M.R.O. 14 -5,450--22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1933 Press Mis

372 375

Dated 19— 8 — 1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 372.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th May 1867, No. 2,917.

Read the following paper from the Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th December 1866, No. 290.

Statement shewing the extent, &c., of the Inam lands in the villages of Vadoor and Nathad Sahib Durgha Palli, made over to the Great Southern of India Railway Company, and proposed to give in its lieu lands of equal value.

Lands taken up:									Lands to be given in exchange.											Remarks.
For what purpose required.	Person in possession.	Description of land.	Class of Inam.	Rate of Inam Deputy Collector's assessment.	Number.	Extent.	Present Jody or quit-rent.	Amount of Deputy Collector's assessment Inam.	Taluk.	Village.	Person in possession.	Tenure.	Land.	Rate of Deputy Director's assessment.	Number.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Amount of Jody payable or quit-rent.	Claim to Govt. according to Deputy Collector's assessment, that is, comparison of columns 9 and 18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Vadoor.		c. g. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.								c. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Railway Class A. and B.				Two crops.																
Nathad Sahib Durgha.		Wet	Service	5 15 6	...	8 73 158½	...	52 2 1	Trichinopoly.	Panayakoorchy.	Karuppannar Saiplan.	Puttah.	Wet	8 12 0	8	1 52 0	13 5 0			The Melwaram of Acres 8, D. 73, F. 158½, being Rupees 52-2-1, is equal both in theory and in fact to Meerasiwaram and Melwaram of land, which is now proposed to be given in exchange, as it bears an assessment equal to the half of the said Melwaram—*Vide* paragraph 3 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May 1865, No. 21, circulated with the Board's Mis. Cir., No. LXXXIV., dated 18th July 1865, Board's Proceedings, No. 129.
														6 0 0	36	2 10 0	12 10 0			
														6 0 0	58	0 2 36	0 2 0			
																3 64 36	26 1 0			
				Two crops.										6 0 0	58	1 49 400	9 0 0			* These lands have been purchased and given to the institution, as no waste wet land is available in the district.
		Wet	Service	7 14 0	...	5 63 177	...	44 6 1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 0 0	76	1 9 0	6 3 0			To this arrangement the trustees of the institution have assented.
		Dry	Do.	1 2 0	...	0 11 277	...	0 2 2						6 0 0	83a	2 36 0	14 3 0			This settlement is made in accordance with the views of Government, as expounded by the Board in their Proceedings of the 30th August 1866, No. 6,186, as in this case also the Inamdar has lost an extent of land which used to yield grains, and not merely Melwaram in money.
						5 75 18	...	44 8 3						7 8 0	134	0 23 0	1 12 0			
														5 0 0	133	1 7 0	5 6 0			
														7 8 0	71a	1 1 249	7 10 0			
																7 26 213	44 8 0			
																*10 90 249	70 9 0			In this arrangement the Inamdars have not asked anything for the cost of cultivation, and, therefore, nothing has been allowed them.

The foregoing statement has been unfortunately overlooked in the Board's Office. The Collector will now be requested to state what sum has been paid for the lands proposed to be given over to the Inamdar. He will at the same time explain on what principle it is proposed to assign absolutely lands bearing an assessment of Rupees 26-1-0 only, in lieu of lands assessed at Rupees 52-2-0. It should be explained on what tenure the lands were held by the Pagoda. If cultivated by the Pagoda servants for its benefit, the plan adopted by the Collector, of purchasing land and assigning it, would be a just, though inconvenient arrangement; but in this case, lands bearing a similar assessment should have been assigned. From the Collector's foot-note in the Remark column, it would seem that the Pagoda only collected the Melwaram from the Inam lands taken up, but from his second, it would seem that they were the absolute property of the institution.

No. 373. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st June 1867, No. 3,858.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th May 1867, No. 121.

1. Adverting to the Proceedings of the Board, under date the 11th instant, No. 2,917, I have the honor to state that no sum has yet been paid for the lands proposed to be given over to the Inamdar.

2. A contract has been entered into with the owners of these lands for their purchase by Government for Rupees 317 an acre. For similar lands taken up for the Railway in the neighbourhood, Rupees 400 per acre have been paid.

