M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 547 Press / ~~Mis.~~

192 193

Dated 12 - 3 - 1862

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Government {1862} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1862. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 547, 12th March 1862.

MARCH.

Nos. 192-193.

Inams.

Draft of instructions submitted by Inám Commissioner for the settlement of — in Trichinopoly District, approved.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

No. 192. From G. N. TAYLOR, Esq., Inám Commissioner, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 14th December 1861, No. 71.

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, a Draft of Instructions which I propose to issue for the settlement of Ináms in the Trichinopoly District. There are but few points which require the special orders of Government.

2. I am given to understand that no scale of assessment has yet been sanctioned by Government for this District; and, when sanctioned, its distribution in detail on the fields will occupy some time, so that it appears to me unnecessary to postpone the settlement of Ináms on this account, especially as the personal grants to be enfranchised, which are entered under classes 1, 7, 8 and 9 of the Statement accompanying the instructions, are inconsiderable in extent and value. One-half of these again consist of whole villages, which have not come under the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments. The other half, consisting of minor Ináms, may be valued in the aggregate at about 40,000 rupees, the quit-rent to be derived from which may be estimated at between five and six thousand rupees. These, it appears to me, can be easily valued by the Deputy Collector of the Commission, as has been done in other Districts, the Ináms of which have been settled by this Department, with reference to the assessment actually borne by adjoining Government lands of similar description. The area of the Ináms will be entered as ascertained by the present Survey, and any excess found in it will be now finally disposed of.

3. The Settlement, however, of the favourably assessed Government lands, referred to in paragraph 11 of the instructions, will be more conveniently postponed until the introduction of the Survey assessment, when it can be ascertained which of the lands in question require to be treated as Ináms, in consequence of their usual assessment falling below the Survey tarams.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Inám Commissioner, dated Vellore, 14th December 1861, *No.* 477.

The District of Trichinopoly forms part of the territories which were acquired from the Nawáb of the Carnatic in 1801. It consists of two divisions, the Nirárambham Táluqs, which are irrigated by the river Cauvery, and resemble in their circumstances the adjoining Districts of Tanjore, and the Kádárambham or highland Táluqs, which were formerly under the rule of the Pálayagárs.

2. Shortly after the assumption of the District an investigation into the titles of Ináms was held by the Collector Mr. Wallace, who prepared detailed Inám Registers which were submitted to the Board of Revenue. In 1814 another register was prepared by Mr. Travers for entire villages which included several that had not been previously registered by Mr. Wallace. These, together with the annual Dowle accounts, which go back to 1801, afford all the necessary information in regard to the titles of the Ináms in this District, all of which being more than fifty years old are valid under the present rules. The Deputy Collector, however, should be careful to ascertain whether there are any amongst them which were expressly declared by Government to be limited to the life of the present holders, and which can be enfranchised only on the higher quit-rent equal to one-half of their annual value.

Collector to the Board of Revenue, 18th February 1803.
" " 25th October 1814.

3. The area and assessment of the lands in this District are not in a satisfactory state. The dry Táluqs alone were measured in Fasli 1216: in the Cauvery Táluqs the areas were entered by reputed estimate; and in both divisions of the District the assessment, which was not fixed upon a regular classification, varied annually with the crops. These difficulties, however, no longer exist as the survey which has been recently completed will afford materials for a correct and final registration of the extent and value of the Ináms, so soon as the detailed field accounts are prepared in the Settlement Department.

Reply of Collector, dated 9th June 1817, to certain queries of the Board of Revenue.

4. Compared with former accounts the present survey has not brought to light any considerable excess in the area of land. The excess found in Ináms is not on the whole above 10 per cent. This result is to be attributed to the circumstance that the Kádárambham Táluqs were once surveyed, when it is supposed excesses * found in Ináms were included with the Aiyen lands; and in the Cauvery Táluqs, the valuable nature of landed property was a check upon encroachment. The excess in the individual cases, whatever it may be, will be disposed of in accordance with the general rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, under which any excess above 10 per cent. will be fully assessed, unless it can be proved to be within the recognized boundaries of the Ináms.

