

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
29th June 1871.*

No. 322. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd June 1871, No. 2,255 :—

Read the following letter from A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 17th February 1871, No. 240.

With reference to the 1st paragraph of my predecessor's letter, dated the 16th August 1869, No. 1,103, I have the honour to state that out of the cases shown in the statement of lapsed Inams therein alluded to, items Nos. 8 and 9, being Kistbundy Inams, finally settled in Government Order, 12th September 1867, No. 2,164, have been disposed of by Mr. Thomas in accordance with those orders, and were included by mistake in the list as requiring special reference to the Board.

2. The other cases, namely, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, form items Nos. 301-302, 327-328, 313, 315, 304-305, and 319, respectively, of the statement of commutation into assignments of land-revenue of the ready money-allowances paid to Religious Institutions in the Uppinangady Talook of this district, submitted by Mr. Thomas and sanctioned in Government Order, 7th August 1869, No. 2,288, and consist of Jari Agraharam Inams similar to those referred to in paragraphs 3 to 7 of the Proceedings of Government, dated 13th September 1867, No. 2,164.

3. These Jari Agraharam Inams were of two sorts; one class being paid by deductions from the Kistbundy Beriz, the other being paid in ready money, and subject to audit. In passing orders on the recommendation for the commutation of the Kistbundy Beriz Inams, Government, in their Proceedings of 12th September 1867 above adverted to, ruled that Jari Agraharam Inams should be considered permanent, should be freed from condition of service, and should only lapse on failure of direct heirs. In accordance with these instructions assessment on lands was assigned to these Inams.

4. In submitting the statement of assessment of assessment in commutation of the ready money Inams, Mr. Thomas included the Jari Agraharam Inams which were paid in ready money in the statement. No special report on these Inams was, however, submitted. The principle of the Government Order above alluded to will, I presume, apply to these cases.

5. The particular Inams under reference have, however, been declared by former Collectors to have lapsed owing to the non-performance of the required service; but as this service is not under the Government Order now a condition of the grant, I beg that I may be allowed to continue the Inams to the heirs of the late holders, without, however, making any fund of the allowances attached and credited to Government, and also to dispose of similar cases which may hereafter be brought to notice.

6. I beg to inform the Board that the Agraharam Inams specified in the statements reviewed in the Proceedings of Government of the 12th September 1867, No. 2,164, have not been made over to the Temple Committees, as the grants are liable to resumption on failure of direct heirs, and that the Inams referred to in paragraph 2 of this letter will not therefore be made over to those institutions.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. In reviewing the statement of lapsed Inams remaining undisposed for April 1869, the Board requested the Collector's attention to certain cases in view to their speedy disposal.

3. In his letter dated 16th August 1869 the Acting Collector Mr. Thomas mentioned that these cases required special reference to the Board, and promised to address them on the subject at an early date.

4. Mr. Webster's letter above recorded appears to be the report promised by Mr. Thomas.

5. The two cases referred to in paragraph 1 call for no remark.

6. Those mentioned in paragraph 2 are described by Mr. Webster as Jari Agraharam Inams similar to those referred to in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Government Order dated 13th September 1867, No. 2,164. He observes that Jari Agraharam Inams were of two classes, namely, deductions from the Kistbundy Beriz and ready money-allowances, subject to audit. With regard to the former Government ruled* that they should be regarded as permanent should be freed from the condition of service, and should be commuted into assignments of land-revenue, which should lapse only on the failure of direct heirs.

7. The cases now under reference were ready money-allowances, the commutation of which was sanctioned in Government Order dated 7th August 1869, No. 2,288.

8. The Board apprehend that it was not contemplated to make any distinction between the two classes.

9. It is to be observed, however, that the particular cases under notice were declared by former Collectors to have lapsed, owing to the non-performance of the service (residence in the Agraharam and performance of religious ceremonies). As the condition of service has been dispensed with, Mr. Webster recommends the renewal of these grants, and requests permission to dispose of similar cases that may come to notice. The Board support his recommendation.

