M.R.O. 14—5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2472 Press Mts.

407-44

Dated 21-10-1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 407. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th August 1866, No. 6,186.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th June 1866, No. 116.

1. I have the honor to state, for the consideration and orders of the Board, that a petition was presented to me by one Ramanooja Chariar, one of the "Arayars" of the Strirungum Devastanum, stating that out of the Mailwarum, or the Government revenue of the village of Cavathanur in the Museri talook, 48 cullums of paddy were formerly allotted for the service of "Arayar" performed by the petitioner in conjunction with three others; that the emolument had up to a recent date (Fusly 1274) been continued, and paid by the ryots of the said village; and that from Fusly 1275 the same ryots have objected to continue so paying the above 48 cullums of paddy.

2. The objections of the ryots appear to have arisen from the fact that, prior to the late Settlement of this district, the above Inam of 48 cullums of paddy or 60 cullums, including the "Poruppoo Teerwah" or fixed light assessment, were deducted from the total Mailwarum, or Government revenue of the village of Cavathanur, and the remainder alone was paid by the ryots in satisfaction of the whole Government revenue; and that in the recent Settlement no provision was made for the above deduction, and the ryots were made to pay the whole Teerwah without any exception.

3. The above statements of the petitioner are fully borne out by the documents connected with the subject, and particularly by the Dowle accounts of the Fusly 1213, in which the deduction of 60 cullums on account of the "Arayars" of the Strirungum Devastanum, from the aggregate Government revenue of the village of Cavathanur, is actually made, thereby limiting the liability of the ryots to the payment of the remainder only.

4. The claims of the "Arayars" being thus recognized, it only remains for me to say a few words respecting the mode in which I propose the above Inam should be treated. The Inam should be recorded thus:—"Strirungum Devastanum on behalf of the office of Arayars." The present grain payments should be commuted into money allowances, the commutation price being Rupees 1-13-9, based on the last ten years' average, and lands yielding a produce equal to the quantity of grain allowed for the Inam, after deducting the expense of cultivation, &c., should be granted with the condition that the right of the Inamdars should be limited to the assessment only when the lands are held by others, as was done in the case of Maicudi and Velvagudi, Potmakers, referred to in the Board's Proceedings, dated the 20th April 1866, No. 2,768, and 9th February 1866, No. 948.

5. Should this proposition meet with the approval of the Board, I shall submit a statement of the lands to be assigned in lieu of the present grain payments.

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1. The Acting Collector appears to have altogether misunderstood the arrangement made in the case of the Maicudi and Velvagudi Inams, and, having

confounded the Board's proposals and the plan adopted by Government, has submitted a proposal for the present case, of which one part is utterly incompatible with another.

2. In the former case the Board proposed to commute the grain allowances for money, and then to assign over land of the annual rent value of the amount so calculated, with the proviso that, when the land assigned was already in occupation, the Inamdar was only to have the right to collect the Government assessment.

3. The Government, however, decided that land should be made over absolutely to the Inamdar of an extent estimated to produce to him the actual amount of grain to which his original grant entitled him, *plus* such quantity as would cover all costs of cultivation. This order of course did away with all necessity for commuting the grain into money, or for providing for the case of land already in occupation, as such land could not be assigned to the Inamdar, unless the occupant chose to relinquish it.

4. In the present instance it appears that the Inamdar was entitled to receive 48 cullums of paddy, and arrangements should now be proposed for sanction, by which he shall be put in possession of land estimated to produce in ordinary seasons that quantity of paddy, *plus* the quantity necessary to cover all costs of cultivation.

5. The Acting Collector will submit a statement of the lands to be so assigned.

No. 408. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th February 1867, No. 869.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd January 1867, No. 1.

1. Adverting to the instruction contained in the Board's Proceedings, under date the 30th August 1866, No. 6,186, I have the honor to submit, herewith, a statement as therein called for, shewing in detail the extent of land I propose to make over, subject to the approval of the Board, to the Sreerungum Arayers, Ramanooja Charry and others, the Inamdars referred to in the said Proceedings.

2. The extent of land to be thus made over is Acres 13·50 of the Padugay Peramboke, in the Amoor village of the Moosery talook, and this, in the opinion of the Moosery Tahsildar, is calculated to produce in ordinary seasons 48 cullums of paddy, (the quantity assigned to the Inamdars,) *plus* the quantity necessary to recover all costs of cultivation.

3. The Inamdars have tendered a written statement, expressing their willingness to take up the land in question in full satisfaction of their claims to the grain merah they used to collect.