3. I beg to point out that in the statement there are two separate items of land, and that the first foot-note in the Remark column relates only to the first item, the second foot-note to the last item in column 7. Also that the justice of the arrangement proposed has not been called in question by the parties interested.

4. The principle acted upon is this. The assessment represents half the net produce, and this constitutes the Melwaram. The other half is the Meerasiwaram. In reference to the first item, the Durgah was only interested to the extent of the Melwaram, or half share of the net produce, valued at Rupees 52-2-1, the amount of the assessment. The Meerasiwaram, valued at the same amount, was not the property of the Durgah. In compensation for this loss, it is proposed to give the Durgah absolutely both the Melwaram and the Meerasiwaram of land assessed at half the above amount. The value of these two shares it will, therefore, be seen is equal to twice the amount of the assessment, or Rupees 52-2-0, the value of the loss sustained.

5. The Durgah owned both the Meerasiwaram and the Melwaram of the second item of land. Lands bearing a similar assessment have accordingly been assigned.

6. As, in the case of the lands comprised in the first item, the Durgah received its Melwaram in kind, and there are no Amany lands in this district, no more convenient arrangement than that proposed is possible.

There is no necessity for purchasing land in the first case. The Collector should assign either waste land, or, if such be either unavailable or unacceptable to the trustees, occupied land assessed at Rupees 52 per annum. In the former case an allowance of fifteen per cent., and in the latter one of ten per cent., should be added for expense of collection, &c. A revised statement should accordingly be submitted.

No. 374. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th August 1867, No. 4,993.

Read again Board's Proceedings, 11th May and 21st June 1867, Nos. 2,917 and 3,858.

Read also the following letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd July 1867, No. 164.

1. Adverting to Proceedings of the Board, dated the 21st ultimo, No. 3,858, I have the honor to observe that I fear there is some misconception on the part of the Board, owing perhaps to my not having expressed myself sufficiently clearly in my letter of the 25th May.

2. The arrangement ordered by the Board to be carried into effect in the first case is one which the trustees have already refused to accede to, and I confess it is one that, in my opinion, is not just, for this reason.

3. What the trustees lost was not an annual sum of Rupees 52-2-1 in money, such as the Board now propose to give them, but the half share of the actual produce of land assessed at Rupees 52-2-1.

4. Now there is no doubt but that the value of the produce is far greater than what is represented by the assessment, and if this be admitted, it is clear that the trustees cannot be expected to accept so bad a bargain.

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1. Ordered that the foregoing papers be submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation that the Collector be authorized to purchase the land he proposes at Rupees 317 an acre, and make it over to the Durgah referred to in lieu of the Inam belonging to the institution taken up for Railway purposes.

2. The Durgah possessed two areas of land, and was in the enjoyment of the "Melwaram" (Government share) of one *paid in grain*, and of both the Melwaram (Government share) and the Meerasiwaram (proprietor's share) of the other.

3. Occupied land bearing the money assessment which would have been fixed on the first piece of land had it been Government land, would not be an acceptable compensation for the land, because the assessment would not represent the real *value* of half the amount of produce. It is, therefore, proposed to buy land, assessed at half the assessment of 52-2-1, or at Rupees 26-1-0, and to make it over to the Durgah unencumbered by any occupation rights whatever.

4. With regard to the second piece of land, it is requisite also to purchase land and assign it unencumbered in lieu, as the Durgah possessed both the Melwaram and Meeraswaram of this plot of Inam.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th August 1867.

No. 375. ORDER THEREON, 19th August 1867, No. 1,933.

Land Revenue

1. The arrangement proposed i approved.

2. The Acting Collector will com lete the purchase, and report the exact amount of purchase money for which sanc on is required.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Department Public Works.

Extd. S. T. Augustin.

Nº 1933-

9.

The arrangement
proposed is approved.
The Collector will complete
the purchase, reporting the
exact amount of purchase
money for which sanction
is required.

19th August 67

11 Copies Letter Board's Proc. 20th Aug
21 Copies Ext. Vol.