

Alienation Manual

(Containing information about all kinds of
Inams and Watans.)

BY

Rao Bahadur R. N. Joglekar, I. S. O., B. A.,
Now Retired Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Central
Division of the Bombay Presidency.

FIRST EDITION.

Price Rupees 12.

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Printed by M. N. Kulkarni at the Karnatak Printing Press, 434,
Thakurdwar, Bombay and Published by Rao Bahadur R. N.
Joglekar, I. S. O. 203, Kala Howd, Poona City.

Preface

—:0:—

When I was Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, Government asked me to prepare an Alienation Manual. Subsequently, Government in their order No. 507 dated 18th January 1919, R. D., kindly allowed me to publish this Manual, with Appendices A to G, as my private venture and at my own expense. In return for this copy-right, I have refunded to Government the honorarium of Rs. 1000 already paid to me and have promised to present to Government 200 copies of the complete manual.

2. In this Manual I have recorded my experience as Alienation Assistant for 16 years under the able guidance of the Commissioners C. D.

3. I have brought the book upto the latest date, 1st January 1921, and where necessary, illustrations are given for an easy understanding of the intricacies of Inam matters.

4. I have devoted Chapter X to an imaginary Inam village and have given a chronological history of important events therein upto 1st January 1921.

5. After this preface I have inserted addenda and corrigenda under the general heading 'corrections' numbered serially. At the end of the book are given a general alphabetical index and an index to Government Resolutions and High Court decisions.

6. Lastly, I wish to place on record my sense of gratitude for their kind assistance and advice, to the Honourable Sir George Curtis, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., now senior Member of Executive Gouncil, Bombay, the Honourable Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S. and F. G. H. Anderson, Esquire, M. A., I. C. S.

203, Kala Howd, Poona City.
1st FEBRUARY 1921.

R. N. JOGLEKAR.

Corrections to Alienation Manual.

—:0:—

Note.—The serial number of each correction should be written in the margin of the Manual against the respective places.

1.—Page 47—below article 56, add the following

56 A. *Military rewards*—See G. 10 under section 62, inserted by correction No. 100 in Supplement No. 1 to Joglekar's Land Revenue Code.

2.—Page 61, add the following as article 74 E.

74 E. *Religious endowment*—By a deed of endowment, so-called, executed not long prior to his death, a Hindu professed to dedicate practically the whole of his property in favour of an idol. It was provided in this deed that the settlor should apply for mutation of names in favour of the idol, and that he should use the income of the property for the expenses of *puja* and *rajbhog* and for the repair of the temple, and that he should keep regular accounts of the income and expenditure. The settlor himself was to be the first manager, after him his wife, and thereafter his daughter's sons and their descendants. Some sixteen months after the execution of this deed, the settlor died and was succeeded as manager by his wife. The widow brought a suit for a declaration that the property was endowed property in the course of which it came to light that no attempt had been made to obtain mutation of names in favour of the manager, that no accounts were forthcoming relating to the administration of the property by the settlor that the expenditure on the idol did not amount to more than one-tenth of the income and that the widow was unable to account for her own dealings with property, the subject matter of the suit.

Held, that in these circumstances there had been no real dedication of the property to religious purpose, but only an attempt to create a perpetuity in favour of the descendants of the settlor's daughter. (I. L. R. 42 Allahabad 395).

3.—Page 72, article 94A (1)—below this clause, add the following note.

Note.—This ruling conflicts with the ruling in the case of Chunilal vs. Bhanumati at 13 Bombay Law Reporter, 1053,

**4.—Page 87, article 113b, below the last line, add I. L. R
44 Bombay 733.**

5.—Page 99, below article 129, add—

129 A.—Water-rate under section 44 of the Irrigation Act—In the case of irrigated inamlands which were assessed and recorded as dry crop at the first survey settlement, there can be no difficulty in applying section 44 to the levy of water rate on account of improved water-supply if they now take the Government] water. But there may be some difficulty in dealing with lands which, at the original settlement or in summary settlement sanads, were assessed and recorded as irrigated. If the supply, having formerly lasted upto the end of January, by the improvement becomes perennial, the improvement is clear and decided; but if the supply which previously lasted upto the end of January is now extended by the improvement, say, upto the middle of March, care will be necessary not to over-estimate the extent of the improvement to the injury of the inamdar. In such cases Government in the Revenue Department are of opinion that the powers given by section 44 of the Irrigation Act should be used with caution. (G. R. 3706 of 28th June 1881.)

6.—Page 182, insert the following as article 236A:—

236 A.—Alienation office records:—Examination of papers by the public.

The following rules have been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, R. D. No. 11144 dated 16th November 1914:—

(1) The Commissioner, C. D., will have full discretion in accepting or rejecting application for permission to examine records in the Alienation office, or if the petition is accepted he will in his discretion withhold such records from inspection as he thinks necessary.

(2) If the application is accepted the applicant will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 50 as an advance payment for the following charges:—

- (a) A charge at the rate of rupee one per day for the whole period of inspection, including holidays, on account of the establishment engaged in searching the records and for being present during the applicant's inspection.
- (b) A fee of Rs. 10 for each rumal or file taken out by the Karkun for the applicant's inspection,

(3) After making the deposit the applicant will be permitted to come to the Alienation office to have a perusal of the records and to take the necessary notes therefrom. A copy of these notes together with an English translation should be prepared by the applicant at his expense and submitted to the Commissioner for scrutiny. The notes will then be corrected where necessary and a final copy thereof will be supplied to the applicant at his expense with an endorsement of approval under the signature of the Commissioner or his Native Assistant.

(4) Under no circumstances will permission be given to remove records from the Alienation office, and the notes prepared by the applicant from day to day will remain in the Alienation office.

(5) A final adjustment of the deposit money will be made and additional charges, if any, will be recovered from the applicant.

7.—Appendix B, page 228—below footnote, add—

Explanation—This meaning is in accordance with rule 3 of the Amended Rules of 1842 given in Appendix A. No. 1, above.

8.—Page 152, Article 196 first line read 1917 after '27th April.'

9. Misprints—(1) Give the following correct paging :—Main book—37, 49, 76, 85, 98, 111.

Appendices—120, 130, 135, 187, 218, 222, 234, 264, 299, 325.

(2) page 1, article 2—In the marginal note read 'classes' for 'asses'.

(3) page 61, article 74 D—read 'within' for 'written' in the 2nd line and read 'alienees' for 'alliances' in the 3rd line.

(4) page 90, article 118—In the last line for 'udi' read 'judi'.

(5) page 95, article 125—In the fifth line of the paragraph beginning with 'the value of' for 'care' read 'are'.

(6) page 111, article 134,—In the 2nd line of sub-para (3) read 'Sanads' for 'Sands'.

(7) page 141, article 167—In the marginal note read 'decrees' for 'decrease'.

10. Page 133, article 164 (4)—after the words 'which are of a civil nature', add.

At present the rates are:—

Agriculturist	6 annas.
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Merchant	8 "
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Gentleman	1 Rupee.
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(G. O., No. 3610, R. D., dated the 28th December 1920).

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Alienation Manual.

CHAPTER I.

General Scope.

1 This book deals with alienations, which mean the transfer of the right of Government to cash payments or to rent or revenue of lands (either inclusive or exclusive of the ownership of lands themselves) wholly or partially to the ownership of another person either with or without some service in return.

Inam and watan.—The word 'Inam' ordinarily means an alienation without any service in return ; and the word 'watan' means an Inam for service. In this book, however, the word *Inam* (*Barkhali* in Gujrath) is used in a wider sense to denote any alienation in cash or land, with or without service.

2 There are seven principal classes of Inams as asses of Inams, follows:—

I. (a) Treaty Saranjams.

(b) Non-treaty Saranjams.

(c) Other Political Tenures.

II. Personal.

III. Dewasthan.

IV. Non-Service watans of District and Village Officers in Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat.

V. Non-service watans of District and Village Officers in other Districts.

VI. Service Watans of Village Officers and servants

(a) Useful to Government.

(b) Useful to the community.

VII. Revenue free sites for the construction at the cost of local, Municipal, or other funds of

ALIENATION MANUAL.

- (a) Schools or Colleges.
- (b) Hospitals.
- (c) Dispensaries.
- (d) Other public works (including religious or charitable institutions) from which no profit is expected to be derived.

3 In each class there are one or more of the following

Subdivisions of three subdivisions :—
each class.

- (1) Lands.
- (2) Villages.
- (3) Cash allowances.

4 There are one or more of the following four tenures

Tenures in each in each subdivision :—
Subdivision.

- (a) Permanent i. e. enfranchised private property.
- (b) Hereditary.
- (c) For two or more lives.
- (d) For one life only.

5 *Enactments relating to Inams under each class.*

Class I.

INDIA ACTS.

(1) XXIII of 1871. The Pensions Act.

BOMBAY ACTS.

(2) Saranjam Rules framed by Government under Rule 10 of Schedule B to India Act XI of 1852, and published in Notification No. 2674 dated the 5th May 1898, as amended by G. N. No. 4861, dated the 8th July 1901.

Class II and III.

INDIA ACTS.

- (1) XI of 1852. Titles to rent free Estates Act.
- (2) XX of 1863—Religious Endowments Act.
- (3) XXIII of 1871—The Pensions Act.

BOMBAY ACTS.

- (4) II of 1863—Summary Settlement in Deccan, Khan-desh etc.'
- (5) VII of 1863—Summary Settlement in other Districts.
- (6) VII of 1887—Toda Giras Allowances Act.

Class IV, V and VI.**BOMBAY ACTS.**

- (1) III of 1874—The Hereditary Offices Act.'—also called the 'Watan Act,' (as amended up to date.)
- (2) V of 1886, section 2.
- (3) VI of 1887—'The Matadars' Act.'

Class VII.**BOMBAY ACTS**

- (1) V of 1879—The Land Revenue Code, and *rules* thereunder.'

General to Classes 1 to 7.

- (1) India Act X of 1876, Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction.
- (2) India Act XV of 1895, 'Crown Grants.'

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

6

- (1) *Ain-Mokasa*—see the definition of *Chouth* (5).
- (2) *Amals* mean shares of revenue in a village.
- (3) *Babti*—see the definition of *Chouth* (5).
- (4) *Cash allowance*—see the definition of pension (28).
- (5) *Chouth*—The following example will explain the distribution :—

Suppose that the revenue of a Moglai village was Rs. 400. When the Marathas established their rule in that village they asked,

- (1) the villagers to pay 10 per cent to them as sovereignty (*Sardeshmukhi*)
and
- (2) the Mogals to forego $\frac{1}{4}$ th or *Chouth* and retain $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the former revenue.

The details of Rs. 400 plus 40 are given below :—

Sardeshmukhi	Rs. 40.
Original Revenue	<u>400.</u>
	Rs. 440.

Details.

Chouth...	Rs. 100.
Sardeshmukhi	" 40.
Jahagir Amal or Moglai or	
Swaraj	<u>" 300.</u>
	Rs. 440.

The Chouth of Rs. 100 is divided into :—

Babti	Rs. 25.
Mokasa	<u>" 75</u>

Mokasa is again divided into :—

Sahotra	Rs. 6.
Nargoonda	" 3.
Ain-Mokasa...	<u>" 66.</u>
	Rs. 75.

The Babti was reserved for the Raja and collected by the Pratinidhi, the Peshwa and the Pant Sachiv. The Sahotra was assigned to the Pant Sachiv. The Nargoonda was granted to different persons at the Raja's pleasure. The Mokasa was partitioned among Chiefs as Saranjams subject to dues to the State, both of money and of troops. There were distinct agents for the collection of the Babti and the Sardesh-mukhi, of the Sahotra, of the Nargoonda and of the Mokasa from the same village.

(6) *Deshpande*—See the definition of *Mujumdar* (23).

(7) *Formal Adjudication*.—Formal Adjudication shall be held to mean final adjudication under any regulation of the Bombay Government, or under Act XI of 1852, in cases to which the same were applicable, and in other cases, final adjudication after inquiry by the British Government, or some authorised officer thereof.

(8) *Garania*—Garania lands mean lands mortgaged.

(9) *Garas*—Literally means a mouthful quantity. It was also used to signify the black-mail paid by a village to a turbulent neighbour. *Vide*—Toda or Tora gras (38).

(10) *Idiana*—Means all miscellaneous expenses spent on various occasions such as sports, holidays, arrival of guests &c.

(11) *Inamdar*—Means a person to whom an Inam consisting of cash, land or village is given. The term, however, is ordinarily taken to mean a person who holds a village in Inam.

(12) *Itlak allowance*—Means a cash allowance given in lieu of untraceable Inam land in a village.

(13) *Jadid Inams*—Means Inams granted by the Inamdar of a village *after* that village had been granted to him.

(14) *Jahagir Amal*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).

(15) *Kadim Inams*—Means Inams in a village granted by the Government *prior* to the grant of that village to an Inamdar.

(16) Kothali-santh is a money payment from the Sarkar treasury for alienated land resumed for any purpose.

(17) *Mamul Judi or Old Salami*—Means a portion of land revenue taken by Government to reduce the value of Inam up to their intention e. g. the former Government wanted to give an Inam land assessed at Rs. 25; but finding that there was a Survey number assessed at Rs. 33, they imposed a charge of Rs. 8, with a view to reduce the value of the grant to their intention viz. Rs. 25.

(18) In Gujarat, the Revenue Patel is called '*Ugratdar*' and the Police Patel is called *Mukhi*.

(19) *Mehta* in Gujarat means a Talati.

(20) *Mirasdar*—Means a person who has a right to hold land in perpetuity conditionally on the payment of the amounts due on account of the land revenue for the same according to the law for the time being in force. Government or an Inamdar cannot displace a Mirasdar as long as he pays the assessment on his fields.

(21) *Moglai*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).

(22) *Mokassa*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).

(23) *Mnjumdar or Deshpande*—Means a District Accountant as distinguished from village accountant or Talati.

(24) *Mukhi* in Gujarat means a Police Patel.

(25) *Nargoonda*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).

(26) *Nazarana*—Means an annual or occasional fixed payment in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer.

(27) *Old Salami*—See the definition of *Mamul Judi* (17).

(28) *Pension* or cash allowance—Means a grant of money, or land revenue payable on the part of Government in respect of any right, privilege, perquisite, or office.

(29) *Political Tenure* is tenure created from, or dependent upon, political considerations, the existence of which shall be determined by the Government.

This term is used to mean British as distinguished from former Government Grants.

(30) *Quit-rent* or *Judi* means the charge imposed for exemption from inquiry into Inams.

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS.

7

- (31) *Sahotra*—See the definition of *Chouth*.
- (32) *Saranjam*—Means grants of villages, lands or cash allowances by the former Governments, chiefly to officers in military service for personal dignity or for the maintenance of troops.
- (33) *Pasaita*—Means rent free lands allotted to the different orders of village servants in Gujarat or for religious or charitable purposes.
- (34) *Salami or Salamia*, in its general sense is a complimentary present to the superior. It means a quit-rent on rent-free lands.
- (35) *Sardesmukhi*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).
- (36) *Sheri* lands—Means lands held by an Inamdar as distinguished from those held by his mirasi tenants.
- (37) *Swaraj*—See the definition of *Chouth* (5).
- (38) *Toda or Tora gras* is composed of two words *Toda* or *Tora* and *gras*. The former means a compromise. *Toda gras* means the sum paid to a powerful neighbour as the price of protection.
- (39) 'Transfer'—Means the permanent alienation of land by assignment, gift, sale, deed or other instrument or otherwise howsoever, and also mortgage of the same under which possession shall have passed, or is to pass to the mortgagee.
- Explanation.*—Redemption of mortgage does not amount to transfer, according to this definition.
- (40) *Uparis*—*Upari* is a mere tenant at will.
- (41) *Varshasan*—means a cash allowance granted hereditarily out of charity.
- (42) *Vechania*.—*Vechania* lands mean lands sold.
- (43) *Watan*—Means Inams consisting of cash, land or villages, held for service, whether the service is now actually performed, or has now ceased to be demanded.

CHAPTER III.

Saranjams and other Political Tenures.

(a) Treaty Saranjams.

7 Treaty Saranjams, with one exception, viz., Shaikh Mira of Wai, consist of territories out of British Origin. India ruled over by Native Chiefs, with Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, in accordance with the terms of the treaties between them and the British Government. These treaties are given in "Aitchison's Treaties and Engagements," Vol. VII, 4th edition, 1909.

Note 1—About Kadim Inams in Native States *vide* articles referring to them in the Treaty with Chiefs.

Note 2—For succession *vide* Saramjam Rules (article 14).

8 At the Royal Proclamation made at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911 Exemption from it was proclaimed that from that date no Na-adoption-Nazarana zarana payments should be made upon succession to Native States (*vide* Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, for 1911, page 2215.)

(b) Non-treaty Saranjams.

9 Non-treaty Saranjams were originally granted by the former Governments chiefly to officers in military service. They were as follows:—

- (1) *Personal or Jat Saranjams*.—Granted for personal dignity.
- (2) *Military or Fouj Saranjams*.—Granted for the maintenance of troops, &c.
- (3) *Chouth or one fourth Saranjams*.

10 Chouth or one-fourth Saranjams pertain to grants made by the Marathas to their Military officers Chouth Saranjams, for personal dignity from Chouth or one-fourth part of the revenue of a village situated in the Mogal territory, over which the Marathas established their

sovereignty. The way in which it was done has been explained in the definition of Chouth (*vide* article 6 (5)).

From the 66 P.C. of the *Chouth* the Marathas or the Peishwas made Saranjam grants, among others, which were called one-fourth or *Chouth Saranjams*. They were so called because they formed part of the Chauthai levied from each Mogalai village by the Marathas. These Saranjamdars had, at first, to go to the villages concerned to receive their dues. Subsequently, however, the Nizam's Government assigned a portion of their territory, the total revenue of which was equal to the Chouthai and Sardeshmuki in scattered Moglai villages. The villages thus assigned became entire Government villages, the revenue of which was collected and taken to Government Treasuries with the result that the Chouth Saranjamdars were told to be present at the Government Treasuries to receive their dues.

11 Military Saranjams have all been resumed by the British Government, by relieving the holders of the maintenance of troops.
Military Saran-
jams.

12 Personal and Chauth Saranjams fall under three tenures, as follows:—
Three tenures
of personal and
Chauth Saran-
jams.

- (1) Those granted prior to 1751 A. D. to be continued hereditarily.
- (2) Those granted between 1751 and 1796 to be continued to the holder at the introduction of the British Rule, and for one generation further with a pension of half the net proceeds of the Saranjam to the third generation.
- (3) Those granted after 1796, i.e., by the last Peishwa Bajirao II, to be continued to the holder at the introduction of the British Rule, with a pension of half the net proceeds to the next generation.

13 Government instituted a regular inquiry into each Saranjam, and fixed the tenure in each case.
Inquiry.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Note—The tenure of each personal or Chouth Saranjam will be found in column 8 of the Saranjam list for the whole Presidency published by Government.

14 The following are the Saranjam Rules approved in G. R. P. D. No. 2674 dated 5th May 1898, as Saranjam Rules, ammended by G. R. P. D. No. 4684 dated 29th June 1901. These rules have been published in Government Notification No. 2942 dated 17th May 1898 and in Government Notification No. 4861 dated 8th July 1901 at page 424 and at page 1159 of the Bombay Government Gazette for 1898 and 1901, part I, respectively :—

In exercise of powers referred to in Rule 10 of Schedule B of Act XI of 1852 and of the second sub-clause to clause 3 of section 2 of Bombay Act VII of 1863, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for the purpose of determining the terms to which the continuance of Jahagirs and Saranjams and other alienations of a political nature shall be subject :—

- (I) Saranjams shall be ordinarily continued in accordance with the decision already passed by Government in each case.
- (II) A saranjam which has been decided to be hereditarily continuable shall ordinarily descend to the eldest male representative, in the order of primogeniture, of the senior branch of the family descended from the first British Grantee or any of his brothers who were undivided in interest. But Government reserve to themselves their rights for sufficient reason to direct the continuance of the Saranjam to any other member of the said family, or as an act of grace, to a person adopted into the same family with the sanction of Government. When a Saranjam is thus continued to an adopted son he shall be liable to pay to Government a Nazarana not exceeding one year's value of the Saranjam, and it shall be levied from him in such instalments as Government may, in each case, direct,

CHAPTER III.—SARANJAMS AND OTHER POLITICAL TENURES. 11

- (III) In the case of Saranjams which have been decided to be continuable for two generations with a pension to the third, the eldest surviving son shall be considered to represent a generation, and the entire Saranjam shall descend to him, when he represents the second generation from the first British grantee and a pension when he represents the third. But if the eldest son or sons of the British grantee have died before their father, but leave sons, the grandson who ranks first in the order of primogeniture shall on his grandfather's death be regarded as the second generation, and the entire Saranjam shall be continued to him, no pension being granted to the next generation.
- (IV) Proposed orders regarding succession to Saranjams in accordance with the above rules must, as they constitute a technical regrant of the Saranjam, be submitted in all cases for the sanction of Government.
- (V) Every Saranjam shall be held as a life-estate. It shall be formally resumed on the death of the holder and in cases in which it is capable of further continuance it shall be made over to the next holder as a fresh grant from Government, unencumbered by any debts, or charges, save such as may be specially imposed by Government itself.
- (a) In cases in which there is no suitable person to whom a regrant can immediately be made; or in which an immediate re-grant would be injurious to the interest of the estate, the Saranjam may be attached and placed under Government management for such period as Government may consider necessary; and the revenues of the Saranjam after deduction of the expenses of management, may be assigned for the maintenance of the representatives of the deceased Saranjamadar, in such manner, and in such proportion as Government may from time to time direct.
- (VI) No Saranjam shall be capable of sub-division.
- (VII) Every Saranjamdar shall be responsible for making a suitable provision for the maintenance of the widow

or widows of the preceding Saranjamdar, his own brothers, or any other member of his family, who having a valid claim arising from infancy, mental or physical infirmity, rendering such member incapable of earning a livelihood, may be deemed deserving of support at his hands. When this obligation is not fulfilled by any Saranjamdar, Government may direct him to make suitable provision for such persons and may fix the amount, which he shall pay, in each instance ; provided that no one who has independent means of his own, or is in the opinion of the Government otherwise sufficiently provided for, shall be entitled to maintenance from the Saranjamdar.

- (VIII) Every order passed by Government under the above rule, for the grant of maintenance by a Saranjamdar shall hold good during his life-time only.
- (IX) If an order passed by Government under rule (VII), is not carried out, Government may, whatever the reason may be, direct the Saranjam, or a portion of it, to be resumed, as the circumstances of the case may require. Provision for the members of the Saranjamdar's family entitled to maintenance shall then be made by Government out of the revenues of the Saranjam so resumed.
- (X) Whenever it appears that a Saranjam or its revenues have passed by attachment or any other process of the Civil Court into the hands of a person, other than a Saranjamdar, Government will ordinarily direct the Saranjam to be resumed, and pass such order as to its regrant or other disposal as may seem to them fitting.
- (XI) The above rules shall be applicable not only to Saranjams proper, but also to Chouth Saranjams.
- (XII) Any Inam granted on political considerations shall be continued in the terms of the Sanad or order creating the grant. In the event of any such Inam passing out of the possession of the family, for whose support it was granted, it shall be liable to resumption, unless

there be an express provision, permitting such transfer, in the terms of the grant.

15 The following rules are laid down for the guidance Payment of arrears. of Government Officers:—

(A) *Lapsed Saranjam;—lands and villages.*—

- (I) Of the revenues of the current year, the family shall be entitled to a sum bearing the same proportion to the next collections during the year, that the period of the year which elapsed *prior* to the demise of the chieftain bears to the whole year. To *illustrate* this rule, suppose that a Saranjamdar dies on the 11th of February 1913, without male heirs; but leaves a widow. At his death the revenue year was 1912-13. *The period prior to his death, viz., the period from 1st August 1912 to 10th February 1913, is 194 days.* Suppose the revenue demand of his Saranjan village is Rs. 4000, out of which Rs. 3650 are actually recovered upto the end of that revenue year. In this case, therefore, the Saranjamdar's surviving widow will get Rs. 1940, as shown below:—

$$\begin{array}{r} 365 : 194 : : 3650 \\ 194 \times 3650 = 1940 ; \end{array}$$

365

or 365 is to 194
as 3650 is to 1940—

- (II) The family will be held to possess no claim on that portion of the current year's revenue, which may remain uncollected at the end of that year; *e. g.*, 350 rupees in the above illustration.
- (III) Of the revenue of the past years, the family will be permitted to retain all that the deceased chieftain or last incumbent may have collected upto the date of his death, and will receive all that may subsequently be realized within one year from that date *e. g.*, suppose that, in the above example Rs. 500 were arrears

on account of several years previous to 1912-13, out of which Rs. 300 were collected by the deceased Saranjamdar during his life-time, Rs. 200 remaining uncollected, on account of past arrears. Upto the end of the 10th February 1914, only Rs. 50 were collected. The widow will get only Rs. 50, and will have no claim on Rs. 150 left uncollected.

- (IV) The year to be used in the calculations of the current revenue shall be the *revenue year* commencing from 1st August.
- (V) The Officers of Government should exert every effort to realise all balances of the nature alluded to in sub-rule (III) within the period mentioned, namely twelve months after the demise of the last incumbent, but after its expiration, all claims whatever, of the family, over the lapsed estate should forever cease.
(Court of Director's Despatch No. 10, dated 4th February 1852, paras 33, 34, G. L. No. 2759, dated 17th June 1852.)

(B) *Lapsed Saranjams; cash allowances:* In this case the calculations referred to in rule (A) (I) above are to be made not for the Revenue year commencing from 1st August, but for a year commencing from 1st May, and ending with 30th April of the next year. (Commissioner C. D.'s No. 1066, dated 3rd December 1900).

(C) *Saranjams regranted after formal resumption: lands and villages:* A regrant of a Saranjam takes effect from the date of the death of the last holder and the new holder can have no claim, as Saranjamdar, to any revenue accruing due before that date, which should be held to be the deceased Saranjamdar's *private estate*, devolving upon his heirs according to Hindu or Mahomedan Law (L. R. No. 102, dated 22nd January 1886. G. R. No. 932 dated 4th February 1886).

Example. In a Saranjam village the first instalment of land revenue is payable on the 5th of January. If the Saranjamdar dies on 5th January leaving only a widow, and a separated brother, the brother succeeds on that date and consequently

CHAPTER III.—SARANJAM AND OTHER POLITICAL TENURES. 15

owns the whole instalment due on that date. But if the Saranjamdar dies, say, on the 6th of January, the whole instalment due on the 5th of January will be the deceased Saranjamdar's private property, and will go to his widow as his heir according to Hindu Law; and the brother, who succeeds to the Saranjam, will get nothing out of that instalment.

(D) *Saranjams regranted after formal resumption—cash allowances*—Cash allowances payable on 1st May will go to the next Saranjamdar if the former Saranjamdar dies *on or before the 1st of May*.

(E) *Posthumous son*.—When a Saranjam is regranted to a posthumous son, the arrears payable before his birth should be calculated from the date of the death of his father, and not from the date of his birth. (G. R. No. 647 of 8th February 1878 P. D.).

16 It is unusual to issue Sanads for Saranjams or political holdings declared by Government to be continuable hereditarily. Communications made by the Alienation Department and the Collectors are held sufficient for their continuance. (G. R. P. D. No. 4302 of 29th May 1885.)

17 A Saranjam is *prima facie* and in the absence of express words, or necessary implication, to the contrary, a grant of the royal share of the revenue only from lands or villages and not of the soil. (*vide* I. L. R., 6 Bombay 603 and 41 Bombay 408).

18 In exercise of the powers referred to in Rule 10 of Schedule B of Act XI of 1852, and of the second Survey and Record sub-clause to clause 3 of section 2 of Bombay of Rights. Act VII of 1863, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all future regrants of Saranjam villages shall be subject to the conditions that the lands on them shall be surveyed, and the record of rights introduced. The introduction of a Survey Settlement into these villages shall be left to the option of the grantees, for the present. (G,

R. P.D. No. 4733, dated the 12th June 1912. Government Notification No. 5060 dated 25th June 1912 published at page 981 of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 27 June 1912 part I).

19 Although the Saranjamdar has no proprietary right in the land, Government do not interfere in his Village-Sites. management of unoccupied lands in the village-sites during his life-time. (G. L. No. 5983 dated the 7th September 1908, Commissioner C. D.'s No. 725, dated 24th July 1908).

20 No suit will lie against Government in relation to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted, or held as Saranjam, or on other political tenure. (I. L. R. 34 Bombay 232—*Ramrao vs. Secretary of State; Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876 section 4(a)*).

21 When a Saranjam, consisting of a Native State outside British India, and *Inam* lands and villages in British India are continued to one person belonging to Native Chiefs, but situated in British India under a treaty, the lands or villages in British India are ordinarily to be continued as *Political Inam* to the Saranjamdar holding the Gadi from time to time (*vide I. L. R. 17 Bombay 431*).

CHAPTER IV.

Personal Inams.

(*Vide also Chapter IX, Inam land in general*).

22 In 1842 Government appointed the Bombay Inam Commission for the investigation of claims to alienated revenue in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha country. They submitted General to Government reports on each case, but made slow progress, and consequently in 1852 Government passed an Act (India XI of 1852—'Titles to rent-free estates', for the purpose of enabling them to complete their inquiry without further delay. The officers of the Inam Commission thereupon called for evidence and passed decisions in each case, either for the resumption or continuance of Inams (lands, villages and Amals).

Their proceedings were, however, still dilatory, and consequently in 1861 Government abolished the Inam Commission and passed a draft of a Summary Settlement Act for the Deccan and Southern Maratha country and other acquired territory. This act subsequently became Bombay Act II of 1863. In that year, Government also passed Act VII of 1863 relating to Guzerath, and other ceded Districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

Note I. Acts II and VII of 1863 dealt with lands, villages and Amals and not with cash alienations except Amals.

II. For a narrative of the Bombay Inam Commission, see Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. CXXXII New series.

23 The following table is given in order to show the different kinds and tenures of Inams consisting of lands, villages, Amals and cash under Personal Inams :—

Different kinds and tenures.

N. B. (1) In this table the figure 1 under different tenures A, B, C, D, denotes that the kind of Inams given in column 2 exists under that tenure.

(2) In this table, tenures are shown by letters as under :—

A=Permanent or enfranchised private property.

B=Hereditary.

C=For more lives than one.

D=For one life only.

(3) 'Amals' means shares of revenue--vide Art.6 (2).



TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT KINDS AND TENURES OF
PERSONAL INAMS.

—:o:—

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.

Serial No. of Kinds.	Serial Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.		
						Total.		
		<i>Act XI of 1852.</i>						
1	(0)	Inquired into under ...	0	1	1	1	3	See Art 24.
2	(0)	Some of those, falling under C with <i>three</i> lives, against No. 1 turned into private property (Judi annas 5 pies 4) ...	1	0	0	0	1	
3	(1, 2)	Some of those, falling under C with <i>two</i> lives, turned into private property (Judi annas 8) ...	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 25.
4	(3 to 5)	Some of those against No. 1 falling under D turned into private property (Judi annas 10 pies 8) ...	1	0	0	0	1	
5	(6)	Village servants declared useful to community by the Inam Commission, but subsequently found to be useless turned into private property (Judi annas 3) ...	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 26.

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
		<i>Act II. of 1863.</i>						
6	(7, 8, 9)	Some of those against No. 1 falling under B turned into private property by the im- position of an <i>annual</i> <i>Nazarana</i> at the rate of one anna in a rupee	1	0	0	0	1	
7	(10, 11 12)	Some of those against No. 1 falling under B turned into private property <i>occasional</i> <i>Nazarana</i>	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 27 & 29
8	(13, 14 15)	Not inquired into by the Inam Commission turned into private property <i>4 annas</i> <i>Judi</i> , for exemption from inquiry and an <i>annual Nazarana</i> ...	1	0	0	0	1	
9	(16, 17 18)	Not inquired into by the Inam Commission turned into private property <i>Judi 4 annas</i> and <i>occasional Nazarana</i>	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 30 & 32
10	(0)	Inquired into on de- mand under Section 6 continued hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1	See Art 33

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
<i>Act VII of 1863.</i>									
11	(19, 20 21)	Turned into private property Judi 2 annas	1	0	0	0	1		
12	(0)	Inquired into on de- mand under Sections 10-19 continued here- ditarily	0	1	0	0	1		See Art 34.
13	(22)	Narwadari tenure turn- ed into private pro- perty 2 annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1		
14	(23)	City Survey, Ahmeda- bad turned into pri- vate property 2 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1		See Art 35.
15	(24)	City Survey, Broach turned into private property 2 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1		
<i>Act V of 1879.</i>									
16	(25)	Sanad issued under Section 131, confirm- ing revenue-free lands	1	0	0	0	1		See Art 36.
OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF ACTS.									
<i>General grants.</i>									
17	(26)	Halee Waola & Kacha lands in Chikhali turned into private property 2 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1		See Art 37.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
<i>General grants.—(Contd.)</i>									
18	(27)	Kalavantin or professiohal songstress Inams in Satara turned into private property 4 annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1		
19	(28)	Malek Nakri lands in Kaira continued hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1		
20	(0)	Palnuk tenure		
21	(29)	In Panch Mahals turned into private property Judi 2 annas ...	1	0	0	0	1		
	(30)								
22	(31)	In Panch Mahals turned into private property Judi 4 annas ..	1	0	0	0	1		See Article 37.
23	(32)	In Panch Mahals continued hereditarily ...	0	1	0	0	1		
	(33)								
24	(34)	Three villages to Gaekwad's Vakil private property	1	0	0	0	1		
25	(35)	Charitable grants Dharmadaya lands continued hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1		

CHAPTER IV.—PERSONAL INAMS.

23

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued).

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
<i>Exchanges.</i>									
26	(36)	Exchange of one village for another private property ...	1	0	0	0	1		
27	(37)	Land made revenue free permanently on payment of 30 times the assessment in a lump sum	1	0	0	0	1		
28	(38)	Mirasi holders of Government land, made responsible to an Inamdar for payment of land revenue, because the latter lost the assessment on certain Miras land in his village taken up by Government for a public purpose private property ...	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 38.	
<i>Families provided for.</i>									
29	(39, 40 41)	For Military Service continued hereditarily.	0	1	0	0	1		
30	(42)	For the former position of the deceased private property ...	1	0	0	0	1	See Art 39.	
31	(43)	Owing to a man being killed in capturing a decoit... ...	0	0	1	0	1		

ALIENATION MANUAL

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.
			A	B.	C.	D.	
		Rewards.					
32	(44)	For assisting in the capture of a decoit					
	(45)	continued hereditarily.	0	1	0	0	1
33	(46)	For erecting a dam across the Bana-gauga					
		hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1
34	(47)	For filling in a pit hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1
35	(48 to 53)	For good services to Government, Rajwada family, private property, and others ...	1	0	0	0	1
36	(54 to 60)	For good services to Government Ganga-dha r Patwardhan Sha stri (continued hereditarily) & others	0	1	0	0	1
37	(61)	For good services to Government as Daf-					
	(62)	tardar three lives ...	0	0	1	0	1
38	(63)	For marked loyalty to Government private property	1	0	0	0	1
39	(64)	For Military service in defending the fort of Dohad. Private property	1	0	0	0	1

See Art 40.

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Concluded.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Serial Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	
		<i>Rewards.—(Contd.)</i>					
40	(65)	For Military service in the war with Peishwa hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1
	(66)						
41	(67)	For populating Laling Pargana in Khandesh hereditary	0	1	0	0	1
							See Art. 40
		<i>Treaties with Native Chiefs</i>					
42	(68)	Nizam—Private pro- perty 2 annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1
43	(69)	Scindia—Private pro- perty 2 annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1
	(70)						
44	(71)	Scindia—Continued hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1
	(72)						
45	(73)	Holkar—Continued hereditarily	0	1	0	0	1
46	(74)	Scindia—Village of Ane hereditarily ...	0	1	0	0	1
		<i>Village servants useless to Government or community.</i>					
47	(75)	Turned into private property 8 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1
48	(76)	Gadkaris — Hereditary 8 annas Judi... ...	0	1	0	0	1
49	(77)	Personal Inam lands in the Kanara District sanctioned by G. R. No. 5599 of 19th May 1915 R. D.	0	1	0	0	1
							See Art. 44.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

CASH ALLOWANCES EXCEPT AMALS.

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	
		<i>Act XXVII of 1837.</i>					
50	(78)	Compensation under ...	1	0	0	0	1
		<i>Act I of 1838.</i>					
51	(79)	Compensation under private property ...	1	0	0	0	1
52	(80)	Compensation under hereditary	0	1	0	0	1
		<i>Act II of 1863.</i>					
53	(81)	Itlakh allowance sub- jected to Chauthai and annual Nazarana.	1	0	0	0	1
		<i>Act VII of 1863.</i>					
54	(82)	Itlakh allowance Judi 2 annas	1	0	0	0	1
55	(83)	Cash allowance in lieu of land resumed Judi 2 annas	1	0	0	0	1
56	(84)	Cash allowance in lieu of customary remis- sions of land revenue.	1	0	0	0	1
57	(85)	Cash allowance in lieu of Mogalaj! Jahagir, Surat	1	0	0	0	1
58	(86)	Fazardari allowance in Panwel Taluka ...	1	0	0	0	1

See Art. 45.

CASH ALLOWANCES EXCEPT AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.			
			A	B	C	D				
OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF ACTS.										
<i>Annuities.</i>										
59	(87)	Varshasan, Dharmadaya or Pensions by Government ...	0	1	0	0	1			
							See Art. 46.			
60	(88)	Varshasan, Dharmadaya or Pension by Scindia ...	0	1	0	0	1			
							See Art. 47.			
61	(0)	Hardas Bidagi...	0	0	0	1	1			
							See Art. 48.			
<i>Compensations.</i>										
62	(89)	Compensation for Abkari rights, subjected to a Judi of 5 annas...	1	0	0	0	1			
63	(90)	Compensation for Abkari rights ...	0	1	0	0	1			
64	(91)	Compensation for abolition of import and export duties ...	0	1	0	0	1			
65	(92)	Kothali Santh...	1	0	0	0	1			
66	(93)	Compensation in lieu of land acquired for directing the course of a river ...	1	0	0	0	1			

ALIENATION MANUEL.

CASH ALLOWANCES EXCFPT AMALS.—(Concluded.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Samsad Nos. in Appendix B.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
<i>Exchanges.</i>									
67	(94)	Cash allowance in lieu of collecting assessment in kind	1	0	0	0	1		
68	(95)	Cash allowance for transfer of a Sarai in Surat	0	1	0	0	1		
<i>Family members provided for.</i>									
69	(96)	Family of the Nawab of Surat	0	1	0	0	1		
70	(0)	Compassionate allowance	0	0	0	0	0	See Art. 51.	
71	(97)	Gadkari allowance in Belgaum	0	1	0	0	1	See Art. 52.	
72	(98)	Toda gras allowance ...	0	1	0	0	1	See Art. 53.	
<i>Rewards.</i>									
73	(99)	Reward for good service in settlement of Varshasan allowances	0	1	0	0	1		
74	(0)	Reward to Military pensioners for three lives	0	0	1	0	1	See Art. 54.	
75	(100)	Reward to Manabhoy...	0	1	0	0	1		

Lands, villages or Amals.

24 No. 1 (in the Table in Rule 23).

The Inam Commission limited their inquiries to lands, ^{Inquiries by} villages and Amals in the following territories :—
the Inam Commission.

- (1) Khandesh, (2) the Deccan and Southern Maratha country and (3) Annexations after 1818 viz., Mandvee, Godhra etc.

They had to *resume* Inams i. e. withdraw exemption from payment of land-revenue, or to *continue* these exemptions.

- (a) *So long* as there be in existence any lineal male heirs, in male line of the original grantee.

Note. The words "so long" do not require the land to be in actual possession of the lineal male heir; but Government have only to satisfy themselves that such an heir is in existence;

- (b) for *three, two or one* generation; the decision in each case by the Inam Commission was communicated to the person concerned. Copied to these decisions are treated like sanads in cases, in as much as no sanads have been issued in cases inquired into by the Inam Commission.

25 Nos. 2, 3, 4.

Some of these were turned into private property, at option of the holders by what is called 'Terminable Inam Settlement', the terms which were as follows :—

- (1) Holders of Inams continuable for *one* life, to pay two-thirds of the revenues.
- (2) Holders of Inams continuable for *two* lives, to pay half the assessment.
- (3) Holders of Inams adjudicated as continuable for *three* lives, to pay one-third the assessment.

In the case of life-holdings it was further ruled that, in the event of any holder dying before the expiration of 10 years

from the date of his accepting the Settlement, succession would only be allowed on the amount due to Government for the unexpired period being paid as Nazar. (G. R. No. 2115, dated 6th June 1864 and 530, dated 9th February 1865 and Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 43, dated 13th December 1875).

No lapsed holding was revived under the Terminable Inam Settlement, and the terms of commutation were only offered in instances in which an individual during whose life a holding would not lapse to the state was alive. Grants by the British Government were also treated under the Settlement.

The terms of commutation were based upon the state of the holding at the time of the settlement, and not upon its condition at the date of decision by the Inam Commission, or grant. This principle being decided upon, all distinctions between the treatment of life-holdings, whether originally adjudicated to be continuable for life or which by circumstances had become life-holdings, was abolished. In the event of the holders of life-Inams not surviving ten years from the date of acceptance of terms, the balance of revenue for the unexpired period was ordered to be paid up before succession could be made, and it was directed that no Nazarana should be levied on the accession to, or transfer of these holdings.

In Inam entitled to continuance for one generation further than in which it was on 6th June 1864, but the holder of 72¹ had no sons was treated as in its last generation but one.

Note. For Sanads, vide the following Sanad numbers in Appendix B:—

7¹ 8 as. Judi (serial No. 3 in table in rule 23).

(1) Land.

(2) Village.

10 as, 8 pies (serial No. 4).

Sanad Nos.

(3) Land.
 (4) Village.
 (5) Amal. } Appendix B,

26 The Inam Commission inquired into certain Inams enjoyed by village servants *then* useful to the community and declared that they should be continued without any land-tax. Subsequently, however, some of these officers, e. g. *Sutars* or carpenters, were found to be useless and obsolete. Their holdings were turned into private property by being subjected to a Judi of 3 as. in a rupee, for exemption from service (vide *Sanad* No. 6) Appendix B.

27 As already stated, the proceedings of the Inam Commission were dilatory. Hence with a view to Summary Settlement Act II of 1863 Nos. 6 and 7. bringing their work to a speedy termination this Act was passed. Under this Act holders of personal and Dewasthan Inams only, not previously inquired into by the Inam Commission were offered the following terms on which their Inams were to be continued as private property :—

Inams already inquired into and continued hereditarily in perpetuity were turned into private property at the option of the holders in cases in which they agreed to pay.

- (a) an *annual Nazarana* of one anna in each rupee of assessment, in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer (vide *Sanad* forms).

Appendix B.

No. (7) Land.

" (8) Village.

" (9) Amal.

or

- (b) an *occasional Nazarana* (in lieu of an annual Nazarana exceeding Rs. 10) equal to one year's revenue on each *succession*, or two year's revenue on other *transfer* (vide *Sanad* forms).

No. (10) Land.

" (11) Village.

" (12) Amal.

Useless village
servants serial
No. 5.

28 A was the holder of certain land, village or Amal assessed at Rs. 16; and the Inam Commission, on enquiry decided, in 1854, that the said land etc. should be continued, so long as any lineal male descendant in the male line of the original grantee (ancestor of A) was in existence. In 1863 A was dead, and his son B was asked whether he would like to turn the holding into private property by paying to Government annually one rupee out of Rs. 16. On his consenting to do so, the land etc., was transferred from hereditary tenure (B) to private tenure (A), and subjected to the payment of one rupee annually and permanently, even though the assessment of Rs. 16 was liable to increase or decrease at future Revision Surveys.

29 A was the holder of certain land, village or Amal, assessed at Rs. 320. The Inam Commission, on enquiry decided in 1856 to continue the Inam so long as there is in existence any lineal male descendant, in male line, of the original grantee (ancestor of A). In 1861, when the *draft* Summary Settlement Act (which subsequently became Act II of 1863) was in force, A was dead; and his son B, on being asked, consented to turn his holding into private property. He was given one of two alternatives—

- (1) to pay 320 as. (Rs. 20) every year, permanently, as annual Nazarana, in the way shown above, or
- (2) to pay *Occasional Nazarana* as described below :—
 - (a) on one or more successions by inheritance within twelve months, or on each succession by inheritance at an interval of more than twelve months Rs. 320 are charged as Occasional Nazarana.
 - (b) on every *transfer*, otherwise than by inheritance Rs. 640 are charged.
 - (c) The Occasional Nazarana in (a) is to be recovered from the heir; and that in (b) from the transferee.

- (d) If the *heir* fails to give a *notice* to the Collector *within one month* after succession he is to pay Rs. 320 in addition as a fine. Similarly if the transferor or transferee fails to give such notice, *each* of them will have to pay Rs. 640 in addition as a fine.
- (e) The amount of occasional Nazarana is not liable to increase or decrease at Revision Surveys; and may at the holder's discretion be paid by annual instalments, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole amount.

Note (1) When lands, villages or Amals are sub-divided on partition among Bhaubands, the succession to, or transfer of each such divided portion is dealt with *separately* for the purpose of levying occasional Nazarana.

Note (2) In the case of Inam villages subject to the payment of occasional Nazarana

- (a) Endeavour should be made to obtain the consent of the Inamdar (1) to the payment of annual instead of occasional Nazarana or (2) to accept Survey Settlement to authorize the introduction of the record of rights.

In case Inamdar are unwilling to adopt either course a careful watch should be kept on future transfers and sub-divisions and direct payment should not be made by village officers without the previous sanction of higher authorities.

(G. R. 9616 dated 5-10-1916).

Note (3) When land &c. pass from one person to another under a Civil Court's Decree the transfer is not voluntary; and consequently the original holder is not liable to pay the penalty for failing to give notice. (G. R. No. 5187, dated 19th July 1893).

Note (4) Nazarana is not leviable when lands already mortgaged are redeemed, as this redemption does not amount to a transfer, *vide* definition of transfer (G. R. No. 1088 dated 5th February 1896).

30 Nos. 8 and 9.—In the case of Inams not already enquired into by the Inam Commission, the holders were required to pay an annual quit-rent equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ assessment (chauthai or 4 as.) for exemption from enquiry, *and* either—
 Not inquired into by the Inam Commission.