Vide Statement in paragraph 50 of the report of the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 23rd October 1860.

* Collector to the Board of Revenue, dated 15th October 1844, bearing upon a Petition from an Inámdár.

5. Annexed is a complete statement of the extent and value, according to old accounts, of the several descriptions of Inám tenures found in the District. It will be observed that the personal Ináms, from the enfranchisement of which the additional quit-rent to Government is to be derived, are inconsiderable in extent and value:—

Description of Ináms.		Number of cases.	Extent	Assessment.	Jódi.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hindú Dévasthanams	Whole villages	61	46,658	77,261	3,414
	Minor Ináms	2,359	34,376	74,288	999
2. Masjids	Whole villages	12	10,124	14,435	..
	Minor Ináms	50	2,134	6,467	4
3. Christian Churches	Whole villages	..	..	..	..
	Minor Ináms	13	85	184	..
4. Mattams or religious institutions	Whole villages	1	668	1,829	93
	Minor Ináms	..	..	..	..
5. Chuttrums or charitable buildings.	Whole villages	8	3,914	6,350	350
	Minor Ináms	222	3,378	7,454	246
6. Personal Ináms	Whole villages	46	35,907	43,314	3,948
	Minor Ináms	537	10,660	31,250	1,893
7. Grants of former Government for different services rendered.	Whole villages	1	1,139	292	..
	Minor Ináms	14	296	425	90
8. Grants of the present Government.	Whole villages	..	..	..	..
	Minor Ináms	3	208	2,158	..
9. Panguvalli, Pattivalli and Náttár Ináms.	Whole villages	..	..	..	..
	Minor Ináms	45	10,890	8,561	2,185
10. Village private servants	Whole villages	2	112	444	..
	Minor Ináms	812	4,215	9,587	879
11. Village Government servants	Whole villages	5	878	1,734	841
	Minor Ináms	989	16,380	25,647	669
Total	Whole villages	136	99,400	1,45,659	8,726
	Minor Ináms	5,054	82,622	1,66,021	6,965
Grand Total		5,190	182,022	3,11,680	15,691

6. Classes 1 to 5 in the above list will be continued on their present tenure. 6 to 8 which are all personal grants will be enfranchised under the rules.

7. The Ináms entered under class 9 are not attached to the Village offices. The Panguvalli and Pattivalli Ináms, which occur in the Vettikutti Táluq, are held in shares or by individual Pattadárs, and it is supposed were granted during the Government of the Nawáb to the proprietors of certain Putail Punja lands which paid a fixed assessment. The Náttár Ináms are held by some of the leading men in the Válkondapúram Táluq. In 1843, after a fruitless attempt to ascertain the real nature and tenure of these Ináms, regarding which no information is to be obtained from the records, the Board of Revenue directed that they should be reported for orders on the occurrence of lapses, and, in the meanwhile, their alienation should be prohibited and any portions of them long abandoned should be resumed. The general object of all these grants doubtless was to keep up the cultivation of land which, under the oppressive assessment of the former Government, required such encouragement; but as the obligation has long ceased to be enforced under a regular Ryotwary Settlement, the Ináms in question, like similar tenures elsewhere, will be now enfranchised on a quit-rent equal to one-fourth of their value in consideration of their long enjoyment.

Board's Proceedings, 16th November 1843, paragraphs 71 to 75.

8. The Ináms of the village private servants will be continued on their present tenure, excepting such as can be enfranchised with the consent of the village communities. Those of the Government village servants will be merely recorded, pending final instructions from Mr. Pelly, regarding their settlement.

9. There are a few villages and gardens assigned out of the private property of the Carnatic Circar to certain Mosques and Choultries which are not included in the ordinary Inám returns of the District. Under the Orders of Government, dated 13th September 1859, they will be confirmed, for the support of the respective institutions, to the Managers who may be appointed by the Collector.