4. Under these circumstances, I request that the necessary sanction of Government may be obtained for the transfer of the land, viz., Acres 13·50 of the Padugay Peramboke, to the head of "Inam," and its grant to the said Inamdars.

5. I may add that in former years this portion was cultivated without any damage to the river bank, and that the local authorities now state that no harm is likely to occur by the tract being again tilled.

Statement shewing the particulars of the land proposed to be made over to the Sreerungum Arayers, Ramanooja Chariar and others, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th August 1866, *No.* 6,186,

Talook.	Village in which the land is situated.	As per Settlement Register.				Boundary.	Remarks.
		Description.	Survey No.	Extent. A.	Extent. D.		
Moosery.	Amoor	Cavary Padugay Punjah Peramboke.	Nos. 13, 14, and 15.	13	50	On the north by the Salem Trunk Road. On the east and west by the Cavary Padugay. On the south by the Cavary river.	

TRICHINOPOLY,
3rd January 1863.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Collector.

Before recommending the Collector's proposal to Government, the Board wish to know whether the Superintending Engineer is of opinion that the land should be reserved as "Padugay" or not.

No. 409. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th March 1867, No. 1,856.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1867, No. 54 :—.

1. With reference to paragraph 1 of the Government Proceedings, No. 1,095, of the 8th May 1866, communicated to my predecessor in the Board's Proceedings, dated 14th idem, No. 3,359, I have the honor to submit a statement shewing the lands, the assessment on which is proposed to be assigned in lieu of money payments hitherto made to the servants of Jambookaiswaram in the Trichinopoly talook, and request you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government for carrying out the arrangement.

2. I beg to inform you that the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Board's communication to Government, embodied in the Government Proceedings under reply, in regard to the entry of the names of the above servants, will be duly attended to, when the necessary Title Deed shall be issued for these lands.

Statement shewing the land, the assessment of which is proposed to be assigned in lieu of payments made to Jambookeswaram Pagoda on behalf of its servants in the Trichinopoly Talook, in the district of Trichinopoly.

Name of the village in which land is proposed to be assigned.	Amount of deduction per annum, as shewn in the Government Proceedings, dated 8th May 1866, No. 1,095.	Particulars of land, the assessment of which is proposed to be assigned to the Inamdar.						Deduct permanent remission of ten per cent. on account of occasional loss by bad seasons, &c.	Net amount.	
		Wet.					Assessment.			
		Survey number.	Letter.	Class or Taram.	Single crop or double crop land.	Extent.				
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs. A. P.					Acres. Ps.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Vedhivadangam, in the talook of Trichinopoly...	430 0 0	14	.....	4	D. C.	2 23	18 1 0			
		18	A	.....	... ...	0 50	4 5 0			
		31	.....	.....	... ...	2 82	22 14 0			
		33	.....	.....	... ...	3 40	27 10 0			
		34	A	.....	S. C.	3 20	26 0 0			
		36	.....	.....	... ...	3 26	21 8 0			
		38	.....	.....	... ...	2 41	15 11 0			
		39	.....	.....	... ...	2 75	17 14 0			
		40	.....	.....	... ...	3 26	21 13 0			
		42	B	.....	D. C.	0 70	4 9 0			
		49	.....	.....	S. C.	2 81	23 13 0			
		69	.....	.....	D. C.	1 80	11 11 0			
		70	.....	.....	S. C.	1 1	24 7 0			
		72	.....	.....	... ...	1 46	11 14 0			
		80	.....	.....	... ...	2 89	18 12 0			
		90	.....	.....	S. C.	3 9	20 1 0			
		94	.....	.....	... ...	1 11	7 3 0			
		100	A	.....	D. C.	1 88	16 5 0			
		106	.....	.....	... ...	3 61	29 5 0			
		122	.....	.....	... ...	3 97	25 12 0			
		123	.....	.....	S. C.	2 89	18 13 0			
		132	.....	.....	... ...	0 10	0 11 0			
		146	.....	.....	... ...	1 55	10 1 0			
		155	.....	.....	... ...	1 60	10 6 0			
		159	.....	.....	... ...	0 84	5 7 0			
		160	.....	.....	D. C.	2 23	23 3 0			
		161	.....	.....	... ...	1 52	14 14 0			
		164	A	.....	... ...	0 19	1 9 0			
		166	.....	4	... ...	0 9	0 12 0			
		167	.....	.....	... ...	0 17	1 7 0			
		133	.....	5	S. C.	2 3	11 3 0			
		136	A	.....	... ...	1 39	7 10 0			
		.....	.....	.....	...	63 80	473 2 0	43 0 0	430 2 0	The present Puttahdar of these lands has agreed in writing to pay Rupees 430, Annas 2, to the Inamdars, viz., servants of the Jambookaiswaram Pagoda. This amount is less by 7 annas than the amount to which they are entitled. It is, however, inconsiderable to require any notice.