- (1) An annual Nazarana of one anna in the rupee (*vide* Sanad forms), in Appendix B.

No. (13) Land.

" (14) Village.

" (15) Amal, or

- (2) An occasional Nazarana as described above, (*vide* Sanad forms.)

No. (16) Land.

" (17) Village.

" (18) Amal.

31 In the example given in Article 28 but without inquiry by the Inam Commission, the holder consented to pay to Government for ever and without increase or decrease, an annual amount of Rs. 4 (chauthai) plus 1 (Annual Nazarana)=5.
 Example of Chauthai and annual Nazarana.

32 In the example given in Article 29 but without inquiry by the Inam Commission A or his *heir* or *transferee* had *always*, to pay annually Rs. 80 as Chauthai without increase or decrease; *and*
 Example of Chauthai and occasional Nazarana.

- (a) an *heir* succeeding after an interval of twelve months had to pay Rs. 320, after *notice* to the

Collector within one month of succession ; but in default of such notice Rs. 320 *in addition* as a fine.

- (b) and a *transferee* giving *notice* within one month from the date of the transfer had to pay twice that amount (Rs. 640) ; but in default of such a notice either by the transferee or the transferor, each of them had to pay Rs. 640 in addition as a fine.

N. B.—In the case of an Amal payable from the Government Treasury, say of Rs. 320, the Chauthai (Rs. 80) is not actually levied in cash, but deducted permanently by reducing the amount of Rs. 320 to Rs. 240. In this case the occasional Nazarana to be levied is not, however, equal to Rs. 240, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, but it is Rs. 320 in case of succession and Rs. 640 in case of transfer.

Note 1.—In the case of divisions of Amals subject to occasional Nazarana and payable from a Government Treasury, the recognition of different shares pre-supposes a notice. No separate notice is therefore necessary.

Note 2.—In some cases lands were relinquished in favour of Government in lieu of annual payment of Judi in cash.

Note 3.—In a case in which Judi was fixed on survey assessment plus water rate which is subsequently abolished owing to lack of water, Government as an act of grace remitted the proportionate Judi on the water-rate so abolished. (G. R. No. 1860 of 27th February 1914 R. D.)

33 Serial No. 10—In cases in which the Inams had not already been enquired into by the Inam Commission, and the holders thereof did not accept Summary Settlement, as in Article 30, regular enquiry was made, on demand from the holders, calling for evidence, and orders were passed either for *resumption* or *continuance*, as stated in Section 6 of Act II of 1863.

Cases in which inquiry was demanded.

In case of *continuance* the following rules had to be complied with :—

- (1) The land etc., was to be continued without payment of land-tax *only to a male heir by actual descent* from the original grantee.
- (2) As soon as such land etc., or any part thereof, passed to any person other than an heir mentioned above in (1), either by Hindu or Mahomedan Law or by devolution, assignment, gift, judicial or private sale etc., the land etc., became liable to payment of annual land-revenue at the full assessment e. g., if two brothers, K, and L, were divided in interest, and K dies leaving a widow, the widow will succeed to the land etc., under Hindu Law; but in as much as she is not 'a male heir by actual descent from the original grantee', the land etc., will be subjected to full assessment. Similarly if the land etc., passes to the *purchaser* at a Court Sale, such purchaser not being a 'male heir by actual descent' full assessment will be levied.

34 Nos. 11 and 12.

As already stated the Inam Commission was not appointed for inquiring into Inams in *Guzerath* and *Konkan*. Consequently the holders of Personal Inams and Dewasthans therein had either to accept Summary Settlement under Act VII of 1863, or to demand regular inquiry, as laid down in Sections 10 to 19 of the said Act.

- (1) Those who accepted Summary Settlement were required to pay permanently to Government 2 annas in the rupee both for exemption from inquiry, and in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer. (*Vide Sanad forms in Appendix B.*)

No. (19)	Land.
„ (20)	Village.
„ (21)	Amal,

CHAPTER IV.—PERSONAL INAMS.

- (2) In the case of those who demanded enquiry, orders were passed either for resumption or continuance on the conditions mentioned in each order e.g. the tenure of a village in the Thana District was decided after inquiry as follows :—

The village shall be continued as hereditary Inam so long as there are in existence lineal male heirs in the male line of the original grantee, exempt from payment under Act VII of 1863.

35 Nos. 13, 14, 15.

Other cases summarily settled under Act VII of 1863.

These cases are as follows :—

- (1) Narwadari tenure—2 annas Judi (vide Sanad (22)).
- (2) City Survey, Ahmedabad—2 annas Judi (vide Sanad (23)).
- (3) City Survey—Broach—2 annas Judi (vide Sanad (24)).

36 No. 16.

On the introduction of City Survey, Sanads confirming revenue-free lands are issued under Section Act V of 1879. 131 of the Land Revenue Code (vide Sanad (25)).

37 Nos. 17-25.

Under special orders of Government, and Sanads issued in Outside the scope each case the following Inam lands were of Acts. continued :—

No. 17.—Halee Waola and Kacha lands in Chikhali—turned into private property—2 annas Judi, (vide Sanad (26)).

No. 18.—*Kalavantin* or professional songstress Inams in Satara. These were formerly granted by the Maratha Government—turned into private property, Judi 4 annas (vide Sanad (27)).

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No. 19.—*Malek Nakri* lands in Kaira. These lands were given to certain families in Kaira, which were called *Gharkhed* i. e., land cultivated by means of home-labour. They are continued only to lineal descendants of the original holders and their heirs, rent free for ever (vide Sanad (28)).

No. 20.—*Palnuk tenure*. This tenure prevails in a few villages in Peta Paud, of Taluka Haveli, in the Poona District. An account of this tenure will be found in the Bombay Gazetteer, Poona, Volume 18 page 357 and in Government Selections No. 70 (New series). (Papers relating to the Revision Survey of Mawal Taluka). Under this tenure certain land holders of the better classes, such as Brahmans, village officers, and servants etc., enjoy their lands at a reduced assessment under the name of *Palnuk* which generally consists in an exemption from the extra *patti* for *haks*, village expenses and other *babs* to which common ryots are liable.

Palnuk tenure, being personal, ceases with the transfer of the land and entails the levy of full Survey assessment, subject to the following exceptions :—

- (1) Transfer by lineal descent—succession.
- (2) Mortgage without possession.
- (3) In the case of usufructuary mortgage i. e. *Budit Gahan* (or mortgages repaid by usufruct of the land for a period of years). The exemption will be renewed after the expiration of the term of usufruct. (G. R. 2698 of 1847; G. R. 12464 of 7-12-1908; G. R. 6086 of 23-6-1909.)

Nos. 21, 22, 23. These three kinds of Inams related to Panch Mahals :—

No. 21 was turned into private property 2 annas judi, vide Sanad (29) for land and (30) for village,

No. 22 judi 4 annas; vide Sanad (31).

No. 23 No judi; continued hereditarily; vide Sanads (32) land (33) village.

No. 24 Three villages granted to the vakil of H. H. the Gaikwar, (turned into private property) judi 5 annas; vide Sanad (34).

No. 25 These were charitable grants of lands continued hereditarily; vide Sanad (35).

38 Nos. 26, 27, 28. (Exchanges).

In the following cases Inams were granted in exchange Exchange. of other lands or cash payments :—

(1) No. 26—Exchange of one village for another private property (vide Sanad 36).

(2) No. 27—Land made revenue free permanently on payment of thirty times the assessment Private property (vide Sanad 37).

(3) No. 28—Mirasi holders of Government land were made responsible to an Inamdar for payment of land revenue, because the latter lost the assessment on certain Miras Land, in his village, which was taken up by Government for a public purpose private property (vide Sanad 38).

39 Nos. 29, 30, 31.

These grants were given in order to make provision for the families of persons deceased under special circumstances. The following Sanads Families provided for were issued :—

No. 29—Oze's family (Sanad 39).

No. 29—Rode's „ („ 40).

No. 29—Jog's „ („ 41).

No. 30—Tirmal's „ („ 42).

No. 31—Umaka's „ („ 43).

40 Instances of rewards for good services to Government &c., are given in Nos. 32 to 41 in the Rewards (Serial Nos. 32-41.) Table (vide Article 23). Sanads were given as follows :—

No. 32—Sanad No. (44 and 45).

No. 33— „ „ (46).

No. 34— „ „ (47).

No. 35— „ „ (48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53).

No. 36— „ „ (54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60).

No. 37— „ „ (61 and 62).

No. 38— „ „ (63).

No. 39— „ „ (64).

No. 40— „ „ (65 and 66).

No. 41— „ „ (67).

41 Nos. 42 to 46.

Originally their Highnesses the Nizam, the Scindia and Holkar possessed some villages in the British Territory, in which they had Civil and Native Chiefs. Treaties with Criminal Jurisdiction. For the convenience of administration, exchange of territories took place under special treaties between them and the British Government. The following example will clearly illustrate how the exchange took place :—

A was a village, with Rs. 1,000 as revenue, belonging to H. H. the Scindia. There was also another village B with a revenue of Rs. 500, which was given by H. H. the Scindia as Inam to the family of X. When the exchange took place, the Scindia wanted a British village or lands, situated near Gwalior, assessed at Rs. 1,000, in exchange for village A ; and as regards the village B the Scindia's only request was that the British Government should continue his Inam grant to X. The British Government accordingly continued

the village B to X, and gave lands assessed at Rs. 1,200 to the Scindia with a condition that an annual payment to the British Government of the excess amount of Rs. 200 should be arranged for. The Scindia however, made the following arrangement for the payment of this sum :—he gave lands assessed at Rs. 200 in Inam to X, out of the lands given to him by the British Government and told X to pay Rs. 200 annually to the British Government from the revenue of his Inam village B, transferred to the British Territories.

This payment of Rs. 200 by X is known as “*Istimrar* (perpetual Judi.)”

Istimrar judi—The Istimrar judi is a fixed and invariable amount not subject to any remission even on account of blight or failure of crops (vide condition 4 of letter No. 1829 dated the 5th August 1861 from the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, to the Secretary to Government of Bombay.)

His Highness Sindia's grants to others as Inams in British Territory were to be continued “Putra Pautradi Vansh Param Para” i. e., to son, grandson and so on from generation to generation. This expression includes females. (G. R. No. 1977 dated 12th March 1904).

If X subsequently wanted to convert his Inam village into private property he was asked to pay permanently 2 annas in the rupee on Rs. 500. This is the reason why there are Sanads issued both for *hereditary* as well as for the subsequent *private* tenure as given below :—

No. 42—Nizam (private property) 2 annas Judi Sanad (68).

No. 43—Sindia (private property) 2 annas Judi Sanad (69 and 70).

No. 44—Sindia (hereditary) Sanad (71 and 72).

No. 45—Holkar Sanad (73).

No. 46—Sindia Village of Ane Sanad (74).

42 No. 47.

The lands of village servants, found to be useless were turned into private property in accordance with the following instance :—

Suppose a carpenter to hold land assessed at Rs. 9 and to receive Rs. 4 in cash. First of all both the assessment and the cash were halved and reduced to Rs. 4-8-0 and 2 respectively. As regards Rs. 2 in its settled or halved state the carpenter was asked whether he would receive Rs. 2×20 in final extinction. If he accepted Rs. 40 the land was permanently subjected to a quit-rent of Rs. 4-8-0 (vide Sanad No. 75). If he refused to take this lump sum, Rs. 2 were merged in the land Settlement of Rs. 4-8-0, and the Judi of Rs. 4-8-0 was permanently reduced to Rs. 2-8-0. In either case payment of the cash item was got rid of by Government.

*Note.—*If the carpenter received only a cash allowance it was first halved and the halved amount was dealt with as follows:—

- (I) If under Rs. 1 it was compulsorily bought up at 20 times its value.
- (II-1) If it equalled or exceeded Rs. 1 it was bought up with the consent of the holder at 20 times its value, or
- (II-2) If he did not consent, it was continued to him during his life-time only and stopped on his death (G. R. R. D. No. 1269, dated the 31st March 1868.)

43 (No. 48).

Gadkaris were fort-keepers who enjoyed villages, lands etc., for their services. As their services are no longer required a special Sanad (vide Sanad No. 76), subjecting their lands etc., to a Judi of 8 annas in a

rupee of the assessment for the time being, was issued; and these Inams are continuable on the hereditary tenure to—

- (1) the lawful holder in 1855 and to his lineal male descendants,
- or
- (2) If the holder in 1855 died without a lineal male heir then only to one person lawfully adopted by such holder during his life-time
- or
- (3) in default of such adopted son only to his full brothers, if any during their life-time.

Alienation of part of these Gadkari Inams entails the resumption of the whole.

44 Personal Inam lands in Kanara District. (49) *vide* Sanad (77).

45 (Nos. 50–58.)

Cash allowances These are described in the table in Article 23 and the Sanads were issued as other than Amals. below :—

No. 50—Sanad No. (78) Salt Compensation.

„ 51— „ „ (79) Abkari Compensation.

„ 52— „ „ (80) Transit Duty Compensation.

„ 53— „ „ (81) Itlak allowance *i. e.* cash allowance in lieu of Land.

„ 54— „ „ (82) Iltak allowance *i. e.* cash allowance in lieu of Land.

„ 55— „ „ (83) Itlak allowance *i. e.* cash allowance in lieu of Land.

„ 56— „ „ (84) Cash allowance in lieu of Customary remission of land revenue.

„ 57— „ „ (85) Cash allowance in lieu of Mog-lai Jagheer.

„ 58— „ „ (86) Fuzundaree allowance,

Note. The allowances at serial Nos. 53 and 54 were originally land alienations converted into cash payments with the consent of the holders. (G. R. 5416 of 2nd August 1890.)

46 (No 59.)

These annuities or Varshasans were subjected to inquiry Annuities granted (vide No. 1 Appendix A) or to Summary ed by the former Settlement in accordance with the following Government Rules :—

- (1) All single allowances under one rupee to be bought at ten years' purchase.
- (2) Allowances ranging from one rupee upwards vide Appendix A, No. 2, Section 3. For Sanad vide No. (87).

47 (No. 60.)

These were continued according to a Treaty between Varshasans granted H. H. the Scindia and the British Government by H. H. the at the time of exchange of territories. For Scindia. Sanad vide No. (88).

48 (No 61).

Hardas Bidagi means allowances for professional proficiency in singing, playing, and reciting before Allowances for professional proficiency. At the introduction of the British Rule the Deccan Commissioner directed the continuance of these allowances as personal payments just as charitable allowances (Varshasana or Dharmadaya) were continued. Most of these allowances were continuable for life.

49 Different Sanads were issued in different cases as Compensations, shown below :—

No. 62—Sanad No. (89) Abkari Compensation.

„ 63— „ „ (90) „ „

„ 64— „ „ (91) Khushalchand Nagarshet of Ahmedabad,

No. 65—Kothali Santh, Origin and nature of—Kothali Santh is compensation paid in cash annually for land resumed by Government in the Guzerath District. Kothali means a bag or purse and Santh means rent, therefore Kothali Santh was rent paid from the Government purse or treasury to private individuals. This was private property. Sanad No. (92).

„ 66— (93) Compensation in lieu of land.

50 (Nos. 67 to 69).

Exchanges, Re-wards &c. Sanads issued are given below :—

No. 67—Sanad No. (94) Allowance for assessment in Kind.

„ 68— „ (95) Sarai pension.

„ 69— „ (96) Nawab Nejimeddin allowance

51 (No. 70).

These allowances are granted to the destitute heirs of cash Compionate or land Inam holders. They are continued allowances. for life only.

52 (No. 71.)

Gadkari allowance in Belgaum. Sanad No. 97 is given in respect of the allowance noted in the margin.

53 No. 72.

This was a political allowance in Guzerat. It was a sort of black-mail allowed by former Governments to be levied from villages which received the protection of the *Girasia*. The British Government for the sake of the peace of the country allowed the system to continue on the following conditions :—

- (1) that the *Girasias* shall abstain from all violence and plunder, and continue to be loyal to the British Government.

- (2) that they shall, whenever called upon, perform police or any other service which it may have been customary to exact from Girasias ; and
- (3) that they will not alienate the Giras out of their own families by sale, mortgage, gift etc. (G. R. No. 4309 of 27th November 1862).
- (4) Government are of opinion that when on the death of a Girasia the whole or a part of a Giras allowance lapses to Government for want of a proper heir, the part, which lapses, may be continued to the *widow* of the deceased Girasia for the period of her lifetime.

The Commissioner N. D. is accordingly authorised to sanction the grant of such allowance in future without reference to Government. (G. R. No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910. Sanad No. 98.

Rewards. 54 (Nos. 73 to 74.)

No. 73—Sanad No. (99) For faithful inquiry into Varshasan allowances.

No. 74--A reward to a Military Pensioner for three lives, such as, Rs. 600 annually to the first generation, Rs. 300 annually to the second and Rs. 150 annually to the third (No sanad was issued). The 2nd and the 3rd generation may be taken to mean more than a single heir (G. O. 3634 dated 7th April 1919).

No. 75.—Sanad No. (100) allowance to Manabhai.

55 The following allowances except those that are commutable for one life can be commuted with the voluntary consent of the holders :—

At the rate of 25 years purchase if the amount does not exceed Rs. 10 and at 20 times over Rs. 10 provided that the

purchase money for the amounts over Rs. 10 and below Rs. 12-8-0 will be Rs. 250.

- (1) Varshasans, Dharmadaya or pensions.
- (2) Amals.
- (3) Allowances in lieu of Inam lands (Itlak allowances)
- (4) Compensations.
- (5) Giras.
- (6) Kothali Santh.
- (7) Shirpav.

(G. R. No. 11714 dated the 27th November 1914.

„ 5162 „ 10th May 1915.

„ 1414 „ 5th February 1916.

Commutation of
allowances conti-
nuable for one life 56 The following is the value of life
only. annuity of one rupee per annum.

Under	Age.	Value.
„	10	Rs. 13
„	10 to 20	„ 12½
„	20 to 25	„ 12
„	25 to 30	„ 11½
„	30 to 35	„ 11
„	35 to 40	„ 10½
„	40 to 45	„ 10
„	45 to 50	„ 9½
„	50 to 55	„ 9
„	55 to 60	„ 8
„	60 to 65	„ 7
„	65 to 70	„
„	Above 70	„

(Government Gazette, May 4th 1857).

CHAPTER V.

Dewasthan Inams.

57 The Inam Commission referred to in Article 22 inquired into Dewasthan lands, villages and Amals, and passed decisions in each case. Those that remained to be inquired into after the abolition of the Inam Commission were dealt with summarily under Act II or VII of 1863, by the imposition of an annual quit-rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the assessment respectively.

58 As regards Devasthan cash allowances other than Amals they were either inquired into under the Amended Rules of 1842 (vide Appendix A No. 1), or subjected to Summary Settlement under Special Rules of 1st December 1865 (vide Appendix A No. 2). Similarly the rules relating to the Settlement of cash allowances in the Panch Mahals District are given in Appendix A No. 3.

59 The following table is given to show the different kinds and tenures of Devasthan lands, villages and Amals, and cash allowances other than Amals.—

Note 1.—The figure 1 under different tenures denotes that the kind of Inam given in column 3 exists under that tenure.

Note 2.—

A represents permanent or enfranchised private property.

B represents hereditary.

C „ for more lives than one.

D „ for one life only.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENT KINDS AND TENURES OF
DEVASTHAN INAMS.

—:o:—

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.

Serial No. of Kinds.	Sanad Nos. in Appendix C.	KINDS.	TENURES.				REMARKS.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	
						Total.	
		<i>Regulation 17 of 1827.</i>					
1	(1)	Without New Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1
		<i>Act XI of 1852.</i>					
2	(0)	Inquired into by the In a m Commission without Judi... ...	1	0	0	0	1
		<i>Act II of 1863.</i>					
3	(2 to 5)	Four annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1
		<i>Act VII of 1863.</i>					
4	(6 to 8)	Two annas Judi ...	1	0	0	0	1
		OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF ACTS.					
		<i>General Grants.</i>					
5	(9)	Panch Mahals—No new Judi	1	0	0	0	1
6	(10)	Panch Mahals 2 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1
7	(11)	Panch Mahals 4 annas Judi	1	0	0	0	1
	(12)						

See Art. 60.

See Art. 61.

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Continued.)

Serial No. of Kinds.	Same'd Nos. in Appendix C.	KINDS.	TENURES.					REMARKS.
			A	B	C	D	Total.	
		<i>General grants.—(Contd.)</i>						
8	(13)	Grant to Deshmukh <i>hereditarily</i> as endow- ment property ...	0	1	0	0	1	
		<i>Treaties with Native Chiefs.</i>						
9	(14)	Treaty with H. H. Scindia, land without Judi	1	0	0	0	1	See Art. 61.
10	(15)	Treaty with H. H. Scindia, village with- out Judi	1	0	0	0	1	
11	(16)	Inam land with partial remission of assess- ment	1	0	0	0	1	
		CASH ALLOWANCES EXCEPT AMALS.						
		<i>Act I of 1838.</i>						
12	(17)	<i>Compensation in lieu of transit duties</i> ...	1	0	0	0	1	
		OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF ACTS.						
		<i>General.</i>						
13	(0)	Inquired into under Amended Rules of 1842	1	0	1		See Art. 62.

CHAPTER V—DEWASTHAN INAMS.

51

LANDS, VILLAGES OR AMALS.—(Concluded).

60 Nos. 1 to 4.

Inquired into or summarily settled under Acts.

It will be seen from the above table that Serial Nos. 1-4 were inquired into or settled under some legislative enactment. The Sanads issued with reference to them are given in Appendix C as follows :—

No. 1.—Sanad No. (1).

„ 2.—No Sanads were issued by the Inam Commission, except their decisions.

„ 3.—*Land*—under the Draft Summary Settlement Act of 1861 Sanad No. (2).

„ —Land under Act II of 1863 Sanad No. (3).

„ —Village Sanad No. (4).

„ —Amal „ „ (5).

„ 4.—Land „ „ (6).

„ —Amal without forest rights (7).

„ —Amal with forest rights (8).

61 Nos. 5-9.

Outside the scope of Acts. The following Sanads were issued outside the scope of Acts.

No. 5.—Sanad No. (9) Panch Mahals (no new judi).

„ 6.— „ „ (10) „ judi (2 annas).

„ 7.— „ „ (11) „ judi (4 annas).

„ —Village fixed land-tax (12).

„ 8.—*Land*—continued hereditarily. The continuance of this endowment depends upon the existence of heirs, legit or adopted, in the family. Sanad No. (13).

„ 9.—*Land* Sanad No. (14) treaty with (H. H. Scindia).

„ 10.—Village Land Sanad No. (15) (treaty with H. H. Scindia).

„ 11.—Inam land with partial remission of assessment in Kanara. Sanad No. (16).

62 Nos. 12 to 16.

The following Sanads were issued in respect of cash
 Cash allowances other than Amals. allowances other than Amals.

No. 12—Sanad No. (17) Transit duties.

No. 13—Sanad (Inquired into under rules of 1842).

No. 14—Sanad No. (18) (Ratnagiri).

No. 15—Sanad No. (19) (Treaty with H. H. Scindia).

No. 16—Cash allowance in lieu of remission of land revenue in Kanara. Sanad No. (20).

63 This management is generally made either (1) by Management of Temple Committees, existing in the case of endowment property Temple Com- large endowments, or at places where annual mittees. fairs or pilgrimages make the temple of importance, or (2) by individuals.

64 As regards Temple Committees the following rules are to be observed:—

- (1) Collectors are on no account to interfere with the nomination of the committee for the management of funds belonging to temples, and the nominations do not require their confirmation (G. R. No. 2335, July 14, 1858 and No. 2753, July 27, 1867).
- (2) In endowed temples managed by Committees the power of electing to vacancies may be given to the community interested in the endowment; where no such communities exist, the election may be left to the Committees themselves (G. O. I with G. R. No. 1657, May 22nd 1841).
- (3) No Native stipendiary public servant is to be a member of any Committee for the management of a religious endowment (G. R. No. 4791, Oct. 15, 1845).

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Exception.—Hereditary District and Village officers are not to be considered as stipendiary public servants. (G. R. 5952, 15th December 1846).

- (4) Collectors have nothing further to do with temple grants than merely to hand them over to the recognised or legal recipients whenever they appear and apply for them. If contending parties assert that they are the legal recipients, the Collector should not enter into, nor listen to their discussions, but should refer them to the Civil Courts. (G. R. No. 4712, November 29, 1864).
- (5) Government does not insist on the due performance of the rites for which allowances may have been appropriated by former rulers. These matters must be left to the natives themselves, and public officers have only to satisfy themselves that the claimants of these allowances are the persons entitled to receive them. (G. R. No. 3681, December 15, 1842).
- (6) Government do not wish to interfere in the management of the funds of religious institutions, but they consider that the just rights of Poojaries should be upheld. (G. R. No. 4569, June 10, 1850).
- (7) Collector's interference is permissible only in cases of—
 - (a) gross negligence,
 - (b) want of superintendence,
 - (c) misappropriation of funds on the part of the members of the Committee,
 - (d) indecent practices,
 - (e) practice of hook-swinging,
 - (f) when the members of the community pray for the removal of a member of a Committee, because of his disability-leprosy etc.

(G. R. No. 599, 25th February 1856.)

(" " 4882, 10th December 1856.)

- (8) Committees in receipt of Devasthana allowances from Government are bound to show their accounts to such members of the community as at any reasonable time may demand inspection, and if they fail to do so, Government will suspend payment of the allowance. (G. R. No. 3385, 21st July 1857).

Note.—Special Rules for the District of Canara under Act XX of 1863 have been sanctioned by Government in their G. R. No. 1662, 7th May 1866 (vide Appendix A, No. 4).

Individuals holding Devasthan lands &c.

65 When endowment property consists of lands, or villages, the following persons are the rightful holders :—

- (1) The holder recognised by the Inam Commission or his descendant.
- (2) The holder (or his heir) to whom a Summary Settlement Sanad under Act II or VII of 1863 was given.
- (3) The grantee (or his heir) by H. H. the Scindia, Holkar or Nizam, recognised by Government at the time of the exchange of territory.
- (4) In cases (1) to (3) a male or female can succeed as manager under Hindu Law vide G. K. R. D. No. 3016, dated 26th March 1912. Kazi Inam lands may also be entered in the names of females and they can render service by proxy when religious or spiritual duties have to be performed. (G. O. No. 11744, R. D., dated 5th November 1919).
- (5) When any such persons i. e. from (1) to (4) die heirless or cannot be found the Collector may give the land into the possession of an outsider. (Vide Commissioner C. D.'s Circular No. 397 of 3-6-1902).
- (6) No manager of an endowment property can claim the power of appointing a successor by will. (G. R. R. D. No. 1816, 26th February, 1914).

- 66** Resumption by the levy of full assessment from Resumption. existing holder should be ordered when
- the profits of the Inam land have been diverted ~~to us~~ to the institution concerned ;
or
Avour
 - the institution itself has ceased to exist, or to ~~be~~ ^{gs or} ~~on of~~ as such. (G. R. Nos. 12302 of 2-12-1908, and go ^{on of} t the 2-10-1913).
~~d be~~

Note.—Full assessment cannot be legally levied ^{on} alienees of endowment property which has been settled under ⁱⁿ Bombay Act VII of 1863, i. e. in Thana and Kolaba and in ⁱⁿ districts of Guzarát (except the Panch Mahals). ^{ll}

If any endowment lands still await settlement under Ac. VII of 1863, a clause forbidding alienation should be included in the form of Sanad. (G. O. No. 6922, R. D., dated 9th July 1919).

(I. L. R. 43 Bombay 583, or 21 Bombay Law Reporter, 668).

- 67** Government, however, generally sanction the restoration of lands, partly or wholly revenue-free, Restoration. on the original conditions, provided the cause of resumption is completely removed ; e. g. redemption of a mortgage, re-building of a ruined temple, or re-installation of a deity. (G. R. R. D. No. 6619 of 17th July 1912; G. R. R. D. No. 1066 of 31-1-1907).

Acquisition of Dewasthan lands.

- 68** (1) When Devasthan Inam lands are acquired for a public purpose, Government waste land, if available, of equal assessment should be given in exchange.
- (2) When land in exchange cannot be given, or is not accepted, an arrangement should, if possible, be made for the award of an annual cash allowance equivalent to the amount of

interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. annually accruing on an amount equal to the market-value of the land (as ascertained in the usual way) *plus* 15 p. c. on account of compulsory acquisition :

provided that the allowance to be awarded shall in no case be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the Survey Assessment:

provided also that where the value of the land is so small as to produce an allowance of Rs. 5 per annum, or less, the acquiring officer may, at his discretion, award a lump sum instead of the allowance.

Note I.—The market-value of Inam land will ordinarily be equal to the market-value of similar Khalsa land *plus* the capitalised value of the difference between the assessment and the Judi.

- (3) In every case the Collector should direct that the Judi payable by the holder on his holding should be reduced by the proportionate amount of Judi on the land to be acquired. The cash allowance due under Rule (2) should, if possible, take the form of a further reduction of Judi. In cases where the allowance exceeds the Judi remaining after the deduction of proportionate Judi, this remaining Judi should be abolished, and the cash allowance reduced accordingly; provided that, where the allowance so reduced amounts to Rs. 5 per annum or less, the acquiring officer may, at his discretion award a lump sum equal to 25 times its amount. (G. R. R. D. No. 1279 of 6th February 1912; G. R. R. D. No. 10256 of 1st November 1911).

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or favour

- (b) the institution itself has ceased to exist, or to b^{gs} or as such. (G. R. Nos. 12302 of 2-12-1908, and 900^{on of} 2-10-1913). t the i be

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areas as in such cases the proceedings are more public than in ordinary cases and agitation may be fomented more easily.

- (d) The procedure out-lined in (b) above may be dispensed with under the orders of the Local Government in any case in which, owing to the large area involved, or any other cause, the preparation of the necessary statements would cause excessive delay. (G. R. No. 1179 of 30th January 1915).

70 The grant of certificates under the Pensions Act to Pensions Act file a suit for partition should be refused, because no private and personal rights exist in respect of the endowment-property. (G. R. R. D. No. 7438 of 11-10-1897).

71 The mineral rights in endowment property do not vest in Government. (G. R. R. D. No. 1889, 6th March 1905.)

72 Revenue - free grants of land for a religious purpose. The following are the rules for the grant of revenue-free sites for the construction of religious buildings:—

- (a) At the cost of local or Municipal funds—
- (1) the *Local Government* has power to grant the occupancy of the site revenue-free, in perpetuity, or for a term, when the value of the site, estimated as a revenue-free holding, does not exceed Rs. 10,000.
 - (2) the *Commissioner* has the above power upto Rs. 5,000.
 - (3) the *Collector* has the same power upto Rs. 250.
- (b) At the cost of *other* than Local or Municipal funds :
- (1) the Local Government has the above mentioned power upto Rs. 1,000.
 - (2) the *Commissioner* has the above power upto Rs. 500.

- (3) the Collector has the same power upto Rs. 50.
 (Rule 11 under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code amended by G. N. No. 3520 R. D. dated 12th April 1912).

Rules to prevent sales of Dewasthan lands.

73 If the sale of lands held free of assessment for religious and charitable purposes under the decree of the Civil Court has not yet been confirmed, applications should be made to the Subordinate Judge under Section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale on the ground of material irregularity, and, if the Court declines to set aside the sale, an appeal should be made. (Under Section 313, the purchaser can apply to have the sale set aside, if the person whose property is purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein).

2. If the sale has been confirmed, proceedings should be taken under Section 334 of the Civil Procedure Code; but the Collector should not intervene in case of sales under decree of Court which are not recent and appear to be "time-barred." In recent and future cases he should intervene as advised by the Legal Remembrancer, and Government will defray the costs in such cases, if necessary.

3. In case of private sales and alienation not under decree and of sales under decree "time-barred," it is not desirable that the Collector should bring a suit to enforce proper application of the endowment; but he should assist, as far as he can, any person who may wish to bring such a suit, and Government will be prepared to consider the propriety, on the Collector's recommendation of guaranteeing such a suiter the costs of the suit if decreed against him. (G. R. 4908 of 27th August 1875, R. D. and G. R. 6921 of 9th December 1875 R. D.).

74 A dedication of a small portion of the joint Hindu family lands to an idol of a temple by the father or manager of the family on the occasion of the funeral of a deceased member is not, by the law of India, required to be in writing and is valid and binding on the other members of the family as a gift ordained 'for pious purposes,' (I. L. R. 42 Madras 440.)

74A *Endowment*.—Under the Hindu system of law, a general endowment for the worship of God without giving the name of the deity for whose benefit the endowment is to take effect, is void for uncertainty.

(I. L. R. 46 Calcutta 951).

74B *Temple*.—The manager of a public temple has no right, under Hindu law, to remove the image from the old temple and instal it in another new building especially when the removal is objected to by a majority of the worshippers. (22 Bombay Law Reporter, 334).

(I. L. R. 44 Bombay, 466.)

74C *Worship*.—A suit to establish a right to worship a deity according to one's own belief and to carry processions accompanied with music through a public street, is a suit of a civil nature within the meaning of section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

(I. L. R. 44 Bombay, 410.)

74D *Dewasthan lands*.—orders passed under article 66 above written the last six years for levying full assessment from alliances should be cancelled. The amounts paid *under protest* within one year of the cancellation of any order should be refunded (G. O. R. D. 14122 dated 2nd December 1919).

CHAPTER VI.

Hereditary District Officers.

(CLASSES IV AND V.)

75 The Hereditary District Officers were called Pargana Watandars. A Pargana consisted of several villages in each Taluka with one town at the head. Some of their designations were as follows :—

(1) Deshmukh, Desai, Nargauda or Sar Patil—Head of Patils.

(2) Deshpande or Karyat Kulkarni—Head of Kulkarnis.

These officers were Watandar Government servants like Patils and Kulkarnis of the present day. In each Pargana the head of the Patils was responsible for the collection of Government dues and the head of Kulkarnis kept accounts and correspondences connected therewith. In 1863-64 Government thought that their services were no longer necessary and persuaded them to accept what is called a service commutation Settlement by the imposition of a Judi in commutation of service. The Watans in the 5 districts of Panchmahals, Broach, Kaira, Surat and Ahmedabad were settled by Mr. Pedder of the Watan Commission and those of other Districts were subjected to what is called Gordon Settlement. The Watans in the districts of Panchmahals, Broach, Kaira and Surat brought under the Pedder Settlement are private property, and are entered under class IV in the Accounts. The Watans in the remaining District of Ahmedabad in Guzerath and those under the Gordon Settlement in other districts are continuable hereditarily to the male heirs, lineal or adopted. If the person adopted be from the Watan family no Nazarana is to be levied. If he be an outsider his adoption requires the consent of all the sharers in the Watan and the previous sanction of the Government on promise of payment of an annual Nazarana of one anna in each rupee of the total emoluments of the Watan. These are entered under class V in the

Accounts. There are different rates of Judi imposed on Watans as shown below :—

Class IV.

Rs. as. ps.

Panch Mahals	0	4	0
Broach	0	5	0
Kaira...	{	0	3 0
					0	8 0
Surat	0	3	0

Class V.

Ahmedabad	{	0	4	0
					0	8	0
Thana	0	3	0
Ahmednagar	0	4	6
Khandesh	0	6	0
Nasik	{	0	4	6
					0	6	0
Poona	0	5	0
Satara...	0	4	0
Sholapur	0	4	0
Belgaum	{	0	3	0
					0	5	0
Bijapur	0	4	0
Dharwar	0	6	0
Ratnagiri	0	5	6
Kolaba	0	5	0

Note.—For full information relating to the settlements made by Messrs. Pedder and Gordon, see Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. CLXXIV New Series.

76 The Gordon or Pedder Settlement was not enforced against the wishes of Watandars. In exceptional cases where they were not willing to accept the Settlement, service up to the full value of their Watan is exacted.

Settlement not compulsory.

G. R. 3045, 16-6-1874.

77 The following sanads were issued in respect of lands Kinds & Sanads and cash alienations in Guzerat :—
of Class IV.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. In Ahmedabad ... | ...Sanad No. (1) (Appx. D) | Art.
79 |
| 2. „ Broach and Surat ... „ „ (2) „ | | |
| 3. „ Kaira ... „ „ „ (3) „ | | |
| 4. „ Panchmahals... „ „ „ (4) „ | | |

78 The following Sanads were issued in respect of lands, Kinds & Sanads villages and cash alienations in the remaining places :—
of Class V.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Village of Pashan to Shitole Sanad No. (1) (Appx. E.) | Art.
80 |
| 2. Raul lands ... „ „ „ (2) „ | |
| 3. Bhome lands... „ „ „ „ (3) „ | |
| 4. Lands and cash allowances
General Sanad ... „ „ „ „ (4) „ | |
| 5. Abolition of Abkari rights
compensation bonds for
customs duties abolished
under Bombay Act I of
1838 ... „ „ „ „ „ (5) „ | |

79 Sanad No. (1) Appendix D allows succession to a legal heir whether descended in the male or female line, and converts the Watan into private property on payment of an Annual Nazara of one anna in the rupee calculated on Different Tenures according to different Sanads in Class IV.

the total emoluments of the Watan as confirmed in the Sanad.

Sanads (2), (3) and (4) have already converted the Watan into private property except that in the absence of alienation, gift or will by a holder, succession is regulated by Section 2 of Act V of 1886.

(I. L. R. 25 Bombay 470 ; G. R. No. 3430 of 27th April 1905).

Different Tenures according to different Sanads in Class V. **80** Sanads Nos. (1) to (4), Appendix E, continue the Watan so long as there are in existence :—

- (1) Lineal or collateral male heirs within the limits of the Watan family ; or
- (2) Male heirs adopted within the limits of the Watan family.

This will exclude adoptions from outside the Watandar family and cannot continue the Watan to a widow unless there is some one under (1) or (2) alive.

Condition 3 of the Sanad No. (4) is as follows :—

“ When all the sharers of the Watan agree to request it, then the general privilege of adopting at any time any person (without restriction as to family) who can be legally adopted, will be granted by Government to the Watan, on the payment from that time forward in perpetuity of an annual Nazarana of one anna in each rupee of the total emoluments of the Watan.”

The words “all the sharers of the Watan” should be interpreted literally. There is nothing in the Sanad to indicate that only the sharers whose names are entered in the Collector’s records are meant. (G. R. No. 5854, dated 16th August 1886).

Note.—Even if a widow is a full 16 anna sharer in this Watan, she cannot be allowed to adopt a boy from outside the Watan family without the consent of her reversionary male heirs.

Sanad No. (3) differs from Sanad No. (2) in that the new or restricted tenure applies to the lands entered in Sanad No. (3). Both these Sanads are similar to Sanad No. (4) in all other respects.

Sanad No. (5) is on account of cash compensation for the abolition of *Haks* under Act I of 1838.

81 Succession Class V.

N. B. The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act applies to non-service Watans.

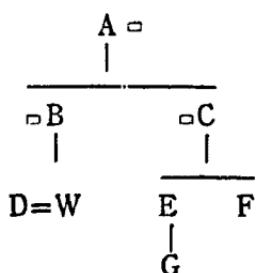
(1) Succession to non-service Watans is regulated by Hindu or Mahomedan Law *except* that a female heir other than a *widow* is postponed to all male heirs, however remote, in the Watan family.

Note.—A widow's life is merely a prolongation of her husband's life.

(2) But succession to non-service Watans is also subject to further *restrictions* consisting of *conditions* laid down in the Settlement Sanad e. g. *adoptions* of outsiders are not recognised for succession without the previous sanction of Government, and *widows* if left alone without a reversionary male heir in the family have no right to succeed; and other female heirs will *never* succeed because they are always postponed to all male heirs in the family and after the male heirs are extinct, the female heirs in the absence of at least one reversionary male heir cannot succeed.

(3) Section 2 of Act V of 1886, which came into force on the 28th of January 1887 has no retrospective effect. In a case in which a Watan had vested in a daughter before that date according to the Hindu Law of Inheritance, it could not be divested at a subsequent date owing to the operation of the above Section.

- (4) In the case of succession to *land*, Hindu Law will enter the name of the *eldest in age* of all joint collateral claimants; while in the case of succession to a cash allowance the eldest in the senior surviving branch will be selected without reference to age or degree.



Note.— \square shows that the person is dead. Suppose, A's family is divided; and the last holder D dies leaving a widow W. W can claim to hold the Watan so long as there is a reversionary male heir, E, F, or G, in existence. A separate register is kept showing the nearest heir, E, likely to succeed on the supposition that he will survive the widow W. If E dies before W, his son G's name is wrongly entered as the next reversionary heir, instead of the name of F. And on the authority of this entry G claims succession to the Watan after W's death. But as a widow's life is merely a prolongation of her husband's life for determining reversionary heirs, F would be the nearest heir according to Hindu Law, and not G.

82 If only one Sanad is issued for the entire Watan the Brahmin and Share held by a deceased Mahomedan is not Mahomedan sharers forfeited to Government, but continued to the other Brahmin Sharer.

(G. R. No. 7348 of 15-8-1910.)

83 A second widow succeeds to the Watan on the Second widow. death of the first widow in preference to a reversionary male heir.

84 Payment of a cash allowance entered in a widow's
Payment to a name cannot be made to her without a life-
widow. certificate of a reversionary male heir, pro-
vided that, when a widow is a sharer separately entered along
with male sharers the payment to a male sharer dispenses with
the necessity of a life-certificate to be produced by the widow.

85 Although the Judi on Watan lands and cash allow-
W a t a n . a l l o w - a n c e s is permanently fixed in lieu of service
ances liable to in- the cash allowances are subject to the pay-
come-tax. ment of income-tax, under Act II of 1886
(now 7 of 1918) (G. R. No. 11054 of 13th November 1914.)

86 The plaintiffs' ancestors mortgaged their Deshgat
Forfeiture by Inam lands to the defendant's ancestor with
Government does possession in 1855. The lands were in 1856
not destroy mort- forfeited by Government; but the mortgagee
gator's rights. was continued in possession and paid assess-
ment in respect of the lands to Government. In 1901, the
plaintiffs sued to redeem the mortgage. The defendant con-
tended that the order of forfeiture deprived the plaintiffs of all
right to the lands and that the title thereafter became vested in
the defendant :—

Held that the order of forfeiture had merely the effect of
converting the lands from a service tenure into lands
liable to pay assessment to Government; and that it
did not deprive the plaintiff of all right and title to the
lands, and extinguish the relation of mortgagor and
mortgagee which existed between the parties.

Vishnu Trimbak vs. Tatia (1863, 1 Bombay H. C. R. 22)
and Gangabai vs. Kalapa Dari Mukrya (1885, 9 Bombay 419),
followed :—

Held also, that the defendant who came into possession
of the lands as mortgagee of the plaintiffs could not

turn round after the order of forfeiture and take the benefit of it and challenge the validity of the mortgage in virtue of which his title to the land as mortgagee had begun. (I. L. R. 36 Bombay 539.)

87

Adoption.

- (a) When leave to adopt a son from beyond the limits of the Watan family without payment of an additional Nazarana is once given, no additional Nazarana can be levied if another adoption from outside the family takes place.

R. 4092 of 1-6-1897.

- (b) In a joint Hindu family a widow's son, adopted within the limits of the Watan family, after the husband's death, and after the entry of the name of a collateral has a preferential claim over the latter.

G. R. No. 10054 of 22-12-1884.

- (c) The terms of the Sanad did not prohibit the adoption of an outsider; and consequently such adoption was held to be valid.

(I. L. R. 27 Bombay 75.)

- (d) Government however, enforce condition III of the Sanad and do not recognise adoptions of outsiders without their previous sanction as laid down in that condition. A Watan stood in the name of A whose brother B predeceased him, after leaving a widow B.W. A died in 1881, leaving a widow A.W, who held the watan until her death in 1892. After A.W's death the revenue authorities entered the name of C, the nearest male member of the family according to Hindu Law. BW then took a son D in adoption. Held that D could not succeed to the Watan as C had a better title to the Watan than D. or his adoptive mother B W, because

BW was not the widow of the last male-holder as required by Section 2 of Bombay Act V of 1886.

I. L. R. 24 Bombay 484.

88 When the watan lapsed to Government owing to the Lapse. death of an only male reversioner during the life-time of the widow of the last male-holder, Government remitted the arrears of the difference between the full assessment and the Judi on Pargana Watan lands, because through a mistake on the part of Government officers the rights of Government were not enforced in time.

(R. 6887 of 24-7-1914.)

89 The Judi once fixed in the case of Watans which Judi, came under the Gordon Settlement is not liable to alteration at the original or revision Survey subsequently introduced, because according to the Sanad the holders have agreed to pay Government a *fixed* annual payment in lieu of service.

90 In a case in which the former Government gave Mutualiks or Sanads appointing A the Manager of a Desh-Managers. mukhi Watan, Government directed that the Mutualik Deshmukh should be allowed to enjoy the rights which had been conceded to him and that he should not be deprived of them except by virtue of a decision of a Civil Court.

(G. R. P. D. 2087 of 22-5-1871).

91 Where Deshgat Vatan lands are granted for the per-Grant for Barki formance of personal services, no presump-service. tion can be made that the grantor has the option to determine the services and to resume the lands. If a grantor takes up that position and claims that as his right, he must show either that the terms of the grant give him that right or if the terms of the grant are unknown, that the proved circumstances justify an inference that he has that right.

(I. L. R. 39 Bombay page 68 or 17 Bombay Law Reporter page 128.)

92 Where a watan property is held under a *Sanad* under the Gordon Settlement, each successive male holder is substantially holding an estate of inheritance in tail male unburdened by any duties of service. A Vatandar who takes such property by inheritance is liable to maintain the widow of the last male holder of the Vatan property. (18 Bombay Law Reporter 450).

93 The land in dispute, which was the Deshghat Vatan Grant of Desh property of Chandrappa (plaintiff), was granted Vatan land to ~~ed~~ by his ancestors to the ancestors of the a Peon. defendants who were their personal peons. The plaintiff alleged that he no longer required the personal services of the defendants and was consequently entitled to resume the land which was granted to them in lieu of cash wages payable to them for their services.

The defendants contended that the grant was not of the nature alleged by the plaintiff, but it was a gift in Inam coupled with an obligation to render services of a public nature and not private and personal to the plaintiff.

It was found by the subordinate Judge that it was not proved that the land in suit was granted to defendants' family by the plaintiff's ancestors as remuneration for private and personal service; that the service for which the land was given was that of a peon or an attendant of the Desai (plaintiff); that the grant was burdened with services private or personal to the Desai, and that the land was not resumable.

