made up by the large saving under the head of Monigárs and Curnums ; and on the whole a small surplus is left, independently of the fees and of any funds hereafter derivable from the cultivation of the Ináms now relinquished.

11. As no scale of remuneration has yet been sanctioned for Bellary and Cuddapah, I am not able to institute a correct comparison for these Districts. I have before me the scales proposed by the Collectors ; but as I am not aware whether they have been approved, and as the Bellary scale appears to be very high, I propose to compare the assets of these Districts, not with the rates of remuneration proposed by the Collectors, which will however be given for reference, but with a scale obtained by raising the remuneration sanctioned for Kurnool in proportion to the larger Beriz* of Bellary and Cuddapah respectively : my object being simply to place before Government a general idea of the results of the settlement, with reference to the objects which they were intended to meet.

* Land Revenue demand of Fasli 1269.

Kurnool	14 Lacs.
Bellary	19¼ do.
Cuddapah	18 do.

	Additional Quit-rent fixed by the present settlement.	Estimated amount of remuneration in proportion to that sanctioned for Kurnool.	Remuneration according to Collectors' scale.	
Bellary District.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Monigárs	70,106	43,160	1,11,792	
Curnums	70,834	81,730	1,37,748	
Vettis comprising Mahtáds, Málás, Madigás	9,704	87,700	74,778	
Jangi Katubadi 46,496				
Nirgantis 31,810	78,306	87,700	1,01,016	
Shroffs	1,473	1,473	21,534	
	2,125	2,107	...	
Total	2,32,548	3,03,870	4,46,868	
Quit-rent leviable upon the lands relinquished	25,610	.....	.....	
Cuddapah District.				
Monigárs	48,773	39,840	1,17,725	
Curnums	65,022	75,450		
Vettis or Mahtáds, Málás, Madigás, &c.	27,463	80,950	65,760	
Táliári				
Gráma Katubadi 6,847				
Jangi Katubadi 15,961	46,928	80,950	89,040	
Nirgantis 24,120				
Shroff	3,750	3,750	26,640	
	4,186	4,186	12,573	
Total	1,96,122	2,85,126	3,11,538	
Quit-rent leviable upon the lands relinquished	16,144	.....	.....	

In both the Districts, and in Bellary especially, the assets of the Vettis are very small, as are also those of the Táliári in Cuddapah. The latter is made up, however, by the proceeds of the enfranchisement of the Gráma and Jangi Katubadi Ináms. There is a saving under the head of the Monigárs, which in some measure will meet deficiencies under other heads. The net deficiency in both Districts is, however, amply made up by the proposed fee of one Anna in the Rupee, which is estimated to amount to Rupees 1,86,914 for Bellary, and to Rupees 1,31,201 for Cuddapah.

12. It was not to be expected that a settlement which suddenly subjects to ⅜ths of the full assessment a large mass of Inám property, hitherto enjoyed rent-free, but liable to the condition of service, would be received with satisfaction ; but all opposition has been disarmed by the soundness and justice of the principles adopted, and the measure has been completed without any difficulty. It was intended that the settlement should be carried into effect simultaneously with the re-organization of the Village Revenue and Police establishments, but as delay is apt to raise doubts in the minds of the people, I beg to suggest that early instructions may be issued for bringing the whole of the arrangements into force in the current Fasli in all the three Districts. The Title Deeds are ready for delivery and can be distributed either at once by the Tahsíldárs or during the Jamabandi by the Collector.