(Signed) G. BANBURY,
Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY,
27th February 1867.

Before submitting the Collector's proposals to Government, the Board desire to know what steps he has taken to carry out the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Government Order to which he refers.

No. 410. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1867, No. 6,245.

Read again Board's Proceedings, 30th August 1866, No. 6,186, and 25th March 1867, No. 1,856.

Read also the following letters:—

From the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1867, No. 172½.

1. Adverting to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, as per margin, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter received from the Superintending Engineer, stating his objections to the grant of the land in question; a sketch of this land is herewith forwarded, from which it will be observed that the portion in question is situated between the high road to Salem and a channel at a distance of 150 yards from the river. Considering the fact of its being separated from the Padugai lands by a channel in which water is generally flowing for ten months in the year, and of its distance from the river, while in many other places cultivation has been allowed to within a few yards from the river, I think there is not much weight in the objection raised by the Superintending Engineer.

No. 869, dated 13th February 1867.

2. There are no Nunjah waste lands in the district available for such purposes as the present one, and, if it is considered necessary to carry out the Government Order noted in the margin, (and there is no other way of arriving at an equitable settlement of the question,) the only alternative left for adoption in case this land is refused, is to purchase three acres of wet land, at a cost of not less than one thousand Rupees, and to grant the same to the Inamdars, remitting the assessment thereon. I have ascertained that the rent of these three acres amounts to 45 cullums a year.

8th May 1866, No. 1,095.

From the Acting Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, to the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Tanjore, 1st July 1867, No. 543.

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Revenue Board, No. 869, of the 13th February 1867, and to Mr. Banbury's endorsement annexed thereto of the 18th idem, relative to the proposed transfer of certain Padugai land to the Srirungum Arayars, I have the honor to state that, though the land itself does not appear, from a communication received from the Range Officer on the subject, to be required for purposes of river conservancy, its transfer is strongly objected to upon the grounds that the Nanul plantations, which are maintained for the construction of Coramboos for the channels on both sides of the Cauvery, will be exposed to damage by cattle if the proposal be carried out. These plantations are stated already to suffer from the damages done by the cattle belonging to the present surrounding landholders, and the mischief will only be still further increased if any more land adjoining these plantations is given up to private individuals. Under these circumstances, and looking to the small saving which will accrue to Government by the land being given up (namely, 45 cullums of paddy per annum,) in comparison with the advantages which will be otherwise secured by the land being retained, I cannot give my opinion in favor of the proposal. A copy of Mr. Lawford's letter is enclosed.

From the Executive Engineer in charge, No. 2 Range, to the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, dated Museri, 26th June 1867, No. 14.

1. In reply to your letter, No. 488, dated 22nd June 1867, regarding a proposal to give land in the Padugai in the limits of Amoor to the Srirungum Arayars, I have the honor to express my most decided objection to the giving of land in the Padugais to any applicants whatever, for the following reasons :—

2. In the limits of the village of Amoor, and along the banks of the Cauvery generally, are large plantations of Nanul kept up for the construction of Coramboos for the channels on both sides of the river. If the villagers are allowed to hold lands in the Padugais they drive their cattle on to them, and then watching their opportunity, drive them into the Nanul to graze, causing immense damage, and at the same time by keeping a look out they can drive them back again on to their own land before the watchman can capture them. The trouble caused already in this way is incessant, and every fresh grant of land in such spots will increase the difficulty.

3. No lands on the Padugais should, therefore, be given on any pretext whatever.

4. Moreover, any proposal to construct walls or hedges, should be set aside, for, in all probability it will not be done, and the temptation to obtain good grazing for the cattle will not be resisted.

Enclosure No. 3.—Sketch.

From the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6th August 1867, No. 204.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, dated 25th March 1867, No. 1,856, embodied in Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, dated 22nd June 1867, No. 1,390.

1. With reference to the second paragraph of the Board's Proceedings, as per margin, and to the Order of Government thereon, I have the honor to state that the Tahsildar of Kulutalai has, similarly with Tahsildars of Trichinopoly and Museri, reported their inability to procure suitable lands for allotment in compensation for the Maickudi and Velvagudi Inams.