This decree was, on appeal, confirmed by the District Judge and the High Court.

(20 Bombay Law Reporter 779).

(I. L. R. 43 Bombay:37.)

94 On the question whether a Desai in the Belgaum Disposed of will. District could dispose by will of the hereditary lands of the Vatan as against his widow, his son adopted by widow, and the hereditary servants interested in the Vatan property, their Lordships of the Judicial Committee agreed

with the High Court in holding that such property was not alienable. Only the testator's private property was alienable.

(I. L. R. 43 Bombay 376).

94A (1) In District hereditary officers' watans settled under this section, the grant is usually of the service watans under S. 15 of the Watan Act. Commutation of soil. The words ordinarily used to indicate a grant of the soil are "water, grass, wood (trees), stones, mines and hidden treasures ;" but the absence of these words cannot be treated as necessarily establishing that the grant is of the royal share of the revenue only.

(I. L. R. 44 Bombay 237.)

(22 Bombay Law Reporter 275.)

(2) *Kulkarni Watans*—The plaintiffs were the hereditary Kulkarni watandars of certain villages. By an agreement, dated the 7th July 1914, arrived at between the plaintiffs and the Government, the plaintiffs consented to the commutation of their watans. On the 30th September 1917, the plaintiffs filed suits for a declaration that they were the Vatandars and were entitled to the *vahivat* of the Kulkarni Vatan hereditarily as before

Held, that the suits were barred under section 4-(a) of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Held, also, that even if the suits be treated as having been brought to set aside the agreement, they were barred under Article 14 or under Article 91 of the Limitation Act, 1908.

(I. L. R. 44 Bombay 261.)

(22 Bombay Law Reporter, 99.)

CHAPTER VII.

Village servants useful to Government and community.

(A) *Village servants useful to Government* :—

95 The Watan Act III of 1874 applies to (1) Village Application of Officers and servants who are still useful to Watan Act. Government such as Patils, Kulkarnis, Mahars, Jaglyas etc. Their remuneration consists of lands or cash payments, which are regulated by the provisions of the above Act.

(2) Non-service Watandars, such as Deshmukhs, Kulkarnis etc. whose services are commuted under S. 15 of the Watan Act.

The following servants with land or cash assigned for their remuneration do not come under the Watan Act but are treated as stipendiaries so long as Government require their services :—

- (1) Shetsandis and Police Sandis.
- (2) Village servants such as Jaglyas, Ramoshis etc., newly appointed by Government.

N. B.—New grants of Inam lands given to these stipendiary servants are not dealt with under the Watan Act.

(For the resumption and continuance of service lands, see Joglekar's 'Watan Act.')

96 Generally no Sanads are issued to Government servants still performing service to Government. But there are two exceptions as mentioned below :—

1. Service lands to Kolis on Purandhar fort. Sanad No. (1) in Appendix F.

2. Service villages to Bhils in Khandesh. Sanad No. (2).

97 Under No. 11 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, revenue-free grants of lands can be New Grants. made by the Local Government to any private individual for services to be performed to Government, when the value of the land estimated as a revenue-free holding does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

(B) *Village servants useful to the Community.*

98 This class includes Gram-Joshis, Kazis etc. In some General cases their Watan lands were inquired into by the Inam Commission. Where they remained without inquiry, they were subjected to a quit-rent of 4 annas in the rupee. The Watan Act does not apply to them. Alienations of these Watans to non-officiators are dealt with by resumption or by levy of full rent or full assessment under G. R. No. 4250 of 28-4-1908 and No. 8123 of 10-8-1908, the substance of these G. R. S. is given below :—

- (1) In every case in which the stipulated service is no longer performed or required by the village community, and the service Inam land has been wholly or partially alienated, full assessment should be levied from the person in possession of such land which should be removed from the list of service Inams and treated as Khalsa.
- (2) In every case in which the stipulated service is no longer performed, but is still required by the community, or the service Inam land has been wholly or partially alienated, such land should be resumed by evicting the person in possession of it, and re-granted as Inam to the person undertaking to render to the community the stipulated service.

NOTE.— When the alienation is of long standing, say 30 years or more, and was made for adequate value, the Collector should have discretion to refrain from resumption of the land so long as the person in possession agrees to pay such rent as is demanded of him. He should enforce resumption only in

cases other than these. Where rent is demanded in lieu of resumption, Government consider that no sufficient reason exists for limiting the amount of rent to the difference between assessment and Judi. The person undertaking to render the service should receive the full remuneration obtainable from the land.

G. R. R. D. 8123 of 10-8-1908.

- (3) In every case in which the stipulated service continues to be performed and is still required by the village community, but the service Inam land has been wholly or partially alienated, no steps need be taken to resume such land from the person in possession of it so long as he agrees to pay such rent as may be demanded from him, and so long as any member of the family of the grantee is willing to perform the service and to pay the Judi fixed on the land; but it should be intimated to the alienee that the land will be resumed from his possession whenever the requisite service ceases to be performed.

G. R. R. D. 4250 of 28-4-1908.

- (4) Government have no right to levy rent if the alienees have been in possession for 60 years or more and if the service is still performed.

(G. O. R. D. No. 4111 dated 4th April 1918.)

98A *Lands held by village servants useful to the community.*—No power is conferred by Act XI of 1852 or Bombay Act 2 of 1863 to make rules for the resumption of these lands in Khandesh, Deccan, and Southern Maratha Districts. No rent should be levied under the above rules in these districts in respect of these lands in future and only the full assessment should be levied. The orders in G. R. Nos. 4250 dated 28th April 1908 and 8123 dated 10th August 1908 should be modified to this extent and the difference between the full assessment and judi should be paid to the officiator. The orders will re-

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main in force in Gujrath, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts.

(G. O. R. D. No. 14708 dated 17th December 1919.)

(G. O. L. D. No. 1171 dated 7th December 1916.)

(" " " 592 dated 24th May 1919.)

99 (a) Under G. R. No. 6310, of 25-8-1883 only full Exceptions to assessment was levied on lands alienated to article 98. others and was credited to Government. Action already taken on that G. R. should ordinarily not be interfered with by applying the new orders in paras (2) and (3) of Article 98. If in any case reversal of the previous orders seems desirable and equitable, the facts should be reported to Government. By keeping the old order unaltered, Government are of course appropriating in such cases the difference between the Judi and the assessment, to which they are not entitled under the later orders, if service is still performed. Recommendations should be made for the regrant of this difference to the actual officiator in cases where it seems called for. Government will in fact allow the actual officiator rent, but it will be limited to the assessment *minus* the Judi, and it will be paid now at the expense of Government.

G. R. No. 1425 of 16-2-1910.

(b) When a Hindu purchased a Kazi's land in A. D. 1805 and the Settlement was made with the Hindu and not with the Kazi's family, the following orders were passed by Government in their Resolution No. 4996 of 21-6-1884.

"In this case the Settlement was made, not with the Kazi's family, but with the family which so long ago as A. D. 1805 had purchased the Kazi's land. The Sanad granted to this latter family recognises them as the holders of the land 'claimed as emolument appertaining to the office of Kazi' and declares that that land shall be continued as the emolument of the office so long as the village community may require the services, on the conditions that the holders shall perform the usual services to the community and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government."

"If these two conditions are fulfilled, and the village community still requires the services, the land.....cannot be resumed. The mere fact that the land is held by strangers is not a sufficient ground for resumption when the settlement was made with those strangers and the conditions of the Sanad are fulfilled by them. They of course cannot in this instance perform the duties in person, because they are Hindus; but if they perform the services vicariously, that is a sufficient compliance with the Sanad, and the land may be said to be 'in the enjoyment of the persons who perform the services'."

(c) Certain Kazi Inam lands were not in the enjoyment of the officiating Kazi of Chandor, being alienated to the ancestors of the present holder R. The alienee has been in possession for over 100 years. The Kazi has been performing service. A settlement was effected by the British Government with the family of the alienee and a sanad granted to them in 1869-70.

The Kazi applied to the Collector for the restoration of the lands. The Collector passed an order dated 20th May 1913, levying an annual contribution of Rs. 143 for the remuneration of the Kazi under rule 4 of the Resumption Rules in G. N. No. 10336 of 12th October 1908. The complainant becoming aware of the Government Ruling in G. O. No. 4111 of 4th April 1918, R. D. applied to the Collector on 29th July 1918 to reconsider the order of 1913, which the Collector declined to do. R thereupon gave a notice of suit against Government under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code. He seeks relief in two ways :—

- (1) refund of the amount of rent of Rs. 715 for the 5 years recovered from him since 1913-14 and paid to the Kazi.
- (2) cancellation of the Collector's order of 1913.

Letter No. 365 dated 18th February 1919 from the Remembrancer of Legal affairs :—

'No power is conferred by Act XI of 1852 or Bombay Act 2 of 1863 to make rules in regard to lands held for

service other than service to Government ; the levy of rent by the Collector on the strength of the resumption rules cannot be supported (the resumption rules of 1908 apply only where section 2, clause 3rd, paragraph 3rd, of Bombay Act 7 of 1863 applies). Again, the alienee has a title by adverse possession and so the land cannot be resumed. Thirdly, the service being performed, Government cannot make its non-performance a ground for action. The suit will not even be barred by the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, section 4 (k). The proper course would be to cease levying rent in future and to levy no more than the full assessment. The complainant could be left to bring his suit for the rent already levied : he cannot recover more than one year's rent and costs.'

Order—No rent should be levied in future on the Kazi service Inam lands. The lands should however be subjected to full assessment and the difference between the assessment and judi paid to the officiating Kazi.

G. O. No. 8180, dated 12th August 1919, R. D.

99A *Kazi Inam Land.*—The holder of certain Kazi Inam Land performed no services to the community and when asked evaded the performance.

Government directed that (1) the land should be resumed in accordance with the conditions of the sanad, and (2) it should be bestowed as remuneration upon an efficient person willing to perform the service of a Kazi.

(G. O. No. 12594, R. D., dated 22nd November 1919.)

100 The following are the principal servants whose services are still considered as useful to the community and who hold Inams in certain places :—

- 1. Kazi. 4. Khatib. 7. Gurava. 10. Chambhar.
- 2. Mulla. 5. Jangam. 8. Sutar. 11. Kumbhar,
- 3. Mujavir. 6. Joshi. 9. Lohar, .

101 The following are the several kinds of these Inams and the Sanads issued in respect
Kinds & Sanads. thereof:—

Lands without Judi.

1. To Joshis etc. permanently continued Sanad No. (3). as service emoluments Appx. F.
2. Halkari lands—permanently continued. No Sanad.
3. Halkari lands—for 30 years at a time. Sanad No. (4).
4. Land rent-free during the pleasure of Government „ „ (5).

Lands &c. with Judi of 4 annas.

5. Land with $\frac{1}{4}$ th Judi „ „ (6).
6. Village with $\frac{1}{4}$ th Judi permanently continued as service emolument ... „ „ (7).
7. Land to be continued so long as services are required by the community „ „ (8).
8. Land in Panch Mahals „ „ (9).
9. Land and cash with $\frac{1}{4}$ th Judi „ „ (10).
10. Land with $\frac{1}{4}$ th Judi to be continued during the pleasure of Government „ „ (11).

Cash.

11. Cash without Judi „ „ (12).
12. „ with Judi „ „ (13).

102 Halkaris (village servants who fill the water-troughs for the village cattle) should be allowed to retain their lands, without payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th assessment, when the exemption hitherto enjoyed is not more than Rs. 30 annual value. One fourth assessment should be levied in respect thereof, provided that the exemption be not reduced below Rs. 30. When the circum-

Halkaris (Serial No. 2 in Art. 101).

stances of the village have so altered that a Haikari is no longer necessary, the land may be fully assessed.

(G. R. No. 2303 of 13-7-1863.)

103 No fees should be charged by the Halkaris for

No fees for out-side cattle. watering cattle even from outside the village in which the Hal or water-trough is situated.

In case they charge fees the Inam is liable to resumption.

G. R. No. 4584 of 11-5-1912.

104 Judi on Halkari Inams should be continued to be levied at the amounts originally fixed under G. Rs. 1915 of 28-5-1860 and 2303 of 13-7-1863.

105 Kadim lands in Inam villages were not subjected to Kadim Lands in settlement by the levy of one-fourth assessment like those in Government villages under G. R. No. 1915 of 28-5-1860 and subsequent G. Rs. on that subject. In 1896, however, Government in their Resolution No. 5696 of 22-7-1896 directed that they should be subjected to Settlement as there was no valid reason for excluding them.

106 Sub-sharers should not be recognised by Revenue Sub-shares. authorities and allowances should be paid only to the persons who actually perform the service.

107 Under No. 11 of the Rules under the Land Revenue New grants. Code revenue-free grants of land can be made by the Local Government to any private individual for services to be performed to the community, when the value of the land estimated as a revenue-free holding does not exceed Rs. 500.

108 A new cash allowance given to an inferior village Inferior Village servant should not generally exceed Rs. 10 ; servants. and should not exceed the total remuneration consisting of cash allowances and assessment (*minus*-Judi on Inam Land) for all the inferior servants in a village, calculated at a percentage of $3\frac{1}{8}$ on the annual Jamabandi

For example—

Suppose the total Jamabandi of a village is Rs. 1,280. There are already *Mahars* in that village, who are assigned land assessed at Rs. 20, with a *Judi* of Rs. 10 and a *Jaglyā* with an Annual cash allowance of Rs. 10. Thus the net alienation to the *Mahars* ($20-10=10$) and to the *Jagalyā* (10) amounts to Rs. 20. $\frac{3}{8}$ th per cent. per annum of Rs. 1,280 is Rs. 40. Therefore the difference between Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 is available for remunerating two new inferior village servants, with an annual cash allowance of Rs. 10 each, if required.

G. O. No. 1870 of 22-4-1908 and 2031 of 4-3-1914.

109 Succession to Inams held by village servants useful Succession. to the community is regulated by Hindu or Mahomedan Law as the case may be, and not by Section 36 of the Watan Act. Under Hindu Law females are not precluded from succession (P. J. 1898 page 118); Kazi inam lands may also be entered in the names of females and they can render service by proxy when religious or spiritual duties have to be performed.

(G. O. No. 11744, R. D. dated 5th November 1919.)

110 The appointment of a person as Kazi under the Kazi's. Kazi's Act (XII of 1880.) India Act does not confer on the appointee any exclusive franchise or any exclusive right to perform the functions of his office. Where, therefore, the plaintiff, a Kazi appointed under the Act, sued the defendant to restrain from officiating at marriages, and for the recovery of sums of money received by the latter as fees for *Nikkas* performed by him, it was held that the suit must fail as the plaintiff had no right to restrain any person from discharging any of the functions of a Kazi.

(I. L. R. 37 Madras 228.)

111 Government Notification No. 10336 of 12th Resumption rules October 1908, containing resumption rules, is reproduced below for easy reference :

R. D. Bombay Castle, 12th October 1908.

No. 10336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act XI of 1852, Schedule B, clause 8 and 10, and by Bombay Act VII of 1863, section 2, clause 3, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 2702, dated the 23rd April 1902, as subsequently amended, to issue the following rules concerning the resumption and continuance of lands held for services :—

1. An inquiry into the title by which any land held for service is enjoyed may be instituted from time to time by such officer as Government may direct.
2. Lands originally held for service, which have been continued, or may hereafter be continued, under section 15, Bombay Act III of 1874, on condition of payment of a certain portion of the assessment thereof in commutation of service, shall continue to be held in accordance with the terms of the Sanads issued or hereafter to be issued in confirmation of the said commutation settlements.
3. Service lands, in respect of which no such commutation settlement has been effected, and which have been already declared by Government, or by any officer acting under the orders of Government, to be resumable on the demise of certain persons, or on the extinction of certain families or lines of descent, shall be resumed accordingly.
4. Service lands which do not fall under No. 2 or No. 3 of these rules shall be continued, subject to the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1874, and of any other law for the time being in force relating thereto, to the heirs of the present holders, or in the event of

CHAPTER VII.—VILLAGE SERVANTS.

No. (1) does not mention servants useful to the community and it will be seen that these resumption rules do not apply to them *in the Dekkhan, Khandesh and Southern Maratha Country*. In their case the orders in articles 98 to 99 should be treated executive orders.

Note 2—The interpretation of the words ‘unnecessarily high’ in the proviso to rule 4 is left to the discretion of the Collector, who will decide what limit of assessment should in each case be taken in fixing the officiator’s remuneration.

(G. O. No. 2373, R. D., dated 7th March 1919.)

112 The question raised in this appeal was whether When Watandar Joshi can not claim fees at marriage ceremonies. the ceremonials observed by Lingayats in marriages are to be regarded as a whole in deciding whether or not the village Gramopadhyा is entitled to perform the ceremony or whether the ceremony can be split up into parts and if it is found that some part of the ceremonial is similar to the Brahmin ritual, the Gramopadhyा can insist upon payment of fees in respect of such part of the ceremonial as may have been performed by another.

Held, that if the ceremony performed was not a Hindu marriage ceremony *as a whole* the Joshi or Gramopadhyा had no right to demand the fees.

(I. L. R. 40 Bombay 112.)

113 The defendants were non-Brahmin residents of a village. Defendant No. 1's mother having died, he with the assistance of defendant No. 2, performed over the body certain non-Brahmanical ceremonies. No fees were paid the defendant No. 2 and the whole conduct of ceremonies Knavit with the defendant No. 1 himself. The plaintiff, a Watan-Pot Khā of the village, having sued to recover damages for now disucustomary fees.

The plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages under Rule 109 as the ceremonies performed were other than Brahmanical under Section 112.

ceremonies and there was no ground upon which the plaintiff could lawfully exact the payment of his fees.

(I. L. R. 42 Bombay 613. 20 Bombay Law Reporter 454.)

113a Revenue Jurisdiction Act (10 of 1876) section 4 proviso (k) :—

Certain lands were originally granted in Inam by the Peshwa to the Kaji of Madwal. They were later alienated by the then Kaji to the plaintiff's predecessor-in-title, about eighty years before suit.

The plaintiff who held the lands rent-free had nothing to do with the office of Kaji. The services appertaining to the office used to be performed by the descendants of the Kaji.

On the 2nd June 1918, the Collector passed an order that the plaintiff should pay a rent of Rs. 68 to the Kaji or have the lands in suit forfeited.

The plaintiff thereupon filed the present suit to have it declared that the order passed by the Collector was illegal and *ultra vires*.

The Secretary of State for India contended that the suit was barred by section 4 (a) of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act 1876.

Held overruling the objection that the suit fell within the scope of proviso (k) of the section. A similar ruling was passed regarding Khatibki Inam lands.

(121 Bombay Law Reporter 1159 and 1166.)

(L. R. 44 Bombay 120 and 130.)

113b Barber's Watan Rights.—The plaintiff's claim to be the watanadar barbers of Velaneshwar and five other adjoining villages and as such claimed the exclusive right to profess as barbers on ceremonial occasions and to receive other payments varying within certain limits in those villages, to sue the defendant for an injunction and damages.

sequence of his having rendered services as a barber on some ceremonial occasion to certain Bhandaries on the 11th March 1915.

The defendant denied the exclusive right of plaintiffs to officiate on all ceremonial occasions and claimed to be a watan-dar barber himself in the said villages.

The trial Court found all the issues except one relating to injunction in favour of the plaintiffs and passed a decree in their favour for damages.

The lower Appellate Court dismissed the plaintiffs' as it purported to follow the test laid down in Muhammad Yusub vs. Sayed Ahmed (Appendix at (1861) 1 B. H. C. page XXXVII). The Bombay High Court, on appeal by plaintiffs, reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored that of the trial Court.

Bhagoji vs. Babu.

(22 Bombay Law Reporter, page 410.)

CHAPTER VIII.

Revenue-free sites (Class VII.)

114 Rules 10 to 16 of the Rules under Section 214 of General. the Land Revenue Code deal with the following matters:—

- (1) Sale of revenue-free sites,
- (2) gifts or grants,
- (3) delegation of powers,
- (4) sanads to be issued,
- (5) Shetsanadis in Dharwar,
- (6) grant to Municipalities and Local Boards,
- (7) conditions attached to grants.

115 The Sanads sanctioned by Government in their Sanads. G. R. No. 7010 of 30 8-1905 are given at Nos. (1) and (2) in Appendix G. Sanad No. (1) is to be used where the land is granted by Government, and No. (2) is to be used where exemption from payment of revenue is granted on land already occupied by the grantee.

Other forms of sanads are given below:—

Sanad No. (3) in Appendix G.—

with reservation of the right of Government to mines and minerals as in forms (1) and (2).

" (4) without such reservation.

" (5) for the grant of land to the Parsi community of Broach to construct a Sepulchre.

116 The following are some of the objects for which wholly or partially revenue-free grants of similar Objects. are made:—

I. Charitable:—

- (1) Cattle-trough.
- (2) Dharmashala.
- (3) Hindu Sanitarium.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Orphanage.

13b B's.

The plaintiffs claim
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II. *Educational* :—

- (1) Colleges.
- (2) Libraries.
- (3) Schools.

III. *Religious* :—

- (1) Burial grounds, cemeteries or Tower of silence.
- (2) Church.
- (3) Idga.
- (4) Masjid.
- (5) Mission.
- (6) Temples.

IV. *Other public purposes* :—

- (1) Clubs.
 - (2) Muram Quarry.
 - (3) Night-soil Depots and public Latrines.
 - (4) Nursery.
 - (5) Public Park.
 - (6) Roads.
 - (7) Tennis-court.
 - (8) Town-improvement.
-

CHAPTER IX.

Inam Land in General.

117 Alluvial Land means an accession of land gradually Alluvion. washed to the shore or bank by the flowing of a river, stream etc., and a riparian proprietor of Inam land becomes the owner of such alluvial land. As regards liability to the payment of land revenue, the alluvial land is subject to the same privileges, conditions or restrictions as are applicable to the original holding to which such accretions are formed E. G. Suppose there is a holding in Personal Inam, measuring 8 acres and assessed at Rs. 16, with a Judi of Rs. 5. If one acre of alluvial land is formed adjacent to it, the accretion becomes Personal Inam land ; and no additional Judi is imposed until the area of the new land exceeds one acre. But if this accretion becomes two acres, the whole accretion is newly assessed according to Survey Rules, and an additional judi at the rate of 5 annas in the rupee of this new assessment is added to the previous Judi of Rs. 5.

(Sections 46 and 64 of the Land Revenue Code V of 1879.)

118 Diluvial land means land washed away by the cur- Diluvion. rent of a river, stream etc. The general rule is that no decrease of Government demand is allowed unless the area washed away is at least half an acre. E.G. Suppose in the above example if one acre is washed away by diluvion, the assessment on the land will be reduced to Rs. 14, with the Judi proportionately reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-6.

(Section 47 of the Land Revenue Code).

119 The principles to be observed in the increase^{of 3} of Judi six kinds decrease of Judi fixed on Inam land, the pro- of). detailed below :—

There are six kinds of Judi :—

(I) *Mamul Judi* i. e. ancient Judi.

- (II) *Settlement Judi* i. e. Judi imposed either
 - (a) for exemption from inquiry, or
 - (b) for commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer (Nazara-na), or
 - (c) in commutation of service.
- (III) *Scale Judi* in the case of village officers, i. e. Judi imposed on service lands in recoupment of the cash remuneration paid by Government to the officiator from a Government Treasury.
- (IV) *Nim-judi* in the case of village officers i. e. Judi equal to one half of the difference between :—
 - (i) The assessment *minus* Mamul Judi on service lands and
 - (ii) The scale judi referred to in (III) above.
- (V) *Excess Judi* i. e.,
 - (a) a judi, in the case of village servants useful to Government or to the community, equal to the excess of assessment over what is required for the proper remuneration of an officiator or
 - (b) Judi equal to the difference between the full assessment on waste lands given in Inam in exchange and the full assessment on the Inam lands acquired.
- (VI) *Istimrar Judi*.

For explanation *vide Article 41.*

Note.—Summary Settlement under Bombay Acts II and VII of 1863 was extended to personal Inam lands (including Pot Kharab under a road) and the holder had a right to bring the Pot Kharab under cultivation without extra Judi if the road is now disused.

The Judi once fixed is never liable to increase or decrease under Rule 4 of Section 2 of Bombay Act II of 1863 and Rule 4 under Section 6 of Bombay Act VII of 1863.

120 (I) The former Government when making grants Mamul Judi of Inam lands imposed a counter-balance, as it were, on the full assessment of waste lands, part of which was intended to be given in Inam:—

E. G. The former Government wanted to give land assessed at Rs. 100 as *Personal Inam*; but they could find waste land assessed at Rs. 125. They, therefore, gave the whole land as Inam, but imposed a charge of Rs. 25, in order to reduce the Inam grant to Rs. 100.

This counter-balance of Rs. 25 is *never* increased. It is, however, decreased or abolished in the following cases:—

- (a) If in the above example of Personal Inam grant, the assessment, Rs. 125 is reduced to Rs. 26, the Mamul Judi of Rs. 25, is not changed; but if the new assessment is Rs. 24, the Mamul judi of Rs. 25, is reduced to Rs. 24, to the lower level of the new assessment.

This is done by the Collector.

G. R. 8391 of 30-II-1882.

- (b) Suppose the Inam grant of Rs. 100 with a Mamul Judi of Rs. 25, was for service to Government. In this case if the assessment be reduced to Rs. 101 the Mamul judi is reduced to 1 (101-100) leaving in fact the net alienation of Rs. 100 as the originally intended remuneration. But if the revised assessment be Rs. 100, or under, the whole Mamul judi is abolished during the currency of the revised Settlement. This is done with the sanction of the Commissioner.

"The Commissioner has power to reduce Judi payable by Watandars if the remuneration is insufficient; but the Judi should in no case be increased."

G. R. No. 6241 of 16-8-1895.

121 (II) (a) The Judi for exemption from inquiry into Inams was imposed in respect of personal and Devasthan Inams under Bombay Settlement Judi. Acts II and VII of 1863, or in respect of Inams of village servants useful to the community under

G. R. Nos. 1915 of 28-5-1860.

„ 5696 of 22-7-1896.

(b) The Judi and Nazarana in the case of Personal Inams and the Judi in the case of Devasthan Inams and Inams of village servants useful to the community are permanently fixed

At the original Survey certain Personal Inam land was assessed at Rs. 16, when (b) amounted to Rs. 5 (4 + 1). If at the revision Survey the assessment of Rs. 16 is reduced to Rs. 4, the total amount of Rs. 5 is not reduced to Rs. 4 as of right, but only as a matter of grace in rare cases.

(c) Judi with regard to District Hereditary Officers; Watandar Kulkarnis, and village servants no longer useful to Government or to community, is also permanently fixed, except that it never exceeds the Survey assessment.

Exception :—In the case of Gadkaris, or fort-keepers in Satara whose services have been dispensed with, the Judi is equal to one-half of the Survey assessment, fluctuating at each revision Survey.

122 (III and IV). Suppose that certain Patil or Kul-Scale judi and karni inam land is assessed at Rs. 100; and Nim-judi, the remuneration to the officiator for the time being comes to Rs. 50 according to the prescribed scale Government pays Rs. 50 to the officiator and recovers the following amounts from the Watandars in possession of the land:—

- (1) Rs. 50 as *scale-judi* to meet the scale remuneration.
- (2) Rs. 25, as *nim-judi*, being one-half of the balance of Rs. 50 out of the assessment of Rs. 100 on the watan

land. This Nim-judi is taken by Government on the ground that it is required to make up for the loss sustained by Government on account of excess remuneration to officiators in other villages.

The scale-judi is liable to change along with the remuneration of each officiator, at each revision survey ; while the nim-judi once fixed at the original survey is never changed.

123 (V) (a) Suppose that only one Mahar, or a Joshi Excess Judi. is sufficient for the requirement of a small village. If the Maharki or Joshi land is assessed at Rs. 50, and if the Collector considers that a remission of Rs. 25 of the assessment is a sufficient remuneration for the officiator, he can impose a judi of Rs. 25.

Government leave it to the discretion of the Collector what limit of assessment should in each case be taken in fixing the officiator's remuneration.

(G. O. No. 2373, R. D. dated 7th March, 1919.)

(b) Similarly, suppose that Inam land assessed at Rs. 5 is acquired for a public purpose and in exchange a waste land of equal assessment is to be given in Inam. But there is available in the village one Government waste Survey No. assessed at Rs. 10. In such a case the whole Survey No. is given in Inam with a permanent judi of Rs. 5, not liable to change at a Revision Survey.

124 (VI) For the description of Istimrar Judi see article 41.

125 The following principles are adopted in giving Land-Acquisition compensation for Inam lands acquired for a public purpose or for a Company under the Land Acquisition Act :—

(i) (Personal Inam Land) Suppose there is a Personal Inam Land measuring 16 acres and assessed at Rs. 16 and subject to the payment of Rs. 5 as Judi,

The compensation in a lump sum is awarded by the Acquisition Officer as follows:—

The market value of the 16 acres of Khalsa land, subject to the payment of Rs. 16 per year is Rs. 1,000. (This is determined according to the current value per acre, the situation and the quality of the land required by the purchaser.)

The value of Inam rights *i. e.*, the capitalised value at 25 times the exemption of Rs. 11 (16-5) is Rs. 275. The value of 5 trees standing on the land is Rs. 125. (Now 20 times care taken for 25 times (G. O. R. D. No. 2642 dated 14-9-1920).

Add 15 p. c. of the total for compulsory acquisition viz., Rs. 210; thus in all $1000 + 275 + 125 + 210 = \text{Rs. } 1,610$.

This is to be given in a lump sum in this case, because it is not a service or Devasthan Inam

Note. If this land is acquired for a Municipality, Local Board, or Company that body pays to Government Rs. 1,610. and continues to pay only Rs. 5 annually to Government or the full assessment of Rs. 16 if Rs. (1,610-275) is taken from that body.

R. 11920 of 2-12-1914.

(2) *Devasthan or service Inam land assigned as remuneration.* If the land be Devasthan, or Service Inam land assigned as remuneration to an officiator, either waste land of equal assessment, if available is given in exchange, or an annual cash allowance at 5 p. c. on Rs. 1,610 in the above example, or times of Rs. 16, the assessment, whichever is greater, is

1.—Formerly the rate of interests was taken at $3\frac{1}{2}$ it is 5 P. C. (G. O. No. 2642 dated 14th September

Note 2.—For several kinds of exchanges and the officers authorised to sanction them vide the subject 'exchanges' in Chapter XI.

(3) *Proportionate reduction of Judi.* If the land acquired forms a part of the Inam holding the Collector has the power to make proportionate reduction of the Judi on the land left in the owner's possession.

G. R. No. 10894 of 30-11-1910.

126 In the case of Dewasthan and Personal Inam Rights to Mines Lands the rights to mines and minerals do and Minerals. not vest in Government. They vest in the Devasthan or in the owner of the Personal Inam land.

G. R. 7628 of 6-10-1904.

,, 1889 of 6-3-1905.

,, 5758 of 8-6-1907.

127 The procedure in respect of mutation of names is Mutations of given on pages 66 to 69 of Mr. Anderson's names in the Record of Rights. New Manual of Revenue Accounts (1915).

128 (a) Heirless Inamdar's holding should be resumed by the levy of full assessment. Resumption (two cases). G. Rs. 2449 of 27-5-1854. 1973 of 15-4-1872 and 5953 of 11-7-1883.

(b) Certain land was held by the plaintiffs under a sanad from Government which provided "the said ground to be at any time resumable by Government for public purposes, six months notice being previously given and a just valuation of all buildings or improvements thereon being paid to the owner, the amount of which a committee appointed by Government is in such a case to determine." The due point of resumption with Lan notice given under Act :— be paid to the plaintiff.

valued the land at Rs. 90.

774. The Government acc.

as the determination by the

point of resumption
Rs. 179
majority

terms of the Sanad and took possession of the land after payment of Rs. 90,383 to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs filed the present suit to recover compensation at the higher valuation, or any sum in excess of Rs. 90,383 which the Court might think just and proper;

Held dismissing the suit (1) that it was the understanding and within the contemplation of all the parties to the Sanad that the determination of the just value of the land to be made by a committee appointed by Government should be accepted if that determination represented the concurrent opinion of a majority of the committee; (2) that the valuation agreed upon by the majority of the committee appointed by Government was the valuation expressed to be determined and so made binding upon the parties to the resumption terms in the Sanad.

(I. L. R. 42 Bombay 668.)

129

(a) The Bagayat assessment of certain personal Water-rate (personal Inam). Inam land was Rs. 40-8-0 and the quit-rent at the rate of 5 annas in the rupee was fixed at Rs. 12-10-0. Subsequently, however, the *Bandhara* ceased to hold water, and at the revision Survey, the land was classed as Jirayat, of which the assessment was only Rs. 8. Government in their Resolution No. 1860 of 27-2-1914 directed that the Judi should be reduced, to Rs. 2-8-0 i.e. 5-16th of Rs. 8, if the holder of the Inam cultivates the land himself; or if, in case the holder does not cultivate the land himself, the Collector is satisfied that the holder's tenants continue to receive the full benefit of the reduction in the assessment which was effected at the revision Survey.

(b) At the original survey two Deshpande Inam Nos. of were assessed as follows :—

Water-rate (Deshpande Inam)	Survey No.	Assessment. Jirayat	Bagayat.	T. ^o f ment
1.	16	...	=	ade under
2.	...	32	=	i the Pro- s no specia

Kadim Inam lands (1-7).

Mamul numbers (now called Survey numbers.)

1. Jat Inam.
2. Dewasthan.
3. Deshmukh.
4. Patil or Kulkarni.
5. Mahar.
6. Kazi.
7. Malee or Gardner.

Jadid Inam lands (8-10).

8. Jat Inam.
9. Chowgula. (Inamdar's servant) or Shetsanadi.
10. Joshi, useful to villagers.
11. Gairan.

Other lands (11-16)

12. Gaovardal.
13. Forest.
14. Waste assessed.
15. { Inamdar's.
16. { Sheri.

Mirasdar tenants (17-26).

A—Provincial road older than the grant of the village in Inam.

B—L. F. Road constructed after such grant.

C—Village site.

D—River portion belonging to Inamdar.

132 The sketch in article 131 shows the lands in an
Description, Inam village V in the Poona District, for the
purpose of illustration.

In the sketch there are in all 26 Survey Nos. distributed as follows :—

	Survey Nos.	Area acres.	Mamul (old) assessment Rs.
1. <i>Kadim</i> lands	... 1 to 7	70	70
2. <i>Jadic</i> lands	... 8 to 10	30	30
3. Lands assigned for public purposes (<i>gav-</i> <i>vardal</i> and <i>Gairan</i>). 11 to 12		20	0
4. Land assigned for <i>special</i> purpose forest 13	10	0
5. Waste lands (cultiv- able) 14	10	10
6. <i>Sheri</i> lands 15 to 16	20	20
7. Lands held by <i>Miras-</i> <i>dar</i> Ryots 17 to 26	100	100
		—	—
		260	230

(The following area is not comprised in Survey Nos.).

8. Area under the Pro- vincial Road	... a	10	0
9. Area under Local Fund Road	... b	10	0
10. Village site	... c	10	0
11. River portion belong- ing to Inamdar	... d	10	0
	Totals.	300	230

Of these, Survey Nos. 11, 12 and 13 bear no assessment be-
cause they are assigned for public or special purposes, and are
not to be used for cultivation. There remain 23 assessed
Survey Nos. and the Mamul assessment on each may be taken
at Rs. 10.

Chronological history of important events from 1600 (A. D.) to 1920. **133** The following is the chronological history of important events in this village for the purpose of illustration.

1600 V was owned by the former Government with a revenue of Rs. 230.

1650 Survey Nos. 1 to 7 (then Mamul Nos.) were granted in Inam by that Government as shown in the sketch. Consequently the revenue was reduced from Rs. 230 to Rs. 160 on 16 Survey Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 14 to 26 No. 14, however, being waste, the revenue actually collected in 15 survey numbers and brought to the Chawdi for remittance to the Government Treasury was Rs. 150.

1655 The former Government granted cash allowances of Rs. 48, out of the revenue of 150 according to the sketch, as detailed below:—

Rs.

10 To Neshpande.

12 " Varsileasan.

8 " Devasthah allowance.

5 " Mushahira to Patil (cash remuneration).

4 " Contingent charges to the officiating kulkarni, called 'Sadilwar.'

9 " Chilhar expenses i.e., unforeseen charges on account of guests, public shows on festive occasions &c. *Idiana* charges (amounts spent on sports) &c.

1656 Thus from this year Rs. 102 were actually remitted to the Government Treasury.

Note—Important events (requiring explanatory articles) in the further history of this village are denoted by capital letters in brackets.

(A) Inam village (Art. 134, 135.)

- 1680 The former Government granted the village V as *Personal inam* to one X, exclusive of grants in land to *Kadim* (old) Inamdars, and in cash to Kadim Hak ^{Rs.} 2. Hence Rs. 102, instead of being remitted to the Government Treasury began to be remitted to the Inamdar's House.

(E) Jadid Inams (Art. 136).

- 1780 The Inamdar gave Survey Nos. 8, 9 and 10, with an aggregate assessment of Rs. 30 to *Jadid* Inamdars i. e. grantees of the Inamdar, as shown in the sketch, and also a Jadid cash allowance of Rs. 2 to the Maruti's temple used as Chawdi.
- 1781 Thus from this year the Inamdar used to receive (102-32) Rs. 70 only.

1818 Introduction of British Rule from 11th Feby.

(C) Inam Commission (Art. 137-139).

- 1855 The Inam Commission inquired into the grant of V to X and decided that V should be continued "so long as there be in existence lineal male descendants in the male line of Y."
- 1860 Inam Commission was abolished, and Collectors were authorised to offer Summary Settlement in order to complete the work left unfinished by the Inam Commission.

(D) Summary Settlement (Art. 140-141 B).

- 1863 The Inamdar (lineal male descendant of X) was asked whether in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer, he was willing to pay an annual Nazarana of one anna in the rupee, i. e. 112 annas or 7 rupees, on Rs. 112 (230—70+48).

(1) *permanently* on the Mamul assessment minus Kadim charges in land and cash
or

(2) *temporarily* pending the introduction, in future, of the first Survey Settlement and

thereafter, to pay permanently one anna in the rupee of the new substitute for Rs. 112, i. e. the new assessment minus Kadim charges in land and cash. (Vide Bombay Acts 2 and 7 of 1863).

The Inamdar consented to pay Rs. 7 *permanently according to (1) above.* Out of these 7 rupees the Inamdar began to recover proportionate Settlement Judi from the th. ie Jadid holders of Survey Nos. 8, 9 and 10, altogether assessed at Rs. 30. This proportion was equal to Rs. 1-14-0. The Inam—the exiar actude took home Rs. 63 plus

31st March, 1864 = 64-14-0.

1864 In this year or following actions were taken by Government with regard to the Kadim grants in land and case:—

(1) Survey No. 1.—Personal Inam—The holder was informed that as the Inam Commission had not inquired into his Inam, the Collector wanted to know

(a) whether he demanded an inquiry into his Inam; or

(b) whether he was willing to pay 40 as. i. e. 4 as. in the rupee for exemption from inquiry, and 10 as. (1 anna in the rupee) *permanently* for removing restrictions regarding succession and transfer; or

(c) whether he would *temporarily* pay Rs. 3-2 as. (40 plus 10 as.) pending the introduction in future of the first Survey Settlement into the village and thenceforward to

pay permanently 5 a. (4+1) in the rupee of the new Survey assessment.

The Inamdar consented to the alternative (b).

- (2) *Survey No. 2.*—Devasthan—As Devasthans have no succession, the holder was asked to accept any one of the three alternatives, above mentioned, except that one anna Nazarana on account of succession was not demanded. He had consented to pay Rs. 2-8 permanently.
- (3) *Survey No. 3.*—~~Pari~~ allowance ^{as show} ~~andars~~—The Govt. in Comm. as Chawdi, a permanent Settlement of ~~1 am.~~ as in ~~rupee~~ in commutation of service, which was accepted by the Deshnukh holding Survey No. 3 as also by the Deshpande holding a Kadim cash allowance of Rs. 10.
- (4) *Survey No. 5.*—Government asked the Inamdar whether he would allow his Survey No. 8, granted by him in personal Inam to be treated as Kadim Inam, like Survey No. 1 so that similar Summary Settlement could be offered to the holder. The Inamdar gave a reply in the negative.

- 1865 (1) *On 21st January*, the first Revenue Act I of 1865, for the survey, demarcation, assessment and administration of lands, and for the registration of the rights and interests of land-holders came into force.
- (2) *Survey numbers 6 and 7.* On 23rd May, Government in their Resolution No. 2189 decided that although a Settlement of 4 annas in the rupee should be offered in Government vil-

lages in respect of lands and cash allowances held by village servants useful to the community, the Settlement should not be offered to similar village servants in Inam villages e. g., holders of Survey Nos. 6 and 7 in this case.

- (3) On 1st December, the Settlement Officer, S. D., framed Rules for the Settlement of Warshasan, Devasthan, and Chilhar allowances in Government villages. But it was decided that this cash Settlement should not be extended to similar Kadim allowances in Inam villages e. g. the amounts of Rs. 12, 8 and 9 in the example (vide the year 1655 above).

1868 On 31st March, Government passed their Resolution No. 1269 for the Settlement of village servants formerly useful to the community, but who were declared to be useless, both in Government and alienated villages e. g. holder of Survey No. 7 (*Mali* or *gardner* in the example). Accordingly the Mali was declared useless, and his land was turned into private property by the *permanent* imposition of 8 as. in the rupee of the then assessment i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs 10. = 5 Rs. in this case (vide article 42).

(H) Local Fund (Art. 142-145).

1869 On 3rd April, the Bombay Local Fund Act III of 1869 came into force.

(H) Pensions Act (Art. 146).

1871 On 8th August, the Pensions Act XXIII of 1871 was passed.

1872-73 The Inamdar applied for the introduction of the first survey settlement into V.

1873-74 During this revenue year, each of the landholders was informed that the Mamul assessment on

his land was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 by the first survey.

1874-75 From this year, the new assessments, guaranteed for 30 years, ending with 1903-04 began to be levied.

(G) Entries in accounts (Art. 147-152).

" Entries in accounts after the first survey, and Government orders about accounts and seals are given in Articles 147-152.

(H) Watan Act (Art. 153-157C).

1875 On the 5th February, the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act III of 1874, entitled the Watan Act, came into force.

(I) Treasure-trove Act (Art. 157D).

1878 On 13th February, the Indian Treasure-trove Act (VI of 1878) came into force.

(J) Land Revenue Code (158-201).

1879 On 17th July, the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Act V of 1879) came into force ; the following sections are useful to an Inamdar :—

(1) Sections 48 and 65 altered assessment (art. 158).

(2) Section 68—Restricted tenure not applicable (art. 159).

(3) Section 84A—passed on 24th October 1914 by Bombay Act VII of 1914 suspensions and remissions (art. 160).

(4) Sections 86 and 87 ; assistance suits

(a) by Inamdar against landholders (art. 161-168).

(b) by a co-sharee against the Inamdar (art. 169-178).

- (5) Section 88—Commission granted to an Inamdar (art. 179–183).
 - (6) Section 94A—passed on 28th May 1913 by Act IV of 1913; management by the Collector (art. 184).
 - (7) Section 123—Boundary marks (art. 185).
 - (8) Chapter X-A—*Record of Rights*, inserted by Act IV of 1913 in sections 135A to 135L (art. 186–190).
 - (9) Sections 160–163—attachment of a village (art. 191).
 - (10) Section 216—Survey Settlement (art. 192–201).
- 1884 On 21st March, the Local Boards Act (I of 1884) was passed. Under this Act, the Inamdars elected one member for Taluka and District Local Boards.
- (K) Forests (202).
- 1884 On 15th April and 29th October Government passed orders about forest rights in an Inam village (art. 202).
- (I) Rivers (203–206).
- 1893 Government passed orders about an Inamdar's right to rivers and river-beds (art. 203–206).
- (M) Village servants useful to the community (art. 207.)
- 1896 Government ordered the settlement of kadim village servants useful to the community (art. 207).
- (N) Kadim cash allowances (art 208).
- 1897 Government orders about the remittance of kadim cash allowances to the Taluka treasury (art. 208).
- 1903–04 The last year of the guarantee of 30 years given at the original Survey Settlement introduced in 1874–75.

1907-08 The Inamdar applied for the introduction of Revision Survey in V.

1909-10 The Survey Officers after new measurements &c. raised the assessment of Rs. 15 on each Survey No. 6 to Rs. 20 ; and these enhanced rates were communicated to the rayats before 31st July 1910.

1910-11 The new rates began to be levied from this year with a guarantee for 30 years.

(O) Takavi Rules (art. 209)

1912 Rules for the grant of Takavi in Inam villages (art. 209.)

(P) Records (art 210-11.)

1913 Orders about records in an Inam village (art. 210-11.)

(Q) Government orders (art. 212)

1918 Government orders affecting Inamdars' interest (art 212.)

(R) Arms-licenses (art. 212A.)

1920 (July 19th) Government orders for granting arms-licenses to certain Inamdars.

(S) Reformed Councils (art. 212B to 212E.)

1920 (August 3.) The Bombay Government in their Notification Nos. 1791 to 1795 dated 3rd August 1920 published the rules relating to Provincial Legislative Councils, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. (Government Gazette part 1 pages 2166-2210). Under these rules the Inamdars and Sardars together have a right to elect members to the Provincial Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly (India) and the Council of State,

AAPTER X.—INAM VILLAGE IN GENERAL.

(T) Miscellaneous information about an Inam village (art 213-220.)

- 213 Agrahar village.
- 214 Chawdi.
- 215 Compensation.
- 216 Court fee and stamp duty.
- 217 Establishment.
- 217A Pasture or grazing land.
- 218 Roads
- 218A Sanads.
- 219 Trees.
- 220 Village-site.

1680—(A) Inam village (art. 134-135).

134 When the former Government granted a village in Village granted Inam, the objects for which the grant was in Inam, made are now classified according to the *seven* classes of Inams, already mentioned in Article 2. As a general rule, Sanads describing the object and the tenure of the particular grant were then given to the grantees, and the necessary orders to the then village and Taluka officers were also issued.

