

Revenue (189⁸) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2452

DATED 7th June 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reading B. P. issuing
further instructions regarding the revision of
the village establishment in whole man villages
in the Ganjam Dt

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
782	6/98						

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3/20

Order *Ms. No. 245277* 6.98
28/6/98
Recorded.

28
27-5-98

2. vii 8
19/6/98

From Board of Revenue
Land Revenue
No. 104

Dated 22-4-98.
Received 8 May
Registered 9
Enclosures
Spare copies



SUBJECT.

To the Board of Rev (Land Rev) - 28/6-98

Issuing further instructions
re: the revision of village revenue
assessments in whole in the village
in the Gangan District.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
			5260- 15-15-97 45-1- 8-12-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed May th.

Proceedings, No. 104, 22nd April 1898.

APRIL.

Issuing further instructions regarding the revision of village establishments in whole inam villages in the Ganjam district.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

READ—the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Chatrapur, 20th March 1898, Ref. G.B. No. 79-Ver. :—

I have the honour to state that in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 19th October 1897, and in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 378, dated 8th November 1897, Collectors have been asked to submit (1) lists of larger inam villages in their districts whether situated in ryotwari or zemindari tracts which will have sufficient assets for maintaining at least a triune officer and a talayari and (2) proposals for clubbing with Government villages such inam villages as cannot be brought entirely within the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894.

2. In this district there are many small inam villages in zemindaries far away from Government taluks. These cannot therefore be clubbed with Government villages. I request to be informed whether it is intended that Act II of 1894 should not be extended to such small villages or whether the money required for the village establishments to be entertained in them may be paid from the surplus of the proprietary village service fund of the district. In order to maintain the complete village staff in any village, the latter should bear a yearly assessment of Rs. 2,755. The cess on this amount at 10 pies per rupee amounts to Rs. 144 which will pay for the following staff :—

	Rs.
Karji	4
Karnam	5
Taliyari	3

In the whole district there is only one inam* village in proprietary estates with this or a higher assessment. Even if it be only intended to keep a triune officer on Rs. 4 and a taliyari on Rs. 3, the assessment of the village will have to be Rs. 1,600 to

* A list showing all the inam villages in the several estates with their assessments is enclosed.

meet this charge and there are in this district only above five inam villages with an assessment as high as this according to the quit-rent register. The trifling quit-rent which may be derived from the service inams to be enfranchised is not taken into consideration. Hence if each inam village in a zemindari is to be considered separately by itself as apart from the general fund, the Act will, so far as inam villages situated in zemindaries in this district are concerned, remain a dead letter. However, I consider that until the amount of cess leviable on the jeroyeti lands in proprietary estates in the district is known together with the expenditure on village establishment in such villages, it would be premature to investigate the condition of inam villages in the proprietary estates which cannot prove self-supporting and that the proposal to extend the Act to such villages, which number about 470 in all, should remain in abeyance for the present.

3. I note that according to section 20 (iii) of the Act, cess will have to be imposed on the "full" assessment which the inam villages would bear if they were not inam. In this district the assessment on inams was fixed by the Inam Commissioner more than

35 years ago and is very low. If the cess is to be calculated on this assessment and not on the rent which the inamdars get from the ryots, the cess to be imposed in most villages will be extremely small and my remarks in paragraph 2 are based on the assumption that cess will be levied on the recorded assessment only.

Enclosure No. 1.—List

RESOLUTION—No. 104, dated 22nd April 1898.

The following instructions should be noted with reference to the proposals called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 350, dated 19th October 1897, and No. 378, dated 8th November 1897 :—

(a) The larger inam villages which will have sufficient assets for maintaining a triune officer and a talayari should invariably be provided with separate village establishments under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894.

(b) The smaller inam villages should, whenever possible, be grouped with Government villages for purposes of village administration under section 7 of Madras Act IV of 1893.

(c) The case of inam villages which cannot be dealt with in either of the above ways should be left in abeyance until the probable assets and charges of the district proprietary estates village service fund have been ascertained. If the district fund is likely to provide a surplus sufficient to cover deficiencies in the assets of the poorer inam villages, then, such villages can be supplied with separate establishments so far as the funds admit.

Villages which cannot be dealt with in any of the several ways described above must be left alone, the control of Government over their village staff being limited to that provided for by Madras Act III of 1895, which, however, will not cover the case of tracts in which village offices are not hereditary.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter read above, the Collector refers to the low rates of assessment adopted by the Inam Commissioner 35 years ago. The Collector is requested to consider in consultation with the District Board the advisability of revising the assessments of the inam villages by undertaking a block survey and classification such as was introduced in Tanjore and recently sanctioned for Nellore (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 26, dated 28th January 1898).

(True Copy and Extract.)

Donald Davidson

Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam, with one list returned
(D.O., Tahrs. and Dy. Tahrs.).

Copy to the other Collectors (D.Os., Tahrs. and Dy. Tahrs.).

" " Settlement Department.

" " Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Ed. T. Lutchmiah Naidu.

Bd's Prop ¹⁰⁴ (Cno 3420)
22-4-98

To Secretary

As directed by Govt
in para 2 of go. 798 and a go.
20-9-97
875 the Board called upon
14-10-97 Collectors to submit (1) lists of
larger inam villages in their
districts whether situated in
ryotwari or Zamindari tracts
which will have sufficient
assets for maintaining at least
a triune^x officer and a talazari,
and (2) proposals for clubbing
with Govt villages such inam
villages as cannot be brought
entirely within the provisions
of Madras Act II of 1894. In
this connection the collector
of Coimbatore pointed out that
there ~~are~~ ^{are} many small inam
villages in Zamindari far
away from Govt taluks which
cannot ~~be brought~~
~~convenient~~ ^{therefore} be clubbed
with Govt villages, and requested
order as to how they should be
treated. The Board issues the
following instructions on the
point.

- (1) flag K.
- (2) flag P.

x Kurnam, Munsif and
Headman.

29/6/98

(1) The larger main villages which will have sufficient assets for maintaining a village officer and a talazari should invariably be provided with separate village establishments under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894.

(2) The smaller main villages should, whenever possible, be grouped with other villages for the purpose of village administration under Sec 7 of Madras Act II of 1895.

(3) In the case of main villages which cannot be dealt with in either of the above ways, if the St Board is likely to provide a surplus sufficient to cover deficiencies in the assets of the poorer main villages, then they can be supplied with separate establishments so far as the funds admit.

(4) Villages which cannot be dealt with in any of the

several

Para 1 of the B.P.
(Current.) flay A

Sec 7.
flay B

flay R.
IN

8/5/98

Several ways described above should be left alone, the control of Govt over their village staff being limited to that provided for by Madras Act III of 1895, which, however, will not cover the case of tracts in which village officers are not hereditary.

The collector also pointed out that the assessment on main villages in his district was very low. He requests the collector to consider in consultation with the St Board the advisability of revising the assessment of the main villages by undertaking a block survey and classification.

The Board's instructions seem judicious.

A draft order is put up, on the docket, recording the Bd's Profs.

RS
27-5-98

Sey
2.11.98 H. M.
11/6/98

Para 3 of the
Collector's letter in the
current.

Para 2 of B.P.
(Current)

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

189

DATED

CURRENT NO.

ENCLOSURES TO (1) No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DUTTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
C = Copy abstract only.
D = Copy heading only.