10. There are likewise some lands nominally belonging to the Pagoda of Stirángam which are not attached to any village, or included in the Ayakat of the District, and regarding which no information is to be obtained from the Collector's records. The Commissioner presumes they must have been assignments out of the private property of the former Rájás of the country, and there seems to be no doubt regarding their long enjoyment; but as most of them are now held by individuals quite unconnected with the Pagoda, the Commissioner is of opinion that lands so divested from the original object of the grant and actually alienated from the purposes for which they are still held by repute, cannot be confirmed on a lower rate of quit-rent than one-half of their value.

11. A considerable extent of Government land in the Táluqs of Torriúr, Arialúr and Wudayúrpálayam is held by prescription by Náttárs and Mahájans or Brahmin communities on the favourable rate of one-half or three-fourths of the old assessment. Owing to the reduction recently made on the Tirva of the fully assessed lands and the comparatively light assessment which the present survey is likely to fix on them, the above distinctions will, in a great measure, disappear. Where the assessment still continues to be favourable, such lands will be treated and enfranchised as Ináms; the additional quit-rent to Government being calculated on the difference between the new Survey assessment of the land and the favourable assessment hitherto paid. These lands will be conveniently recorded on a separate register as they have not hitherto been entered in the Inám returns of the District.

Paragraphs 48 to 54, Appendix to the Report of Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Paragraphs 2 and 3, Government Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st June 1856, No. 577.

12. There are six private Estates in Trichinopoly as noted in the margin.* No. 1 is a Mutta of Salem transferred to Trichinopoly in Fasli 1261. Nos. 2 and 3 are permanently settled Pálayams of Madura which were added to this District in Fasli 1266. The other three are Jághírs, conferred† on the Trichinopoly Pálayagárs when their territory was finally incorporated with the Government possessions in 1817, and they are held on the same terms as permanently settled Estates, a nominal Peshkash being fixed upon them for that purpose. The Ináms existing in the several Estates previous to the date of their settlement respectively will come under the present inquiry, and as the Estates had all been surveyed before they were permanently settled, accounts are available for a correct registration of the Ináms.

*1. Kattúpúthór
2. Marangapúdi.
3. Kodavúr.
4. Torriúr.
5. Arialúr.
6. Wudayárpálayam.

† Order of Government, dated 2nd January 1817.

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

No. 193. Order—No. 547, Revenue, dated 12th March 1862.

The Governor in Council approves of the draft of instructions submitted by the Commissioner and authorizes their being at once acted on, except as regards the lands referred to in paragraph 11. The settlement of these will be considered when Mr. Newill's report on the survey and assessment of the District is laid before Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Fxd. J. Henricus.

of their usual assessment falling below the Survey Tarams.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obt. Servt.
G. N. Taylor
Inám Commissioner.

Copy in a Dft. Ap. to England No 18 of 1862

29.4.62
24-9-62
12-3-63
28-7-13

Copy in a Letter to England
No 9th April No 18/1862

1061-71-228

No 792 & 793-

Pro: 7 Gbt. Nov 1862 Dept. 2962 March.

From
The Inam Commissioner
To
The Secretary to
Govt Revenue Departt
Fort St George.

Dated 14th Rec'd 16th } December 1861.

No 547 of 12th March
(Encl.) Returned 15-9-62.

Submits for the approval of Govt a Draft of Instructions which he proposes to issue for the guidance of his Deputy Collectors in the Inam Settlement of Ruckinpoly District. With the order

Fort St. Geo. 12th March 1862

Mr Chief Sec. to Govt
Mr Commissioners
Mr Newill
Sup. Rev. Surveys

W.N.

W 547.

The Governor in Council approves of the draft of instructions submitted by the Commissioner and authorizes their being at once acted on, except as regards the lands referred to in para 11. The settlement of these will be considered when Mr Newill's report on the survey and assessment of the District is laid before Government.

By Order
[illegible]
Chief Secy.

68 Inamdar Rp 10