- (1) In the case of *Saranjams*, only the village revenue was granted for personal dignity or maintenance of troops.
- (2) In the case of *Personal and Dewasthan* Inams the grant was made together with 'water, trees, grass, wood, stone, treasure and hidden material.' These words conveyed an ownership of the soil. The title conveyed in both cases is the same, except that, in the case of Personal Inams, the land is declared to be private property, and in the case of Dewasthan Inams it is declared to be endowment or Dewasthan property, (vide article 218A.)
- (3) Service-Inams were intended as remuneration to the officiators. In the Sands for whole villages there was a clause reserving the grants which had been made previously. These *previous* grants are now called Kadim (old.)

134a *Eras*—In old sanads, years are mentioned generally by Arabic or shuroo era. The first day of the first Arabic year commenced on 24th May 600 A. D. Thus, roughly speaking, the Christian year is arrived at by adding 600 to an Arabic year. The following are Arabic words for denoting figures :—

ARABIC OR SHUROO ERA.

इहिदे ibide	1	अशारीन ashareen ...	20	मयातैन mayatain ...	200	
इसने isane	2	सलासीन salaseen ...	30	सलासमया salasmaya ...	300	
सलास salas...	..	3	आर्बैन arbain ...	40	आर्बमया arbamaya ...	400	
आर्बा arba	4	खमसैन khamsain ...	50	खमसमया khamasmaya...	500	
खमस khamas	...	5	सितैन sitain ...	60	सीतमया seetmaya ...	600	
सीत seet	6	सबैन sabain ...	70	सबामया sabamaya ...	700	
सबा saba	7	समानीन samaneen ..	80	समानमया samanmaya ...	800	
समान saman	...	8	तिसैन tisain ...	90	तिसामया tisamaya ...	900	
तिसा tisa	9	मया maya...	100	अलफैन alarfain ...	1000	
आशर ashar	...	10				अलफैन alarfain ...	2000

As an instance, 1243 is described in a sanad as follows :—

Salas	Arbain	Mayatain	Va	Alaf
3	40	200	and	1000 (=1243.)

OTHER ERAS.

Name of Era.		Christian year.	Day of commencement of era.
Shaliwahan	79	1st day of Chaitra month
Fasli	591	25th May
Hijri	622	16th July
Parsi or Yasadi-Jarda	632	16th June
Shivaji	1674	6th June

YEAR BEFORE CHRIST, B.C.

Vikram or Samvat	...	57	1st day of Kartik month
Malabar or Parasharam	...	176	14th August in Southern India.

135 The *Kadim* Inam land-holders had nothing to do with the Inamdar. But the *Kadim* cash-holders used to receive their cash allowances through the Inamdar, as an agent of Government, until 1897, when these cash allowances began to be remitted first to the Taluka Treasury, for subsequent payment to the rightful holders. Thus in every respect they are now treated as if they belong to Khalsa villages.

Note.—For Settlements in respect of Kadim Inams in land and cash vide Article 133 (years 1864, 1865 (2) (3), 1868, 1896, 1897).

1780—(B) *Jadid Inams* (Art. 136).

136 As *Jadid Inams* are created by the Inamdar himself, the village Officers keep a separate register of these *Jadid* grants, for deducting the revenue thereof from the Inamdar's total demand. All questions as to heirship inquiry, additional assessment owing to alluvial land newly formed (near Survey No. 8 for instance), are private matters between the Inamdar and his own grantees. Government are not at all concerned with these grants.

Note 1. Jadid Inam lands—As regards resumption of jadid Inam lands see articles 91 and 93 above.

Note 2. Judi, payment of—Lands in alienated villages which are not in the actual possession of Inamdar and fall

under the calculation of Government judi, are liable in turn to pay customary rent, assuming that there has been no survey and assessment or contractual rent agreed upon to the Inam-dars who are directly liable to Government for the judi.

The payment of *dhara* or assessment or customary rent is a recurring right within the meaning of the Indian Limitation Act, Art. 131. Such a recurring right can be time-barred; there must be a definite demand and refusal; mere omission on the part of the person having such right to exercise, will not start a period of adverse possession under the Article.

(18 Bombay Law Reporter, 950, Ganesh vs. Sitabai).

1855—(C) Inam Commission (Art. 137-139).

137 The tenure "so long as there be in existence Inquiry by the lineal male descendants in the male line of Inam Commission. the original grantee" decided by the Inam Commission was according to the restricted meaning of the wording in the original grant "ुत्तरादि वंशपरंपरा" i. e. sons, grandsons and so on from generation to generation.

Note.—After the Inam Commission was abolished, some holders of lands or villages demanded inquiry under section 6 of Bombay Act 2 of 1863. The Collector thereupon, calling himself Inam Commissioner, passed decisions in some cases that the lands etc. should be continued in *Inam* 'so long as there shall remain *in existence* any lineal male descendants of the original grantee.' These decisions however must be read along with clause 2 of that section, and taken to mean that the benefit of the Inam shall be continued *to* the lineal descendants only and not to any third person. (Mahadeo Joshi vs. the Secretary of State, 1 Bombay Law Reporter, 528).

138 The Inam Commission had authority to inquire into Personal and Devasthan lands and village's powers. lages and Inams (lands and villages) of village servants useful to the community. They had no authority to inquire into

- (1) Jahagirs i. e. Treaty Saranjams,
- (2) Other Saranjams, called non-treaty Saranjams,

- (3) Political Inams, and
- (4) Government Service Inams.

These were inquired into under Special Rules issued by Government from time to time.

139

(1) Where an Inamdar claimed under the Inam Decision, con-
struction of. Commissioner's decree passed under Act XI
of 1852, which permanently continued to him his Inam lands, it was held that the permanent continuance of the Inam so granted was an adjudication awarding full proprietary rights.

Where there has been an adjudication of title, the grantee's title depends, not upon his original Sanad but upon the terms of the adjudication.

Thus in *Vasudeo Pandit vs. the Collector of Poona* (10 Bombay H. C. R. p. 471) West and Nanabhai Haridas J. J. held that the plaintiff's title rested, not upon the Sanad granting the Inam, but upon the construction of the decision passed by the Inam Commissioner under Rule I, Schedule B of Act XI of 1852, for continuing the village; and the words in the decision "Baki daro-basta Gava Chalavawa" (let the whole remainder of the village continue) were construed as "an adjudication of all proprietary rights free from exemptions of any kind, except those specified." Original sanads, which have of late years been superseded by Summary Settlement Sanads would also no doubt upon a similar principle be left out of consideration, the title of the Inamdar being held entirely to depend upon the meaning of the latter sanads. These Summary Settlement Sanads continue Inam villages and lands for ever as "the private Property" of the holders, and it was held in 10 Bom. H. C. R. p. 471 that it was an invasion of the right of an Inamdar whose lands had been recognised by Government as his private property to quarry stone or take sand from those lands without his permission or authority. What is there said of quarrying stone or taking sand, would apply equally to cutting timber, all the rights being incidents of the general proprietorship of the soil,

(2) Inam village, grant of,—Where the grant of a village is continued by the Inam Commissioner as Inam, excluding the ancient Hakdars and Inamdar, in the grantee's family so long as his male descendants are alive, the grant conveys to the grantees not merely the revenue of the village but the lands also.

The claim to such grant can be entertained by the Civil Court in the absence of a certificate from the Collector under section 6 of the Pension Act, 1871.

(22 Bombay Law Reporter, 959).

1863—(D) Summary Settlement (Art. 140-141B).

140 It may be mentioned here that Summary Settlement under Acts II and VII of 1863 was limited only to *Personal and Devasthan* lands and villages.

141 Judi in respect of Inam villages is fixed like judi on Inam lands. It should be levied only from date of granting Sanad (G.Rs. 134 of 7-1-91 and 4891 of 10-6-92).

In some cases the Inamdar surrendered a portion of the land bearing one-third of the total assessment in an Inam village in lieu of 4 anna settlement Judi payable every year.

(G. R. No. 3455 of 2-4-1908).

141a The one anna settlement, by which the property would be made heritable and transferable without restriction of any kind, should be offered to those holding grants from the British Government and to those whose hereditary continuance does not come under 'already formally adjudicated lands' referred to in section 4 of Bombay Act 2 of 1863. In these cases annual nazarana should be taken from the first year of the hereditary continuance.

(G. R. No. 3870 dated 13th August 1870).

141b Reference under section 12 of the *Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act* (X of 1876).

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice Pratt and Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

Civil Reference No. 3 of 1920.

*In the Matter of the Estate of Shri Vasudeo Harihar
Pandit alias Baba Maharaj.*

This was a reference made by the Government of India for decision by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Section 12 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876. The question for the decision of the Court stated shortly was whether the application in or about the year 1864, of the Summary Settlement under Bombay Acts II and VII of 1863 to certain villages and lands then held by Shri Tatya Maharaj, which subsequently devolved on the late Baba Maharaj, was or was not valid and legal. The parties concerned in the matter were : (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, (2) Shri Bala Maharaj, residing at Kolhapur, (3) Shri Jagannath Vasudev Pandit Maharaj, residing at Poona, and (4) the Secretary of State for India in Council. The last-named party did not adopt a contentious attitude, and was merely in the position of an interpleading party. The dispute related to the rival claims of parties (2) and (3) who were both adopted sons of Baba Maharaj. Baba Maharaj died in 1897, possessed of villages and lands both in British India and in Kolhapur, to some of which Summary Settlement had been applied. He left a will by which he directed his widow, Tai Maharaj, in certain events, which happened, to adopt a son. On 28th June, 1901, she purported to adopt Jagannath, party No. 3, whose adoption was supported by the Trustees under Baba Maharaj's will, but did not receive the sanction of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. On 19th August, 1901, the widow purported to adopt Bala Maharaj, party No. 2. His Highness approved of this latter adoption and sanctioned and recognised it. Jagannath filed a suit for a declaration that his adoption was valid, and it was ultimately decided by the Privy Council that Jagannath was the validly adopted son of Baba Maharaj. H. H. the Maharaja and Bala Maharaj contended that no adoption, which had not received the sanction and approval of His Highness, and which did not comply with certain other conditions, could

confer a title to the property in question, and claimed that the succession to the same would have to be determined in accordance with the terms of guarantees in certain Treaties and Orders of Government; i. e., the property in question should have to go to Bala Maharaj, party No. 2 whose adoption was sanctioned by His Highness. They further contended that the application of Summary Settlement to the properties in question was invalid and illegal for various reasons, among others, because (a) they were held on political tenure, (b) they were held under Treaty, (c) because Acts XI of 1852 and II of 1863 did not apply to these properties; (d) because such application of Summary Settlement was a violation of the Treaties of 1826, 1827, and 1829; (e) because it was not competent to the British Government and Tatya Maharaj, the then holder of the estates, to enter into an arrangement for the application of Summary Settlement. Parties (1) and (2) made representations to the Government of Bombay and to the Government of India, and the case was referred for decision to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel's arguments, came to the conclusion, on 21st July 1920, that the application of Summary Settlement to the villages and lands of Tatya Maharaj in or about the year 1864 was valid and legal on the following principal grounds:—

In 1818, on the Settlement of the Southern Mahratha Country on the down-fall of the Peshwa, two talukas of Chikodi and Manoli were ceded to Kolhapur and at the time of the cession four villages in those talukas were granted in Inam by the British Government to Bhau Maharaj as *Inam Dharmadaya* (charitable or religious) to be enjoyed from son to grandson etc. from generation to generation. In 1821 His Highness granted to Bhau 10 villages several of which were within the said talukas. By a treaty of 1827 (confirmed in 1829) the British Government resumed the two talukas, in order to save Bhau from molestation by Kolhapur. The British *would not* and Kolhapur *could not* molest Bhau in British villages. By article 7 of the treaty Kolhapur engaged not to molest Bhau in Kolhapur villages and the British Government gave a guarantee for the protection of Bhau and his descendants in those

villages. Thus the British guarantee by treaty was limited to Kolhapur villages alone. Government, on 6th March 1862, decided that the Inam was not Jagheer and this decision is conclusive under section 16 (c) of Bombay Act 2 of 1863. As the settlement was assented to by the then holders of the villages and lands, with full knowledge of their rights and all the material facts, it is not open to any legal representatives of those holders to impeach the validity of the transaction on the ground of want of authority by the Governor in Council to make the contract. Such an objection by a person, *who is not shown to be a legal representative* of the party to the contract, is still less maintainable. The application of the Summary Settlement to the villages and lands in question was therefore valid and legal.

1869—(H) Local Fund (Art. 142-145).

142 Sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1869 Local Funds Local Fund Act' Act, run thus :— ss. 7 and 8.

Sec. 7 (Rules for assessment) :—

“ In assessing this cess on alienated villages as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, the following rules shall be adopted :—

- (1) If the village has been surveyed and assessed on the principles laid down in the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 the cess shall be fixed on the total annual assessment of the village *as made by the Survey Officers.*

Note.—‘Altered assessment’ fixed by a Collector under section 48 of the Land Revenue Code (Vide Article 158 below) is not subject to the levy of local fund because the definition of ‘Survey Officer’ in section 3 (2) of the Land Revenue Code does not include a Collector as such (G. O. R. D. No. 2353 dated 7th August 1920).

- (2) If the village has come under Summary Settlement under (Bombay) Act II or (Bombay) Act VII of 1863; the cess shall be fixed, until the

village is brought under the preceding Rule, on the total annual assessment as settled for the purposes of Summary Settlement.

- (3) On villages not included in the preceding Rules, this cess shall be fixed on the old or *Kamal* rate recorded in the Collector's books ; but (if no such rate is so recorded, or if the rate so recorded is objected to by the holder or proprietor of the alienated village), then the cess may be fixed as agreed on by the Collector and such holder or proprietor, or failing Agreement, then by a rough Survey and assessment to be made by Survey Officers, the expense of such rough survey being borne half by Government and half by the holder or proprietor of such village."

" Sec. 8. *Cess to be levied as land-revenue* :—The cess described in Sections 6 and 7 shall be levied in the same manner and under the same provisions of Law, as the ordinary land revenue, and through the agency of such officers as shall from time to time be appointed for the purpose by the Collector acting under the general control of Government, or of the Commissioner of the Division or other officer from time to time duly empowered on that behalf by Government. The provisions of the law relative to the assistance to be given to superior holders for the recovery of their dues from their tenants and occupants under them, shall be applicable to all superior holders, whether of alienated or unalienated land in respect of the recovery of this cess from their tenants and occupants, and shall be applicable also to occupants of land under the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 for the recovery of this cess from their tenants or joint occupants."

143 In accordance with these sections the Inamdar is primarily responsible to Government for the payment of one anna cess ; e. g., in the village V, the total assessment of the Inamdar's portion of the village under Clause 2, Section 7 referred to in Article 142 was Rs. 160, i. e. on all assessed lands, whether cultivated or

waste, except Kadim lands and the Inamdar was required to pay to Government Rs. 10 per year pending the levy of original Survey rates, from 1874-75. The Inamdar himself could realise the following amounts from his tenants as Local Fund :—

		As. Rs. a. p.
Jadid	Inams Nos. 8,9,10.	30 i. e. 1 14 0
"	No. 14.	Nil as the number is waste.
"	Nos. 15 & 16.	The Inamdar when standing in Survey Nos. 15 & 16 is a tenant; and therefore as such he must pay first 20 as. i. e. Rs. 1 4 0 on account of Local Fund, for ultimate repayment to himself.
"	Nos. 17 to 26.	6 4 0
		Total Rs. 9 6 0

It will thus be seen that the Inamdar will recover Rs. 9 as. 6 under Section 8 quoted above and lose 10 annas because Survey No. 14 is waste.

Note.—The Inamdar is not entitled to charge Government for his expenses in collecting the cess.

Secretary of State vs. Balvantrao Natu (I. L. R. 17 Bombay 422).

144 The village officers will recover direct 10 annas Local Fund on from each of the five holders of Survey Kadim lands. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. They cannot recover one anna cess from the holders of Survey Nos. 4 and 5 under G. R. No. 4258 of 4-10-1869, which directed that the one anna cess should not be levied in the case of lands held by village officers and servants whose services are retained for the use of the State in Government or alienated villages.

145 Under G. R.s Nos. 7651 of 28th December 1877 and 1817 of 9th April 1878, all Government service Inam lands are not liable to pay the one anna cess on *Mamul and original Survey assessments*. But the one anna cess is to be levied from the introduction of the second or Revision Survey assessment into Government or alienated villages.

1871 (F) Pensions Act. (Art. 146).

146 The Pensions Act, XXIII of 1871, and the rules Pensions Act. thereunder are applicable to Government grants of money or land revenue both in Government and Inam villages. The new rules under this Act, published on 29th August 1917, are given in Appendix A, No. 5.

1874-75 (G) Entries in Accounts. (Art. 147-152).

147 The effect of the first survey settlement on the Effect of first survey. Government and Inamdar's demands in the village is shown below:—

(1) **LAND-REVENUE.**

Government Demand.

A.	<i>Kadim Lands.</i>						Rs.	As.	Ps.
Survey Nos.							3	2	0
1.	2	8	0
2.	3	2	0
3.	0	0	0
4, 5, and 6	5	0	0
7.	<hr/>		
							13	12	0

B. *Kadim Cash.*

Deshpande	3	2	0
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C. *Inamdar.*

Permanent Judi.	7	0	0
				<hr/>		
				23	14	0

Note.—The permanent judi. of Rs. 7 is payable by the Inamdar personally, but Kadim cash allowances and Istimrar judi are recoverable directly from the revenue of the village without any remission. (G. R. No. 8911 dated 14th September 1909, letter No. 1829 of 5-8-1861 from the Agent to the Governor General, Central India to the Bombay Government).

Thus the Survey Settlement did not affect the Government dues in this village, on account of land Revenue.

Inamdar's demand :—

Survey Nos.

8 to 14...	Nil.
15 to 26	180 0 0
							180 0 0
Deduct Kadim cash allowances	48 0 0
							48 0 0
Deduct Settlement Judi permanently fixed	132 0 0
						...	7 0 0
Deduct Jadid cash allowance	125 0 0
							125 0 0
Add (proportionate Judi from the Jadid land-holders	1 14 0
							1 14 0
							124 14 0

Thus instead of Rs. 63 plus 1-14-0 before the Survey the Inamdar now began to take home Rs. 124-14-0. The then Inamdar had a divided brother in a separately partitioned part of the old Inamdar's wada, who claimed and received 124-14-0

Rs. ————— = Rs. 62-7-0.

²

N. B.—When Government receives a percentage on this last item of Rs. 124-14, the village is called *Sharakati*.

(2) *Local Fund.*

Government demand (L. F.)

Kadim lands.

Survey Nos.

1, 2, 3, 6 and 7	Rs. a. p.
	4 11 0
	(15 as. on each).

Inamdar's lands.

Survey Nos.

8, 9, 10 and 14 to 26	Rs. a. p.
	15 0 0

—————

19 11 0

Inamdar's demand (L. F.)

Survey Nos.

8, 9, 10, 15 to 26 (14 being waste).

Rs. a. p.

14 1 0

—————

14 1 0

It will thus be seen that one anna cess is always levied on the survey assessment for the time being.

148 Mr. Anderson's village account forms are used in Accounts. survey settled Inam villages in the ordinary course, and the Inamdar's consent is not necessary thereto.

(Government Gazette, part V for 1917, page 873).

149 The accounts in respect of Inam lands and Inam Accounts and villages are given in Mr. Anderson's Manual Registers. of Revenue Accounts :—

Village Form No. 3.

Taluka Form No. 3.

District Form No. 3.

And for Accounts of alienated and non-rayatwari villages see pages 271 and 292 of the manual.

149A *Adjustment in accounts*—Sums due from sub-sharers in an Inam village on account of rent or land revenue should, as a General Rule, be recovered in cash and should not be adjusted by set off against sums due to them. The orders referred to in G2 on page 271 of JOGLEKAR'S Land Revenue Code were passed with reference to the special circumstances of one individual case, and should not be regarded as general.

(Government reply on page 581 of the Bombay Government Gazette Part VII for 1912.)

150 The following Circular was issued by the Commissioner C. D. on 8-4-1909 :—

It has been found that in many Inam villages, while the accounts as between the Inamdar and Government are carefully prepared and in order, the accounts as between the rayats and the Inamdar are incomplete and full of confusion.

2. It is necessary in the interests of the Inamdar and of the rayats in *Inam* villages that these accounts

should be as clear, regular and up-to-date as in Government villages. Officers visiting Inam villages should pay attention to this point and take adequate steps to put matters right if the accounts are found defective.

3. The Commissioner also takes the opportunity of reiterating the order that, as in Government villages, so in Inam villages, collections should first be credited to the current year's demand, and only when that has been satisfied, to arrears.

151 Government in their Resolution No. 27 dated 5th January 1916 F. D. have directed the following revised procedure for bringing to account Kadim cash allowances :—

- (1) They should be merged into the ordinary fixed land Revenue when remitted to the Taluka.
- (2) Payments should be debited to the ordinary service heads.
- (3) Service cash allowances should be classified and included in the same vouchers for Kadim and non-kadim allowances.
- (4) Payments in respect of non-service allowances e. g. Devasthan, Varshasan &c. should be debited to the head " 2 assignments and compensation ".

152 The managing Inamdar of a village has the right Seals. to sign and seal the village Records. (G. R. 2796 of 13-4-1904.)

So long as an Inamdar keeps his accounts properly his seal should be considered sufficient in the village-books, but when irregularity or mis-management is discovered, the Collector should direct the Mamlatdar to affix his seal in addition.

1875—(H) Watan Act (Art. 153-157B).

153 Under the Watan Act the Watan registers of here-Watan Act. dietary Patils and Kulkarnis were framed in Government and alienated villages. In a few cases the Inam-dars were empowered to hold these proceedings and make appointments under Section 84 of the Act.

154 Whenever an appointment of a village officer is made in an Inam village the Inamdar or his agent should be given notice, and his objections, if any, to the person proposed to be appointed should be fully considered before the appointment is made. The person to be appointed should be required to sign an undertaking to use all diligence to collect the dues of the Inamdar.

G. R. R. D. No. 5733 of 17-8-1899.

The above orders cannot be held to apply to stipendiary servants.

G. O. No. 1505 dated 8th February 1916 R. D.

155 That person is rejected as *unfit*, if the Inamdar shows that he is not likely (1) to exercise the necessary diligence and (2) to show reasonable efficiency, in the collection of the revenue due to the Inamdar.

G. R. No. 809 of 3-2-1900.

This *unfitness* is generally determined by

- (1) his careless work when formerly officiating ; or
- (2) his belonging to a faction in the village ; or
- (3) his bearing a grudge against the Inamdar ; or
- (4) his not having an intimate knowledge of the village and its surroundings.

156 In a Sharakati village (*vide* N. B. in art 147 (2)), Sharakati village. the Inamdar's consent to the appointment of a watandar Patil or Kulkarni is not necessary.

157 An Inamdar had to give a certificate to the village officers as to whether or not the collections dispensed with up-to-date had been satisfactory.

Inamdar's certificate
This certificate is now dispensed with by the following reply of Government to a question in the Legislative Council :—

"the practice of obtaining the Inamdar's certificate before paying the Kulkarni his stipend has been discontinued because revenue collections are now mostly up-to-date and Government officers have other means than the Inamdar's certificate of ascertaining the state of collections."

(Government Gazette, part V for 1918, page 317.)

157A Government in their Resolution No. 1505 dated Commutation of 8th February 1916 sanctioned a form of Kulkarni Watans. agreement to be passed or refused at pleasure by the holders of Inam villages in connection with the substitution of talaties for watandar kulkarnis in such villages. Government agreed to bear the stamp duty on these agreements and directed that after the passing of such agreements Inamdars should not be consulted when making appointments of the talaties so substituted.

157B The following is the form of agreement sanctioned in G. R. R. D. No. 1505 dated 8th February 1916.

Note.—(G. R. R. D. No. 5068 dated the 15th May 1916 sanctioned the printing of the Marathi translation of this form.)

Agreement by an Inamdar of a surveyed
an unsurveyed village.

I, A. B. of C. D. in the taluka of the district of being the registered holder of a anna share in the Inam village of hereby agree with the Secretary of State for India in Council on my own behalf and on behalf of all future holders of my share in the said Inam village as follows:-

ALIENATION MANUAL.

WHEREAS the said Secretary of State has agreed to appoint a talati for the said Inam village in lieu of a hereditary kulkarni and to effect a permanent settlement of the amount with which my share in the said inam village is chargeable on account of the remuneration of the village accountant ;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, I and every future holder of my share in the said inam village

(for surveyed villages)

(a) will annually and in perpetuity pay to Government a sum of money equal to the sum due in respect of my share in the said inam village for the revenue year 1913-14 on account of the remuneration of the officiating village accountant, such remuneration to be deemed to comprise the scale allowance or *akarni*, the maintenance allowance or *potgi* and the stationery allowance payable to the said accountant in the said year according to the rules then in force ; and in default of due payment any such sum shall be recoverable from me as an arrear of land revenue ;

(for unsurveyed villages)

(a) will, pending the introduction of survey rates in the said inam village, pay annually to Government the kadim cash contribution hitherto paid in respect of my share in the said village on account of the remuneration of the officiating village accountant, and, after the introduction of the survey rates, will annually and in perpetuity pay to Government whatever may then be agreed upon by myself :and Government; and, in default of due payment, any such sum shall be recoverable from me as an arrear of land revenue ;

(common to surveyed and unsurveyed villages)

(b) will receive my dues on account of rent and land revenue through the talati and will, in default of so doing, be liable, on conviction by the collector in a summary enquiry, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount which I may demand or receive otherwise than through the talati ;

Provided that if the talati fails to recover any sum so due, I shall with the Collector's consent be entitled to recover it direct, and if the talati, having recovered any such sum, fails to account for the same, the Collector shall, on my written application, recover it for me from the talati;

(c) will not, when the Collector requires the production for any purpose of any records kept or prepared by the talati, raise any objection thereto.

Dated

Signed by

(1) A. B.

In the presence of

(2) E. F.

and

(3) G. H.

157C *Kulkarni watan commutation*—In the unsurveyed Inam village of Sawarghar, taluka Patan, all the five representative watandar kulkarnis commuted their right of service on 12th December 1914. The Inamdar has not given his consent to the introduction of talati system in the village. Thus there is really no hereditary watandar kulkarni left in the village. The Inamdar is therefore bound to accept the services of a Government nominee, i. e., a talati. Government have in their Resolution No. 9711 dated 13th September 1915 expressed their unwillingness to dispense with the Inamdar's consent in the matter, though there does not seem to be any serious legal objection to do this.

Order—Sanction is accorded to the payment to the commuting representative watandar kulkarnis of one-third cash allowance as a special case.

2. As regards the appointment of a talati, the case should be dealt with in accordance with Government Order No. 1506 dated 8th February 1916, the talati of the saza being formally appointed as *kulkarni* of the village on behalf of Government.

(G. O. No. 8402, R. D., dated 18th August 1919).

1878—(I) Treasure Trove Act. (157D).

157D The Treasure-trove Act, 6 of 1878, contains
Treasure-trove the following definitions :—
Act 6 of 1878.

'Treasure' means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto.

'Owner'—When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the 'owner' of such land or thing.

When the right to treasure in land is given to an Inamdar by the sanad issued to him, he is to be considered the 'owner' of the land for purposes of the Act, even if the surface of the land is in another man's possession, and as such owner he will have a fourth share in any treasure found by another person within the limits to which the sanad extends, (*vide* section 12 of the Act).

1879—(J) Land Revenue Code (Art. 158-201).

158 Inamdar of a village into which a Survey Settlement has been introduced and is still in force, ⁽¹⁾ is entitled to altered assessment under Section 48 of the L. R. C. in accordance with the Rules published with Government Notification No. 5641 of 5-6-1907 as amended by G. N. No. 12022 (a) of 24-11-1908.

" " 2533 of 11th March 1911.

(*Vide* G. 13 on pages 186-190 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code and Article 142 (1) (note) above).

159 The grant of lands on restricted tenure in Inam villages is not authorised by the provisions of ⁽²⁾ tenure, S. 68. the Land Revenue Code. (Commissioner C. D.'s No. C-462 of 14-5-1915).

160 Under section 84A of the Land Revenue Code, the
 (3) ^(a) _{Suspensions} Collector has power to grant suspensions and
 and remissions, S. remissions in Inam villages.
 84A.

161 The revenues of an Inam village, except a Shara-
 (4a) ^(b) _{Revenue} kati village, are recovered by the following
 collections, Sections methods :—
 86 and 87.

- (a) Village officers' influence with the rayats to pay revenue in time.
- (b) Assistance suits by Inamdar against land-holders.
- (c) Civil suits against land-holders.
- (d) Commission under section 88.
- (e) Collector's management under section 94A.

162 The Commissioner, Central Division, issued the
 (a) ^(a) _{Village officers'} following order in his circular No. R 1396
 influence. dated 31st May 1911 :—

"The Collector is requested to generally impress on the Village Officers of all alienated villages the necessity of collecting Inamdar's revenue promptly. There is no reason why the Mamlatdars' offices should be burdened with assistance-suits simply because Kulkarnis think that they can neglect their work with impunity."

163 The steps to be taken in the matter of assistance
 (b) ^(b) _{suit by an Inam-} Assistance suits by an Inamdar against defaulters in the
 payment of land revenue and local fund are
 dar. as follows :—

- (a) The periods of the *instalments* of land-revenue are as follows :—
 - (i) Kharif villages in { 1st-5th to 15th Dec.
 Ghat. Districts. { 2nd-5th to 15th Jan.

- (2) Kharif villages { 1st-5th to 15th Jan.
elsewhere. { 2nd-5th to 15th March.
- (3) Rabi villages { 1st-5th to 15th Feb.
generally. { 2nd-5th to 15th April.
- (b) Under G. R. No. 1423 of 9-2-1912 R. D., the village officers of an Inam village have to submit separate lists of defaulters of land-revenue (Wasul-baki-Patraks) to an Inamdar and Mamlatdar within 5 days after the date of expiry of each instalment.
- (c) After receipt of these Wasul-baki-Patraks the Inamdar sends by post or presents in person an assistance suit to a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

Assistance suit **164** An assistance suit is prepared as how prepared. follows :—

- (1) Under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, if any instalment of land revenue be not fully paid within the prescribed time the defaulter is liable to a fine of $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and also required to pay all the instalments due in that year at once.
- e. g., If the Inam village is a Kharif village in Ghat Districts and if A, a *Mirasi* tenant, has to pay to the Inamdar Rs. 100 as land-revenue for the revenue year 1915-16 in two instalments, viz., Rs. 50 from 5th to 15th December, and Rs. 50, from 5th to 15th January, then as soon as the Inamdar receives the Wasul-baki-patraks on or after the 21st December, intimating A's default to pay the first instalment of Rs. 50 he should file a suit.
 - (1) for the recovery of Rs. 100 (with Local fund) and
 - (2) for the recovery of Rs. 12-8-0 as fine for default in the first instalment,

- (2) The *Court-fee* on such assistance-suits is as follows:—

1 anna, when the total amount to be recovered is less than Rs. 50.

8 annas, when the total amount to be recovered is Rs. 50 or upwards.

Note.—A superior holder, when applying for assistance to collect rent from his tenants, need not make a separate application on a separate stamp for each tenant's case. He may put as many cases as he can into one paper, provided the total amount of rent for the recovery of which the application is made, is sufficiently covered by the stamp.

G. R. R. D. No. 2818 of 4-6-1874.

- (3) The *process fee* :—

(a) For every *notice* to a defendant in the form of Appendix XI, page 618 of Joglekar's L. R. C. 1st Edition or a *Summons* to a witness—3 annas.

(b) For every *warrant* of arrest issued on application of parties—6 annas.

- (4) The rates of *Bhatta*, prescribed in the Manual of Civil Circulars should be adopted in the case of assistance-suits, which are of a civil nature.

N. B..—In some cases Inamdars having a Commission must file assistance-suits in their capacity of *lessors* in respect of their private lands—*vide* Art. 181 (d).

165 Action to be taken by the Inamdar, in Assistance suits :—

- (1) He should call the Kulkarni or the Talati with the Khatavahi or Day-book. No other witness will be necessary.

- (2) The Inamdar can file assistance suits in respect of the following :—

In every Inam village the Mamlatdar has, with the sanction of the Collector to classify the crops in accordance with the rules in Appendix XIII on page 620 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code, 1st edition.

If the crops are assessed at 5 annas in the rupee, half suspensions *till the next year* have to be granted. Suppose the land is assessed at Rs. 16; then Rs. 8 are suspended. The Inamdar cannot file an assistance suit in respect of Rs. 8, out of Rs. 16 not paid during the year of suit.

(*Vide Section 84-A L. R. C.*).

But in the next revenue year if the crops are valued at 10 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the annual assessment are to be recovered in that year, and the Inamdar can then file an assistance-suit against that defaulter in respect of 8 plus 16 rupees, as being due, but not recovered.

166 *Duties of Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in disposing of Assistance-suits :—*

(1) (a) In giving a *notice* to the defendant he should be asked to produce his *receipts* which are counter-foils of the Day Book to enable the Mamlatdar to ascertain how much revenue the defaulter has actually paid in the year of suit, and to allow deductions accordingly in his decree.

(b) In this notice there should be a warning in the following terms :—

"If you admit the claim, you must remit the amount together with three annas on account of process-fee before the date of

hearing ; if not, a fine of $\frac{1}{4}$ th will be levied *in case* the suit is decided against you."

- (2) *Inquiry in the village*—It should be made the rule for Mamlatdars to inquire into and decide applications from holders of alienated villages as far as possible, in the villages concerned, the summary inquiry being in ordinary cases completed on the day fixed. (G. R. No. 7537, dated 29th October 1903).
- (3) When the Inamdar and his tenants are present, the Mamlatdar should have a statement previously prepared in the following form :—

												Serial No.	
												Name of Inferior holder.	
												Revenue year in respect of which assistance has been asked.	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Suspended arrears.
													Overdue instalment.
													Balance due for current year.
													Process fee.
													Proportionate Court fee.
													Proportionate Bhatta.
													Fine, if any, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amounts in columns 4 & 5a (Sec. 148 L.R.C.) to be entered after decree & given to the superior holder.
													Total columns 4 to 9.
													Amount.
													Date.
													Decision.
													Samples of Decisions.
													(1) Inferior holders, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, though served with notices are absent. They therefore, are presumed to have admitted the claim.] award the amount in col 10 to the superior or holder.
													(2) Inferior holders, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, are pre-

		Serial No.			
		Name of inferior holder.			
		Revenue year in respect of which assistance has been asked.			
1	2	3	4	5a	5b
			Suspended arrears.	Amount claimed. Current Revenue	Costs.
			Overdue instalment.		
			Balance due for current year.		
			Process fee.	Proportionate Court fee	Proportionate Bhatta.
			Fine, if any, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amounts in columns 4 & 5a (Sec. 148 L.R.C.) to be entered after decree & given to the superior holder.	Total columns 4 to 9.	Progress of Recovery.
			Amount.	Date.	Decision.
			10	11	12
			13		
(3)	(3)	(3)	sent after service of notice and admit the claim noted against them. I award the amount in col. 10.		
(A)	(A)	(A)	Inferior holders, Nos. 9 & 10, are present, but do not admit the claim on the following grounds:—		
			No. 9 alleges that he is a Jadid Inamdar, and pro-		

Serial No.																						
Name of Inferior holder.																						
Revenue year in respect of which assistance has been asked.																						
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Amount claimed.	Amount.	Date.	Progress of Recovery.					
														Suspended arrears.	Current Revenue	Costs.						
														Overdue instal-ment.	Balance due for current year.	Process fee.	Proportionate Court fee.	Proportionate Bhatta.	Fine, if any, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amounts in columns 4 & 5a (Sec. 148 L.R.C.) to be entered after decree & given to the superior holder.	Total columns 4 to 9.	Decision.	
(4) Inferior holders, Nos. 11 & 12 are not serv- ed with noti- ces in the man- ner prescribed in Sec. 191 L. R. C. i. e. by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to them, or to their agents,																						

												Serial No.	
												Name of Inferior holder.	
												Revenue year in respect of which assistance has been asked.	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Suspended arrears.
													Amount claimed.
													Overdue instalment.
													Balance due for current year.
													Process fee.
													Proportionate Court fee.
													Proportionate Bhatta.
													Fine, if any, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amounts in columns 4 & 5a (Sec. 148 L.R.C.) to be entered after decree & given to the superior holder.
													Total columns 4 to 9.
													Amount.
													Date.
													Decision.
													Progress of Recovery.

or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous places on the land in respect of which the land revenue is due. Fresh notices are, therefore, issued after taking fresh process fees from the Inamdar, & the case against them is postponed.

167

(1) Execution of decrees passed in assistance cases should not be deferred for years. All Execution of decrease in assistance cases should not be deferred for years. All the measures prescribed in Chapter XI (L. R. C.) may be taken, if necessary, promptly until the amount held to be lawfully due is collected.

(2) As a general rule no decrees should remain unexecuted beyond six months from the date thereof.

(3) The Collector and the Assistant and Deputy Collectors when examining a Mamlatdar's office, or when visiting an alienated village should pay special attention to this part of the administration.

G. R. No. 7092 of 8-10-1901.

Note :—Under Rule 65 (e) the land in respect of which the amount is due can be forfeited by the Collector free of incumbrances to the Inamdar, after which the arrears have to be remitted.

168

Civil suits :—(a) These suits are governed by Article 120 of the Limitation Act IX of 1908, and can be brought within six years—I. L. R. 25 Bom. 556.

(b) Suits by an Inamdar against a land-holder for the recovery of village revenues are not cognisable by a Small Cause Court (I. L. R. 39 Bom. 131).

4 (b). Suits by
Co-sharers in Inam
villages & Govt. as
a co-sharer in a
Sharakati village.

169

In order to understand a co-sharer in an Inam village the following illustration will be useful :—

Suppose there are in all 20 Survey Nos. in an Inam village and the assessment on each Rs. 10. Out of these 5 survey Nos. are *Kadim* grants. The remaining 15 survey Nos. are occupied by the Inamdar A's rayats. The Government village officers would recover gross revenue (Rs. 150) from them and bring it to the village Chawadi. At the Chawadi the following *Kadim* charges (*hakks*) are deducted for remittance to the Taluka :—

Rs. 38 on account of Kadim allowances.

Rs. 35 on account of quit-rent and Nazarana on
Rs. 112 at the rate of 5 annas in the rupee (on the
assumption that the village is personal Inam),

73 Total rupees.

Deducting Rs. 73 from Rs. 150 there remains a balance of Rs. 77 as net revenue which is taken to A's house. If A has got a divided brother B living in a separate portion of the ancestral *wada* (house) he is called a co-sharer (Hissa-owner); or if B being convicted of a seditious offence, his share is resumed by Government, or if Government owns a percentage on Rs. 77, the village is called *Sharakati*. (*Vide* also N. B. under Article 147 (2).

170 In the first place the revenue in a *Sharakati* village is recovered by the village officers and the Mamlatdar, as if it is a Government village, and Rs. 77 in the above example is divided between G and A (vide G. R. R. D. No. 1468 of 21-2-1905 and entry No. 14 under village accounts in the accompaniment to G. R. R. D. No. 9032 of 26-9-1911).

171 (1) In every Inam village the nearest heir or his assignee according to the tenure in each case is entered in Government account as the Inamdar who has the sole right to manage the village i. e. to recover revenue etc.

(2) If the village revenue is private property according to the tenure, it is divisible according to Hindu Law. If, therefore, A takes Rs. 77 to his house and refuses to give one-half of it to B, or to give an order to the village officers to send the $\frac{1}{2}$ to B direct, B can file an Assistance or civil suit.

172 He can file an *assistance suit* in the Mamlatdar's or Mahalkari's Court against A within the revenue year in which the sub-share was due to him.

The Mamlatdar or Mahalkari adopts the following procedure in deciding an assistance suit by a co-sharer of revenue against the managing Inamdar :—

- (1) If the case is one of a complicated nature he refers the plaintiff to a civil court.
- (2) If he awards a decree for recovery in whole or in part of the amount claimed he generally first deducts from the amount claimed the plaintiff's due share of the expenses of management (vide Sec. 90 of the Indian Trust Act 2 of 1882) incurred by the managing Inamdar,

and then

- (3) He passes a decree for recovering the remaining amount from the managing Inamdar A's private property if he has already received the revenue, and if not, from the village revenues as they are recovered from time to time. (G. R. No. 5454 of 21-9-1881).

173 But if B is not satisfied with the Mamlatdar's or Mahalkari's decision, only one appeal is allowed by S. 87 (5) of the Land Revenue Code and if B is not satisfied with the appellate decision, he has a right to file a suit in the Civil Court,

- (a) for recovery of his sub-share in the village-revenue within *the last three years*,

or

- (b) for the demand of accounts from A within *three* years from the last admitted or proved items in the accounts. (*Vide* Art. 85, Schedule I to the Limitation Act IX of 1908).

or,

- (c) for partition of the village lands with Mirasi tenants according to his share.

If he gets a decree in his favour in (a) or (b) there is generally a declaration by the Court that he is entitled to a half share in the village revenues. If he sends a copy of such decree to the Collector, the Collector generally orders the

village officers to enter his name in the village form No. VIII only and to pay him one-half of the revenue due from time to time for remittance to A's house, so that he (B) is saved the trouble of going to the revenue or Civil Courts for the recovery of his sub-share every year. (*Vide* Commissioner C. D.'s No. 788 of 17-8-1904 and G. R. No. 7131 of 20-9-1904).

If he gets a decree in his favour in (c), his name is separately entered in the Government accounts as the Managing Inamdar, and thenceforward B is treated by the village officers as the separate Inamdar in respect of the one-half of the village lands (*vide* G. R.'s Nos. 8984 of 14-11-1884 and 8559 of 29-8-1907 R. D.).

174 It will thus be seen that there are two ways—registering in village form 3 or “recognising” in village form 8 a co-sharer in an Inam village.

175 If the village-lands with their tenants are partitioned, there is no complication if one village is practically, treated as two villages with separate managing Inamdars. If, without such treatment, B's name is *registered* along with A in Village Form No. 3 complications arise. Both A and B are required to become joint plaintiffs in filing assistance or civil suits as they are joint owners of all arrears due from defaulters. If one is absent or refuses to join because he has received through the village officers more than Rs. 38-8-0 voluntarily given by the Rayats without suits etc., the assistance or civil suits cannot be filed. Therefore the policy of *registering* B as a joint manager has been discontinued since 1884 (*vide* G. R. No. 3483 of 5-5-1883 as explained by G. R. No. 8984 of 14-9-1884) because it involves hardship rather than convenience to an honest co-sharer.

176 The other way (of *recognising* a co-sharer) is to permanently enter his name not as a joint managing Inamdar in village Form No. 3 but in the village *Khatavahi* to enable the village officers to distribute Rs. 77, which is what a co-sharer wants.

177 The following Inam villages are impartible and no certificates under the Pensions Act are allowed.

Class I—Saranjam or Impartible Political tenure.

Class III—Devasthan.

Class VI—Service Inams.

178 There remain villages under

Class II—Personal Inams.

„ IV and V—Watan Inams.

But in respect of these no certificate under the Pensions Act is necessary. (*Vide* S. O. R. D. No. 18 on page 83 and Article 139 (2) above). A co-sharer's way to go to a Civil Court for filing a Partition suit in respect of these villages is therefore smooth.

179 The rule is that in the absence of special reason to (5) Commission the contrary, every Inamdar who introduces section 88 L. R. C. or has introduced a survey settlement into his village should be granted a commission under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

(Government Gazette, part V for 1917, page 519).

180 No application by the Inamdar is required by law. No application for the grant of a commission. For the required. points to be considered before a commission is granted by the Commissioner under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code, *vide* N 3 on pages 307-309 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code.

181 (a) The grant of a commission under Section 88 of Commission; Ab- the L. R. C. does not give power to an Inam- attachment and sale. dar to sell property attached by him for arrears of revenue. He has to make an immediate report of the attachment of a defaulter's property to the Collector, who makes arrangement for the sale of that property through his subordinate revenue officers. (*Vide* Sections 88 to 94 both inclusive, L. R. C.).

(b) The holder of a Commission cannot have lands of defaulters forfeited to him free of incumbrances, which is done only when executing an assistance decree—Vide Rule 65 (e) under the L. R. Code, and G. R. No. 10505 of 15-10-1908.

(c) In accordance with Commissioner C. D.'s Circular No. R 5689 of 30-11-1889, an Inamdar having a Commission cannot order the attachment of property, belonging to the defaulter which is situated outside the limits set forth in his Commission, e. g.,

The Inamdar of Chinchwad cannot request the Mamlatdar of Baramati to attach the moveable property of a defaulter of land-revenue in Chinchwad, residing at Baramati.

(d) An Inamdar having a Commission can attach the property of persons making default in the payment of the land-revenue (in surveyed villages) and customary rent (in unsurveyed villages) due to him. Therefore if the Inamdar has some Sheri or private lands leased to tenants, he can attach property only in respect of land-revenue or customary rent payable by the tenants to him as *Inamdar*, but not in respect of any additional amount payable to him by those tenants as a *lessor* under the lease. In respect of his private land he is to be treated as one of the Mirasi holders of the village, and as such holder he must file an assistance suit in respect of the additional amount.

182 An Inamdar who holds a Commission is entitled to take "such precautions as the Collector is authorised to take under Sections 141 to 143." Referring to Section 138 of the L.R.C., it appears that the Collector is only authorised to take precautions under Sections 141 to 143 for the recovery of the land-revenue of the current year and the Inamdar's power is similarly restricted.

183 The power to attach property conferred upon an Inamdar by the Commission is not restricted by any reference to any other section or provision of the Land Revenue Code, and there is no reason for holding that the

Inamdar is bound to issue a notice of his demand before proceeding to attach his defaulter's property. There can be no legal objection to his sending a preliminary notice to the defaulter if he thinks fit to do so; such course would be commendable, but it is not obligatory, and the Inamdar would not be entitled afterwards to recover as a revenue demand the cost of issuing and serving such notice.

(G. R. 2901 of 15-4-1886).

184 No cost of management under Section 94 (A)
 (6) Section 94 should be levied from an Inamdar.
 (A) of the L.R.C.

(G. R. No. 3334 of 19-3-1915).

185 The following orders have been passed by Government in G. R. R. D. No. 7169 of 24-7-1909) :—
 marks S. 123.

(a) When a Survey Settlement has been introduced into an alienated village, not only are all the land-holders responsible, under Section 123 of the Land Revenue Code, for the maintenance and repair of the boundary marks, and for the charges incurred by revenue officers in respect of them; but also it is the duty of the Collector under Section 124 to take measures for their construction, laying out, maintenance and repair. The terms of Section 124 are imperative, and it is therefore incumbent on the Collector to apply to the construction and maintenance of boundary marks in alienated villages, in which a Survey Settlement is in force, the same procedure as is prescribed for Government villages.