2. There remain, in my opinion, only two modes of dealing with the question. The first is to commute the grain allowance into money and then to assign land, the Government assessment on which is equal to the amount of such commutation ; providing of course that the right of the Inamdars is to be restricted to the collection of the Government assessment only. This course was recommended by the Board in the third paragraph of their Proceedings marginally noted ; but was not approved of by Government.

Proceedings Board of Revenue, dated 20th April 1866, No. 2,768, embodied in Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, dated 8th May 1866, No. 1,095.

3. The other alternative is to purchase Ayen land yielding the number of cullums of paddy to which the Inamdars are entitled after deducting expenses of cultivation, &c., and to place it absolutely in the possession of the Inamdars, transferring it at the same time from the head of "Ayen" to that of "Inam."

4. The Inamdars are entitled to 164 cullums of paddy, the commutation price of which at Rupees 1-13-9 per cullum as fixed by the Board, amounts to Rupees 305. Thus under the first plan, Government would resign Ayen land paying an assessment of Rupees 305, representing at four per cent. a capital sum of Rupees 7,625.

5. Under the alternative plan, owing to existing high prices of grain and low assessments, land assessed at Rupees 70 will produce 164 cullums, and may

be bought for Rupees 3,000. At the above rate of interest, Rupees 70 ; the annual income given up by Government represents Rupees 1,750 of capital. The cost to Government under this plan would, therefore, be Rupees 3,000 + Rupees 1,750 = Rupees 4,750 as against Rupees 7,625 under the other.

6. This is precisely the course which I recommended for adoption in the case of the Inams of the Srirungum Arayars in my letter to the Board, dated 8th July 1867, No. 172½.

7. I request the Board will now favor me with their instructions.

1. These letters refer to the commutation of certain grain allowances in the district of Trichinopoly.

2. The case of the Potmakers attached to the Srirungum Devastanam, who drew an allowance of 164 cullums of paddy from the villages of Maickudi and Velvagudi, has already been laid before Government, and they have directed by Government Order, 8th May 1866, No. 1,095, that land calculated to produce 164 cullums of grain, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, should be granted to them.

Board's Proceedings, 30th August 1866, No. 6,186.

3. In June 1866 the Collector submitted, for the orders of the Board, a claim made by the Arayars of the Devastanum, who stated that they had drawn an allowance of 48 cullums of paddy from the villagers of Cavathanur up to Fusly 1275, and that the villagers had since refused to pay it. As it appeared that under the old Settlement 48 cullums had been deducted from the revenue due to Government from the villagers, whilst under the new Settlement no such deduction had been made, the claim of the Arayars seemed to be of precisely the same character as that of the Potmakers referred to in the Government Order above alluded to, and the Board ordered that it should be similarly treated.

Board's Proceedings, 25th March 1867, No. 1,856.

4. In February 1867 the Collector proposed to give the Arayars Acres 13·50 of Padugai Peramboke in the village of Amoor. He said that it produced the required quantity of grain that the Inamdars were willing to take it, and that it had been cultivated in former years without injury to the river bank. Before sending on this proposal to Government, the Board resolve to consult the Superintending Engineer.

5. In the first of the letters now under consideration, the Collector reports that the Superintending Engineer decidedly objects to the cultivation of this or any other Padugai land. His objection seems to be confined to the anticipation that damage will be done by the cattle grazing on the land to the adjacent Nanul plantations ; but as the land is 150 yards from the river, and separated from the Padugai lands between it and the river by a channel which is generally supplied with water for ten months in the year, the Board do not think this objection is insuperable. If it is admitted, the Collector reports that no other irrigated land is available, and that if land is to be given to the Arayars at all, it must first be purchased by Government.

6. In his letter of the 8th August, the Collector reports that no land is available for the Potmakers, in commutation of the Maickudi and Velvagudi allowances.

7. He considers that there are only two ways in which the desired commutation can be effected. Either the grain allowances must be valued, and the Government right to collect a corresponding amount of assessment on cultivated land made over to the Inamdars, or land yielding the required number of cullums must be purchased and given to them.

8. The Board are of opinion that the second methed is preferable both because it will obviate all cause of complaint, and because, as the Collector has shewn, it will be cheaper in the end.

9. The Board accordingly recommend that the Collector be authorized to purchase land yielding 164 cullums of paddy and make it over to the Potmakers in lieu of the Maickudi and Velvagudi grain allowances. He estimates that the cost of the land will be Rupees 3,000, and that the annual assessment to be resigned will amount to Rupees 70.

10. With regard to the case of the Arayars, the Board are of opinion that the Padugai lands in Amoor may safely be given to them in Inam as recommended by the Collector; but if Government determine that they should not be cultivated, the Board recommend that, as with regard to the Potmakers, the Collector should be empowered to purchase land yielding 48 cullums of paddy at a cost of Rupees 1,000 or thereabouts, and make it over to the Inamdars rent free.