13. I have only to add, in conclusion, a few words as to the effect of the settlement now reported. The difference* between the aggregate value of the service Ináms in these Districts and the additional Quit-rent secured by the present settlement, cannot be properly regarded in the light of a sacrifice of existing funds. As already explained, the land which has been relinquished consists simply of Ináms which have hitherto remained, for the most part, waste and unproductive. The ⅜ths assessment upon the remainder, which the Government now forego in favor of the Inámdárs, is only a just compensation for the right of property which these persons have hitherto enjoyed in the Ináms. It must be remembered, too, that the bulk of these Ináms are cultivated by under-tenants upon rents far below their Taram assessment, and that ⅜ths of the assessment very probably represents in such cases the full income of the Inámdárs. On the whole it may, I think, be assumed that the funds now secured provide a larger and more certain remuneration to the village officers than they have hitherto actually enjoyed from the Ináms, and though on the other hand the surplus profit left to the persons to whom the Ináms have been confirmed may, for the present, be trifling, we may confidently expect that under the greater security of title conferred by their enfranchisement and the powerful inducement thus afforded to their holders to cultivate and improve their Ináms, this enormous extent of land will gradually be converted into highly productive and valuable properties. This is a most important element and the strongest recommendation in favor of the settlement that has just been carried out. The aggregate area of the service Ináms in these three Districts is nearly a million and a quarter acres, being in the proportion of one to three and half in respect of the Government lands under the occupation of the Ryots ; and this large mass of property has been hitherto held upon a tenure even more restricted than ordinary Ináms, being subject to attachment and forfeiture for the misconduct of the holders and to other uncertainties. Its release from such restrictions by its conversion into permanent Freeholds under the present settlement will prove an administrative reform of no small importance.

12,43,237.

* Assessment 13,92,420
Deduct Jódi 1,78,269
Net value 12,14,151
New Quit-rent 6,60,947
Difference 5,53,204

Abstract Statement showing the results of the settlement of Village Service Inâms in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