(b) In connection with boundary marks the following circular was issued by the Superintendent, Land Records, S. D., in May 1915 :—

In modification of the previous circulars relating to boundary marks in Inam villages it is now laid down that no separate mark shall be

prescribed for bends. Salient bends will be treated just as corners. No distinction will be made in the map between any kind of mark—the one sign O will represent a boundary mark. Where stones are very difficult to obtain of the full size prescribed the minimum size accepted will be two feet long and 6 inches square. The orders of the Superintendent should be taken in these cases. But the stone must be shaped at the top-end so that it may be easily recognised.

186 On the 11th January 1913, Government issued a Chapter XA L. Notification in the Revenue Department, R.C. section 135A. No. 288 extending the provisions of the Record of Rights Act to Inam villages into which a Survey Settlement had been introduced under Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Code, with the exception of such Inam villages in the Ratnagiri District.

187 This Record is intended to show the lands in the Record of Rights actual possession of each land-holder other than a tenant in a surveyed alienated village and the land-revenue payable by him in respect thereof. The Inamdar's consent is not necessary for the introduction of the Record of Rights into an Inam village.

Before the introduction of this Record, each survey number was considered a unit with one name entered as a registered holder thereof, who alone was held primarily responsible for the payment of land-revenue. This created difficulties in the collection of land-revenue and involved the forfeiture of a number on account of the registered holder's default.

For the form of the Record of Rights, see village forms VI, VII, and XII.

*Note.—*In respect of transactions which are evidenced merely by the entries in the Record of Rights and for which no document has been executed, no prosecution under the

Stamp Act can lie. But the Transfer of Property Act knows of no sale of land for Rs. 100 or more without a stamped and registered deed, and if no such deed was forthcoming, any court would find that there was no sale at all (G. R. R. D. No. 8702 dated 15th September 1914).

188 In an Inam village the following two sets of relations are involved :—

- (I) Rights as between Government on the one side and on the other side the Inamdar^s and their sharers, the holders of Kadim Inams and of land that has become Khalsa.
- (II) Rights as between the Inamdar and his sharers on the one side and on the other side tenants and Jadid Inamdar^s.

These different sets of relations can be provided for by dividing the Record of Rights Register into two parts. In the first part rights under (I) will be recorded, a general heading being added at the top of the Form. A line will then be drawn, and below a second appropriate heading 'rights under (II)' will be entered.

189 Heirship inquiry by village officers into Jadid Jadid Inams. Inams for the purposes of the record of rights should be sanctioned by the Inamdar^s and not by Government.

(G. R. No. 11064 of 22-11-1906).

190 *Unsettled Inam Villages*—The intention of Government is that the Record of Rights (with the necessary survey apart from settlement) should be extended to unsettled Inam villages. The survey should be made according to the Udtara village method.

(G. M. No. 1301 dated 8th February 1919).

(G. R. No. 1721 dated 14th February 1916).

(G. R. No. 339 dated 13th January 1919).

191 The attachment of an Inam village under Section Attachment. 160 of the L. R. Code is unnecessary, as Government dues can be recovered direct from the sub-sharers and inferior holders in accordance with G. R. No. 9920 of 21-12-1904.

INAM VILLAGE—SURVEY.

(Articles 192-201).

192 First, an application is made under section 216 of Application and the Land Revenue Code for the application agreement. of Chapters VIII and IX to the village. Also an agreement is entered into between the Government and the Inamdar, in the form given in Appendix XXVII of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code, (pages 644-45).

Note.—The standard form of this agreement was not considered applicable to an Inam khoti village in the Ratnagiri district.

(G. R. R. D. No. 583 dated 21st January 1911).

193 As regards the cost of survey, the necessary Costs. changes are made in the wording of the first paragraph of the agreement in the case of villages held on Saranjam and political tenures, in which Government do not consent to bear the costs. (G. R. No. 373 of 21 January 1875, and P. D. No. 2897 of 1894).

194 The following offers are made to induce an Inam- Inducements to dar to apply for the introduction of survey:— apply for survey.

(A) Inamdars are offered rates some what higher than those prevalent in adjacent Government villages, to prevent too sudden decrease of their income. (G. R. No. 6437 of 13-10-1900).

Note.—In an Inam village, through some mistake, the sanctioned rate per acre was less

than the *promised* rate. The sanctioned rate could not be increased against s. 106 of the Land Revenue Code. But Government kept up their promise by making good to the Inamdar the difference between the 2 rates, from Government funds (G. O. R. D. No. 2056 dated 8th July 1920).

- (B) The survey assessment will be so fixed that the total of it for the whole number of villages held by an Inamdar shall not be less than the total of the mamul rates.

(G. R. R. D. No. 1042-28½ confl. dated 31st January 1912, and No. 7367 of 1917).

- (C) When a Survey Settlement is extended to an alienated village, the land-holders, if they are tenants, will remain tenants without any of the rights of an occupant. (G. R. R. D. No. 5527 of 12-6-1913, and 4822 of 30-4-15).

195 On 11th November 1915, Government passed an Patasthal rates. order No. 11926 as follows :—

"While the levy of occasional water-rates in Inam villages under section 55, Land Revenue Code, is justified by law, in practice it is inconvenient. The better alternative is to impose a combined assessment for the period of the settlement and to provide for remission when the supply of water fails. In fixing the combined assessment, the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2759 dated 15th March 1907 may be left out of sight. Those orders granted a concession as a matter of grace and were not intended to apply to Inam villages.

2. As particular care is required in the assessment of Patasthal rates, the Superintendent of Land Records should endeavour, where possible, to see the land personally."

196 On 27th April, Government in their order No. 5248 Proposals to be submitted to Government directed that, in future, proposals for the settlement of Inam villages should be submitted to Government for further action under section 102 of the Land Revenue Code.

Note.—Under G. R. No. 3691 dated 31st May 1902, Commissioners were authorized to sanction such settlements when the maximum rates had been already decided by Government for the Government villages in the taluka. This order of 1902 has now been cancelled.

197 In cases in which the Survey rates are lower than Expiry of the Mamul assessments the Inamdars try to period of Survey revert to the Mamul rates on the expiration guarantee. of a survey guarantee by a wrong interpretation of the sanad issued to them. But the general rule is that survey rates introduced after the passing of Act I of 1865 remain in force for ever pending the introduction of a revision Survey. The Inamdar is able to revert to Mamul rates only in cases in which the term of settlement began *before* the passing of Act I of 1865 (21st January 1865).

Vide G. R. No. 1327 of 7-12-1912.

I. L. R. 44 Bombay 110, 22 Bombay Law Reporter, 247.

198 Care should be taken to see that Inamdars of unsurveyed villages are not allowed through looseness of practice advantages as compared with Inamdars who have introduced the survey settlement into their villages.

(G. R. R. D. No. 7746 of 14-8-1906).

199 In the village V, the revision rates may be supposed Revision survey to have been enhanced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 effect of. on each survey number in the village except numbers 11, 12, and 13. The following changes in collections will then take place :—

- (1) *Enhanced assessment*—The Collector will apply section 84A (2) of the Land Revenue Code to the

village, with the result that for the first six years, the holders of survey numbers 15 to 26 will enjoy the concessions described in N 1 on pages 357-358 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code.

(2) *Local fund*—The Inamdar will have to pay to Government one anna cess "on the total annual assessment" as made by the survey officers in respect of survey numbers 8 to 10, and 14 to 26. And he himself will recover the following amounts:—

- (1) The holders of survey numbers 8 to 10, although exempt from payment of Rs. 20 each as land revenue, will have to pay 20 annas each to the Inamdar as Local fund.
- (2) Survey number 14 being waste, the Inamdar will get nothing as local fund.
- (3) The holders of survey numbers 15 to 26 will pay one anna cess calculated on the amount of the revised assessment *actually for collection*. Under section 217 of the Land Revenue Code, they will have the same benefits as Government occupants in a Government village. (*Vide* G. R. Nos. 3694, dated 7th May, and 5050, dated 19th June, 1885).
- (4) Government will receive *Increased Local Fund* on Kadim Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7; while each of the holders of Survey Nos. 4 and 5, viz., village officers and servants useful to Government, will begin to pay L. F. for the first time.
- (5) The scale remuneration of the Patil and Kulkarni will be revised according to condition (1) of the agreement.

200 The following illustrations show the extent, at the time of grant and at the time of Survey, of Inam Village (*Survey Wadhawa*). *Kadim* and *Jadid* Inams in an Inam village which has been settled under Bombay Act II of 1863 by the levy of quit-rent at the rate of 4 annas, and a succession Nazara-na at the rate of 1 anna in each rupee of the Inamdar's revenue :—

(A) *Kadim Inam* i. e., Inam granted by Government as personal Inam, out of charity, to a person named A. B. before the village was granted as Inam to the Inamdar :—

Area and assessment at the time of the original grant and subsequently brought under settlement under Act II of 1863.		Area in A. B.'s possession at the time of a Survey or the Survey assessment thereon.	
Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
10	10	20	20

(B) *Jadid Inam* granted by the Inamdar to his family priest after he got the village as Inam from Government :—

Area and assessment at the time of the original grant.		Area in his possession at the time of a Survey and the Survey assessment thereon.	
Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
15	15	30	30

With regard to illustration (A), the excess of 10 acres with its excess assessment Rs. 10 should go to the Inamdar, but the Survey Department did not separately demarcate the "Wadhawa No." and consequently A. B. has been enjoying 10 acres without paying the assessment of Rs. 10 to the Inam-

dar to which he is entitled under G. R. No. 2960 of 4th August 1864 R. D. When these 10 acres are separately demarcated by the Survey Department and the Inamdar receives the excess assessment, he must pay to Government the settlement Judi on it. For instance, in the illustration the Inamdar will have to pay to Government annas $10 \times 5 = \text{annas } 50 = \text{Rs. } 3-2-0$ in addition to the Judi hitherto paid by him.

Illustration (B)—the claim of the Inamdar is against the priest and not against Government and consequently neither Act II of 1863 nor Act VII of 1863 applies to that Jadid Inam. Those Acts dealt with claims against Government and not against private individuals. In this case, therefore the donor and the donee should be left to do anything they like by mutual consent or by a settlement of their disputes in a regular court without the intervention of Government officers. The Rs. 30 on account of assessment in the illustration, form part of the Inamdar's revenue for the purpose of calculating the dues of Government, and consequently unnecessary interference in a private matter would involve Government in Civil suits without any corresponding gain.

201 It has already been stated (*vide* year 1864 in Rough Survey, Art. 133) that the Settlement Judi is either fixed *permanently* or subject to permanent revision *at the first original Survey Settlement*. In the latter case Government sometimes made a rough Survey with a view to see whether the total revenue roughly arrived at was (A) *less* or (B) *more* than the *Mamul* revenue.

In the case of (A) the Inamdars naturally declined to apply for the original Survey Settlement; and it is reasonable that they should continue to pay the Provisional Judi on the higher Mamul assessments.

In the case of (B) Inamdars naturally consented to the original Survey Settlement involving increase of revenue, and on the introduction of such Settlement Government also received Judi proportionately increased.

Under section 7 (III) of the Local Fund Act (Bombay 3 of 1869) a rough survey is also sometimes made for fixing the amount of Local fund.

These rough surveys are not to be considered *Survey Settlements* under section 216 of the Land Revenue Code.

1884—(K) Forests (Art. 202).

202 When Inamdars claim forests in their villages a Forest separate report should be made in each case for the orders of Government G. R. No. 6457 of 29-10-1884. R. D.

(2) When the right of an Inamdar to the forest-lands in his village is admitted by Government and it is proved that he is the sole owner thereof, the Inamdar can apply to Government for placing the Forest under the management of the Forest Department. The terms on which the transfer is effected are embodied in a lease, and are agreed to by the Inamdar on one side, and the Collector and the Forest Officer on the other.

(3) If it cannot be proved from the Collector's Records or otherwise that the Forests were at the time of Settlement in the possession of Government, the title of the Inamdar will not be questioned. But it is obviously desirable that before the settlement of the forests of a Taluka or District is considered complete, it should be clearly determined, to what lands the Summary Settlement has been applied.

G. R. R. D. No. 3079 of 15-4-1884.

1893—(L) Rivers (Art. 203-206).

203 Where large rivers, of which the bed is fairly full River-beds. throughout the year, divide the village, the rule of midchannel is adopted. Where the rivers run very dry and shift their channels, but leave the banks as a permanent boundary the rule of mid-bed is preferred with a reservation of the right of use of the water; but where the banks are subject to erosion and as shifting as the channel the rule of mid-channel is reverted to as a choice of evils.

G. R. Pol. Dept. 1640 of 9-3-1893.

" " " 8820 of 21-12-1891.

204 When a stream flows through the lands of an Inam village and flows only when rain falls and is dry at other times the Inamdar is the proprietor of the bed of the stream. I. L. R. 23 Bombay 39 and I. L. R. 38 M. 108.

205 When Inamdars have a right to river-bed Government shares with them the net proceeds of a public ferry.

206 In the case of a claim preferred by an Inamdar for Inundation damages on the ground that a weir built by Government by preventing the subsidence of flood-water had destroyed his income from melons grown in the bed of the river,

Government decided that

"(1) The Inamdar appears to be entitled to require that the flood water from his land should run in a natural flow, and can bring a suit for damages if his lands are inundated and permanently placed under water by reason of a weir having been built on the lower grounds. (cf. I. L. R. 12 Calcutta page 323).

(2) Though a river-bed is a place to hold water, the usual and natural course is to allow the water to flow down freely. The owner of the bed of a natural stream has the right to require that the water of the stream should come to him in its natural state in flow, in quantity and quality and go from him without obstruction, as a right incident to his property. The weir constructed by Government is an obstruction to the natural flow and has admittedly resulted in a loss to the Inamdar, who has been long using the river-bed, after the subsidence of the floods, to grow melons. The storing of water in a river-bed cannot be called its natural user and if the owners of lands on a higher level are put to a loss by such storing, they are entitled to be compensated for it. The owners of the bed, as well as riparian owners must submit to the results of natural causes, but they can claim that the flow shall not be

increased or diverted to their prejudice by the acts of other persons.

G. R. R. D. 709 of 24-1-1913.

1896—(M) Kadim Joshis, Kazis etc. (Art. 207).

207 On 22nd July 1896, Government passed a Resolution No. 5696 to the effect that G. R. No. 2189 of 23-5-1865 should be cancelled and that Settlement should be extended to Kadim village servants useful to the community in Inam villages i. e. holder of Survey No. 6 (Kazi) in the example.

1897—(N) Kadim cash allowances (Art. 208).

208 (1) On 3rd June 1897, G. R. No. 4168 was passed directing (a) that only kadim (and not Jadid) Kadim cash allowances and Chilhar cash allowances in every Inam village should etc. be remitted to the Taluka Treasury in the first instance for disbursement to the proper recipients thereof;

(b) that kadim varshasan, Devasthan and Chilhar cash allowances in Inam villages which were omitted from settlement under the Rules of 1st December 1865, should be settled under those rules.

(for settlement Rules (*vide Appendix A*) No. (2).)

(2) The date of a Government order sanctioning the purchase of a cash allowance should be the date until which arrears should be paid.

(G. O. R. D. No. 86 dated 12th January 1920).

1912—(O) Takavi rules (Art. 209).

Tagavi. **209** In alienated villages where

(A) The Inamdar is able and willing to assist the inferior holders with loans, the loans must be made by the Inamdar *direct* to the inferior holders without the intervention of Government and subject to the ordinary law relating to loans of money.

(B) But where the Inamdar is unwilling or unable to assist the inferior holders with advances of money for the purposes mentioned in the 'Land Improvement Loans Act,' and the 'Agriculturists Loans Act,' advances may be made from the funds provided by Government for *Tagai*, subject to the following *instructions*, which are issued in supersession of all previous orders on the subject :—

(I) In ordinary times an advance may be made to an inferior holder in an alienated village.

(a) On the security of the Inamdar, if he is willing to give security, to the extent to which he has good security to offer ;

(b) On the joint security of the Inamdar and the inferior holder, if the Inamdar is willing to join in giving security, to the extent to which they have good security to offer ;

(c) If the Survey Settlement has been introduced and the Record of Rights is maintained in the village, on the security of the inferior holder to the extent to which he is able to offer good security.

(II) It is not necessary that the Inamdar should join with the inferior holder in making the application for the loan.

(III) Care should be taken that the amounts advanced in any village are not so great as to be likely to affect the recovery of the Inamdar's ordinary dues.

- (C) In *famine* times it is essential that advances should be made more freely than in ordinary times to inferior holders in alienated villages for the purpose of putting heart into the people and enabling them to hold out against the stress of famine. When, therefore, famine has been declared in any area, *Tagai* may be advanced to inferior holders in alienated villages in that area to the same extent as to holders of land in Government villages in that area. Security may be taken (1) from the Inamdar, or (2) from the Inamdar and the inferior holder jointly, or (3) from the inferior holder though the Survey Settlement has not been introduced, and the Record of Rights is not maintained in the village; and it is not necessary to examine the security so strictly as in ordinary times, provided that the officer making the advance satisfies himself that there is good reason to believe in the financial soundness of the borrower, or Inamdar, or both, as the case may be.
- (D) If in any case it is necessary to forfeit any alienated holding or portion of an alienated holding on account of an arrear of a *Tagai* loan advanced by Government, the Collector should have regard to No. 65 (d) and (f) and No. 68 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code.

G. R. No. 3578 of 4-II-1912.

1913—(P) Records (Art. 210-212).

210 In villages which have not been surveyed, the Records in un-surveyed villages rights of the holders are limited by the rights of the Watandar village officers under Section 85 of the L. R. Code. The accounts which the Watandar village officers keep of demand and collection of the Inamdar's revenue are not exempt from the operation of Section 70 of the Hereditary Officers Act, even

though the rights and interests of Government are not concerned.

G. R. R. D. No. 8286 of 8-9-1913.

211 In surveyed Inam villages Government should retain village Forms Nos. III, VI, VII, XII and XIV for the whole village and Nos. VIII (a) and VIII (b) for Government Khatas. The remaining forms when no longer required by the village officers can be left with the Inamdar.

(Government Orders Nos. 13096-480 confl. dated 7th December 1915. No. 2107-115 confl. dated 23rd February 1916 and No. 7726-456 confl. dated 8th August 1916. Also Government Gazette Part V for 1917, page 873).

1918—(Q) Government orders (Art. 212).

212 Government Orders affecting Inamdar's interests Government orders. should be communicated to them.

(G. O. R. D. No. 4067 dated 3rd April 1918)

1920—(R) Arms-licenses (Art. 212A).

212A Inamdar who possess the qualifications specified below should be regarded as *prima facie* of approved character and status and should ordinarily be granted licenses for the possession and bearing of rifles (other than those of the prohibited bores) and smooth bores on application and without previous inquiry :—

- (1) Inamdar who own an entire village.
- (2) Inamdar who own in a village a share worth not less than Rs. 250 per annum.
- (3) Inamdar who own Inam land assessed at not less than Rs. 250 per annum.

(G. O. No. 6673, J. D., dated the 19th July 1920).

1920—(S) Reformed Councils (Ss. 212B to 212E).

212B Sardars, Inamdars, Jagirdars and Zamindars Legislative Council have a right to elect members to the *Legislative Council* of the Governor of Bombay as follows :—

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Number of members.</i>
(1) Deccan Sardars and Inamdars in the Central and Southern Divisions.	one.
(2) Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars in the Northern Division.	one.
(3) Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind.	one.

212C Constituency (3) above-mentioned will elect one Legislative Assembly member to the first *Legislative Assembly, India*, and Constituencies (1) and (2) together will elect one member to the next Legislative Assembly, and so on by rotation.

212D The Non-Muhammadans of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Aden, have to elect 3 members to the *Council of State*, and the Muhammadans of the same area have to elect 2 members. Both constituencies will include the Sardars etc. according to their castes.

212E For the purposes of Articles 212-A and 212-B, Definition of an Inamdar means a person who, on the 1st day of January next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, was the sole alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village situate within the constituency, or was the sole holder on talukdari tenure of such a village. For the purposes of Article 212-C, a minimum of Rs. 2,000 as land revenue is required in respect of

- (1) an entire village

(2) Talukdari holding or share

(3) entire khoti village

(Bombay Government Gazette Part I for 1920,
pages 2166–2210).

(T) Miscellaneous information about an Inam village
(213–220).

213 *Agrahar village*—About the year 1772 A. D., one Gopalji Bhonsale gave away the village of Malkhed to Gopal Tambvekar as Agrahar Inam on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

In 1799, the sons of the original donee gave away the village lands and the houses in the village to fifty-four learned and worthy Brahmins as Agrahar gifts. The gifts were made on condition that the respective Brahmin priests were to live in their respective houses, to enjoy the lands assigned to each and to lead a holy life by observing the six daily ritual observances of a Brahmin such as bathing, Sandhya, etc. and live in this Agrahar village. In case any body wished to leave the said village, he should substitute some worthy Brahmin priest, respectable, learned and a man of family in his place giving over the house and the Vritti (i. e., property attached to Vritti) in his possession for enjoyment and pass a document to him to that effect. In course of time, the line of one of these fifty-four donees became extinct, whereupon the Tambvekars re-granted the lands and house of the extinct donee in 1879 to Narayan Ambekar on the same terms. A formal deed of gift was later on passed on the 13th October 1880. On Narayan's death, the lands and the house passed into the possession of his son Ramkrishna Ambekar. In 1904, Ramkrishna left the village of Malkhed for good, and settled at Karad in pursuit of a secular calling. On the 18th September 1911, Ramkrishna sold the lands and the house to one Gopalrao. In a suit a question having arisen whether the sale was valid :—

Held, upholding the sale that the Agrahar gift was a private gift to the donee and an absolute gift according to law; that the further provision as regards residence was only a recommendation and appeal to the religious conscience of the

donee and his descendants ; and that as a condition it was not valid and enforceable in law.

(22 Bombay Law Reporter 254 I. L. R. 44 Bombay—304).

214 The Commissioner C. D. in his No. R. 2395 of Chawdi. 6-8-1909 issued the following orders with regard to chawadis in Inam villages :—

Grants from the provincial allotment at the disposal of the Collector may fittingly be made in consideration of the fact that chawadis in alienated villages, no less than those in Government villages, are made use of by subordinates of the Revenue, Sanitary, Police and other Departments as temporary shelters or as places for the transaction of public business. In deciding, however, whether a grant should be made in any particular case, the Collector would take into consideration the refusal of an adequate contribution by the Inamdar or the local population as well as the needs of Government villages. It should also be seen that there is a clear title to the site and that the Inamdars cannot afterwards claim the site and the building thereon as his own property.

215 If the land belonging to a Mirasi tenant paying full Compensation. assessment to the Inamdar is acquired by Government for a public purpose, Government pay to the Inamdar

- (1) a lump sum equal to 20 times the assessment (G. R. 2642 R. D. dated 14-9-1920)
- or
- (2) an annual cash allowance equal to the assessment
- or
- (3) reduction of the judi annually payable by the Inamdar to Government by the amount of the assessment.

Note.— When a sanad gives the right to treasure, among others, to an Inamdar, it becomes one of the 'benefits

to arise out of the land' (*vide* section 3 (a) of Act 1 of 1894), and the Inamdar can claim some compensation for the right. (*Vide* Articles 157D and 218A). If he advances no claim on this account, any subsequent demand will not be entertained.

216

(1) The Commissioner C. D.'s Circular No. 103 of Court-fee and 17-1-1913 ran as follows:—
Stamp Duty.

The Commissioner finds that the practice regarding the levy of Court-fee on letters or applications sent by Inamdars to Revenue Officers in respect of the affairs of their Inam villages is not uniform in the several Districts of the Central Division.

The Commissioner, therefore, directs that the Yadis or letters received from Inamdars about the affairs of their Inam villages should be entertained without Court-fee Stamps *except* in the cases of applications for assistance under Section 86 of the Land Revenue Code, and those in which the Inamdars are personally concerned, i. e., applications for copies, appeal under the L. R. C. or Watan Act.

- (2) An Inamdar's report under Section 90 L. R. C. does not require a Court-fee Stamp.

G. R. No. 987 of 11-2-1882.

- (3) The written agreement to be entered into by the Inamdar in respect of the remuneration of the village Officers will have to be executed on stamp paper of the value of 8 annas.

G. R. 4639 of 3-9-1880.

- (4) Before the grant of a Commission to the holder of an unsurveyed village the Inamdar has to give an under-taking on an 8 anna stamped paper to levy rents according to the *Dhara* or other ascertained custom of the village when such customary rental is certified to be just by the Collector.

217 At the desire of an Inamdar Government appoint at Establishment. his cost karkuns and peons to facilitate recovery of land-revenue or to scrutinize the accounts etc.

R. 1880 of 29-3-1888.

„ 8155 of 9-9-1910.

217A (1) Pasture-land—The plaintiffs were the inhabitants and cultivators of the defendant's Inam village of Chikle, in the Panvel Taluka, of the Kolaba Collectorate. They alleged that the defendant enclosed and brought under cultivation a piece of land in the village which had been used by them from time immemorial as pasture ground and as a way of access for their cattle to the watering place.

The defendant Inamdar stated that as Inamdar of the village he was proprietor of the soil comprised in the village, and could cultivate any land he pleased, or deal with it in any other way. There was abundance of pasture and water in the village, and the cultivation of the land in dispute did not cause any inconvenience.

Held, that unless the terms of his Inam grant authorize an Inamdar to enclose a piece of land used immemorially as pasture ground by the inhabitants of his Inam village, he cannot do so at will merely by virtue of his being an Inamdar.

(Vishvanath vs. Mahadaji, I. L. R. 3 Bombay 147).

(G. R. No. 2981 dated 12th June 1874).

(2) The Collector cannot take steps under section 61 of the Land Revenue Code in cases of encroachment on grazing lands in alienated villages. In such cases the Inamdar's proper remedy is a suit in the Civil Court.

(G. R. No. 5205, dated 25th June 1885).

218 Section 61 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, Roads. 1879, applies only to roads which are the property of Government in unalienated villages or unalienated portions of villages, and not to roads in alienated villages

unless there is ground for holding that the right of Government to the ownership of such roads has been reserved.

The instructions in G. R. No. 3837, dated 3rd June 1890 (beginning with 'Land which' and ending with 'special purposes' published on pages 163 and 164 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code) are modified accordingly.

(G. O. No. 3130, R. D., dated the 12th November 1920).

218A Sanad—If a sanad by the State purports to grant a village in Inam, "including the waters, the trees, the stones and quarries, the mines, and the hidden treasures, but excluding the hakdars and Inamdar," or even if the Sanad purports to grant the village as a whole, the grant is subject to all existing rights against Government, whether native or British. If there is any evidence to suggest that at the date of the grant there were any tenants in the village holding lands with any rights of occupancy by custom or otherwise, the Inamdar cannot treat them as tenants at will. (I. L. R. 1 Bombay 523).

(" 4 Bombay 643).

If there is no reservation in the sanad as regards any right of Government to mines and mineral products in the village, the Inamdar is entitled to the sale-proceeds of land used for the manufacture of saltpetre etc.

(G. R. R. D. No. 4676 dated 11th August 1881).

(*Vide* G 1 and J 1 under section 69 of Joglekar's Land Revenue Code).

219 When trees are planted on road-sides by an Inam-Trees. dar's ancestors, a sanad is given confirming the Inamdar's right to dead wood and fruit and any loppings necessary for the trees' better growth, with a clear proviso that any act prejudicial to the spirit of the original grant viz., the maintenance of the trees for the good of the public, will render the sanad liable to forfeiture.

G. R. R. D. No. 3992 of 24-5-1913.

220

(1) Open places in a village-site, not being the property of individuals, belong to the Inamdar.
 Open Village-site and lands.

I. L. R. 23 Bombay 39.

 " 38 Madras 108.

G. L. 5983 of 7-9-1908.

(2) When the Government grants the revenue of a village considered as a unit of assessment, and in course of time the grantee is able to bring under cultivation land which had previously been uncultivated or even unassessed, it is open to him under the grant to do so and to profit by the new cultivation.

(I. L. R. 32 Bombay 432).

220A

On 11th November 1920, the Bombay Village Panchayats in Inam villages. Panchayats Act, No. IX of 1920, was passed. Section 3 of the Act provides that on application in writing being made either by the District Local Board after previous notice to the Collector or by the Collector after previous notice to the District Local Board the Commissioner may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*

- (a) declare any local area to be a village for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) declare that any area should be included in or excluded from a village; or
- (c) cancel any such declaration.

Note.—Under this section, the Commissioner has power to extend the provisions of this Act to Inam or Talukdari villages also.

CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous Information.

221 The following are the powers of the Local Government, Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors in respect of:—

- (A) *Inam lands* in exchange for Inam lands taken up for a public purpose.
- (B) *Inam lands* of village servants in exchange for those rendered unfit or unsuitable from any cause.
- (C) *Inam lands* in lieu of cash allowances payable to village servants.
- (D) *Cash allowances* in lieu of Khalsa lands taken up for public purposes.
- (E) *Cash allowances* in lieu of Inam land taken up for a public purpose.
- (F) *Cash allowances* in lieu of Inam lands of village servants rendered unfit or unsuitable from any cause, when no suitable lands are available.

222 (A) Inam lands in exchange for Inam land taken up for a public purpose.

Government. Whenever the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are resorted to in acquiring the following Inam lands for public purposes in which the interest of the owners thereof is limited, Government alone can sanction the grant of Inam lands in exchange :—

1. Lands falling under class I and classes III to VII given on page 36

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of Anderson's Manual of Revenue Accounts (*vide Article 2*).

2. The following lands falling under class II :—

(1) Personal Inam lands when they are continuable

(a) to a lineal male heir in a male descent, or

(b) so long as the lineal male heir is in existence.

(2) Gadkari Inam lands.

(3) Scindia, Holkar and Nizam grants when they are not converted into private property by the imposition of 1/8 judi.

3. When one of the Sub-sharers of all other Inam lands falling under class II wants Inam land in exchange.

Vide (1) Section 31 (3) of the Land Acquisition Act, and
 (2) G. R. R. D. No. 4018 dated 3rd May 1910.

For an exception in a special case see below note (2) under 'Collector.'

Commissioner. The Commissioner has power to deal with cases 1, 2 and 3 mentioned against "Government" above, only if the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to *i.e.*, in cases of private negotiation.

Vide G. R. R. D. No. 1910-24-3-1877.

" 6825-25-9-1886.

" 3422-12-5-1893.

" 12291-10-12-1915.

Note :—Each such case of exchange, when the land is taken up for the S. M. R. Co., should be reported to Government with a view to make the Company pay compensation to Government for the loss of Government.

(Para 3 of G. R. R. D. No. 6825-25-9-1886).

Collector. In cases other than those mentioned against Government and Commissioner.

Vide Section 31 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act as interpreted by G. R. R. D. No. 4018 dated 3rd May 1910.

Note :—(1) Each such case of exchange, when the land is taken up for the S. M. R. Co., should be reported to Government with a view to make the company pay compensation to Government for the loss of Government.

(Para 3 of G. R. R. D. No. 6825-25-9-1886).

Note :—(2) In the Ahmednagar District, several pieces of *Watan Inam* Nos. had to be acquired permanently for the Godavari canal; and the owners of the lands acquired asked for land in exchange on the original terms. The Collector was authorised to assign portions of disforested lands in exchange for lands taken up, provided that the land assigned bore the assessment as the acquired land, or did not exceed the latter by 10 p. c., or 8 annas, which ever be less.

G. R. R. D. 7432 of 18-8-1910.

223 (B) Inam lands of village servants in exchange for those rendered unfit or unsuitable from any cause.

Government. O.

Commissioner. R. 2868-21-5-1881.

R. 3422-12-5-1893.

Collector. O.

224 (C) Inam lands in lieu of cash allowance payable to village servants.

Government. Entry No. 4 of Schedule A to G. R. F.
D. No. 720 dated 8th March 1887.

Commissioner.

Collector.

225 (D) Cash allowances in lieu of Khalsa lands taken up for public purposes.

Government. Whenever the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are resorted to for the purpose of acquiring land of the following description for public purposes:—

- (1) Lease-hold lands
- (2) lands held on restricted tenure
- (3) Khalsa lands, a sharer of which wants cash allowance in exchange.

Vide Section 31 (3) of the Land Acquisition Act, and

G. R. R. D. No. 4018 of 3rd May 1910.

N. B.—Cash allowance will have to be sanctioned by Government even in respect of all Khalsa lands when the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to in acquiring them.

Commissioner. O.

Collector. The Collector can grant cash allowances in lieu of Khalsa lands other than those mentioned against Government above provided that the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to in acquiring them.

Vide Section 31(4) of the Land Acquisition Act interpreted by G. R. R. D. No. 4018 of 3rd May 1910.

226 (E) Cash allowances in exchange for Inam land taken up for a public purpose.

Government. Whenever the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are resorted to in acquiring the following Inam lands for public purposes in which the interest of the owners thereof is limited, Government alone can grant cash allowance in exchange :—

1. Lands falling under class I and classes III to VII given on page 36 of Anderson's Manual of Revenue Accounts or in Article 2 above.
2. The following lands falling under class 2 :—
 - (1) Personal Inam lands when they are continuable
 - (a) to a lineal male heir in a male descent, or
 - (b) so long as a lineal male heir is in existence.
 - (2) Gadkari Inam lands.
 - (3) Scindia, Holkar and Nizam grants when they are not con-

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verted into private property by the imposition of 1/8 judi.

3. When one of the sharers of all other Inam lands of class II wants a cash allowance in exchange.

Vide Section 31 (3) of the Land Acquisition Act and G. R. R. D. No. 4018 dated 3rd May 1910.

N. B.—In the following cases also cash allowances will require the sanction of Government :—

- (1) In the above cases when the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to in acquiring them except in the case mentioned against the Commissioner below.
- (2) Cash allowances for lands falling under class II except those mentioned under that class against Government above when the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to in acquiring them.

Commissioner. The Commissioner can grant cash allowances in accordance with the rules in lieu of Inam lands of village servants taken up for a public purpose when no suitable lands are available provided the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to in acquiring the land. *Vide* G. R. F. D. No. 720 dated 8th March 1887.

Collector. The Collector can grant cash allowances in lieu of lands falling under class II except those mentioned under that class against Government above, provided that the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act are not resorted to.

Vide Section 31 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act interpreted by G. R. R. D. No. 4018 of 3-5-1910.

Interest—The rate of interest for calculating cash allowances on account of Inam lands acquired for public purposes should, until further orders, be assumed as 5 per cent.

(G. O. No. 2642, R. D., dated the 14th September 1920).

227 (F) Cash allowances in lieu of Inam lands of village servants rendered unfit or unsuitable from any cause when no suitable lands are available.

Government. O

Commissioner. In accordance with the rules.

Vide entry No. 4 of the Schedule A to G. R. F. D. No. 720 dated 8th March 1887.

Collector. O

228 Grants of Inam are held on the condition of loyalty Forfeitures. and good behaviour ; and hence holders thereof incur forfeiture if they be found to have been concerned in any *sedition* movement.

As regards *land* the alienations consist of:—

- (a) *Revenue only* on lands already in the possession of the grantee, or
- (b) the *soil and revenue* thereon.

In the former case forfeiture means levy of full assessment; while in the latter forfeiture means resumption of the land itself.

229 As regards the purchase of the fraction of any fixed Fractions. cash allowance there is only one uniform rule as follows:—

"When a cash allowance consists of, or contains a fractional part of a rupee, the Collector may commute

such fraction by the payment to the owner of a lump sum equal to 20 times such fraction; provided that if the fraction is annas 14 or upwards, the owner shall have the option of purchasing at 20 times the difference between the fraction and a whole rupee and the cash allowance shall then be a rupee or be increased to the next round number of rupees."

(*Vide G. R. R. D. Nos. 2280 dated 11th June 1862, 3002 dated 26th August 1867 and 3732 of 16th November 1912 F. D.*)

230 This uniform rate for the purchase of a fractional part of an allowance should not be confounded with the different rates for the purchase of a whole allowance with or without fractions as detailed below:—

Allowances continuable for more lives than one.

- (1) The rate of 25 times in the case of certain allowances (1) when amounting to Rs. 10 or less or (2) a fixed amount of Rs. 250 when the allowance exceeds Rs. 10 but not Rs. 12-8.
- (2) The rate of 20 times for allowances exceeding Rs. 12-8.

(*Vide G. R. Nos. 11714 dated 27th November 1914, 4569 dated 23rd April 1915 and 1414 dated 5th February 1916 R. D.*)

- (3) The rate of 20 times when a service or Devasthan allowance of Rs. 5 or less, granted in lieu of land acquired for a public purpose, is to be purchased.

(*Vide rule No. VIII (3) of the rules published with G. R. No. 10256 dated 1st November 1911 R. D. as amended by G. R. 2642, R. D. dated 14th September 1920.*)

Allowances continuable for one life only.

- (1) Allowances continuable to useless village servants for one life only.

(*Vide G. R. No. 1269 dated 31st March 1868.*)

- (2) Other allowances continuable for one life.

(*Vide* Government Gazette 4th May 1857 reproduced on page 520 of Nairne's Revenue Hand Book, Second edition).

Note.—The date of a Government order sanctioning the purchase of a cash allowance should be the date until which arrears should be paid. (G. O. R. D. No. 86 dated 12th January 1920).

231 Heirship inquiry has to be made both as regards Heirship Inquiry. alienations of land, and as regards alienations of cash.

Cash alienations are paid from Government Treasuries; and proposed successions thereto are in all cases reported to the Alienation Office for *previous* sanction before payment.

As regards *land*, it is entered, in the Record of Rights, in the names of the *persons* in actual possession of the whole or portions of each Inam land-kabjedars. When each Kabjedar dies, his heir is to be determined according to the different tenures and conditions of the several classes of Inam land.

With reference to *cash* no private sub-divisions are generally recognised, and consequently the heirship inquiry in respect thereof is less frequent than that in respect of kabjedars of land.

232 The following procedure about heirship inquiry is adopted with respect to each class of Inam lands or villages:—

Class I (a) and (b) (*Vide Article 2*) these alienations are indivisible. They are resumed and re-granted at each succession by the orders of Government according to Saranjam rule. *Vide Article 14.*

Class I (c) Alienations owned by Native chiefs and situated in British territory are to descend to whoever succeeds to the Gadi of the State with the sanction of the Collector, whose

orders in each case are subsequently scrutinized by the Alienation Office.

As regards other political tenures they are continued under rule 12 of the Saranjam Rules.

(*Vide Article 14.*)

Class II. In village Form No. 3 some Inam lands, the tenures of which are of a complicated nature are marked with stars once for all with the sanction of the Collector. In their case the succession is determined by the Collector in the first instance and subsequently checked by the Alienation Office. The *unstarred* Inams of this class are treated like khalsa land, and succession thereto is determined by the village officers, and subsequently checked by the Mamlatdar alone.

Class III. *Vide Article 65.*

Succession to these is sanctioned by the Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Class IV. *Vide Article 81* succession to these is sanctioned by the Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Class V. *Vide Article 81.*

Succession to these is sanctioned by the Collector in the first instance and subsequently checked by the Alienation Office.

Class VI. (a) Succession to these Watan lands is regulated by the following general rules and sanctioned by the Assistant or Deputy Collector.

(a) *Lands assigned as remuneration:*—

Succession to these lands is regulated in the same way as succession to a hereditary office under Section 36 of the Watan Act.

(b) *Lands not assigned as remuneration* :—

Succession to these lands is regulated by the provisions of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, as the case may be, subject to the limitation of Section 2 of Bombay Act V of 1886.

N. B.—Lands of Patils and Kulkarnis in unsurveyed villages, and lands of inferior village servants wherever situated are treated as “assigned for remuneration.” All other lands under this head are treated as not so assigned.

Class VI. (b) *Vide Article 109.*

Succession to these is to be sanctioned by the Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Class VII. In this case there is no succession. Revenue Officers have only to see that the conditions of the grant are being observed.

Nazrana consists
of six items.

233 (A) *Occasional items.*

- (1) *Adoption Nazarana* equal to one year's revenue from Treaty Jahagirdars (Native States) which was abolished at the Coronation Darbar on 12th December 1911.
- (2) *Adoption Nazarana* equal to one year's revenue from non-treaty Jahagirdars (Saranjamdars without jurisdiction), which is not abolished.
- (3) *Occasional Nazarana* equal to one or two years' revenue on each succession or transfer (*vide* a (2) and b (2) under paragraph 4 of Mr. R. N. Joglekar's note, accompanying G. R. No. 6409 dated 10th July 1914 R. D. or *vide* Articles 28 and 29 above,

- (4) *Occasional Nazarana* equal to one year's revenue specially imposed in the case of succession to certain Inam villages (*vide* G. R. R. D. No. 5756 dated the 29th October 1880).

(B) Annual Items.

- (5) *Adoption Nazarana* levied from non-service Watan-dars of one anna in each rupee of the total emoluments of the Watan for permission to adopt from outside the Watan family.
- (6) *Nazarana* of one anna in the rupee in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer regarding Personal Inam lands and villages.

G. R. No. 3172 dated 27th August 1915 F. D.

234 (1) Alienations under rules 11 and 12 of the Rules Periodical Returns under the Land Revenue Code are to be reported to Government, every year for each division.

G. R.s Nos. 2695 of 13-3-1907.

„ 4881 of 16-7-1902.

„ 1940 of 19-3-1903.

- (2) The Commissioner C. D. is in charge of the Alienation Office, Poona, which keeps a control over the alienations of the Bombay Presidency and the following periodicals are submitted to him by each Collector for scrutiny with a view to watch Government interests :—

- (a) Monthly cash alteration statement of the District in respect of cash allowances (in duplicate) under classes I to V. (*Vide* rule 25 under the Pensions Act).

Reasons for submission :—To see whether the conditions of tenure are properly observed in each case and to note the corrections in a book supplementary to

the Saramjam list or to the District cash alienation list as the case may be. The duplicate copy of these corrections is sent to the Accountant General.

(b) Quarterly land-alteration statement of each Taluka for the calendar year in respect of classes I, II (starred entries) and V. (*Vide* page 68 Mr. Anderson's New Manual of Revenue Accounts 1915).

Reasons for submission. To watch the tenure in each case reported by the Collector and to note the corrections in the respective Taluka Land Alienation Registers.

235 If any Inamdar has paid by mistake Judi or other Refund charges in excess of the proper amount for several years, and claims refund of all excess payments made by him in former years, he can have a refund of only such excess payments as have been made within *three* years immediately preceding the date on which the mistake became known to him.

G. R. R. D. No. 5545 of 7-7-1905.

Section 72 of the Indian Contract Act. Art. 96.

Schedule I of the Indian Limitation Act.

236 The following table shows the books or registers Registers. which contain the entries regarding tenures etc., of the Inams falling under the 7 main classes :—

Class.	Books or Registers showing villages or lands alienated.	Books or Registers showing cash allowances or remuneration as the case may be.
1 (a)	1 Presidency Saramjam list and 2 Taluka Land Alienation Register.	Presidency Saranjam list and Taluka Form No. XIII.

I. (b)	Taluka Land Alienation Register,	District cash Alienation List and Taluka Form No. XIII,
II.	Do.	Do,
III.	Do.	Do,
IV, V.	Do.	Do,
VI (a) 1 2 } VII.	Do. Do.	Taluka Form No. XIII. Do.

237 (a) In Inam Class I—Saranjam. A Saranjam Trees. tenure imports no proprietary rights in the soil and consequently no right to trees. The onus of proving the existence of such forest rights would be on the Saranjamdar.

I. L. R. 6 Bombay 598.

(b) (1) In Inam Class II and III.

All trees in lands settled under Summary Settlement, or in respect of which full inquiry was made in lieu of Summary Settlement, belong to the holder.

G. R. No. 2232 of 14-3-1884.

(2) *In Gadkari lands.*

Gakaris have no right to teak trees in their Inam lands.

G. R. R. D. 9680 of 9-10-1914.

(c) In Inam Class IV or V.

Holders of non-service Watan lands are entitled to the trees standing therein.

G. R. No. 7195 of 28-7-1911.

(d) In Inam Class VI.

Rules regarding cutting of trees in service lands :—

(i) Occupants of service holdings may, with the previous permission of the Collector, cut any trees standing in their holdings.

- (2) The Collector shall not, except for express reasons to be recorded in writing refuse permission unless the trees be reserved at the Survey or form portion of sacred groves or are roadside or other trees useful to the community and whose destruction would be a public loss.
- (3) In the case of an application to cut isolated teak or other reserved trees, the Collector may grant them on payment of their estimated value. Where permission to cut several of such trees is applied for, the application should be disposed of by the Conservator.
- (4) Where the custom is for the land to pass from an occupant to his natural heirs independently of the Watandar who actually performs service, the permission should be given; but where the land passes with the office and the holder enjoys only a temporary usufruct, permission should only be given for good reasons, such as that the trees are ready to fell, damage the crops or the like.

G. R. No. 6376 of 9-9-1890.

Appendix A.

No. I Vide Article 46.

*Received with Chief Secretary's Memo No. 6364 dated
30th September 1853.*

AMENDED RULES OF 1842.

*Rules regarding the adjudication of Claims to succeed to
Money or Grain allowances held by Individuals, or for
the support of Religious Establishments, &c., under
the Bombay Presidency.*

I.

All allowances held under a specific and absolute declaration by the British Government, or any competent officer acting under it, that they are to be continued hereditarily or in perpetuity, are to be so continued, according to the purport of such declaration.

Provision 1st—If any question arise as to the competency of the officer to make or give such declaration as aforesaid, or as to the extent of the declaration made, such question is to be determined by the Governor in Council.

II.

Any allowance held under a Sunnud declaring it to be hereditary shall be so continued, according to the terms of the Sunnud.

Provision 1st.—Provided that the grant was either made, or specifically recognized, by authority, competent to alienate Government Revenue in perpetuity; the question of which recognition and competency is to be determined by Government, as prescribed by provision 1st Rule I.

Provision 2nd.—And provided that there be nothing in the conditions of the tenure which cannot be observed

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without a breach of the laws of the land, or the rules of public decency.

Provision 3rd.—And provided that the grant was not afterwards revoked or disallowed, or an alteration of its terms ordered or recognised by a competent authority.

III*.