10. As regards paragraph 6 the Board observe that Government never intended that "Jari Agraharam" allowances should be made over to the Temple Committee.

No. 323. ORDER THEREON 29th June 1871, No. 1,126.

Miscellaneous.

It appears here, from a consideration of the previous correspondence, that the Inams in Canara, termed "Jari Agraharam," originated in this way:—Some pious landholder, by the payment of a "Nuzzer" to the old Native Government, would obtain the assignment of the State revenue from certain estates or holdings (wurgs)—not unfrequently his own wurg—which assignment he distributed at pleasure among certain temple office-holders, and in charity for the maintenance of members of the priestly class, "who were to reside in their Agraharams (Brahminy villages) and perform religious duties."

2. The British Government very early imposed the full demand on all such wurgs, converting these assignments into cash-payments from the public collections (otherwise termed "Kistbundy" deductions) received from the identical "wurg." some instances, however, the assignees were put on a kind of stipendiary list, without reference to the particular tenement, the source of their support.

3. In 1867 the Government ruled that allowances of the former class should be regarded as permanent; that they should be commuted into assignments of land-revenue, which were to lapse only on the failure of direct heirs. No similar order (as regards permanency) was passed in the case of the latter class, when their commutation was in like manner directed; but, as observed by the Board, it is not to be supposed that any distinction in that respect was contemplated.

4. This, however, is a very different question from the proposal of the Collector and Board to resuscitate Inams, which, previously to the G. O. of 1867, had been declared "lapses," owing to the non-performance of the required services. The titles of Inamdars at that period depended on the discharge of such duties; and if the orders of 1867 are to be held to have retrospective effect, it is impossible to say what limit there will be to similar demands. The suggestion therefore must be rejected.

(True Extra.)

(Signed

D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

12

29 June 1950

N 426.

Prop. Bd Rev. No 2,255

27th June/71.

I hereby affirm
 the order of 1867
 cannot be held
 to have retroactive
 effect. If every
 case becomes by
 settled in the
 is deemed it is
 difficult to say
 when or where
 the State End.

It appears here, from a consideration
of the previous correspondence that the
Franks in Canara, termed 'Zari'
'Aparaharam' resisted in his way:-
Some prior landholders, by the
payment of a 'Nuzzer' to the old
Native governments, would obtain
the assignment of the State Revenue
from certain estates or holdings
(Wurgo), not infrequently his
own Wurgo, which assignment
he distributed at pleasure among
certain Temple Office holders, &
in charity for the maintenance
of members of the priestly class,
who were to reside in their
Aparaharams (Brahminy villages)
and perform religious duties.

Agree

2. The British Govt very early imposed
the full demand on all such Wages,
converting these assignments into
cash payments from the public collec-
-tors (otherwise termed 'Kist bundy'
deductions) received from the

Identical 'Wing'. In some instances, however, the assignees were put on a kind of St-pendearg list, without reference to the particular tenement, the source of their support.

G.O. 13th Sept/67

No 2, 164

3. In 1867, the Govt ruled that all assignees of the former class should be regarded as permanent; but they had been commuted into assignments of land revenue, which were to lapse only on the failure of direct heirs. No similar order (as regards permanency) was passed in the case of the latter class, when their commutation was in like manner directed; but, as observed by the Bd, it is not to be supposed that any distinction in that respect was contemplated.

G.O. 14th Aug/69

No 2, 288

4. This, however, is a very different question from the proposal of the Collr & Board to resuscitate Inams, which previously to the G.O. of 1867, had been

declared 'lapses' owing to the non performance of the required services. The titles of Inamdar were at that period depended on the discharge of such duties, and if the Orders of 1867 are to be held to have retrospective effect, it is impossible to say what limits there will be to similar demands. The suggestion therefore must be rejected.

J. A. J.
13/6/71

14 Letter to the Bd 20 Dec 69

34

3

16
Journal of Captain
James D. Anderson
South Carolina Feb