No.	District.	No.	Items.	Ayakat Extent.			Portion relinquished.			Remaining enfranchised.			
				Extent.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Extent.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Extent.	Assessment.	Jóli.	Combined Quit rent.
				Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Kurnool...	1	Reddi	51,997	69,591	1,057	4,193	3,919	26	47,804	65,672	1,031	40,800
		2	Curnum	1,32,938	1,67,267	25,778	11,137	11,252	578	1,21,801	1,56,015	25,200	1,04,419
		3	Shroff	10,012	11,368	1,897	744	578	65	9,268	10,790	1,832	7,068
		4	Nirkatti	1,710	3,731	890	101	93	1	1,609	3,638	889	2,438
		5	Mohtád and other miscellaneous Peons	11,477	11,915	564	1,261	814	...	10,216	11,101	564	6,465
		6	Málá, Mádiga and Vetti	49,756	43,933	5,644	1,931	1,697	542	47,825	42,236	5,102	27,311
		7	Táliári and Kávali	68,512	60,191	976	5,346	3,882	159	63,166	56,309	817	34,940
		8	Gráma Katubadi	38,470	41,582	1,467	2,033	1,585	165	36,437	39,997	1,302	24,647
		9	Jangi Katubadi	55,286	54,783	7,696	5,583	4,345	630	49,703	50,438	7,066	27,992
			Total	4,20,158	4,64,361	45,969	32,329	28,165	2,166	3,87,829	4,36,196	43,803	2,76,080
2	Bellary...	1	Reddi	1,79,916	1,76,414	41,838	25,697	19,198	8,769	1,54,219	1,57,216	33,069	1,03,175
		2	Curnum	1,87,444	1,63,466	26,125	36,166	23,137	3,191	1,51,278	1,40,329	22,934	93,768
		3	Shroff	6,602	5,742	1,398	991	714	102	5,611	5,028	1,296	3,421
		4	Nirkatti	1,491	4,783	1,610	485	930	373	1,006	3,853	1,237	2,710
		5	Mohtád and other miscellaneous Peons	1,297	4,562	589	325	295	88	972	4,267	501	3,006
		6	Málá, Mádiga and Vetti	34,981	25,126	15,760	8,758	4,671	8,290	26,223	20,455	7,470	14,669
		7	Táliári and Kávali	1,20,757	93,675	8,606	24,295	11,399	1,566	96,462	82,276	7,040	53,536
		8	Gráma Katubadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9	Jangi Katubadi	70,542	68,907	3,053	3,242	3,433	421	67,300	65,474	2,632	34,412
			Total	6,03,030	5,42,675	98,979	99,959	63,777	22,800	5,03,071	4,78,898	76,179	3,08,727
3	Cuddapah...	1	Reddi	49,365	88,466	1,843	5,473	7,405	216	43,892	81,061	1,627	50,400
		2	Curnum	74,517	1,28,123	11,944	7,589	10,367	1,009	66,928	1,17,756	10,935	75,957
		3	Shroff	4,916	8,648	1,210	332	608	65	4,584	8,040	1,145	5,331
		4	Nirkatti	1,369	7,337	831	44	227	20	1,325	7,110	811	4,561
		5	Mohtád and other miscellaneous Peons	7,801	14,460	792	866	1,069	32	6,935	13,391	760	8,417
		6	Málá, Mádiga and Vetti	26,876	39,572	5,299	931	1,410	185	25,945	38,162	5,114	24,920
		7	Táliári and Kávali	9,635	12,130	580	312	300	27	9,323	11,830	553	7,400
		8	Gráma Katubadi	18,579	28,364	312	1,322	1,666	5	17,257	26,698	307	16,268
		9	Jangi Katubadi	26,991	58,284	10,510	4,554	5,117	779	22,437	53,167	9,731	33,351
			Total	2,20,049	3,85,384	33,321	21,423	28,169	2,338	1,98,626	3,57,215	30,983	2,27,105
	Grand Total	1	Reddi	2,81,278	3,34,471	44,738	35,363	30,522	9,011	2,45,915	3,03,949	35,727	1,94,375
		2	Curnum	3,94,899	4,58,856	63,847	54,892	44,756	4,778	3,40,007	4,14,100	59,069	2,74,144
		3	Shroff	21,530	25,758	4,505	2,067	1,900	232	19,463	23,858	4,273	15,820
		4	Nirkatti	4,570	15,851	3,331	630	1,250	394	3,946	14,601	2,937	9,709
		5	Mohtád and other miscellaneous Peons	20,575	30,937	1,945	2,452	2,178	120	18,123	28,759	1,825	17,888
		6	Málá, Mádiga and Vetti	1,11,613	1,08,631	26,703	11,620	7,778	9,017	99,993	1,00,853	17,686	66,900
		7	Táliári and Kávali	1,98,904	1,65,996	10,162	29,953	15,581	1,752	1,68,951	1,50,415	8,410	95,876
		8	Gráma Katubadi	57,049	69,946	1,779	3,351	3,251	170	53,694	66,695	1,609	40,915
		9	Jangi Katubadi	1,52,819	1,81,974	21,259	13,379	12,895	1,830	1,39,440	1,69,079	19,429	96,285
			Total	12,43,237	13,92,420	1,78,269	1,53,711	1,20,111	27,304	10,89,526	12,72,309	1,50,965	8,11,912

Inâm Commissioner's Office,
Coimbatore, 8th November 1862.

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

No. 206. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1862, No. 2,432.

Ordered to lie over.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

22 March/61 No. 410 & 413
26 April/61 — 434-435
15 May — " — 112-113
14 Decemb/61 — 142-143
12 Septemb/62 — 187-
19 November/61 " 185-186

12-1-25 R

Rev:
Pro: of Govt for Novr 1862 Deptt
No. 3123

From

G. N. Taylor Esqr
Inam Commissioner

To,

J. D. Sim Esqr
Secretary to Government
Revenue Departt
Fort Saint George

Dated 8th
Recd 12th } Novr 1862

Enclosures Nos 1, 2 & 3 & A
No. 57

Submits as called for in the Order of Government dated 12th September 1862 No. 1946, Statements shewing the financial results of the settlement of the Village Service Inams in the Cased Districts and Trivnool.

No. 2432.

No. 205 & 206.

15-11/62

To lie over