All allowances uninterruptedly held for a period of sixty years before the introduction of the British Government, and then in the authorized possession of a grandson in male descent, or male heir of the body of such grandson of the original grantee, shall continue to be so held, so long as there shall be in existence any male heir of the body of the person who was recipient at the introduction of the British Government, tracing his lineage from such recipient through male heirs only.

IV.

All allowances uninterruptedly held for a period of forty years before the introduction of the British Government, and then in the authorized possession of a son, or male heir of the body of a son of the original grantee, are to be continued for one succession further than that of the person who was recipient at the introduction of the British Government—that is, until the death of his last surviving son.

Provision 1st, as to Rules III and IV.—The authorized possession contemplated by Rules III and IV does not involve the necessity of proving any specific authority from, or recognition by the Government or paramount power. The mere entry of the Allowance as disbursed, in the genuine Accounts of the District Officers, (even in those not audited and passed by the Government of the time being) will be sufficient to bring it under the heads of "uninterrupted" and "authorised" so far as regards the purposes of this Rule; provided only, that there are no entries in the Government Accounts which show that the payment of such Allowances must have been unauthorized by the Government or paramount power.

*For Provisions affecting Rule III, see below, Rule IV.

Provision 2nd, as to Rules III and IV.—The introduction of the British Government is to be reckoned from the time the East India Company became the Government or paramount Authority over each District in the Territories ceded by or conquered from the Peshwa; therefore; whether Khalsat Mahals, or Surinjams &c. held exclusive of Inams, Wuttuns, Huks, &c.—the introduction of the British Government will date from the close of that of the Peshwa. But in case of the lapse of an independent principality, or of a Jagheer more ancient than the Peshwa's Government, and over the Inams, Huks, &c. in which he did not claim any authority, the introduction of the British Government should be reckoned only from the date at which the general management of the Districts may have come into the hands of the Company; and in case any question shall arise as to the precise date when the East India Company became the Government over any District, or when the general management of any District came into their hands, such question shall be determined by Government.

V.

All claims for Allowances in which the period of years necessary for each degree of prescriptive right may have been completed while the number of successions may not have occurred, are to be decided specially on their merits.

VI.

Any Allowance which is not continuable under the preceding Rules is to be resumed on the demise of the person who was the recipient at the introduction of the present Government.

Provision 1st—In case the person who was recipient of the Allowance at the introduction of the British Government may have died, the permission to hold for life is to be extended to the person who was its recognized recipient at the promulgation of the Rules of 23rd June 1842, provided there be no fraud apparent, nor other reason for withholding this indulgence.

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Provision 2nd—When an Allowance is evidently held by fraud recently committed, it shall be at once resumed not being continuable under this or any of the preceding Rules.

VII.

All Allowances held for the support of Mosques, Temples, or similar institutions, of the permanent character of which institutions there can be no doubt, are to be continued permanently, even though their permanent continuance may not have been expressly provided for when they were granted.

Provisions 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—The same as the corresponding Provisions of Rule II. in those cases in which Title Deeds or other Records proving the circumstances of the original grant, or its specific recognition by competent Authority, are forthcoming.

Provision 4th—When there is no proof forthcoming to show whether or not an Allowance coming under the Provisions of this Rule was granted, or even specifically recognised by a competent Authority ; still, if it has been undisputedly enjoyed for a period of forty years before the introduction of the present Government, it shall be permanently continued ; and enjoyment proved by the mere entry of the Allowance as continued, in genuine accounts of the District Officers, (even in those not passed by the Government of the time being,) is to be considered sufficiently "uninterrupted" to give an Allowance the benefit of this Provision, if there be no entries in the Government Accounts which show that it must have been unauthorized by them.

Provision 5th.—The peculiar advantages of this Rule shall not apply to Allowances held by individuals in their own names, for the performance of ceremonial worship, claims to which must be decided under the Rules for personal claims.

Provision 6th—When claims of the denomination coming under this Rule are found to be unsupported by

proof of or original valid title, and are proved void of sufficient prescriptive enjoyment, they are to be adjudicated according to Rule VI.

VIII.

All Allowances held by an official tenure not involving service to the State, which tenure it is evident from local usage was meant to be permanent, and has been so considered herefore, even though there be no Sunnuds declaring it to be so; for instance, Allowances which form the authorized emoluments of such permanent offices as those of Kazees, Gram Joshees, &c., and are not merely personal, are to be continued permanently.

Provisions 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—The same as the corresponding Provisions of Rule II. in those cases in which Title Deeds or other Records proving the circumstances of the original grant or its specific recognition by competent authority, are forthcoming.

Provision 4th.—When there is no proof forthcoming to show whether or not an Allowance coming under the Provisions of this Rule was granted, or even specifically recognized by competent authority, still, if it has been authorizedly enjoyed as an official and not merely personal holding, from the earliest period to which the forthcoming evidence does relate, it shall be continued permanently as official emolument, unless the claimant's own statement renders this course improper.

Provision 5th.—The Provisions of this Rule are not in any way to apply to Allowances paid for service performed to the State, claims to which are to be disposed of according to the Rules which are, or may be, established for the regulation of such Allowances.

Provision 6th.—It is to be understood that mere length of enjoyment of an Allowance by a Wuttundar or official person is not of itself sufficient to entitle a claim to be brought under this Rule.

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Provision 7th.—If an Allowance claimed under this Rule be found incapable of permanent continuance under it, the claimant shall be allowed the advantages of any of the preceding Rules which may be applicable to his case.

IX.

On the withdrawal of any Allowance under any of the preceding Rules, a moiety, or other portion, may be continued to the widows of the last recipients during their lives, in cases of proved poverty and destitution.

These Rules are not to be considered as necessarily applicable to Budul Mooshahira Allowances, or any others of an essentially temporary nature, nor to those of a Political nature, as Girass Allowances, Pensions, Nemnooks in compensation for Jagbeers, &c., the titles and continuance of which shall be determined as heretofore, under such Rules as Government may find it necessary to issue from time to time.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A. MALET,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay castle, 20th September 1852.

No. 2 referred to in Article 46

Rules for the summary settlement of unadjudicated Cash Allowances abridged from the various orders of Government relating to the southern division.

DEWUSTHAN.**MAHAL AND VILLAGE.**

Section I.—Of an aggregate value ranging from one Rupee to ten

A two months' notice to be served calling upon managers or recipients to elect between,

If there be different recipients for distinct portions of one Dewusthan allowance and they cannot agree upon a uniform course the Collector may deal with each portion as with a separate allowance.

- 1 The permanent continuance of a moiety.
- 2 Formal adjudication under the Amended Rules of 1842, the onus of proof resting with them, and payment pending the result suspended.

If "formal adjudication" be not demanded within two months from date of receipt of notice the Collector may dispose of the allowance by continuing a moiety permanently and explaining that the reduction is made in consideration of Government foregoing their right of enquiry into title.

Section II.—Of an aggregate value exceeding Rupees ten.

Managers or recipients may be invited generally to elect between,

If there be different recipients for distinct portions of one Dewusthan allowance and they cannot agree upon a uniform course the Collector may deal with each portion as with a separate allowance.

- 1 The permanent continuance of a moiety.
- 2 Formal adjudication under the Amended Rules of 1842, the onus of proof resting with them, but payment pending the result continued.

If no answer is returned before the next ensuing payment the Collector may on that occasion dispose of the allowance by continuing a moiety permanently and explaining that the reduction is made in consideration of Government foregoing their right of enquiry into title.

ALIENATION MAN**PERSONAL.****VILLAGE.**

Section III.—Of an aggregate value ranging from one Rupee upwards.

A two months' notice to be served calling upon recipients to elect between,

First.—A lump sum payment equivalent to 10 years' purchase in final extinction.

Second.—Formal adjudication under the Amended Rules of 1842, the onus of proof resting with them, and payment pending the result suspended.

If "formal adjudication" be not demanded within two months from date of receipt of notice the Collector may dispose of the allowance by giving a ten years' lump sum payment in final extinction.

General Remarks.

- A. All single allowances under one Rupee to be bought up at 10 years' purchase ; or, if Dewusthan, struck off without purchase wherever the Patels enjoy allowances analogous to the "Chowra Khurch" in the Northern Division. No sum under a whole Rupee to be kept on the book.
- B. If several allowances belonging to one individual or idol, each under one Rupee, aggregate more, the aggregate amount to be dealt with.
- C. If a Dewusthan allowance be reduced below one Rupee b the operation of being halved for permanent continuance the moiety entitled under that operation to purchase. In like manner all fractions resulting from permanent continuance to be bought up at 20 years' value, unless there be arrears equal to or exceeding 20 times the amount by which the fraction falls short of a Rupee, in which case 20 times that amount to be

APPENDIX A.

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withheld from the arrears, and the fraction increased up to the next round number in Rupees. Only even Rupees to be kept on the books.

- D. Should any allowance be in abeyance (that is, not formally and finally discontinued) arrears to be paid in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 4415, dated 25th October 1865.
- E. On the settlement of an allowance all subordinate entries to cease. For instance, if an idol or individual has been receiving small sums on account of several Villages, and the Mamlutdar on disbursing the aggregate amount from the Talooka Treasury has hitherto made subordinate entries to show the names of the Villages and the sums payable from each, all such entries to cease on a fixed consolidated sum being declared continuable to the idol or individual. In like manner all corresponding Village entries to cease.
- F. Should two or more Mamlutdars have been disbursing portions of an allowance in its unsettled state, the consolidated allowance to be continued in future to be disbursed by one Mamlutdar, as may be most convenient.
- G. Payment of Idiana and allowances of a similar character for Village games &c., to be at once permanently stopped, excepting in the few instances in which they have been declared continuable. (Resolution No. 4040 of 1865).

POONA DUFTAR AND ALIENATION
SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
1st December, 1865.

By order,
Alienation Settlement
Officer, S. D.

A

ACCOMPANIMENT TO MAJOR ETHERIDGE'S LETTER No.

DATED 1st DECEMBER 1865, Para 2.

No. 3 Vide Article 58.

Cash Allowances Panch Mahals.

I. Alienation Settlement Officer N. D. states that cash Alienation Settlement Officer's No. 110 allowances in Panch Mahals are of the dated 21st February following descriptions:— 1872.

- 1 Dewasthan
- 2 Dharmadaya
- 3 Payment of the nature of Malvera.
- 4 Garas
- 5 Chirda and other Haks of District Hereditary Officers.
- 6 Shirpao etc. to Patels.
- 7 Miscellaneous payments.

2. Rules relating to the settlement of cash allowances in G. R. No. 4656, dated 19th, September the Panch Mahals District. 1872.

I. Allowances held on behalf of temples, mosques or other religious' institutions and allowed for in the accounts for the exchange of territory between the British Government and His Highness Scindia to be continued permanently as Dewasthan grants.

G. R. No. 2537, dated 3rd, May 1875.

II. Allowances held as above, but not allowed for in the exchange accounts, to be subjected to a deduction of one half whenever enjoyments for twelve years previously to the introduction of British rule in 1860 cannot be established and of one fourth when such enjoyment can be proved and continued permanently as Dewasthan grants.

III. Allowances going below one rupee by the process of deduction to be bought up at twenty times the reduced amounts and struck off the accounts.

IV. Allowances paid from different villages or talukas on account of the same institutions to be amalgamated and dis-

bursed in one sum from the treasury of the District in which the institution is situated.

V. Allowances of Rs. 5 per annum and under to be paid through the Patil of the villages in which the Dewasthan are situated. All above this amount to be paid direct from the taluka treasuries.

VI. All Dharmadaya allowances held by individuals in their own behalf and allowed for in the exchange accounts to be continued hereditarily to the lineal male descendants in male descent of the persons who were in authorised possession at the time of the cessor, or of those whose names are found entered in the accounts, though deceased, and also of those whose names are entered in any authentic document issued by the Government of His Highness the Scindia.

VII. Dharmadaya allowances held by individuals on their own behalf but not allowed for in the exchange accounts to be subjected to a deduction of one half whenever any enjoyment for twelve years previously to the introduction of British rule in 1860 cannot be established the deduction to be one-fourth when such enjoyment can be proved. Such allowances to be continued hereditarily, or at the option of the holders, bought at ten times their amounts. All items, however, of Rs. 5 and under to be bought up irrespectively of the consent of the holders.

VIII. Allowances held by village hereditary officers and village servants to be disposed under the rules laid down by Government for the Settlement of this description of holdings.

IX. Payments of the nature of Malvera to be discontinued and appropriated towards giving Chowra Kharch allowances to Patils.

X. Special cases to be disposed of on their merits.

XI. Fractions attaching to allowances, whether in their original or reduced amounts to be got rid of under the usual rules.

No. 4 Vide Article 63.

Dewasthan Committees Rules:—Bombay Act VII of 1865 having extended the provisions of Act XX of 1863 of the Government of India to the district of Kanara, the following rules were framed by the Collector of that district, with the approval of Government for the management of the religious endowments in that district:—

I. The Committees contemplated in Section 7 of Act XX of 1863 shall be composed of members to be nominated by the Collector of Kanara and appointed by Government. Written notices, in the vernacular, of the appointments so made should be communicated to the Mamlatdar, who should post a copy at his Kacheri, and a few more at conspicuous parts of the town.

II. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the remaining members of the Committee shall forthwith give public intimation of such vacancy by a notice to be posted at the Mamlatdar's Kacheri and by causing a written or printed notice thereof to be affixed to some conspicuous place in each religious institution under their management.

III. The notice shall set forth the name of the members in whose stead a new member is to be elected, the date on which the vacancy occurred and the place, day and hour fixed for the election by the remaining members of the Committee.

IV. The place of the election shall be the principal religious institution under the management of the Committee, or the Kasba town of the district, or of the taluka, in which the institution, where the vacancy occurs, is situated.

V. The day to be fixed for the election shall not be earlier than one month, or later than three months, from the date on which the vacancy occurred, and within those limits shall, as far as practicable, be so fixed as to enable persons living within the jurisdiction of the Committee and entitled to a vote at the election under Rule XIII, to attend and vote for a new member.

VI. The voting shall commence at 6 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. on the day fixed for the election.

Government Resolution No. 1662, dated 7th May 1866.

VII. The remaining members of the committee shall appoint a sufficient number of respectable and trustworthy persons as tellers to receive and register the votes of the electors. No person shall be appointed a teller who is himself a candidate for the vacant office, or the agent of such candidate.

VIII. The remaining members of the Committee shall make such arrangements for taking the votes of the electors as will admit of all voters having reasonable time and opportunity to register their votes within the hour fixed, and shall appoint not less than two tellers to each office where the votes may be given. Each elector shall declare to the tellers in writing the name, residence, occupation or other description, of the person for whose appointment he votes, as well as his own.

IX. The tellers shall immediately enter the names etc. of the elector and his nominee in a book which shall be provided for the purpose by the Committee, and shall require the voter to attest the registry by signature or mark. The vote papers shall also be duly filed by the tellers.

X. The books of registry shall be in the annexed form, and at the close of the voting, shall be signed by the tellers who took the votes therein registered.

XI. The result of the election shall be declared by the remaining members of the Committee within twenty-four hours after the closing of the voting.

XII. A notice containing the result of the election, and signed by the remaining members of the Committee and the tellers shall, without delay, be published by notices to be posted in the Mamlatdar's Kacheri, and fixed to some conspicuous place in each religious institution under the Management of the Committee.

XIII. The registry book of votes and files of voting papers shall be kept open for the inspection of the electors for a fortnight after the result of the election has been declared in a convenient place at the town where the election took place and shall be carefully preserved by the Committee among their records,

XIV. The following persons will be entitled to vote at elections of Members of Committees:—

(1). Owners of lands situated within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and paying an annual revenue to Government of not less than Rs. 20.

(2). Owners of landed property, situated as aforesaid, wholly or partially exempted from the payment of revenue to Government, but which, if not so exempt, would be liable to an annual payment of Rs. 20.

(3) Owners of house property, situated as aforesaid, of the estimated value of Rs. 250 and upwards.

(4) Occupiers of houses situated as aforesaid, of the annual rental of Rs. 50 and upwards.

(5) Persons in the employment of Government on salaries of Rs. 150 per annum and upwards, or in the receipt of pensions from Government of the like amount.

(6) Possessors of private property income to the amount of Rs. 150 and upwards.

(7) Persons supporting any religious endowment under the management of the Committee by annual payments of not less than Rs. 50 or a donation of Rs. 500.

(8) Graduates of any University who have resided for six months prior to the election within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

(9) Any person not qualified as aforesaid and claiming to vote, must establish his right to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Provided always that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election unless he professes the religion for the purposes of which the institution under the management of the Committee was founded or maintained, and is interested in its maintenance and is not a minor.

Provided also that no person shall be entitled or allowed to vote unless he has been registered as a voter at least seven

days before the occurrence of the vacancy at which he desires to vote.

XV. Every Committee shall keep a register of voters, in which shall be entered the name, occupation, or other description and qualification, of every person entitled to vote at their election, and every person is satisfying the Committee that he possesses the qualification hereinafter mentioned shall be entitled to be registered as a voter and be furnished with a copy of the entry of his name etc. in the register.

XVI. No person shall be entitled to more than one vote for each vacancy.

XVII. Voting by proxy shall be allowed only in the case of absentees supporting institutions under the management of the Committee by annual payments of Rs. 500 or upwards, or donations of Rs. 5000. The authority produced by the proxy must have been executed before a public officer not below the grade of Mahalkari, and attested by him.

XVIII. Voters proved to have wilfully registered more than one vote for each vacancy shall thereby be disqualified for again voting and their names shall be removed from the register.

XIX. The person who receives the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected as a member of the Committee, and, in the event of two or more persons having an equal number of votes, the selection shall be determined by lot.

XX. Any person proved to have given directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration whatsoever in return for a vote shall be thereby disqualified from being elected.

XXI. The election of any person except in conformity with these rules shall be null and void.

Appendix A. No 5.

(Vide article 146.)

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1917.

No. 10525.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5, 8 and 14 of the Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871), and in supersession of the rules published in their Notification No 6849, dated the 23rd December 1879, as subsequently amended, the Commissioners, Northern Division, Central Division and Southern Division, as Chief Revenue Authorities in their divisions, have with the approval of Government framed the following rules, namely:—

Cases in which the following rules do not apply.

1. Claims relating to pensions or gratuities granted Disposal of claims concerning service pensions. on account of service performed in any department of the administration, whether civil, military, naval or otherwise, shall be inquired into and disposed of in such manner as may be directed in the Civil Service Regulations or in any rules or orders for the time being in force applicable to such pensions respectively.

2. Claims relating to any cash payment forming part of Disposal of claims relating to service watan allowances. the property of a *watan*, in respect of which no service commutation settlement has been effected, shall be inquired into and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the rules and orders from time to time in force thereunder. In the event of any such claim being preferred to which none of the said provisions shall appear to be applicable, the orders of Government should be obtained through the proper channel previous to the disposal thereof.

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3. Nothing in the rest of these rules applies to any pension, gratuity or cash payment to which rule 1 and 2 excluded. Cases under rules 1 or rule 2 applies.

Powers and procedure of officers.

4. (1) The Collector of Bombay shall exercise the powers of a Collector for the purposes of these rules in respect of pensions or grants payable in Bombay, and the same powers shall be exercised by the Resident at Baroda, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, and the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in respect of pensions or grants payable from the treasuries at Baroda, Cutch, Sadra, Palanpur, and Rajkot respectively.

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall be regarded as Commissioner for the Bombay treasury and for the treasuries at Baroda, Cutch and Rajkot, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the Sadra and Palanpur treasuries.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 6, claims under section 5 of the Pensions Act, 1871, herein referred to as "the Act," shall be disposed of by the Collector in the following cases without reference to higher authority:—

- (a) cases where the pensions are transferable property.
- (b) cases where the pensions form part of *watan* property and the dispute is between one watandar and another : Provided that in the case of claims to arrears of a share of an allowance of the kind referred to in clause :(a) or clause (b), the Collector shall ordinarily issue a certificate under section 6 of the Act authorising the Civil Court to try the same.

6. Except in the cases provided for in sub-rule (2) of rule 9, no claim by which the liability of Government to pay any pension or grant is affected directly or indirectly shall be disposed of by a Collector without first obtaining the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to the order which he proposes to pass .

Previous sanction
of Commissioner
when necessary.

Grant of certificates under section 6 of the Act 7. (1) No certificate under section 6 of the Act shall be granted in the case of:—

- (a) Saramjams,
- (b) Chouth saramjams,
- (c) Imparible political pensions.

(2) In the case of a political pension which is partible among the members of the original grantee's family, the Collector may—

- (a) refuse a certificate with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or
- (b) grant a certificate with the previous sanction of Government.

8. (1) Any claim preferred to a Collector under section 5 of the Act may be referred by him for inquiry and report to any Assistant or Deputy Collector or other officer subordinate to him, and every Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a taluka may receive claims on behalf of the Collector and forward the same, with his opinion after inquiry, to the Collector.

- (2) No order disposing of any matter referred to an Assistant or Deputy Collector or other subordinate officer as aforesaid shall be passed by such officer on his own authority.

Manner of disposal of claims. 9. (1) Claims relating to pensions or grants shall be disposed of in accordance with—

- (a) the law, if any, for the time being in force applicable to such claims;
 - (b) the terms and conditions of the sanad or other document, if any, under which such pensions or grants are enjoyed;
 - (c) the rules or orders of Government for the time being in force if applicable to such claims.
- (2) But if any claim is brought, the subject matter of which has been already inquired into and dis-

posed of by competent authority, the Collector shall merely record the fact of such previous decision and dispose of the claim accordingly.

Manner of payment and arrears.

10. All payments of pensions or grants are usually to be made in one lump sum for the year commencing on the 1st May and ending on the 30th April, but applications for their payment by monthly or quarterly instalments may be considered and disposed of by the Collector.

11. Pensions and grants, for the payment of which application is duly made at the proper time, will be paid in full, except in cases where payment is suspended pending the orders of a Civil Court or pending inquiries by Government or by any officer of Government.

12. (1) Where, owing to failure to apply or other neglect on the part of a claimant, payment falls into arrears, the pension or grant will be paid as follows:—

For the current year, in full.

First and second year's arrears, in full.

Third year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

Fourth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Fifth year's arrears, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

(2) No deduction shall be made under this rule from arrears of payments due—

(a) on account of village dewasthan allowances not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum in amount, or
 (b) under compensation bonds.

(3) In this rule, "current year" means the year within which payment is properly due under rule 19.

13. Subject to the provisions of rule 11, sub-divisional officers may authorize the payment of arrears due to deceased persons. Payment of arrears due to a deceased person after such investigation as shall satisfy them—

- (a) of the actual date of such person's death, and
- (b) That the applicant is entitled as such person's legal heir, or otherwise, to receive payment.

14. (i) The Mamlatdar shall strike off any pension or grant for payment of which no application is duly made for more than 6 years, or, in the case of a Hardas Gosavi's allowance, two years; and all arrears shall thereupon be forfeited. Pension or grant not drawn for a certain period to lapse.

15. Where a pension or grant which has been struck off under rule 14 was held under a permanent or hereditary title, the Collector may sanction readmission of the same, without payment of arrears, if a claim thereto is duly preferred under section 5 of the Act within 12 years from the date of the last payment.

Date of application for arrears to be noted.

16. The date on which application for payment was made must be noted by the disbursing officer on all bills for arrears.

Place of payment.

17. Pensions or grants will be paid at the following places namely:—

- (a) If payable on behalf of a religious institution—(i) when the amount of the pension or grant exceeds Rs. 5 per annum, or, whatever the amount, when there is no hereditary Patel in the village in which such institution is situated—at the treasury of the district in which the institution is situate; (ii) when the amount does not exceed Rs. 5 per annum and there is an officiating hereditary Patel in such village—through such Patel;
- (b) If payable on behalf of a religious institution in foreign territory—at the nearest Government treasury;

- (c) If the pension or grant is personal—at the treasury most convenient to the recipient.

18. Orders for transfer of payment under rule 17

Transfer of payment. will be made by the Collector if the transfer sought is from one treasury to another within the same district ; by the Commissioner, if the transfer sought is from a treasury in one district to a treasury in another district within the same division ; and by Government in any other case.

19. (1) All pensions and grants shall be deemed to be due

Time of payment. on the 1st May next after the completion of the year in respect of which they are payable, but shall ordinarily be payable only in the months respectively fixed, or hereafter to be fixed by or under the orders of Government for payment of pensions and grants of the various descriptions.

(2) When payment in monthly or quarterly instalments has been directed by the Collector under rule 10, payments will be made in accordance with such direction.

Persons to whom payment will be made.

20. Pensions and grants will be paid only to those persons

Persons to whom payment is to be made. whose names have been authorizedly entered in the records as the payees thereof, or to their duly empowered attorneys or mukhtyars, or, if they are minors, to their administrators.

21. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, pay-

Life Certificates. ments will be made to an attorney, mukhtyar or administrator only if he satisfies the disbursing officer by the production of a certificate, signed by a Magistrate or some other well-known person of respectability, that the payee was living on the last day of the year or other period for which the pension or grant is due.

(2) Where cash allowances are remitted by postal money order, life certificates need be obtained only once every three years.

(3) Life certificates signed by a Talati, Kulkarni, Tapadar, Shanbhog, Village Accountant or Police Inspector may be accepted.

22. (1) In the case of pensions or grants which Government recognize as alienable, the name of the lawful holder for the time being shall, subject to the provisions of rules 23 to 26, be entered in the records as payee.
Payee in case of alienable pensions or grants.

(2) But if any such pension or grant is continuable by Government only so long as the original grantee and certain of his descendants shall be in existence, and the payee has obtained a transfer of the same by sale, gift, mortgage, or the like, such payee must produce at the time of each payment a certificate from the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or mahal in which the original grantee or his descendants reside, or, if their residence be in foreign territory, of some British officer resident in the said territory, that such grantee or his said descendants (who should invariably be named) on whose behalf payment is claimed was or were alive on the last day of the year or other period for which such payment is due.

Applications for mutation to be disposed of by Collector. 23. Applications for mutation of the payee's name in the records shall be received and disposed of by the Collector.

24. (1) In the case of a transfer of any pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, mutation of the payee's name may be made on obtaining the consent in writing of the existing payee without further inquiry.

(2) In the case of the death of a payee, the Collector may require the production by the applicant of a certificate of heirship and of such other evidence as he deems fit.

(3) Whenever there is any dispute between parties, and whenever the Collector doubts whether the pension or grant is any longer continuable, the application shall be regarded by

him as a claim under section 5 of the Act, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

(4) Any mutation of names rendered necessary by the decision of any claim under section 5 of the Act (including applications of the nature specified in sub-rule (3) may be made by the Collector without further investigation.

25. (1) The Disbursing Officer shall pay arrears of pension due to the estate of a deceased Deceased military Indian military pensioner, to any person pensioners whose name may have been registered in his office by the deceased pensioner as the person entitled to such payment. Pensioners should be encouraged to make such registration during their life-time.

(2) If no such registration has been made, the disbursing officer shall pay the arrears (which shall be limited to three months' arrears, except when proof is given of the exact date of the death of the pensioner) to any person who shall produce a certificate from the Collector of the district in which the deceased pensioner resided, declaring such person to be entitled to such payment.

(3) The Collector will grant such a certificate to such person as shall, upon inquiry, appear to him to be best entitled to receive payment, either as sole heir, or as a principal representative of all the heirs. For example, if the pensioner has left a widow and sons, the certificate will be given to the eldest son, if of full age, or to the widow as guardian of the sons, if the sons are minors.

Only one person ordinarily to be entered as payee. 26. (1) As a rule, the name of one son only will be entered as payee of each separate entire pension or grant.

(2) In the case of two or more joint transferees of a pension or grant which Government recognize as alienable, such transferees must elect whose name shall be so entered, and in the event of their failing so to do within such period as shall be fixed by the Collector, the Collector shall enter the name of such one of them as he deems fit.

(3) In the case of joint heirs, the Collector shall determine who is the eldest male representative of the senior surviving branch of the original grantee's or of the transferee's family, or, in the absence of male heirs, who is the senior heiress, and shall enter his or her name as payee.

Provided that, at the request of the person thus entitled to be entered as payee, the name of any other member of the family may be substituted by the Collector for that of the said person during such person's life-time.

27. (1) If any pension or grant has been hitherto entered in the records in the joint names of two or

*Joint payees and
separate recognition
of sharers.* more persons, or if any division of a pension or grant has been recognized and the shares entered separately in the names of the respective co-sharees, such entries may hereafter be continued, but no such new entries shall be made in the records except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, which shall be given only under very special circumstances.

Provided that the Collector may, on written application, sanction the sub-division of a pension or grant by the disbursing officer at the time of payment by special written order in each case. This concession should, however, be granted very sparingly and only in very special cases.

(2) It is the policy of Government to disallow and discourage the partition of pensions and cash allowances and the entry of new names in the registers.

28. Whenever, in consequence of disagreements amongst joint payees or for any other reason, their

*Payments to joint
payees when their
joint receipt is not
obtainable.* joint receipt shall not be obtainable for any payment already due, the Collector may authorize such payment to be made to any one or more of such joint payees who may be willing to pass a receipt.

29. The persons recorded as the payees of pensions or grants, and the persons to whom any payment may be made under rule 28, are not necessarily entitled to appropriate the whole of such pensions, grants or payment to themselves, but are responsible for distributing the same to all co-sharers or sub-sharers in the proportion to which they are respectively entitled.

Payees responsible for proper distribution of pension or grant to sharers.

Identification of payees.

30. (1) Except as is otherwise provided in rule 31, a descriptive roll in the form of Appendix A shall be kept by the disbursing officer of every payee entitled to receive payment of a pension or grant from him. A copy of such roll under the disbursing officer's signature shall be furnished to the payee for production by him at the time of each payment, which shall be noted therein in the manner shown in the form.

Preparation of descriptive rolls.

(2) The person applying for payment shall be identified by comparison with the particulars given in the descriptive roll, and the disbursing officer should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. When the payee can write, his signature should, at the time of payment, be compared with that in the descriptive roll in the disbursing officer's possession.

31. (1) Descriptive rolls and life certificates may be dispensed with in the case of Indians of rank and life certificates and *Pardanishin* ladies; but the disbursing officer will not on that account be exempt from the general responsibility which necessarily attaches to all payments.

Descriptive rolls and life certificates may be dispensed with in certain cases.

(2) Descriptive rolls are not necessary in the case of pensions or grants on account of Indian religious or charitable institutions which are paid to panches or committees or to village patels, nor in the case of payees of allowances which have been declared to be continuable hereditarily.

32. (1) The disbursing officer shall, if the payee be able to write, obtain his signature in a book specially kept for the purpose, when he first presents himself to receive payment, and shall compare this signature with that in the receipt book at the time of each subsequent payment.

(2) A fresh signature book shall be prepared every ten years.

(3) Where the payee is illiterate his left-thumb-impression shall be substituted for his signature and this rule shall be read accordingly.

33. (1) In every case in which the payee is not personally known to the disbursing officer, he shall be required to bring with him, when he comes to receive payment, a witness known to the disbursing officer to prove his identity.

(2) The witness shall, in token of his identifying the payee, affix his signature to the mark below that of the payee in the receipt book.

(3) When the payee is personally known to the disbursing officer, no such witness shall be necessary, and the disbursing officer shall himself put his initials below the signature or mark of the payee in token of his identity.

Death of Payees.

34. (1) It shall be the duty of the village officer to send to the Mamlatdar of the taluka early intimation of the death in his village of any recipient of a cash allowance or grant from Government.

2. The Mamlatdar shall, on receipt of the intimation note the fact in the *peta-khatavahi* (taluka from No. XIII), and in case the deceased held any allowance from any other treasury or treasuries, communicate the fact to such treasury or treasuries.

Records and Accounts.

35. (1) The Commissioner shall cause to be prepared, Printed lists to under his signature, lists in English and be kept of sanctioned pensions and grants in the vernacular of all pensions and grants in each district in his division and furnish printed copies thereof to the Mammaltdars, the Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies, the Accountant-General and Government.

(2) Where such lists have already been prepared under the signature of the Alienation Settlement Officer, new lists need not be prepared.

(3) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall also prepare similar lists of all pensions and grants payable in Bombay and at the Political treasuries at Baroda, Cutch, Sadra, Palanpur, and Rajkot, and furnish printed copies thereof to the Resident at Baroda, the Political Agents, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, and the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

36. (1) A monthly statement of all proposed alterations in or additions to, the lists referred to in Rule 35, in consequence of decisions or orders passed during the preceding month affecting the same, shall be submitted by each Collector (on such date as may be fixed for their submission in communication with the Accountant-General) to the Commissioner, [Central Division].
Monthly correction statement to be submitted to the Commissioner, Central Division.

(2) The Commissioner, Central Division, shall cause such statements to be promptly scrutinized in his office, and, after countersigning the same, shall cause duplicates thereof to be sent to the Accountant-General with the orders of the Commissioner duly recorded thereon, and shall also direct that the lists in his own office and in the various offices in the districts concerned shall be corrected accordingly. The Accountant-General shall also correct his lists in accordance with the duplicate copy of the statement so countersigned and forwarded to him.

APPENDIX A.

(3) No pension or grant shall be entered in, or struck out from, the accounts or the said lists, except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

37. Disbursing officers shall on the first of May of each year, or as soon after as possible, prepare Accounts to be kept by disbursing officers ledgers (*peta-khatavahi*) in accordance with the taluka form No. XIII and will keep books in the taluka form No. XIV, and will be held responsible for the correctness of the entries in these ledgers and books and for their being properly filled in from time to time.

Sanads.

38. (1) Sanads in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council will be executed by the Collectors in favour of the payee or payees for the time being of every pension or grant in respect of which the issue of such sanads has been or may hereafter be, sanctioned by Government.

(2) Such sanads will be issued once for all, and sanads already issued by Alienation Settlement Officers, or by Collectors, or by any other officers authorized by Government in this behalf, shall be deemed to have been issued under this rule.

(3) The terms and conditions to be inserted in these sanads will be such as Government may from time to time authorize, or as may already have been so authorized.

39. (1) Registers of the sanads referred to in rule 38 will be kept by each Collector, and a general sanad register by each Commissioner.

(2) The said registers shall be open to public inspection during office hours, and extracts from the same shall be obtainable, subject to the same rules and to the payment of the same fees as apply in the case of registers of the documents mentioned in section 90, sub-section (1), clause (d), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Miscellaneous.

40. A certificate for reference to the Civil Court under Certificate of reference to Civil Court under section 6 of the Act, granted to a person claiming a right of succession to, or participation in, any pension or grant, or any other right relating to any pension or grant, by a Collector under rule 5, shall be in the form of appendix B.

41. (1) The examination and passing of the monthly cash alienation lists shall be performed in the alienation office, alienation branch of the office of the Commissioner, Central Division.

(2) All Collectors shall send their monthly cash alienation alteration statements to that office for approval and admission or orders. They will then be forwarded to the Accountant General.

Appendix A. to No. 5 in Appendix A to the Alienation Manual.

(See Rule 30.)

Form of Descriptive Roll.

Running Number.														
Number in the Alienation list, or Peta Khata Vahi.														
Name.														
Caste or Sect.														
Residence.														
Personal Identification.														
Height.														
Age at the Date of preparing the Roll.														
Monthly, Quarterly, Half yearly, or Yearly amount.														
How long continuable.														
Signature of the party whose descriptive Roll is prepared.														
Signature of witnesses of identification.														
Signature of the Officer before whom the Descriptive Roll is taken.														
Date of preparing the Roll.														
Remarks.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

PAYMENTS.

			When paid.
			For what period.
			Amount.
			To whom paid.
			Signature of the disbursing officer.
			When paid.
			For what period.
			Amount.
			To whom paid.
			Signature of the disbursing officer.
			When paid.
			For what period.
			Amount.
			To whom paid.
			Signature of the disbursing officer.

Appendix B. to No. 5 in Appendix A. to the Alienation Manual.

(See Rule 40.)

Form of Certificate.

Whereas A. B. of is desirous of preferring a claim against C, D, of to establish his right to
.....(here state clearly the nature of the claim);
.....
.....

This is to certify that I, E. F., Collector of , do hereby authorize, under section 6 of the Pension Act, 1871, the trial of the said claim by any Civil Court competent to try the same.

(Signed). E. F.,
Collector.

Dated at this day of 19 ..

Seal of
the
Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

Whereas in of Talooka in the Collectorate, certain land continuable under the authority of the British Government as Inam until the death of the last surviving son of the Incumbent on 6th June 1874, is entered in the (1) village accounts of the year 1863-64 as follows :—

Name of Incumbent on 6th June 1864.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

Terminable Inam Settlement Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of one-half of its annual value to Government.

It is hereby declared that, the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land-tax, the sum of Government Rupees yearly , that is, one-half of the annual value of the said land to Government in addition to the sum it may be already paying to Government.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued or ever without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 187 , and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THIS Sanad is issued on the part of HER MOST GRACIOUS-MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by Command and under the signature of His Excellency the Honorable SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that, WHEREAS the village of situated in Taluka of the Collectorate, continuable under the authority of the British Government as Inam until the death of the last surviving son of the incumbent on 6th June 1864, is entered in the Government accounts of the year 1863-64, as follows:—

Terminable Inam Settlement. Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of one-half of its annual Value to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions :—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated Land-Tax, the sum of Government Rupees yearly, that is, one-half of its annual value to Government in addition to the sum it may be already paying to Government.

Secondly.—That the said holder shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued for ever without increase of Land-Tax over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

Dated at Bombay this day of in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty.

(3) (*Vide* article 25, note.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in

of Talooka

in the

Collectorate, certain land continuable under the authority of the British Government as Inam for life to the incumbent or incumbents on 6th June 1864, is entered in the village accounts of the year 1863-64, as follows:—

Name of Incumbent or Incumbents on 6th June 1864.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

Terminable Inam Settlement, Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of two-thirds of its annual value to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions:—that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same as settled and consolidated land tax the sum of the Government Rupees yearly, that is, two-thirds of its annual value to Government in addition to the sum it may be already paying to Government; and that if the said incumbent, or all the said incumbents, on the 6th June 1864 shall die within ten years reckoned from the commencement of the revenue year in which he, or they signified their acceptance of the terms in confirmation of which this Sanad is granted, the next successor shall at once pay to Government a lump sum equal to the amount of revenue due by the said incumbent, or incumbents, for the unexpired portion of the said period of ten years and shall continue liable nevertheless to the aforesaid annual payment.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land six over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 18 and the said
has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this
as evidence that he accepts the above grants on the terms and
conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

W h e r e a s in

of Talooka

Collectorate, certain land continuable under the authority of the British Government as Inam for life to the incumbent or incumbents on 6th June 1864, is entered in the village accounts of the year 1863-64, as follows :—

Name of Incumbent or Incumbents on 6th June 1864.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(3) (*Vide* article 25, note.)

Terminable Inam Settlement, Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of two-thirds of its annual value to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions:—that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same as settled and consolidated land tax the sum of the Government Rupees yearly, that is, two-thirds of its annual value to Government in addition to the sum it may be already paying to Government; and that if the said incumbent, or all the said incumbents, on the 6th June 1864 shall die within ten years reckoned from the commencement of the revenue year in which he, or they signified their acceptance of the terms in confirmation of which this Sanad is granted, the next successor shall at once pay to Government a lump sum equal to the amount of revenue due by the said incumbent, or incumbents, for the unexpired portion of the said period of ten years and shall continue liable nevertheless to the aforesaid annual payment.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land six over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 18 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grants on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

Whereas the Village of situated in Talooka of the Collectorate, continuable under the authority of the British Government as Inam for life to the incumbent or incumbents on the 6th June 1864, is entered in the Government accounts of the year 1863-64, as follows :

Terminable Inam Settlement, Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of two-thirds of its annual value to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued forever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions :—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land-tax, the sum of Government Rupees yearly, that is, two-thirds of its annual value to Government in addition to the sum it may be already paying to Government; and that if the said incumbent, or all the said incumbents, on the 6th June 1864 shall die within ten years reckoned from the commencement of the revenue year in which he, or they signified their acceptance of the terms in confirmation of which this Sanad is granted, the next successor shall at once pay to Government a lump sum equal to the amount of revenue due by the said incumbent, or incumbents, for the unexpired portion of the said period of ten years, and shall continue liable nevertheless to the aforesaid annual payment.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of _____ shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of
18 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.
TO

Whereas the net revenues of in Talooka of the
 Collectorate, continuable under the authority of the British Government as a Cash Inam
 for life to the incumbent or incumbents on 6th June 1864, is entered in the Government accounts
 of the year 1863-64, as follows :—

Name of Incumbent or Incumbents on 6th June 1864.	Description of Inam.	Average annual value.			Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually.			Net annual amount at which the Cash Inam is payable in future.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Net revenues of village...				Settled two-thirds...					
					Total Rs...					

Terminable Inam Settlement, continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of two thirds of its annual value to Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared that the said Cash Inam, being of the nature of an Umul, shall be continued for ever by the British Government, at the fixed net amount of Government Rupees per annum, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any such holders thereof, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; on condition, however, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government; and that if the said incumbent, or all the said incumbents, on the 6th June 1864 shall die within ten years reckoned from the commencement of the revenue year in which he or they signified their acceptance of the terms in confirmation of which this Sanad is granted, the next successor shall at once pay to Government a lump sum equal to the amount of the settled two-thirds due by the said incumbent, or incumbents, for the unexpired portion of the said period of ten years, but shall receive from Government the aforesaid net amount annually.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of

18 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in of Talooka in the
 Collectorate, certain land held as Watan emolument appertaining to the office (*now useless and
 obsolete*) of , under the authority of the British Government is entered in the
 village accounts of the year as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Authority for permanent continuance.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Out of which is now paid to Government.	(6) (Vide Article 26.)

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of three annas in the Rupee.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

And whereas the holder of the land has, with a view to its tenure being converted into transferable private property, expressed a wish to pay to Government three annas in each Rupee of assessment under the Resolution No. 1194, dated 7th April 1866, in addition to any present cess existing;

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions:—that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay the said share of the assessment yearly in addition to any present cess existing.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase over the tax aforesaid, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of

18 and the said has affixed
his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he
accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas certain land in of Talooka in the
 Collectorate is held as an Hereditary Inam under the authority of the British
 Government, and is described in the village accounts of the year as follows :—

Name of person to whose lineage the Land is continuable, and name of present Holder.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of annual Nuzzerana.

(7) (Vide Article 27a.)

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Section IV Act II.
of 1863, Bombay
Legislative Council. And whereas the holder of the land has,
with a view to its being continued as
private property, agreed to pay to Government a certain
fixed annual sum as Nuzzerana:

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions:—that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land-tax, the sum of Government Rupees

yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax or Nuzzerana ever the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, of BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of this

day of

i8

and

the said

has affixed his

signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

1

to

Whereas the Village of _____ in Taluka _____ of the
Collectorate, is held as an hereditary Inam, under the authority of the British Government, as
shown below:—

Name of person to whose lineage the Village is continuable, and name of present Holder.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the vil- lage.	DEDUCTIONS.			
		Alienations more ancient than the Grant of the Village.							
		Lands.		Cash.					
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		Total Measure- ment.	Total Assessment.	Total Amount payable out of the revenues of the Village.	

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of annual Nuzzerana.

(8) (*Vide Article 27b.*)

APPENDIX B

It is hereby declared, that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government, under Section IV and Section XVI, Clause B., of Act II of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions:—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same fixed annual sum of Rupees as Nazarana, in addition to any Judi or other tax heretofore payable.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to, the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of _____ shall be continued for ever, without increase of land-tax or Nazarana over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

APPENDIX B.

51

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of this day of 189 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(5) E. (Vide Article 27a.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas a certain Umal or share of the revenues of
 of the in Talooka
 Collectorate, is held as an hereditary Inam under
 the authority of the British Government; and whereas the holder of the Umal has, with a view to
 its being continued as private property, agreed to pay Government a certain fixed annual sum as
 Nazarana, as shown below:—

Name of person to whose lineage the Umal is continuable and name of present holder.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Description of Umal.	Average annual value of the Umal.	Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually in addition to any present charge upon the Umal.			Net annual amount at which the Umal is payable in future.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
							Present charge upon the Umal		
							Annual Nazarana		
							Total... Rupees		

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of annual Nazarana.

It is hereby declared that the said Umal shall be continued forever by the British Government, under Section IV, and Section XVI., Clause B., of Bombay Act II. of 1863, at the fixed net amount of Government Rs.

as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be lawfully entitled thereto without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any such persons, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise ; on condition, however, that the said persons shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 187 ,
and the said has affixed his signature
in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the
above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

94

TO

Whereas certain land in District, is held as an Hereditary Inam under the authority of the British Government, and is described in the Village accounts of the year _____ of Taluka _____ in the _____ as follows:—

Name of person to whose lineage the land is continuable, and name of present holder.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

(10) (*Vide Article 27b.*)

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of occasional Nazrana under Sec. 5, Bombay Act II of 1863

And whereas the holder of the said land has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government occasional Nazrana in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Bombay Act II. of 1863;

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall pay to the same occasional Nazrana in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Bombay Act II. of 1863, in addition to any Judi or other tax heretofore payable.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land tax or Nazrana over the said fixed amounts and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

Esquire, Collector of

this day of 188
and the said has affixed his signature
in Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on the terms and conditions as aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

58

TO

Whereas the Village of situated in Talooka
 of the Collectorate, is held as an hereditary Inam under the authority of
 the British Government and entered in the Government accounts of the year
 as follows :—

ALIENATION MANTAL.

(II). (Vide article 27 b).

Name of present Holder.	Authority for holder. Any continuance.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	Amount paya- ble to the British Gov- ernment as Jooree or other tax.	DEDUCTIONS.		
		Arable.	Unarable.	Total.			Lands Total Mea- surement.	Lands Total Assess- ment.	Cash Total amount payable out of the Revenues of the Village.

Village continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of occasional Nuzzerana.

And whereas the holder of the village has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government occasional Nuzzerana under the provisions of Section V. of (Bombay) Act II. of 1863—

It is hereby declared, that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions :—

Firstly—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same occasional Nuzzerana in accordance with the provisions of Section V. of the said Act in addition to any Jooree or other tax heretofore payable.