No. 411. ORDER THEREON, 21st October 1867, No. 2,472.

Land Revenue.

The Government consider that under the circumstances stated, the purchase of land estimated to produce the necessary quantity of grain and its assignment in Inam to the Arayars of the Srirungum Devastanum and to the Potmakers, in lieu of the Cavathanur, Maickudi, and Velvagudi grain allowances, is the preferable course to adopt, and they authorize the Collector to arrange accordingly, within a round sum not exceeding 4,000 Rupees, reporting the exact amount of expense incurred, for final sanction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Accountant General.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

10. With regard to the case of the Arayars, the Board are of opinion that Padugai lands in Amoor may safely be given to them in Inam as recommended by the Collector; but if Government determine that they should not be cultivated, the Board recommend that as with regard to the Potmakers, the Collector should be empowered to purchase land yielding 48 cullums of paddy at a cost of Rupees 1,000 or thereabouts, and make it over to the Inamdars rent free.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
with copies of Board's Proceedings, dated 30th August 1866, No. 6,186, and 13th February and 25th March 1867, Nos. 869 and 1,856, and with a Sketch.

Copy to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rev. Department. Board of Revenue. No. 2691.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 30th September 1867.

Submitting correspondence from the Collector of Trichinopoly with the Board's proposals for the grant of compensation in land to the Potmakers and Arrayars attached to the Srirungum Devastanum.

No. 6,245.

6. This is precisely the course which I recommended for adoption in the case of the Inams of the Srirungum Arayars in my letter to the Board, dated 8th July 1867, No. 1721.

7. I request the Board will now favour me with their instructions.

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1. These letters refer to the commutation of certain grain-allowances in the District of Trichinopoly.

2. The case of the Potmakers attached to the Srirungum Devastanum, who drew an allowance of 164 cullums of paddy from the villages of Maickudi and Velvagudi, has already been laid before Government, and they have directed by Government Order, 8th May 1866, No. 1,095, that land calculated to produce 164 cullums of grain, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, should be granted to them.

3. In June 1866, the Collector submitted, for the orders of the Board, a claim made by the Arayars of the Devastanum, who stated that they had drawn an allowance of 48 cullums of paddy from the villagers of Cavathanur up to Fusly 1275, and that the villagers had since refused to pay it. As it appeared that under the old settlement 48 cullums had been deducted from the revenue due to Government from the villagers, whilst under the new settlement no such deduction had been made, the claim of the Arayars seemed to be of precisely the same character as that of the Potmakers referred to in the Government Order above alluded to, and the Board ordered that it should be similarly treated.

Board's Procs., 30th August 1866, No. 6,186.

4. In February 1867, the Collector proposed to give the Arayars Acres 13·50 of Padugai Peramboke in the village of Amoor. He said that it produced the required quantity of grain, that the Inamdars were willing to take it, and that it had been cultivated in former years without injury to the river bank. Before sending on this proposal to Government, the Board resolved to consult the Superintending Engineer.

Board's Procs., 25th March 1867, No. 1,856.

5. In the first of the letters now under consideration, the Collector reports that the Superintending Engineer decidedly objects to the cultivation of this or any other Padugai land. His objection seems to be confined to the anticipation that damage will be done by the cattle grazing on the land to the adjacent Nanul plantations; but as the land is 150 yards from the river, and separated from the Padugai lands between it and the river by a channel which is generally supplied with water for ten months in the year, the Board do not think this objection is insuperable. If it is admitted, the Collector reports that no other irrigated land is available, and that if land is to be given to the Arayars at all, it must first be purchased by Government.

6. In his letter of the 8th August, the Collector reports that no land is available for the Potmakers, in commutation of the Maickudi and Velvagudi allowances.

7. He considers that there are only two ways in which the desired commutation can be effected. Either the grain-allowance must be valued, and the Government right to collect a corresponding amount of assessment on cultivated land made over to the Inamdars, or land yielding the required number of cullums must be purchased and given to them.

8. The Board are of opinion that the second method is preferable both because it will obviate all cause of complaint, and because, as the Collector has shown, it will be cheaper in the end.

9. The Board accordingly recommend that the Collector be authorized to purchase land yielding 164 cullums of paddy and make it over to the Potmakers in lieu of the Maickudi and Velvagudi grain-allowances. He estimates that the cost of the land will be Rupees 3,000, and that the annual assessment to be resigned will amount to Rupees 70.