Secondly—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee after which holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of _____ shall be continued for ever, without increase of land tax or Nuzzerana over the said fixed amount and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 18 ;
and the said has affixed his
signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he
accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas a certain Umul or share of the Revenues of ~~the Talooka~~ in Talooka
of the ~~Collectorate~~ Collectorate, is held as an hereditary Inam under the authority of the British
Government and entered in the Government accounts of the year as follows :—

Name of present Holder.	Description of Umul.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Average annual value of the Umul.	Present charge upon the Umul which the holder is to pay to Government annually in addition to occasional Nuzzerana.					
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

Umul continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of occasional Nuzzeranna.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of

18

and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

W h e r e a s a certain Umul or share of the Revenues of ~~the Talooka~~ in Talooka of the Collectorate, is held as an hereditary Inam under the authority of the British Government and entered in the Government accounts of the year as follows :—

Name of present Holder.	Description of Umul.	Authority for hereditary continuance.	Average annual value of the Umul.	Present charge upon the Umul which the holder is to pay to Government annually in addition to occasional Nuzzerana.			(12)
				Rs.	a.	p.	

Umul continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of occasional Nuzzerana.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

And whereas the holder of the said Umul has, with a view to its being continued as private property, elected to pay occasional Nuzzerana to Government under the provisions of Section V., (Bombay) Act II. of 1863.

It is hereby declared, that the said Umul, at the net amount above specified, shall be continued for ever by the British Government under the provisions of the Act aforesaid; as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions; that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall pay to the same, in addition to the present charge upon the Umul, occasional Nuzzerana according to the provisions of the said Section of the said Act.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said Umul shall be continued for ever without objection or question on the part of the Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 18 , and
the said has affixed his signature in
the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in
in the
the village accounts of the year

of Taluka
Collectorate, certain lands claimed as Inam is entered in
as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

CLASS I.—Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthai and annual Nuzzerana.

(13)

Vide article 30 (1).

APPENDIX B.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions: that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues:—

Settled Chowthai Rupees

Succession and Transfer Nazerana..... ,

Total Rupees...

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax or Nazerana over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of
this

day of 19 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas the Village of
of the
accounts of the year
Collectorate, claimed as Inam, is entered in the Government
as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	DEDUCTIONS.				
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		Amount payable to the British Gov- ernment as Jorees or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the Grant of the Village.			
						Lands.	Total Measure- ment.	Total Assessment.	

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthae and annual Nuzzeranna.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government under Section II, and Section XVI, Clause B., Act II, of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say:—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues—

Jooree or other tax heretofore payable.....	Rupees
---	--------

Settled Chowthaee.....	"
------------------------	---

Succession and transfer Nuzzerana.....	"
--	---

Total Rupees...

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdars, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of _____ shall be continued for ever, without increase of land-tax or Nuzzerana over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

APPENDIX B.

65

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of this day of 18 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

W h e r e a s a certain Umul or share of the revenues of
in Talooka of the Collectorate,
is described in the Government accounts of the year as held in Inam, and whereas
the holder of the same has agreed to pay to Government, in lieu of all its claims thereon, present
and prospective, a fixed annual sum, as shown below :—

Name of Holder.	Description of Umul.	Average annual value of the Umul.			Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually in addition to any present charge upon the Umul.			Net annual amount at which the Umul is payable in future.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
					Present charge upon the Umul. Settled Chow-thaee Succession and transfer Nuzzerana. Total Rs. ...					

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(15) [Vide article 30 (1).]

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and annual Nuzzerana.

APPENDIX B.

67

It is hereby declared that the said Umul shall be continued for ever by the British Government, under Section II. and Section XVI, Clause B., of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, at the fixed net amount of Government Rupees per annum, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any such holders thereof, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; on condition, however, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 18 and the said
has affixed his signature in the Marathi
beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on
the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

W h e r e a s a certain Umul or share of the revenues of
in Talooka of the Collectorate,
is described in the Government accounts of the year as held in Inam, and whereas
the holder of the same has agreed to pay to Government, in lieu of all its claims thereon, present
and prospective, a fixed annual sum, as shown below :—

ALIENATION MANUAL.
[Vide article 30 (x).]

Name of Holder.	Description of Umul.	Average annual value of the Umul.			Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually in addition to any present charge upon the Umul.			Net annual amount at which the Umul is payable in future.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
					Present charge upon the Umul.					
					Settled Chow-thaee ...					
					Succession and transfer Nuzzerana.					
					Total Rs. ...					

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and annual Nuzzerana.

It is hereby declared that the said Umul shall be continued for ever by the British Government, under Section II. and Section XVI, Clause B., of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, at the fixed net amount of Government Rupees per annum, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any such holders thereof, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; on condition, however, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 18 and the said
 has affixed his signature in the Marathi
beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on
the terms and conditions aforesaid.

[*Vide article 30 (2).*]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in of Talooka in the
 year Collectorate, certain land claimed as Inam is entered in the Village accounts of the (16)
as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and occasional Nuzzerana.

And whereas the holder of the land has with a view to its being continued as private property agreed to pay to Government "Chowthaee" or quit rent, equal to one-fourth of its annual value, under Section II., together with occasional Nuzzerana under Section V. of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council ;

It is hereby declared, that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions ; that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same occasional Nuzzerana in accordance with the provisions of Section V. of the Act aforesaid, in addition to the following fixed yearly dues :—

Jooree or other tax heretofore payable	Rupees
--	--------

Settled Chowthaee	"
-------------------------	---

Total Rupees.....

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the land shall be continued for ever without increase of land tax or Nuzzerana over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and seal of
 this day of 18 and the said
 has affixed his signature in the Marathi
 beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on
 the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

02

to

Whereas the Village of [redacted] situated in Talooka of the Collectorate, claimed as Inam, is entered in the Government accounts of the year [redacted] as follows:—

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and occasional Nuzzerana.

(17) [Vide article 30 (2).]

And whereas the holder of the village has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government "Chowthaee" or quit rent, equal to one-fourth of its annual value, under Sections II. and XVI., Clause B, together with occasional Nuzzerana under Section V. of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is hereby declared, that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions:

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same occasional Nuzzerana in accordance with the provisions of Section V. of the Act aforesaid, in addition to the following fixed yearly dues—

Jooree or other tax heretofore payable...Rupees

Settled Chowthaee Rupees

Total.....Rupees

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued for ever,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

2

TO

Whereas the Village of _____ situated in Talooka
of the _____ Collectorate, claimed as Inam, is entered in the Government accounts of
the year _____ as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	Amount payable to the British Government as Jooree or other Tax.	DEDUCTIONS.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.	
								Alienations more ancient than the grant of the Village.

(17) [Vide article 30 (2).]

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and occasional Nuzzerana.

And whereas the holder of the village has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government "Chowthaee" or quit rent, equal to one-fourth of its annual value, under Sections II. and XVI., Clause B, together with occasional Nuzzerana under Section V. of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is hereby declared, that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions:

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same occasional Nuzzerana in accordance with the provisions of Section V. of the Act aforesaid, in addition to the following fixed yearly dues—

Jooree or other tax heretofore payable...Rupees

Settled Chowthaee Rupees

Total.....Rupees

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued for ever,

ALIENATION MANUAL.

without increase of land-tax or Nuzzerana over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF THE BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 18 , and the
said has affixed his signature in the Marathi
beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on
the terms and conditions aforesaid.

TE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

10

TO

Whereas a certain Umul or share of the revenues of
in Talooka of the Collectorate,
is described in the Government account of the year as held in Inam ; and whereas
the holder of the same has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to
Government in lieu of all its claims thereon, present and prospective, a fixed annual sum as shown
below, consisting of "Chowthaee" or a cess equal to one-fourth of its annual value, under Section II
and XVI, Clause B.

(18)

[Vide article 30 (2).]

APPENDIX B.

Name of Holder.	Description of Umul.	Average annual value of the Umul.	Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually in addition to any present charge upon the Umul.			Net annual amount at which the Umul is payable in future.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			Present charge upon the Umul.			Rs.	A.	P.
			Settled Chow-thaee				
			Total Rs. ...					

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthaee and occasional Nuzzerana.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Together with occasional Nuzzerana under Section V. of Act II. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is hereby declared that the said Umul, at the net amount specified, shall be continued for ever by the British Government under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions ; that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same the fixed annual Chowthaee together with occasional Nuzzerana in addition to any present charge upon the Umul.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said Umul shall be continued for ever without objection or question on the part of the Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 18 and the said
 has affixed his signature in the Marathi
beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on
the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas certain land described below has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act VII of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, it is hereby declared that the said land, subject (in addition to Salami or other payments which may have been hitherto levied) to the payment to Government of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time be its lawful holders, without increase of the said Quit-rent and without any objection or question on the part of Government whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such lawful holders shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

APPENDIX B.

(19) (*Vide Article 34.*)

Collectorate, Taluka, and Village.	Name of Holder.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	Fixed Quit-rent imposed under the Summary Settlement.	Total annual payment to Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of , Esquire, Collector of , this day of 190

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

2
6

10

Whereas a share of the village of situated in Taluka
of the District, claimed as Inam, is entered in the Government Accounts of the year
as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Area of a share of the Village.			Assessment of share of the Village.	DEDUCTIONS.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		Amount hitherto payable to the British Govern- ment as Salami or other Tax.	Lands.	Cash.

AND WHEREAS a share of the said village has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act VII. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council;

It is hereby declared, that a share of the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions:—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same the following fixed yearly dues:

Salami or other tax heretofore payable.....Rupees

Quit-rent fixed under the said Act „

Total Rupees

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the share of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That in respect of the management of the forests in the said share of the village, the felling and removal of timber therefrom, the payment of quit-rent upon the revenue thereof, and all other matters connected therewith, the said holders shall duly fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into by on their behalf on the day of 188 , of which agreement a true copy is herein below transcribed in Marathi.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, a share of the said village of shall be continued for ever, without increase of the said fixed dues and without objection or question on the part of Govern-

ALIENATION MANUAL.

ment as to the right of any lawful holder thereof, whether such right shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 188 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas of the Accounts of the year share of the Village of situated in Talooka District, claimed as Inam, is entered in the Government as follows:—

(31) *Vida artística*

AND WHEREAS share of the said village has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act VII, of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council;

It is hereby declared, that share of the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions:—

Firstly.—That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same the following fixed yearly dues:

Salami or other tax heretofore payable.....Rupees

Quit-rent fixed under the said Act ,

Total Rupees...

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the share of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, share of the said village of shall be continued for ever, without increase of the said fixed dues and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the right of any lawful holder thereof, whether such right shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 188 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THIS SUNUD is issued on the part of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA,
QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES thereof,
by Command, and under the Signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert
Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, one
of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in
Council, to the effect that,

Council, to the effect that, WHEREAS certain land described below in villages held on Nurwadaree tenure, to which Act VII. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council does not apply, has been brought under a different mode of Summary Settlement authorized by Her Majesty's Government of Bombay, it is hereby declared that the said land, subject to the payment to Government of an annual quit-rent of Rupees shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, without increase of the said quit-rent and without any objection or question on the part of Government whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; but on the condition that such lawful holders shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

APPENDIX B.

Collectorate, Talooka, and Village.	Name of the Holder.	Field No.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid at present.	Fixed quit-rent now imposed under the Summary Settlement.	Total annual payment to Government.

Dated this day of in the year One thousand Eight hundred
and Sixty.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(23) *Vide article 35.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

To

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a view to the settlement of the Land Revenue and to the record and preservation of rights connected therewith, has directed a survey of the land within the site of the City of Ahmedabad;

And whereas there is a certain plot of ground occupied by you in the division of the City of Ahmedabad, registered No. in the Map marked Sheet No. , which faces towards the the road leading from to and contains about square yards, and is of the following shape and description, and of about the following dimensions (namely):—

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

In charge Ahmedabad City Survey.

And whereas the assessment on the said plot of ground
is:—

And whereas the said plot of ground has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Bombay Act VII of 1863; It is hereby declared that the said land, subject (in addition to Salami or other payment which may have been hitherto levied, or which may hereafter be fixed, under Section 49 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879) to the payment to Government of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees

, shall be continued for ever, by the British Government, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, without increase of the said Quit-rent, except under the provisions of Section 134 of the said Code, or of any other law to the same effect for the time being in force, and without any objection or question on the part of Government, whether the rights of the said holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such holders shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

This SANAD is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of the Collector of Ahmedabad this day of
 One thousand eight hundred and A.D.; and
 , the present holder of
 the said plot of ground, has attached his signature beneath this,
 in token that he accepts the settlement on the terms herein-before recited.

Collector.

Present Holder.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(24) *Vide* article 35.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

To

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a view to the settlement of the Land Revenue, and to the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the soil, has put in force in the Town of Broach, Bombay Act I of 1865, and ordered the necessary inquiries connected therewith to be made.

And whereas there is a certain plot of ground occupied by you in the division of the Town of Broach, registered No. in the map marked Sheet No. and facing towards the the road leading from to containing about square yards, and of the shape, dimensions, and description, as follows:—

And the Assessment thereon is—

Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	Fixed Quit-rent imposed under the Summary Settlement.	Total annual Payment to Government.

And whereas the ground above described has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act No. VII of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council; IT IS HEREBY declared that the said land, subject (in addition to Salami or other payment which may have been hitherto levied, or which may hereafter be fixed, under Sections IV and V of the said Act) to the payment to Government of an annual quit-rent of Rs. shall be continued for ever by the British Government, as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, without increase of the said quit-rent, except under the provisions of (Bombay) Act IV, Section VII of 1868, and without any objection or question on the part of Government, whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such lawful holders shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of the Collector of Broach, this

day of

One Thousand Nine Hundred and

A. D.,

Collector.



(25) *Vide article 36.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

To

Whereas His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a view to the settlement of the Land Revenue, and the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the soil, has, under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, directed a survey of the lands within the of and ordered the necessary inquiries connected therewith to be made, this Sanad is issued under Section 133 of the said Code to the effect that—

There is a certain plot of ground occupied by you in the division of the of register No. in the Map marked Sheet No. and containing about Square Yards, and of the following shape, and about the following dimentions:—

You are hereby confirmed in the said occupancy exempt from all Land Revenue (or subject to the payment of Rupees per annum to the land revenue).

The terms of your tenure are such that your occupancy is both transferable, and heritable, and will be continued by the British Government, without any objection or question as to title, to whosoever shall from time to time be its lawful holder (subject only to the condition of the payment annually of the above land revenue according to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code or of any other law for the time being in force, and to the liability to have the said rate of assessment revised at the expiration of a term of years reckoned from the and thereafter, at such periods as may from time to time be fixed in this behalf, and to the necessity for compliance with the provisions of the law from time to time in force as to the time and manner of payment of the said assessment, and to the liability of forfeiture of the said occupancy and of all rights and interests connected therewith in case of your failure to pay the said assessment as required by law).

APPENDIX B.

87

This Sanad is executed on behalf of THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, by order of THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of this day of One thousand nine hundred and A. D.

(Signed).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

WHEREAS certain land described below has been brought under the Summary Settlement of Halee Waola and Kacha lands in Chicklee, in the Surat Collectorate, authorized in Government Resolution No. 3822, dated 22nd October 1866, it is hereby declared that the said land, subject (in addition to Sulamee or other payment which may have been hitherto levied, and to Municipal taxation and to any taxation for local purposes which may hereafter be imposed on the whole District, as also to taxation of the nature contemplated in Section 2, Clause 2 of Regulation XVII of 1827;) to the payment to Government of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees (26) shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, without increase of the said Quit-rent and without any objection or question on the part of Government, whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; but on the condition that such lawful holders shall continue loyal and faithful Subject of the British Government.

ALIENATION MANTAI.

(Vide Article 37.)

Collectorate, Talooka, and Village.	Name of Holder.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	Fixed Quit-rent imposed under the Summary Settlement.	Total Annual payment to Government.
			Acres. Goontas				

This SUNNUD is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of the COLLECTOR OF this day of in the year One thousand Nine hundred and A.D.

(27) *Vide article 37.*

Kalavantin Inam { G. Rs. 1915 of 28-5-1860 }
 184 „ 10-I-1901 }

Whereas in _____ of Taluka
in the _____ Collectorate, certain land claimed as
Inam is entered in the village accounts of the year
as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued

Class I Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of Chowthai, for ever by the British Government as private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders on the following conditions: that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues:—

Settled Chowthai..... Rupees

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount, and without objection or ques-

tion on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 189 and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(28) (*Vide article 37.*)

H. B. E. FRERE.

THIS SANAD is issued on the part of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES thereof, by command and under the Signature of His Excellency the Honourable SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Governor of Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that—

WHEREAS you Mullek and your Co-sharers in the Wuzeh of the village of in the Tasrah Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, are heirs of the Mulleks with whom Captain Robertson made a settlement on the part of the British Government in the year A. D. Sumvat with respect to certain rights and privileges in the village of aforesaid, enjoyed from the time of the former Government; and whereas His Excellency Sir HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay in Council, is desirous to confirm (subject to the condition of good behaviour and loyalty to the British Government to you and your heirs for ever the rights and privileges aforesaid, as now settled, consequent on the introduction of the revised Revenue Survey and Assessment into the village; it is hereby declared as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

In the said village of there are Acres and Gunthas of Wuzellee land as set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed. On every rupee of the assessment of this Wuzellee land, you and your Co-sharers, Mulleks of the said village, have a claim of Annas and Government a claim of Annas. The proportion of the said Wuzeh annas due to each shareholder is to be distributed and apportioned on the plan now existing, according to the share of

each, as set forth in the Schedule A aforesaid, provided always that no further sub-division of shares than is set forth in the said Schedule shall be permitted or allowed, that is to say as far as entries in Government accounts are concerned.

ARTICLE II.

And whereas there were in the village of
Acres and Gunthas of "Santhalee"
Santhalee land. land on which the "Santh" payments were
fixed at the settlement, before mentioned by
Captain Robertson, and whereas the said "Santhas" have
been redeemed by Government, or commuted into annual cash
payments. It is hereby declared that your connection and
that of the Santh-holders in these lands has altogether ceased,
and determined, and henceforth belong exclusively to Govern-
ment.

ARTICLE III.

You Mullek and your Co-sharers hold
Acres and Gunthas
Nukroo land. of Nukroo or rent free land which by the
terms of Captain Robertson's Sanad you
were enjoined to retain in your own possession as
Ghurkhed or land cultivated by means of home labour; and it is
desirable that this alienation of the public Revenue should be
preserved for the due support of your position as the lineal des-
cendants of the original Mulleks of this village therefore the said
Nukroo lands (as specified in Schedule B hereto annexed) shall
be continued to you and your heirs rent free for ever.

ARTICLE IV.

And whereas you Mullek and your Co-sharer Mulleks of the village of have a preferential right over the Wuzelee lands of the said village; it is hereby declared that the refusal of the right of occupancy of all lands which may now be or hereafter may become waste in your respective shares, shall be offered to you and your Co-sharers prior to the usual auction sale of the occupancy of waste lands, and the terms of occupancy shall be in accordance with the

provisions of the Rules annexed to this Sanad in the Schedule C.

ARTICLE V.

In addition to any rights in the produce of trees and grass which the Mulleks possess at present according to existing custom, and with which the provisions of this Sanad do not interfere, they shall enjoy the miscellaneous Revenue accruing from the sale of grass, grazing, produce of fruit trees, wood on waste Wuzelee lands, &c., &c., in the same proportion as the Wuzeh, that is to say in those villages in which Wuzeh is fixed at nine 9 Annas in the Rupee, they shall be entitled to 9 Annas in the Rupee of the miscellaneous Revenue aforesaid, and in villages where the Wuzeh is fixed at 7 Annas in the Rupee, to seven Annas of the Miscellaneous Revenue.

ARTICLE VI.

The Mullekee villages, as per margin, have hitherto paid tribute to the Babee of Balasinore, but by this Sanad His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that this tribute shall not be levied from the Mulleks in future, but shall be paid out of the Government share of the Revenue, and the Babee shall hereafter have no claim whatever on the Mulleks on this account.

ARTICLE VII.

You Mullek and your Co-sharers in the village of aforesaid have the right of nominating a Talatee to be paid by Government, who will be appointed by the Collector on your nomination if he shall be a fit person for the office, but the said Talatee shall not be discharged by you or by your Co-sharers without the consent of the Collector being first obtained, and the said Talatee shall be amenable to all the penalties prescribed for Revenue and other Officers by the Regulations and Acts of Government present and prospective.

ALIENATION MANUAL.**ARTICLE VIII.**

Though this Sanad and its Schedules have been issued in respect to the aforesaid person or persons mentioned therein, it is to be clearly understood that the rights and privileges herein confirmed and guaranteed, and the terms and conditions herein laid down, shall equally hold good in respect to each and all shareholders in the "Wuzeh."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka _____ of the Panch Mahals, has been found to be held as personal Inam, without the condition of service, as follows.

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measure-ment.	Full Assess-ment.	Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Fixed Quit-rent at 2 annas in the Rupee imposed under the Summary Settlement on the full assessment, minus the Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Total annual payment to Government or total of Columns 5 and 6 to be annually paid to Government.	Remarks.	(29) (Vide Article 37.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

And whereas the holder of the land has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government a fixed annual sum, calculated at the rate of two annas in the Rupee of the assessment, in addition to any Salam or other payment which may hitherto have been levied.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions: that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land tax, the sum of Government Rupees

yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever, without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, the Village of in the Taluka of the Panch Mahals, has been found to be held as Personal Inam, without the condition of Service, as shown below :—

(30)

(Vide Article 37.)

APPENDIX B.

Name of Holder.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	Deductions.						
	Unarable.	Ara-ble.	Total.		Amount payable to the British Gov-ernment as Salami er other Tax.	Quit-rent at 2 Annas in the Ru-pee imposed under the Sum-mary Settle-ment on the Sur-vey the village.	Total annual payment to Government or total of cols 6 and 7 to be an-nually paid to Government.	Alienations more ancient than the grant of the village.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Mea-sure-ment.	Land.	Cash.	Total amount payable out of the revenue of the village.

And whereas the holder of the village has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government a fixed quit-rent at two annas in the Rupee on the Survey assessment of the village in addition to the Salami or other tax hitherto levied by Government:

It is hereby declared, that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions :—

Firstly,— That the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same the fixed annual sum of Rupees in addition to the Salami or other tax heretofore payable.

Secondly,— That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly,— That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period thereof, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants and others being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued for ever, without increase of land-tax over the fixed amount specified in column 8 of the above table and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

APPENDIX E.

99

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of the Collector of Panch Mahals, this day of

190 , and the said

has affixed his signature
in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the
above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector, Panch Mahals.

And whereas the holder of the land has, with a view to its being continued as private property, agreed to pay to Government a fixed annual sum, calculated at the rate of annas in the Rupee of the assessment, for the time being, in addition to any Salami or other payment which may hitherto have been levied;

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions :—that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as consolidated land tax, subject to such changes as may hereafter be rendered necessary at any subsequent revision of the survey assessment, the sum of Government Rupees yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land tax, other than that which may be rendered necessary hereafter on any such revision of assessment and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 190 ; and the said has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

(32) (*Vide article 37*).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka of the Panch Mahals has been found to be held as personal Inam without the condition of service, as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which paid to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

APPENDIX B.

103

It is hereby declared that the said land (subject to Salami or other payment which may hitherto have been levied) shall be continued hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of _____ on the condition that the holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of _____ this day of _____ 18_____, and the said has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

W h e r e a s in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka of the Panch Mahals has been found to be held as personal Inam without the condition of service, as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which paid to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

ALIENATION MANUAL.
(32) (*Vide article 37*).

APPENDIX B.

103

It is hereby declared that the said land (subject to Salami or other payment which may hitherto have been levied) shall be continued hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of [redacted] on the condition that the holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of [redacted] this day of [redacted] 18 [redacted], and the said has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas, in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, the village of _____ in the Taluka of the Panch Mahals has been found to be held as Personal Inam, without the condition of Service, as shown below:—

(33) (Vide article 37)

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of on the following conditions :—

Firstly.—That the holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall pay to the same, the fixed annual sum of Rupees as salami or other tax heretofore payable ;

Secondly.—That the holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government ;

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor inamdaras, cultivators, sub-tenants and others, being maintained,

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of the said without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any lawful holder thereof.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 190 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(34) (*Vide article 37*).

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof by command and under the signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, K. C. S. I., Her Majesty's Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that whereas the entire villages of Monjey Wowley, Wudowli and Chitulsur Manpada of Taluka Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, claimed as Inam are entered in the village accounts of the year 1861-62 as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Names of Villages.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.			Of which is paid to Government.					
			M.	F.	P.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gopalrao Bapiji, Vakil of His Highness the Gaikwar, deceased, his daughter-in-law and heir Sitabai kom Raghunathrao Gopal, deceased, her adopted son and heir Gopalrao Raghunath.	Monjey Wowley Monjey Wudowli Monjey Chitulsur Manpada	313 10 3½ 115 17 17½ 59 11 10	3,011	9	5	894	9	0	337	10	9
			1,200	5	2	784	13	11	235	14	10

It is hereby declared that the said villages shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall render to the same till the amounts are revised and fixed again according to the Revenue Survey Settlement the following fixed yearly dues on the present Revenues :—

Settled Chauthaee Succession and Transfer Nazarana	Rs. 1,174 8 5 ,, 293 10 2
	Total Rs. 1,468 2 7

These amounts will be revised and fixed again according to the gross revenue which will be determined by the Revenue Survey Settlement of the said villages.

In consideration of the fulfilment of the above conditions the said villages shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax or Nazarana over the said fixed amounts till the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates into the villages, and over the amounts that will be fixed after the survey rates have been introduced, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

It is hereby further declared that in continuing the said three villages on the foregoing terms Government still reserve to themselves all their rights in the forests situated within the limits of the said villages.

This Sanad is granted to Gopalrao Raghunath whose name is entered in the Government records as the present holder of the said villages.

Finally the grant contained in this Sanad will not be held to interfere with or debar the lawful and just rights of any other persons claiming the said villages of Wowley, Wudowli and Chitulsur Manpada.

(Dated at Thana this (7th) seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy).

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(34) (*Vide article 37*).

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof by command and under the signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, K. C. S. I., Her Majesty's Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that whereas the entire villages of Monjey Wowley, Wudowli and Chitulsur Manpada of Taluka Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, claimed as Inam are entered in the village accounts of the year 1861-62 as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Names of Villages.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	
		M. F. P.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gopalrao Bapaji, Vakil of His Highness the Gaikwar, deceased, his daughter in-law and heir Sitabai kom Raghunathrao Gopal, deceased, her adopted son and heir Gopalrao Raghunath.	Monjey Wowley Monjey Wudowli Monjey Chitulsar Manpada	313 10 3½ 115 17 17½ 59 11 10	3,011 1,200 784	9 5 5 2 13 11	894 9 0 337 10 9 235 14 10

It is hereby declared that the said villages shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall render to the same till the amounts are revised and fixed again according to the Revenue Survey Settlement the following fixed yearly dues on the present Revenues :—

Settled Chauthaee	Rs. 1,174 8 5
Succession and Transfer Nazarana	„ 293 10 2
Total	Rs. 1,468 2 7

These amounts will be revised and fixed again according to the gross revenue which will be determined by the Revenue Survey Settlement of the said villages.

In consideration of the fulfilment of the above conditions the said villages shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax or Nazarana over the said fixed amounts till the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates into the villages, and over the amounts that will be fixed after the survey rates have been introduced, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

It is hereby further declared that in continuing the said three villages on the foregoing terms Government still reserve to themselves all their rights in the forests situated within the limits of the said villages.

This Sanad is granted to Gopalrao Raghunath whose name is entered in the Government records as the present holder of the said villages.

Finally the grant contained in this Sanad will not be held to interfere with or debar the lawful and just rights of any other persons claiming the said villages of Wowley, Wudowli and Chitulsur Manpada.

(Dated at Thana this (7th) seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy).

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(35) (*Vide article 37*).

*Sanad to the holders of Dharmadaya Inams G. R. No. 8634
dated 27th November 1897.*

Whereas in accordance with the orders referred to in certain lands in the village of have been declared to be held as personal Inam without the condition of service as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Field No. (original survey).	Measurement.	Full Assess- ment.	Quit-rent to be paid to Govern- ment.

It is hereby declared that the said lands (subject to the payment of the annual quit-rent which may hitherto have been levied) shall be continued hereditarily to the lineal male heirs in male descent of the original grantee on the condition that the holders shall continue faithful subject of the British Government.

The Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of Esquire Collector of this day of and the said has affixed his signature beneath as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Signature of the holder.

Collector of.

(36) (*Vide article 38*).

THIS SUNNUD is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by command and under the signature of His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the following effect:—

WHEREAS, His Highness the Guikwar has transferred to the British Government, with all rights whatsoever, the Village of Bhurrey and half-share in the Village of Kalose, both situated in the Poona Collectorate, and belonging to His Highness; and, whereas, the British Government have in exchange thereof, made over to the Durbar the Village of Dewur in the Chandore Talooka of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, carrying with it an annual cash payment of Rs. (358-12-1) three hundred and fifty eight, annas twelve, and pie one, which was fixed as payable by the British Government in exchange; and, whereas, His Highness has requested that the Village of Dewur may be entered in the accounts of the British Government in the name of his Minister, Narayenrao Bhow Saheb Sindhya, to whom he has granted it in Inam, and that a Sunnud may be issued accordingly by the British Government:

It is hereby declared that the said Village of Dewur shall, on the following conditions, be continued for ever as the perpetual Inam of Narayenrao Bhow Saheb Sindhya, his heirs, and assigns, without any demand for revenue, and without objection or question on the part of the British Government as to the rights of any lawful holders thereof:—

1. The right of Sovereignty over the Village shall rest with the British Government, as heretofore.
2. The holder or holders of the Village shall have no claim to any alienations in land or cash at present existing in the Village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed on the terms on which they have hitherto been held.

3. The holder or holders of the Village shall respect and maintain all rights and privileges of Minor Inamdar, Cultivators, Sub-tenants, or others therein, whether such rights and privileges relate to the assessment on their lands or otherwise. The holder or holders of the Village may, on application to the Collector, have the assessment of the Village revised by Government Officers, on the expiration of the existing settlement, on the same terms and conditions as those on which the adjoining Government Villages are re-assessed. The cost of revision to be borne by the holder or holders.
4. The holder or holders of the Village shall not be exempt from the payment of any cess which has been, or which may hereafter be, imposed for the purposes of local improvements.

Dated at Poona, this _____ day of
in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

G. R.—4014 of 31-7-74.

(37) (*Vide* article 38).

Whereas Bhow Mansaram, inhabitant of Poona, has purchased the property called 'Bet Baug' near the Sangam at Poona, comprising two survey numbers specified below in the village of Nisbut Malee, Taluka Haveli :—

No. 106.—Measuring acres 18, Goontas 4 and assessed at Rupees 59 and bounded on the North by the River Moola, South by the River Moola, East by the River Moola, West by the Survey No. 107 and the River Moola.

and

No. 107.—Measuring acres 5 Guntas 14 and assessed at Rupees 12 and bounded on the North by the River Moola, South by the River Moola, East Survey No. 106, West by the River Moola.

Enjoyed as a life grant by Krishna Bai Widow of Laxumman Rao Sadashiv Mankeshwar on Saranjam Tenure (*Vide* Government letter No. 2563 dated 16th August 1844 to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and whereas the said Bhow Mansaram has represented that he desires to devote the annual Govt. assessment on the said land viz. Rs. 71 if permitted to redeem it for ever to the endowment of the Vithalwadi Dharamshala and has agreed to pay thirty times the assessment or Rupees 2,130 two thousand one hundred and thirty in redemption of all future liabilities to pay land revenue to Government on the said land the Government of Bombay have been pleased (*Vide* their Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 3462 dated 17th June 1873) to decide that on the said Bhow Mansaram paying a sum (Rupees 2,130) two thousand one hundred and thirty, the said land shall be granted to him in free-hold.

And whereas the said Bhow Mansaram has paid into Government Treasury at Poona a sum of Government Rupees (2,130) two thousand one hundred and thirty.

3. The holder or holders of the Village shall respect and maintain all rights and privileges of Minor Inamdar, Cultivators, Sub-tenants, or others therein, whether such rights and privileges relate to the assessment on their lands or otherwise. The holder or holders of the Village may, on application to the Collector, have the assessment of the Village revised by Government Officers, on the expiration of the existing settlement, on the same terms and conditions as those on which the adjoining Government Villages are re-assessed. The cost of revision to be borne by the holder or holders.
4. The holder or holders of the Village shall not be exempt from the payment of any cess which has been, or which may hereafter be, imposed for the purposes of local improvements.

Dated at Poona, this _____ day of
in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

G. R.—4014 of 31-7-74.

(37) (*Vide article 38*).

Whereas Bhow Mansaram, inhabitant of Poona, has purchased the property called 'Bet Baug' near the Sangam at Poona, comprising two survey numbers specified below in the village of Nisbut Malee, Taluka Haveli :—

No. 106.—Measuring acres 18, Goontas 4 and assessed at Rupees 59 and bounded on the North by the River Moola, South by the River Moola, East by the River Moola, West by the Survey No. 107 and the River Moola.

and

No. 107.—Measuring acres 5 Guntas 14 and assessed at Rupees 12 and bounded on the North by the River Moola, South by the River Moola, East Survey No. 106, West by the River Moola.

Enjoyed as a life grant by Krishna Bai Widow of Laxum Rao Sadashiv Mankeshwar on Saranjam Tenure (*Vide* Government letter No. 2563 dated 16th August 1844 to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and whereas the said Bhow Mansaram has represented that he desires to devote the annual Govt. assessment on the said land viz. Rs. 71 if permitted to redeem it for ever to the endowment of the Vithalwadi Dharamshala and has agreed to pay thirty times the assessment or Rupees 2,130 two thousand one hundred and thirty in redemption of all future liabilities to pay land revenue to Government on the said land the Government of Bombay have been pleased (*Vide* their Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 3462 dated 17th June 1873) to decide that on the said Bhow Mansaram paying a sum (Rupees 2,130) two thousand one hundred and thirty, the said land shall be granted to him in free-hold.

And whereas the said Bhow Mansaram has paid into Government Treasury at Poona a sum of Government Rupees (2,130) two thousand one hundred and thirty.

This Sanad is issued to him and it is hereby declared that the said land is the free-hold private property of the said Bhow Mansaram and that he, and his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns shall enjoy it for ever free from all liability to the payment of Land Revenue.

The said Bhow Mansaram, his heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns will still be liable to pay the Local Fund Cess on the present Survey Assessment viz. Rupees 71, seventy-one.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1874.

G. R. No. 4456 dated 11th September 1871.

(38) (*Vide article 38*).

Referring to G. R. No. 2826 dated 14th June 1870, Mr. Pollen, Assistant Collector submitted certain proposals relative to compensation to be granted to certain Inamdaras in Bhusawal for their lands taken up for Railway Government sanctioned the settlement proposed by Mr. Pollen and requested the settlement officer A. D. to prepare Sanads for the Jahagirdar and Inamdaras who have received lands in exchange.

Whereas certain lands in your Jaghir village of Bhusawal in Taluka Bhusawal of the Khandesh collectorate have been taken up for public and other purposes and whereas other lands have been given to you in lieu thereof, it is hereby declared that the said lands as described below shall be continued by Government under the same tenure and on the same terms as those on which you hold the village of Bhusawal of which the above mentioned lands formed a part.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Village.	Area.		Survey Assessment.	Judi payable to Government.	Balance alienated	Remarks.
			Acre.	Gootha.				

You shall not enhance the present assessment of these lands and shall respect the rights of their occupants as guaranteed under the Revenue Survey Settlement. If on the expiry of the existing settlement, an increase be made in the present assessment of the lands at the pleasure of Government, you

shall get the benefit of the increased assessment. If any of the present occupants or their heirs throw up their lands, you shall get the occupancy rights of such lands and thenceforward your right to levy from them such assessment as you may deem proper shall not be questioned.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, by order of the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY, by and under the hand and Seal of A. B. Collector of Khandesh, this _____ day of

187 .

(39) (*Vide article 39).*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

To

Balvantrao Ganesh Oze, son of the late
Rao Saheb Ganesh Pant Sadashiv Oze.

Whereas the British Government were pleased to bestow on your late father Ganesh Pant Sadashiv Oze, formerly minister to His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda, the villages of Nandgaon, Kushivali and Shirdon in the Panwel Taluka of the Thana Collectorate in Inam in recognition of his services in the cause of order in the State of Baroda during the Mutinies of 1857-58 ; and Whereas a Sanad in the Marathi language was issued to him in 1863 (Registered No. 23 dated 3rd July 1863) specifying the terms and conditions of the said grant, and whereas it has now been decided that the restriction of the enjoyment of the Inam to the lineal male descendants alone, imposed by the aforesaid Sanad, was not in conformity with the original intention of the grant, and should therefore be modified.

It is hereby declared that the villages specified in the Marathi Sanad aforesaid shall be continued not only to the lineal male descendants of the original grantee, but also in default of them, to the legally adopted heir of any such descendant without objection or question on the part of Government to such adoption, provided it be validly made according to Hindu Law. And it is hereby further declared that the aforesaid villages or any part of them shall not be transferable from the family of the original grantee, either by assignment sale (whether such sale be judicial public or private), gift, devise or otherwise howsoever ; and in the event of any such transfer or alienation it shall be lawful for Government to resume the grant or to impose such rent or assessment as to Government shall seem fit. The original Marathi Sanad is in all other respects hereby confirmed.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

This supplementary Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Dated this eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Signed) J. MULLOCK,
Acting Collector of Thana.

(40) (*Vide article 39*).

Whereas the British Government was pleased to confer hereditarily on the late Govindrao Pandurang Rode, Minister to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, a landed estate of the annual value of Rs. 3,000 in consideration of his services in the cause of order during the mutinies of 1857-58, and whereas the said Govindrao Pandurang Rode died before a village of the aforesaid value could be selected and a Sanad thereof granted to him, and whereas in default of male issue you have been adopted as son by his widow Annapurnabai with the sanction of Government, this Sanad is now given to you to the following effect.

Right to collect the Revenue of the village.

I. The village of Silod (the particulars of the revenue &c., of which are shown in the sub-joined table) in the Nariad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate is granted hereditarily to you and your heirs, adopted as well as lineally descended, provided the former are legally entitled as heirs by Hindu Law.

This supplementary Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Dated this eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Signed) **J. MULLOCK,**
Acting Collector of Thana.

(40) (*Vide article 39*).

Whereas the British Government was pleased to confer
hereditarily on the late Govindrao Pandurang Rode, Minister
His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, a landed estate of the
annual value of Rs. 3,000 in consideration of his services in the
use of order during the mutinies of 1857-58, and whereas the
said Govindrao Pandurang Rode died before a village of the
aforesaid value could be selected and a Sanad thereof granted
him, and whereas in default of male issue you have been
opted as son by his widow Annapurnabai with the sanction of
Government, this Sanad is now given to you to the following
effect.

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I. The village of Silod (the particulars of the revenue &c.,
which are shown in the sub-joined table) in the Nariad
Juka of the Kaira Collectorate is granted hereditarily to you
and your heirs, adopted as well as lineally descended, provided
the former are legally entitled as heirs by Hindu Law.

This supplementary Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

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use of order during the mutinies of 1857-58, and whereas the
said Govindrao Pandurang Rode died before a village of the
presaid value could be selected and a Sanad thereof granted
him, and whereas in default of male issue you have been
opted as son by his widow Annapurnabai with the sanction of
Government, this Sanad is now given to you to the following
effect.

Right to collect the Revenue of the village.

1. The village of Silod (the particulars of the revenue &c.,
which are shown in the sub-joined table) in the Nariad
Juka of the Kaira Collectorate is granted hereditarily to you
and your heirs, adopted as well as lineally descended, provided
the former are legally entitled as heirs by Hindu Law.

Name.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Deduct service to other Alienation.									Balance.	Of which alienated by this sastad.	Remainder to be paid into Govt. Treasury.			
			Lands.			Cash.											
			Area.	Assessment.	Patel.	Rawanias.	Dewashtan.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
Silod.	A. G. 939 29	Rs. as. 3,365 7	A. G. 44 38	Rs. as. 178 2	Rs. as. 72 0	Rs. as. 72 0	Rs. as. 5 0	Rs. as. 149 0	Rs. as. 327 2	Rs. as. 3,038 5	Rs. as. 3,000 0	Rs. as. 38 5					

2. No alienation of the grant or any part of it from the family of the grantee will be permitted.

3. You and your heirs shall annually pay into Government Treasury at Nariad a sum of Rs. 38-5-0, being the revenue of the village in excess of the amount (Rs. 3,000) alienated to you and your heirs as aforesaid.

4. You and your heirs shall recover from the holders of alienated lands in the village (of which a list shall be given to you) the sum of Rs. 30-3-0 being the quit-rent levied from them under the Bombay Summary Settlement Act VII of 1863 and pay it annually into the Government Treasury.

5. You and your heirs shall respect the existing rights of cultivators, Hakdars, Peta Inamdar, &c., in the village, and shall account to Government whenever required to do so, regarding allowances and service and other Inam lands in the village.

6. You and your heirs shall not increase without the permission of Government the rates of assessment in the village which have been or may hereafter be fixed under the Revenue Survey Settlement, shall manage the village according to the Revenue Survey system which may from time to time obtain in the Kaira Collectorate, and shall produce the village accounts and other papers for the inspection of the officers of Government whenever required to do so.

7. The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the village and the rights to minerals, Abkari, Intoxicating Drugs, Bhang, Ganja and opium shall continue to remain vested in Government and the officers of Her Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to levy or impose new taxes and to continue or remit the existing ones.

8. The village shall be continued hereditarily as aforesaid according to the terms and conditions laid down in the Sanad to the holders thereof so long as they remain loyal and faithful to the British Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.



(41) *Vide article 39.*

G. R. 862 dated 5-4-1865

Royal Arms.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

To
GANESH VISHNU JOG.

1. Whereas in consideration of the good services rendered to the British Government by your late uncle, Rao Bahadur Kesho Ramchandra Jog Government have been pleased to grant to you, the nephew and sole male heir of the said Kesho Ramchandra Jog, as inam, the lands situated in the villages of Kelshi and Utamber, in the Dapoli Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, which are entered in the accounts of the year 1866-67 as follows :—

Survey No. Plot No.	Area.	Assessment.			Occupant.
		Kel shi.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	
12	1	27 ¹ ₄	25	0	0
69	2	23 ³ ₄	9	0	0
84	1	17 ¹ ₄	6	8	0
98	7	19 ¹ ₄	7	0	0
II3	2	14	5	0	0
23	2	17 ³ ₄	6	0	0
49	2	20 ³ ₄	5	0	0
51	3	10	2	8	0
II3	1	19 ¹ ₄	7	0	0
			73	0	0

APPENDIX B.

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Survey No.	Plot No.	Area.	Assessment.			Occupant.
			<i>U</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>bar.</i>	
			Rs.	a.	p.	
24	2	I	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	0
27	5	"	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0	0
				14	8	0
		Total	Rs.	87	8	0

It is hereby declared that the said lands shall be continued by the British Government hereditarily for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue so long as any heir to the said Keso Ramchandra Jog, legal, collateral or adopted shall be in existence, without any objection or question on the part of Government as to the right of any lawful holder thereof, whether such right shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise, but subject to the following conditions (namely):

- (1) That you and your heirs shall continue faithful subjects of British Government.
- (2) That you shall respect and not in any way interfere with the rights of existing occupants of any of the said lands except to receive from them the land revenue which, but for this grant, would be payable by them to Government;
- (3) That this grant is subject to the reservation of all proprietary rights in the soil exclusive of the right of the Secretary of State for India in Council to all mines or mineral products and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same with all reasonable conveniences.

ALIENATION MANUAL

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council by and under the hand and the seal of office of R. E. Candy, Esquire, Collector of Ratnagiri, this 1st day of October 1885.

(Sd) R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Ratnagiri.

True copy,

(Sd) A. B. DESAI,

Spl. Mamlatdar on Alienation Duty.

(42) (*Vide article 39*).

G. R. 4329 dated 24-8-1878.

Coat of Arms.

Signed Richard Temple.

From .

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

To

THE HEIRS OF ANANTRAO *alias* SHIVAJI

TIRMAL.

This Sanad, made the day of 187 ,
 witnesseth that the Secretary of State for India in Council is
 hereby pleased to grant to the heirs of Anantrao *alias* Shivaji
 Tirmal, as an act of grace in consideration of the former position
 and standing of the family of the late Timaji Venkaji
 Desai, into which the said Anantrao is alleged to have been
 adopted, the revenues of the undermentioned villages and
 lands, namely :—

The revenue of the entire village Gamangatti in the
 Hubli Taluka of the District of Dharwar comprising
 at the present time the following items :—

Survey Assessment of all fully assessed lands in the said village	1,314 12 0
--	---------	------------

Amount of judi leviable in respect of lands either wholly or partially exempt from land revenue in the said village	314 12 0
--	---------	----------

Average annual proceeds of sales of fruit	2 12 0
--	---------	--------

Ground rent	2 0 0
-------------	---------	-------

1,634 4 0

ALIENATION MANUAL.

The revenue of the entire village of Begar in the Kalghatgi Taluka, of the District of Dharwar, comprising at the present time the following items :

Survey Assessment of all fully-assessed lands in the said village 1,279	8 0
Amount of Judi leviable in respect of lands either wholly or partially exempt from land revenue in the said village 136	5 0
Average annual proceeds of sales of fruit 2	15 0
Ground rent	3 10 2
		1,422 6 7

The Survey Assessment of the land comprised in the Revenue Survey Nos. 24, 32, 37, 38, 49, 63, 64, 65, 67 and 69 in the village of Dhumwad in the Kalghatgi Taluka of the District of Dharwar measuring in all one hundred and three acres and four gunthas, as more particularly delineated in the Survey map of the said village

... 144 0 0

The revenues of the said villages and lands together with the right of managing the said villages and lands as the superior holders or Inamdar thereof subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force regulating the rights and duties of superior holders, and their relations to Government and to the occupants of the land respectively will be continued by the British Government to the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, and to whoever may from time to time be lawfully entitled to the same without objection or question on the part of the said Government, whether the right thereto has accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or other-

wise howsoever, subject only to the following conditions (namely) :—

- (1) That the heirs of the said Anantrao, their heirs, successors, and assigns shall continue to be faithful subjects of the British Government.
- (2) That at each change of possession of the property hereby granted to the heirs of the said Anantrao *alias* Shivaji Tirmal or of any portion thereof, whether by inheritance or transfer, a *Nazarana* shall be payable to Government at the rates prescribed by Section 5 of Bombay Act II of 1863, the provisions of which section and of every other law for the time being in force relating to Nazarana leviable thereunder shall be deemed applicable in respect of the property hereby granted.
- (3) That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to convey any right to or over, or in any way to affect any land in the said villages of Gaman-gatti and Begar, which at the date of this grant is lawfully held by any person either wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue, but that the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs, administrators, and assigns shall be entitled only to receive from any such person the same amount of judi as is now payable by him to Government, or as would hereafter at any time be payable by him to Government, if this grant had not been made. Provided that in the event of any such person's right lapsing to Government, Government shall be at liberty to dispose of such person's land in such manner as they shall deem fit, but shall continue to cause the same amount of judi to be paid to the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs, administrators, and assigns in respect of the said person's lands as

ALIENATION MANUAL.

would have been payable, if such person's right had not lapsed to Government.

- (4) That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Revenue Survey settlement at present in force in the said villages and lands or the existing rights of occupants under such settlement or under any law for the time being in force relating to survey settlements or the power of Government under any such law to effect periodically a revised survey or survey settlement of the said villages or lands, and heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs, administrators, and assigns shall be bound to accept every such revised survey settlement without question or dispute and to observe in every respect the requirements of the law for the time being in force for the administration of survey settlements.
- (5) That the right of disposal of the occupancy of any land included in this grant which now is or may hereafter at any time become unoccupied shall vest in the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs, administrators, and assigns, whether such land be situate within the village-sites of the villages of Gamangatti or Begar or elsewhere, provided that in respect of any land included in a survey settlement, no higher assessment shall be levied or received than that fixed at such settlement.

And the Secretary of State in Council doth hereby further grant unto the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal the Patel and Kulkarni watans of the said village of Begar to be held by them and their heirs for ever, subject in all respects to the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Officers' Act, and of any other law for the time being in force relating to village watans, it being understood that no property is now, or will hereafter at any time be assigned for the support of the said

watans over and beyond the property hereinbefore granted unto the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, and that no remuneration will be paid by Government to the officiator in the office of either Patil or Kulkarni of the said village, but that it shall be incumbent on the heirs of the said Anantrao *alias* Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs and administrators to provide such remuneration for the officiator or officiators in each of the said offices as may from time to time be required by the Collector of Dharwar, in default whereof it shall be competent to the said Collector to recover the amount of such remuneration from the heirs of the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, their heirs, or administrators as a revenue demand and to pay the same to the person entitled thereto.

In witness whereof the Chief Secretary to Government hath by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Government of Bombay on behalf the said Secretary of State for India in Council and Ramabai widow and at present the sole heir of Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, hath hereunto set her hand as evidence that she accepts the above grant for and on behalf of herself and of any son whom she may hereafter lawfully adopt to the said Anantrao alias Shivaji Tirmal, on the terms and subject to the conditions aforesaid, the day and the year first above written.

(Sd.) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,

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ALIENATION MANUAL.

(43) *Vide article 39.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

TO

UMAKA KOM ADGOUNDA OF DUDHGAON
in the Walwa Taluka of the Satara Disirict.

WHEREAS the lands specified below in the village of Dudhgaon in the Valva Taluka of the Satara District are entered in the accounts of the said village as follows:—

No.	Name of registered occupant.	Survey No.	Ares.		Assessment.
			Acre	Gunta	
1	Anna Nemgounda...	414	16	21	63
2	Anna Nemgounda...	428	16	29	58
Total...			33	10	121

And are now in the sole occupancy, enjoyment and possession of the said Anna Nemgounda and Umaka the widow of Adgounda son of Amadgouna Patil AND WHEREAS the said Anna and the said Umaka have agreed to the terms and conditions of the grant hereinafter appearing AND WHEREAS the said Adgounda rendered meritorious services to the British Government resulting in his death IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that the said lands are granted in Inam free from all claim on the part of Government for rent or land-revenue to the said Umaka during her life and thereafter to the lawfully adopted son of the said Umaka during his life and thereafter to the eldest heir of such adopted son in direct male descent during his life and no longer and on condition that the said Umaka and her said lawfully adopted son and his said eldest heir remain true and faithful to the British Government and that they or any of them shall not in any manner whatever alienate mortgage or create a charge upon the said lands or

their revenues and that in the event of the creation of any such alienation, mortgage or charge or in the event of the said lands or their revenues or any part of them being subjected to any process whatever of any Civil Court the said lands shall immediately become liable for the full rent or land-revenue assessable on them.

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council by and under the hand and seal of

this the day of 190 ; and the
said Anna Nemgouna and the said Umaka kom Adgouna
have affixed their signatures beneath this as evidence that they
agree to the above grant and the terms and conditions afore-
said.

—

ALIENATION MANUAL.(44) *Vide article 40.*

G. R. 304 of 1-1-1889.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Krishnajirao Bin Jiwajirao alias Raojirao Salvi
inhabitant of Mauje Koshbi, Tarf Sawardan,
Taluka Chiplun, Zilla Ratnagiri.

WHEREAS Government in their letter No. 1422 dated 9th May 1848 directed that an exemption from liability to assessment to the amount of Rs. (75) Seventy-five per annum should be granted to Jiwajirao alias Raojirao Salvi a Subhedar in the Thanna Ghat Local Infantry and father of the said Krishnajirao in acknowledgment of his services in the capture of the notorious bandit Raghoji Bhangria and whereas Government in their Resolution No. 824 dated 31st January 1868 have ordered that the said exemption should be enjoyed hereditarily by the male descendants in the direct male line of the said Jiwajirao alias Raojirao.

It is hereby declared that exemption from liability to the payment of land revenue in respect of the land described below shall be continued to the legitimate male descendants in the direct male line of the said Jiwajirao alias Raojirao but on condition that the descendants shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government; that the said lands shall not be transferable from the said descendants either by assignment, sale (whether such sale be judicial, public, or private), gift, device or otherwise howsoever and that the said lands shall be restored by the said descendants to the rightful owner should any come forward hereafter and that on breach by any of the said descendants of any of the said conditions, it shall be lawful to Government to resume the said lands and to impose thereon such rent or assessment as the Government shall seem fit.

Survey Number.	Pob Number.	Falni Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Name of person in whose favour it is entered at the Survey.

The right of the Secretary of State in Council to mines and mineral products in the aforesaid land is hereby reserved.

The Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of
 Collector of Ratnagiri this day
 of and the said Krishnajirao bin Jiwajirao alias Raojirao Salwi has affixed his signature in Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Signature of the Inamdar.

Collector of Ratnagiri.

The form to be affixed to the Register.

(Sd.) A. R. Chitre,
 H. Dy. Collector.

श्री.

(45) (*Vide article 40.*)

इनाम पत्र सरकार हानराबल ईस्ट इंडीया कंपनी इंग्रेज बाहादूर विद्यमान जार्ज जीवने साहेब ईस्काशर बाहादूर कलेक्टर जिल्हा ठाणे अजम त्रीबक शीवजी चंद्रस कुळकर्णी कसवे उभवली तर्फ राहीडे खोरे प्रांत मावळ सूरु सन समान सलाशीन मया-तैन व अल्फ सन १८३७ ते ३८ शके १७१९ हेमलंबी नाम संवत्सरे तुम्ही उमाजी नाईक रामोशी पुरंदरकर बंडवाला याजला धरून देण्याची मदत केल्यावरून पुण्याचे जाहीरातीप्रमाणे पंचवीस विधे जमीन इनाम वरघाटी यावयाची परंतु जमीन कोक-णांत पाहिजे यास्तव पंचवीस विध्याचे जमीनीचा वरघाटी आकार होईल तितके आकाराची जमीन कोकणांत याची येविषयी मुंबई सरकारचे पत्र तारीख १६ माहे नवंबर सन १८३३ चे आले. ऐशास सदरहू जमीन रायगड तालुक्यांत याची म्हणून तुम्ही सन १८३४ पैकी नंबर ९०७ चा अर्ज केला त्यावरून पंचवीस विधे जमीनीचा आकार वरघाटी पायुणशे रुपये होतो तितके आकाराची जमीन नेमुन देवुन आकार इनामाकडे खर्च लिहून कोणाची जमीन किती दिली त्याची बेदावेपत्रे लिहून घेऊन चतुःसीमापूर्वक पाहणी खडी हुजूर पाठवावा म्हणोन तालुके रायगड येथील कमावि-सदार यांस सन १८३४ पोट नंबर २०८ चे पत्र सादर झाल्यावरून मौजे वरंद तर्फ विरवाडी तालुके रायगड येथील पायुणशे रुपये आकाराची जमीन त्याची नेमुन देवुन सदरहू पायुणशे रुपये सन १८३४—३५ चे साला पासून इनामाकडे खर्च पडत आहे त्याची सनद भोगवटे यास देविली पाहिजे म्हणोन तुम्ही सन १८३६ पैकी नंबर ४ चा अर्ज केला त्यास जमीन लागवड करणारे इनामाकडे जमीन देण्यास कवूल होऊन बे-दावेपत्रे लिहून दिल्हीं तीं व जमीनीचा पाहणी खडी चतुःसीमा पूर्वक याप्रमाणे कागद तालुकेहून कामाविसदार यांनी पाठविले त्या अन्वये मौजे वारंद तर्फ विरवाडी येथील इनाम जमीन नेमुन दिली.

येकुण साडेसात विधे पातुणेचार पांड जमीनीचा आकार वावती सुद्धां दर विधा रुपये ९८१२ नउ रुपये बाराथापे प्रमाणे रुपये

५७४१०४११ गलतेसर जमीन बीधे ७॥ ३॥ येकुण येन जीत्रस भात दर विधा भात कैली १०- दाहामण प्रमाणे एकंदर कैली खंडी
३॥ १॥= पावणेचार खंडी पावणे दोन मण दोन पायली
एकंदर खंडीस १५ रुपये प्रमाणे

१९८८७ गले पटी ऐन दस्त पंधरा खंडीस रुपये ३ तीन प्रमाणे
 १९९४८९० साजीलवार ऐन दस्त दर खंडीस रुपये ८८ आठ आणे प्रमाणे
 १९९४८९० महाल खर्च ऐन दस्त दर खंडीस रुपये ८८ आठ आणे प्रमाणे
 १९९४८९० मुकादमी ऐन दस्त दर खंडीस रुपये ८८ आठ आणे प्रमाणे

७५ सदरहू पैकीं पंच्याहातर रुपये आकाराची जमीन साडेसात बीघे पावणेचार पांड हाकदार खेरीज करून तुळांस चतुःसीमापूर्वक सन १८३४ ते ३५ चे साला पासून इनाम नेमुन देवुन हे ईनामपत्र लिहून दिले असे तरी तुम्ही व तुमचे वारीस आदीकरून पुत्रपौत्रादि वंशपरंपरेने इनाम अनुभवुन सुखरूप जमीनीची कीद करून उपभोग घेत जाणे जाणीजे छ ११७ साबान मिती कार्त्तिक वद्य ४ इंग्रजी तारीख १६ माहे नवंबर सन १८३७ इसवी.

रामराव नरसिंह दसरदार.

ALIENATION MANUAL.(46) (*Vide article 40.*)

No. 1393 of 1829.

To

The Collector in the N. Konkan.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th inst. together with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council entertaining a due sense of the value of the improvements effected by Vicajee Merji in the District of Bassein, and having resolved to testify his approbation of the conduct of that individual by conferring on him some substantial mark of his favour, is pleased to grant him in Inam the whole village of Parnale which he deems a sufficient reward for the enterprizing and public spirit he has shown.

I have etc.

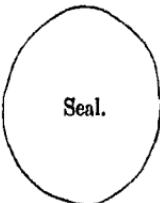
(Sd.) T. WILLIAMSON,

Ag. Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1829.

APPENDIX B.

Translation of an Inam patra in Marathi granted by
Government to Vicaji Merji Esquire.



Seal.

The Inampatra from Company Sarkar English Bahadur through Joseph Henry Jackson, Esquire, Collector of Zilla Thana to Azam Vicaji Merji, Parsi inhabitant of Kasba Tarapur, Tarf ditto, Taluka Mahim, dated Surusan Esane Arbayin Mayatain Va Alaf corresponding with the Christian Era 1841-42, that whereas this Inampatra is given to you in consequence of your erecting a chunam dam or a bank across the " Banaganga " River near Mouje Parnali, Tarf Tarapur and thus accumulated water by which means, during summer the cattle and men inhabiting the adjoining 13 villages and those of the Parnali village who were suffering from the scarcity of water and the travellers and cattle passing from Bombay to Guzerath and vice-versa, have been much benefited by the said erection of the bank, and of the Dharmashala and a Bungalow on the side of the road for public use, and you have caused several houses and shops being built in the vicinity thereof, whereby the travellers have been much benefited by every accommodation and a garden is about to be made. The expenses thereon incurred by you amounted to Rs. 29,192-3-6 Twenty nine thousand one hundred and ninety two, three annas and six pies, and with the view of obtaining an Inam, you presented an application in English dated 20th June 1827 to James Bruce Simson, Esquire, the then Collector, which he

sent in to Government on the 3rd July 1827 and on the 15th July 1829 the late Collector Mr. Giberne having also represented the matter to Government it was resolved and ordered by the Government under date the 30th July 1829 that the village Parnali Tarf Tarapur should be granted to you as an Inam and accordingly an order dated 28th August 1829 No. 134 was sent in by Mr. Giberne to the Mamlatdar of Taluka Sunjan to the effect that the said village Parnali including the uncultivated land be granted as an hereditary Inam to Vikaji Merji and his heirs and agreeably to the above orders the village was made over to you. The revenue of the village amounting to Rupees 688 per annum was represented to Government by the Collector in his report of the 15th July 1829, has been debited every year to the Inam accounts in your (Vikaji Merji's) name but the Inam patra was not then given you, it is now therefore granted to you for the full enjoyment of the Inam.

I. The boundaries of the village as were entered in the Jamabandi account of 1828-29 are as follows :—

On the East is the Kurgaon Pada named Rani Shrigaon in length 1 Kos. On the South Mouza Pansthal on the other side of the Banganga, bordering on the Banganga itself. On the West is the boundary of Mouza Kurgaon and close to it is a rivulet. On the North is the boundary Mouje Dhugsur.

2. The revenue of the village is as written below :—

The amount as entered in the Register of "Tissa Ushrin" in the year 1828-29. Revenue derived from cultivated lands as follows :—

The Jirayat Kharif or Batty land 148 Mudas and 10 Kudavas out of which the land uncultivated is 22½ Mudas and the rest is cultivated land 125½ Mudas and 10 Kudavas as follows :—

Nagdi land or land for which revenue is received in money 106½ Mudas and 10 Kudavas out of which deduct 1½ Mudas

Kauli Mafi, the remaining 105 Mudas and 10 Kudavas are as follows:—

Mudas $31\frac{3}{4}$ at Rs. 4 per Muda.

$23\frac{1}{4}$	Mudas Panderpesha	Rs.	93	0	0
$8\frac{1}{2}$	" Rayatawa	"	34	0	0
$31\frac{3}{4}$				"	127	0	0
4	Mudas Panderpesha at Rs. 2 each	...	"	"	8	0	0
$5\frac{3}{4}$	" "	"	"	"	17	1	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$	M. K. 10 Rayatawa	"	"	"	31	1	84
$10\frac{1}{4}$	Mudas Panderpesha	"	"	"	28	0	75
$29\frac{3}{4}$	Hunda Mudas.						
$28\frac{1}{4}$	Mudas Panderpesha	"	79	2	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	" Rayatawa	"	6	2	0
$29\frac{3}{4}$				"	86	0	0
6	Mudas Panderpesha at Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$...	"	"	15	0	0
II	" "	"	"	"	55	0	0
				"	367	3	59

Rupees three hundred sixty-seven, three quarters and fifty-nine reas.

Ainjinsi " 367 3 59

Ainjinsi land or land for which revenue is received in Bhat $19\frac{1}{4}$ Mudas Chowsheri Kaily Khandi as follows:—

3 Khandis $4\frac{1}{2}$ Maunds = $10\frac{3}{4}$ Mudas at 6 each.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi $\frac{1}{4}$ Maund = 2 Mudas at 7 each.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi $1\frac{1}{4}$ Maunds = 2 Mudas at $5\frac{1}{2}$ each.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi $1\frac{1}{4}$ Maunds = $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mudas at 4 each.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Khandi 4 Maunds = 2 Mudas at $4\frac{1}{2}$ each.

$5\frac{1}{4}$

$19\frac{1}{4}$

Total Chowsheri Khandis $5\frac{1}{4}$ or Sawatin-sheri $8\frac{1}{4}$ Khandis and 3 Maunds at
13 Rs. per KhandiRs. 109 0 80

Babatis &c. as follows:—

Jirayat Bab	Rs.	5	0	0
108 Tad Khandwal Chowth	„	„	2	0	0	
Tasar Pendha	„	„	2	0	0	
Watana (Exchange)	„	„	17	1	38	
180 Tad Khandwal Patty	9 cart loads at 2 Rs. each is Rs. 18 out of which de- duct 4½ Rupees for the labour balance.	„	„	„	13	2	0	
					36	3	38	

Siwai Jama as follows:—

Gharpatty	Rs.	22	2	0
Angdina	„	2	0	0	
Tasar Toop	„	0	1	0	
Tasar Bhopla	„	0	0	50	
					„	24	3	50

Siwai Jama uncultivated land and Tad deducted in the Jamabandi and added to this account together with the deduction of 22½ Mudas as follows:—

Free land (Mafi) of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mudas let out to Pandoji Sepoy for the period of eight years the produce of which is Bhatti grain half Khandi and two maunds at 13 Rupees per KhandiRs. 7 3 20

Waste land 22½ Mudas the produce of this land is 10½ Khandis and 1 maund at Rs. 13 per Khandi „ 140 1 60

„ 538 3 27

Brab trees and Date trees in number 2221 which are deducted from the Jamabandi statement as follows :—

202 Nos—deduct date trees worn out and produce nothing
914 Brab and Date trees which stand on your own fields are free from Tax	
Brab treesRs. 896 0 0
Date trees „ 18 0 0
_____	_____
1116	" 914 0 0

1105 Balance of Date and Brab trees on which at the average rate of 25 reas per tree is Rs. 69-0-25. But the produce from these trees will not make this amount in con- sequence of many of them being very old. The amount is there- fore estimated atRs. 38 3 13
_____	_____
2221	" 186 3 93
_____	_____
	" 725 3 20

N. B. as follows :—

Collection in moneyRs. 468 1 60
" Ainjama „ 257 1 60

	" 725 3 20

Deduct.—Amount of collection on land granted by the Subha Sandey for religious purposes amounting to $7\frac{1}{4}$ Mudas as follows :—

To the Gramdeo 1 MudaRs. 6 0 96
Holi Pal $\frac{1}{4}$ Muda „ 1 2 24
For Dharmada or charity to Mahadaji Janardan Kanitkar land of 6 Mudas at 5 Rs. per Muda „ 30 0 0

	" 37 3 20

Kashinath Jagannath Goldsmith of Kasba Tarapur performs the duties of a Patil, who has no grant of a land in the village and on the petition of the said Patil there was an order issued to grant the land of 3 Mudas.

1 qr. and 7 Kudaos or $1\frac{1}{2}$ Khandi and 2 maunds at Rs. 13 is Rupees 20-3-20. This amount was to be debited for his services but the said Patel had made a petition dated 8th November 1829 No. 683 declining to accept the land ordered to be taken from the village it being bad land and therefore other land might be granted to him in another village on which an order being issued by Government on the Mamlatdar of Sunjan Taluka to give the aforesaid land in another village to the said Patel which land shall be debited in that village as Mafi and there is no Patil's land in the said Parnali villageRs. 37 3 20

„ 688 0 0

Balance of the amount of the Inam sum of which reference was made to Bombay Government will be continually disbursed to an Inam account the sum of Rupees six hundred and eighty-eightRs. 688 0 0

3. The claims of the Ryots on land, trees, grass, water etc., as it was, which in the charge of Government, will always be continued, their claims should not be discontinued on account of this Inam being given to you.

4. You shall have no authority over the Laws relative to the preparation and sale of the spirituous liquors, of opium or of the poisonous substances as also over the Laws that shall

hereafter be made. The Government has authority over them, you have none.

5. The Fouzdari and Diwani powers belong to the Government and shall not be exercised by you, unless you are empowered to exercise them, and you shall have to conform yourself to all the Fouzdari and Diwani Regulations which are in existence now and which shall hereafter be made.

6. The Batty fields, trees etc., cultivated and uncultivated land as mentioned in the 2nd para, and besides the unclaimed and Jungle lands etc. on which whatever Batty fields, gardens, mango-trees etc. shall be cultivated by you all of which shall be considered as included in the Inam for your enjoyment.

7. You shall have to repair and keep in good order the Bank of the Banaganga Dharmashala, Bungalow etc., works constructed by you for benevolent purposes.

The foregoing seven paragraphs have been written about the management and the said village accordingly is granted with all "Babs" and "Kanus" as Inam to you and to your heirs and hereditary successors and on this condition the village together with the water, trees, grass, wood, stone, the treasure buried in the ground are to be enjoyed by you from generation to generation.

17th Moon Jamadilakhar. Mitti Shravan Vad 3rd Shake
1763 Plavangnam Samwatsare corresponding with the Christian Era 5th August 1841.

(Sd.) J. H. JACKSON,
Collector.

(47) (*Vide article 40*).

Translation of a Lease given by H. B. Frere, Esquire Commissioner of Satara on the part of Company's Government to Mahadaji Gangadhar Patwardhan nisbut Punt Prutinidhi inhabitant of the town of Satara Pait Pratap Gunj in Fuslee year 1260=A. D. 1850.

You presented a Yadee to the Hoozoor to the effect that in Peith Pratap Gunj behind your house, there is a pit caused by quarrying stones and some open ground, measuring 150 "Guj"^{*} in length and "50" Guj in breadth, that if that piece of ground were granted to you, you would fill in the said pit, construct an embankment on the side of the Nullah close by, plant trees and thus make the place habitable. Your Yadee was forwarded to the Mamlatdar of the Satara Paita with Order No. 15 dated 1st January 1850 for report on the point as to whether the ground applied for by you was an unclaimed one and he has on enquiry and after consulting the Wattandar Shetty and Mahajans reported on the 21st January 1850 that the ground is an unclaimed one and forwarded a plan, descriptive of the boundaries of the ground.

On a consideration of the above report it appears that the ground applied for is an unclaimed one, of an inferior sort and one that afforded shelter to Robbers etc.

It is therefore assigned to you as per following boundaries.

- i. On the East it is bounded by your and Trimbakrav Rajupadhye's houses and beyond them there is a public Road leading towards Pratap-gung.
- i. On the West it is bounded by a Nalla beyond which there are tanks opposite to the "Jalmandeer" or (Garden house) 125 Gaj in length.
- i. On the South it is bounded by a high ground and beyond that there is the Government Paga.
- i. On the North it is bounded by a Nulla beyond which you have made a small garden and there is an

* A Guj is nearly equal to a yard.

embankment erected between them—the extent of the land from North to South is 30 Gujs. The land as per above boundaries is granted to you and this lease executed in support thereof. You should after planting trees and making it habitable enjoy it hereditarily and live happily. This land has not been assessed and therefore it will remain exempt from it in future. Dated 30th December 1850.

True Translation,
(Sd.) NARAYAN BHICAJI,
N. A. Revenue Commissioner.

True copy,
(Sd.) G. C. VAD,
Alien. Asstt. to the Commr. C. D.
23-3-93.

ALIENATION MANUAL.(48) (*Vide* article 40).

G. R. 669-14-7-1894.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.**To**

Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao Raghunath Moontizim

Bahadur, K. C. S. I.

WHEREAS you have received the following Sanad from the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, the Governor General of India, dated 31st December 1862.

Whereas during the troubles of 1857 and 1858 you rendered good service to the British Government and to His Highness Maharaja Scindia, and whereas a ruler has seldom been served in troublous times by a more faithful, fearless or able Minister than yourself, I hereby confer upon you as a reward the following Villages with their Zamindari in perpetuity, subject to the payment to the British Government of an annual revenue of Rs. (1,786-4-6) one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, annas four and pies six for the present and hereafter of the annual sum which may be fixed as the Government revenue of the Villages in the Deccan granted under this Sanad:—

Pargana.	Mouze.	Area.	Nieasee.	Jama.	Remarks.
		A. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Pinhat	Kinjara	2,932—3	3,210 14 0	1,243 0 0
	Kihori	4,495—9	3,527 7 9	1,792 0 0
	Hajarpura	460—2	644 7 6	372 0 0
	Mudkhole	340—15	595 15 0	342 0 0
Huzur Tahasil.	Ghutwasun	268—7	528 7 8	357 0 0
	Sirjapur	Besides 768—0	Samlat. 1,451 4 0	787 0 0
	Dharara			
	Nurbho...	251—18	433 1 0	162 13 6
	Sings Share			
			Total...	5,055 13 6	

ALIENATION MANUAL.

I also confer on you in perpetuity the Government revenue of the undermentioned villages in the Deccan on condition that you will consent to the introduction of survey rates into these villages :—

Names.	Present Government Revenue.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
Dewrook...	1,178 5 1	
Newe	607 15 5	
Total ...	1,786 4 6	

Be assured that so long as you fulfil the conditions of this grant and are faithful in your allegiance to the British Government your possession of the above villages will not be disturbed.

And whereas you are desirous of exchanging your rights as an Inamdar over your villages at Agra for Inam rights over the villages of Patkhul and Moshi in the Deccan, the Government of India have acceded to your proposal and therefore this Sanad has been issued to you in continuation of the Sanad of the Government of India and in accordance with this the following villages together with the Zamindari of the villages at Agra in perpetuity will be in your possession :—

Names of Villages.	Total Government Revenue.	Judi payable by Inamdars.	Net amount of Inam.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Moshi	2,478 12 0	228 13 0	2,249 15 0
Patkhul	2,856 6 0	1,332 7 0	1,523 15 0
Dewrook	1,178 5 1	1,178 5 1
Newe	607 15 5	607 15 5
		Total...	5,560 2 6

The difference between the above sum of Rs. 5,560-2-6 and the reward amount Rs. 5,055-13-6, namely Rs. 504-5-0, will be paid by you to Government. But the Agra villages are now being re-settled and therefore any increase which may take place on the present Jama Rs. 5,055-13-6 will be deducted from the above surplus. The settlement is also being introduced into Dewrook and Newe. If the revenue of these villages be hereby diminished the deficit shall be similarly met. If the surplus be not sufficient for these contingencies, a further set-off shall be given you from the judi payable by you on your Nugger villages. If at the approaching survey the revenue of Dewrook and Newe is increased over the present amount Rs. 1,786-4-6 the surplus will be taken from you. The sum above stated to be judi payable by Inamdar in your four Inam villages will be collected by you and paid to Government. But in case of an Inamdar failing to pay the loss will not fall on you.

You, your heirs and successors shall scrupulously respect and maintain all rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants or others in the said villages whether such rights and privileges relate to the assessment on their lands or otherwise. No ejectment can take place so long as the present survey assessment is paid. After the expiration of the present

term of assessment which has been made in Patkhul and Moshi and is about to be made in Dewrook and Newe, it is in your power to make a new survey settlement in these villages on the same conditions and merits, as in the adjacent Government or Inamdar's villages. And the increased revenue in accordance with such your settlement shall be received and enjoyed by you, your heirs and successors. The increased revenue that may result from any settlement of the Agra villages subsequent to that which is now to be made will similarly be enjoyed by Government.

Be assured that so long as you fulfil the condition of this grant and are faithful in your allegiance to the British Government your possession of the above villages will not be disturbed.

This Sanad is executed in behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and Seal of the Collector of Poona, the Collector of Satara and the Collector of Ratnagiri.

श्री

ठाण्याचे
कलेक्टर.(49) (*Vide article 40.*)

ईनाम पत्र सरकार हनरावल ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी इंग्रेज बहादूर विद्यमान उईलियम चारलीस अंडेस साहेब ईस्क्वायर बहादूर अकटींग कलेक्टर जील्हा ठाणे अजम काशी-नाथ आबाजी ओक वस्ती पालीळ तालुके मुवर्णदुर्ग जिल्हा रत्नागिरी सुमा खमस सांगारीन व मया तैन व अलफ सन १८३४ ते ३५ शके १७५६ जयनाम संवत्सर तुम्हीं सरकार चाकरी इमानी केली सबव तुम्हांवर सरकार मेहरबान होऊन मौजे पालघर तर्फ नादूपालवण तालुके मुवर्णदुर्ग या गांवची जमीन दाहा विधे ईनाम देण्या-विषयीं मुंबई सरकारचे पत्र तारीख १६ माहे जून सन १८३० चे आले परंतु सदरहु गांवीं तुम्हांला देण्यासारखी जमीन नाहीं म्हणून तुमचे अर्जावरून तालुके रायगड पैकी जमीन देण्याविषयीं मुंबई सरकारांदुन तारीख ४ माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८३४ चे पत्र आले त्यावरून तुम्हीं जमीन मागितली ती जमीन लागवड करणार मालक राजी-नामा देईल तर राजीनामा चार भले मनुष्यांचे साक्षीने घेवून चतुःसीमापूर्वक जमीन तुमचे हवाली करण्याविषयीं मामलेदार तालुके रायगड यांस हुक्म दिल्यावरून त्यांनी जमीन लागवड करणार त्रिवक्त जनार्दन जोशी यांचा राजीनामा व तुम्हांस जमीन नेमून देवून चतुःसीमेची याद हुजूर पाठविली.

येकुण दाहा विधे लागवड जमीन मौजे वडवली प्रगणे माहाड येथील त्रिवक्त जनार्दन जोशी यांचे सुती पैकी त्यांचा राजीनामा सरकारांत घेवून जमिनीचा आकार हक्कदार खेरीज करून भात कैली खंडी ५ पांच खंडी आकाराची तुम्हांस चतुःसीमा पूर्वक साल मजकूर सन १८३४-३५ चे सालापासून ईनाम दिली असे तरी तुम्ही व तुमचे वारिस आदिकरून पुत्रपौत्रादि वंशपरंपरेने अनुभववून सुखरूप जमिनीची कीदूर करून उपभोग घेत जाणे, जाणिजे, छ, १४ माहे रमजान मिती पौष शुद्ध १५ इंग्रेजी तारीख १४ माहे जानेवारी सन १८३५ इसवी.

रामराव नरसिंह दप्तरदार,

वार.

सदरहु ईनाम पत्रास नऊ जोड कागद असून प्रत्येक जोडावर कलेक्टर ठाणे यांचा सिक्का झालेला आहे.

ALIENATION MANUA .

(50) *Vide article 40.*

G. R. 2444-23-6-1862.

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and dependencies thereof, by command, and under the signature of His Excellency the Honourable Sir George Russel Clerk, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that whereas in consideration of the services rendered by Sadashiv Khanderao Dighe, resident of the village of Sindh in the territory of the Pant Sachio of Bhor to the British Government, it has been resolved to bestow upon him the village, of Wangnee, situated in the Peta Donje, Taluka Haveli of the Poona Collectorate, and described in the revenue records of the present Government as follows :—

Name of Village.	Area.			Assessment.			Alienations held in or chargeable upon the revenues of the village.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.	Total measurement of alienated land.	Total assessment of alienated land.		Amount of cash payments chargeable upon the revenues of the village.		
Wangnee in Petha Donje, Taluka Ha- veli, Zilla Poona.	Acres 8 ¹⁷ and 4 ¹ Goontha.	Acres 16 ⁰¹ and 4 ¹¹ Goonthas.	Acres 24 ¹⁸ and 4 ¹² Goonthas.	Rs. 742 15 2	Rs. 108 8 0		Rs. 132 2 0		
	Acres 14 ⁶ and 27 Goonthas.								

It is hereby declared that the said village is presented to the said Sadashio Khanderao in Inam by the British Government from the year 1272 Fasli or 1862-63 A. D., inclusive and shall be continued for ever by the said Government as the private property of himself, his heirs or his or their assigns or such persons deriving right from any of them as shall from time to time be its lawful holders, on the following conditions : that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the said Sadashiv Khanderao, his heirs, assigns, or said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same a succession and transfer Nazarana of Rs. (31-6-0) thirty-one and annas six yearly.

Service Judi Inam.	Field Numbers.	AREA.						Assessment.						
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		A.	G.	A.	A.	G.	A.	Rs.	a.	p.
Patil { 4, 122, 131, 141, 145, 153, 154, 157, 167, 172, 174, 175, 180, and 193. }	5	38	4	67	6	12	73	5	0	55	14	6	
Khoti { 144, 159, 173, 178, and 182. }	0	37	8	11	4	0	12	1	8	8	4	6	
Mhar 37, 155 & 164	3	20	4	36	24	0	40	4	4	28	3	0	
Total	10	16	0	114	34	12	125	10	12	92	6	0

Secondly.—That the said holders of the village shall have no present or future claim on or concern with any subordinate Inams now existing, within the said village of Wangnee, whether for service or otherwise, or any Warshasans, Dharmadeo and Dewas than allowances, Nemnuks and other such of the cash payments at present chargeable thereon, as detailed on the margin which they shall permit to be enjoyed without interference or interruption on any account whatever on their part, under such orders as may be

Service Judi Inam.	Field Numbers.	AREA.						Assessment.		
		Unarable.		Arable.		Total.				
SHARAKATI INAMS.		A.	G.	A.	A.	G.	A.	A.	G.	A.
Gurao	169	0	3	0	1	24	4	1	27	4
Sutar or Carpenter.	191	0	20	8	3	27	8	4	8	0
Paritor or Washerman.	168 and 170	0	12	4	1	16	8	1	28	12
Nhavi or Barber ...	83 and 179	0	15	0	8	3	8	8	18	8
Ghudsi	111 and 147	0	7	8	5	6	4	5	13	12
Total...	1	18	4	19	38	0	21	16	4
Grand Total...	11	34	4	134	32	12	146	27	0

issued from time to time by the British Government, to which the said Inams and allowances will escheat in case of their lapse, or discontinuance hereafter.

Thirdly.—That the assessment of all occupied lands in the village as fixed by the Revenue Survey for a period of thirty years from the year 1853-54 inclusive, shall be continued in its integrity until the expiration of the said period of thirty years, after which expiration the lawful holders of the said village of Wangnee for the time being shall be at liberty to revise the assessment from time to time, all lawful and existing rights and privileges

CASH PAYMENTS.

20

TO DEWASTHANS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shri Khandobadeo	... 1 0 0	
Shri Gramdevata	... } 10 8 0	
Shri Mulvee Devi	... }	
Mahomedan Peer	... 2 14 0	14 6 0
Contingency including an annual average of eight annas on account of a Kambal allowance of one Rupee paid every alternate year	8 4 0
Total ...	22 10 0	

VILLAGE HEREDITARY SERVANTS—

Rs. a. p.
Patil
Kulkarni
68 10 0

DISTRICT HEREDITARY OFFICERS—

Rs. a. p.
Deshmukh 24 2 0
Deshpande 16 12 0
40 14 0
Total ... 109 8 0

Grand Total Rs. ... 132 2 0

of any Inamdar, cultivator, sub-tenant, or otherwise, being at the same time fully maintained.

In consideration of which conditions the said village of Wangnee shall be continued for ever without increase of land tax or Nazarana over the aforesaid fixed amount and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

Dated at Bombay, this _____ day of _____ in
the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(51) *Vide article 40.*

Whereas Motichand Govindram, by caste Nagar Waneea, has long and faithfully served the Honourable East India Company, the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as a special mark of his sense of his valuable services, has bestowed upon him the village of Govind Poora, Pergunnah Dholka, about three and a half coss West of Kaira, newly established in 1877 ; in the waste lands between the villages of Naika and Waddalee, Dholka Pergunnah, and the villages Damree and Shatra, Mahtur Pergunnah, on a Putta by Jheta Motichand in which there are now about sixty-two Houses in Inam to be enjoyed by him and his heirs general in perpetuity from the 1st September 1826.

The Pusaita and Wanta lands being excepted, the whole of the Government produce of the said village is to be enjoyed under the above mentioned tenure.

The Police and Civil business will be regulated according to the custom of the country and the Regulations of Government.

This grant is made subject to the approval or otherwise of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

(52) *Vide article 40.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

TO

Mr. Krishnarao Gajanan, the eldest son and heir of the
Original Grantee Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal.

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct the grant to your father Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal in recognition of his Meritorious Services rendered to the British Government a village assessed at or about Rs. 1,200 per annum to be held by him rent free during his lifetime, and by his heirs, administrators, and assigns after him on a perpetual quit-rent of half the assessment that may for the time being be leviable under the Survey Settlement, and

Whereas pending arrangements being made for the said grant of a village, the aforesaid Rao Bahadur Gajanan Vithal, and since his death, yourself have received respectively the equivalent of the grant in money payment from the 1st of October 1875 up to the present time in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the former at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and yourself at the rate of Rs. 600 per annum.

And whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has now been pleased to sanction the grant of the Village of Memnagar in the Daškroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District, the particulars relating to which are entered in the statement hereinbelow as follows :—

1

PARTICULARS OF LAND.

	Area.		Assessment.		
	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Area of the Village ...	517	3
<i>Deduct.</i>					
1 Kharabs 4 6					
2 Land set apart for public purposes 53 17	57	23	1,456	8	0
<i>Deduct.</i>	459	20			
Alienations...	71	21	189	8	0
<i>Add.</i>	387	39	1,267	0	0
1 Miscellaneous revenue...	13	3	0
2 Salami on Alienations	23	10	0
<i>Deduct.</i>			1,303	13	0
Village expenses	23	8	0
Net	1,280	5	0

2

VILLAGE EXPENSES.

APPENDIX B.

3

ALIENATIONS.

	Area.	Assess- ment.			Salami.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Personal Inam	...	9	13	25	0	0	16
Servants useful to Village Com- munities	...	8	17	23	0	0	5
Servants useful to Government	...	53	31	141	8	0	10
	A. g. Rs. a. p.						
Patel	...	11	39	27	0	0	
Pagi	...	41	32	114	8	0	
		53	31	141	8	0	
		71	21	189	8	0	23
							10
							0

It is hereby declared that the British Government is graciously pleased to grant the said Village to you with effect on and from 1st day of August 1882, and to continue the same hereditarily to you and to your lawful heirs, and to whoever may from time to time be lawfully entitled thereto without objection or question on the part of the said Government, whether the right thereto have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise however, subject only to the following conditions :—

- (1) that you, your heirs shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government,
- (2) that you, your heirs, administrators and assigns shall not have any proprietary right in or in respect of the said village, but shall be entitled to receive and enjoy subject to the exceptions, reservations, and conditions herein expressly named and provided for, the whole of the land revenue of the said village,
- (3) that you, your heirs, administrators and assigns shall pay a perpetual quit-rent of half the assessment that may for the time being be leviable under the Survey Settlement proportionate to the particulars shown in the statement in the preamble, the quit-rent payable now being Rs. 640-2-6,
- (4) that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to convey any right to or over or any way to affect any land in the said village which at the date of the grant thereof to you is lawfully held by any person either wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue, that you, your heirs, administrators and assigns shall be entitled only to receive from any such person the same amount of Judi or Salami as is now payable by him to Government or as would hereafter at any time be payable by him to Government if this grant had not been

made, provided that in the event of any such person's grant lapsing to Government in whole or in part, you, your heirs, administrators, and assigns shall forthwith report to Government such lapse and be entitled in lieu of the said amount of Judi or Salami to receive one-half of any increase of revenue, that may accrue in consequence of such lapse to Government, and shall be at liberty to accept the occupancy of the land that may revert to Government, paying yearly half the assessment to which it may be liable under the Survey Settlement,

- (5) that the right of the disposal of the occupancy of any land included in this grant which now is or may hereafter at any time become unoccupied shall vest in you, your heirs, administrators, and assigns ;
- (6) that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Revenue Survey Settlement at present in force in the said village, or the rights of occupants under such settlement, under any law for the time being in force, relating to Survey Settlements or the power of Government under any such law to effect periodically a revised Survey or Survey Settlement of the said village, and you, your heirs, administrators, and assigns shall be bound to accept such Revised Survey Settlement without question or dispute, and to observe in every respect the requirements of the law for the time being in force for the administration of the Survey Settlement ;
- (7) that you, your heirs, administrators and assigns shall pay the village expenses as shown in the column 2 of the above statement, provided that the appointment of the village hereditary officers shall be made according to the law for

ALIENATION MANUAL.

the time being in force regarding such officers, and provided that you, your heirs, administrators and assigns shall pay half of any additional charge on account of village Police which may at any time be ordered by competent authority, and in default of payment by you, your heirs, administrators and assigns of such charges, the Collector shall recover the amount from you, your heirs, administrators, and assigns as a revenue demand, and pay the same to the persons entitled thereto,

- (8) that you, your heirs, administrators, and assigns shall maintain and preserve in good repair all boundary marks erected by the Survey Department, and such shall furnish such statistics as to rural population, births, deaths, and other matters affecting the public welfare as Government may from time to time require;
- (9) that the cash allowance of Rs. 600 payable to you as the equivalent of the grant of the said village in accordance with the orders of the Government of India shall cease from and after the 31st July 1882.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of the Collector of Ahmedabad this 10th day of October 1882.

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY.

जावक नंबर १४० हुजूर.

सीका ठाणे कलेक्टरचा

(53) (*Vide article 40.*)

इनामपत्र सरकार अनराबल इस्ट इंडीया कंपनी येन बहादूर विदेशान जॉर्ज हीमसपीट साहेब ईस्कायर बाहादूर इनचार्ज कलेक्टर जिल्हा ठाणे अजम मनवेल दीसोज वस्ती कसवे उरण तालुके सास्टी मुश्सन सळाशीन मयातैन थलफ ईसवीसन १८३४-३५ शे के १७५७ मनमथ नाम संवत्सरे तुम्ही तालुके सास्टी येथे मामलेदारीचे कामात सरकार चाकरी फार हुशारीने केली सबव तुम्हांवर सरकार मेहरबान होऊन गांव अथवा जमीन चाररें सपयेपर्यंत ईनाम देण्याविषयी मुंबई सरकारचे पत्र तारीक ३५ माहे फेब्रुवारी संन १८३४ चे आलें त्याजवलन प्रांत उरणपैकी मौजे डोंगरी मौजे पाणने हे दोन गांव व द्रोणागिरी डोंगरपैकी जमीन व खासगत मुतीपैकी इनामाकडे कलन देण्याविषयी तुम्ही अर्ज केल्यावलन सदरहू दोन गांव व मुतीपैकी जमीन आणि द्रोणागिरी डोंगराचे जमीनीची व झाड झाडोन्याची पाहाणी केली त्याचे आकाराचा तक्फील येणे प्रमाणे—कलम

१ मौजे डोंगरी व पाणने हे दोन गांव व खासगत मुतीपैकी जमीन व द्रोणागिरी डोंगर मुद्दां इनामाकडे ध्यावयाचा त्याचा आकार व चतुःसीमेचा तपशील

X

X

X

X

बाकी इनाम सपये ४०० येकुणचाररें सपयांस वर लिहित्या अन्वयें मौजे डोंगरी व पाणने हे दोन गांव दोबस्त व मुतीपैकी जमीन व द्रोणागिरी डोंगर सदरी लिहित्या—प्रमाणे देवस्थान धर्मदाय व पाटील वगैरे पालेदार याचे पालाचा आकार व अपकारी खेरीज कलन ईनाम जलतरु तुणकाठ पाषाणमुद्दां चतुःसीमा पूर्वक सन १८३३-३४चे सालापासून दिला असे तरी तुम्ही व तुमचे वारीसादि कलन पुत्रपौत्रादि वंशपरंपरा अनुभवुन सुखरूप उपभोग करीत जावें कीजे—

२ गांव संबंधें देवस्थान व धर्मदाय व पाटील वगैरे गांवचे पालदार यांस वरती चालत्या आहेत त्या मुदामत वहीवाटीप्रमाणे चालवाव्या.

३ फौजदारीचा किंवा दिवाणीचा अंमल तुझांस अधिकार दिल्यावांचून करू नये. आणि सदरहू प्रकरणी कानू फौजदारी व दिवाणी संबंधें हळी चालत आहे व पुढे चालतील त्याप्रमाणे तुझांस चालावें लागेल.

४ दारु करण्याविषयी व दारु व अफीण व विषयुक्त पदार्थे व तंबाकु व तपकीर गांजा वगैरे जिन्हस विकण्याविषयीचे कागद आहेत व पुढे होतील त्याप्रमाणे हुक्म

देष्याधेष्यास व कलमाचें उत्पन्न होईल तें धेष्यास व या संवेधानें कोणताही बंदो-
बस्त करण्यास तुम्हांस अखत्यार नाहीं, चारी कलमें सरकारची आहेत.

येकूण चार कलमें लिहिल्याप्रमाणे वहिवाट करून इनामाचा उपभोग घेत जाणे
जाणीजे. छ २१ माहे मे मोहरम मिती वैशाख वथ ९ सोमवार इंग्रजी तारीख २०
माहे मे सन १८३५ इ०

सही इंग्रजी ज्यार्ज हिमसपीट साहेब
इनच्यार्ज कलेक्टरची,

रामराव नरसिंह दस्तदार

(54) *Vide article 40.*

**TRANSLATION OF A SANAD OR GRANT TO
GANGADHAR PATWARDHAN SHASTRI.**

Whereas Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri has in his employment in the transaction of the Honourable Company's affairs at Baroda under the orders of the Resident Major Walker, evinced the most approved zeal, diligence and fidelity, in the observance of which he will no doubt continue to afford every day fresh marks of his good conduct, the Governor in Council of Bombay, has therefore been pleased to confer on him and his heirs from beginning of the Mrugsal 1859 or June 1803 the village of Deedoli in the Pargana of Chowrashi in the Surat Athavishi as an Inam; the same being valued at Rs. 5,000 per annum, which he is and his heirs in succession are to collect the fair rental of be it more or less, and apply the same to his and their future, support, continuing for the rest duly obedient to all the orders of the English Government and to the process of their Courts of Justice according to the Regulations.

(Sd.) JONATHAN DUNCAN,



Dated at Bombay the 18th November 1803.

(55.) *Vide article 40.*

G. R.—2438 of 18-1-1859.

„ 879 „ 1-3-1861.

SANAD.



Mootoo Kumar Moodliar, Christian having rendered great and valuable services to the British Government in the year 1857, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay has been pleased as a reward for these services to grant to the said Mootoo Kumar Moodliar in free gift the village of Hooshuthi commonly called Khasbag in the Padshapoor Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate. The said village is to be enjoyed for ever by Mootoo Koomar Moodliar, and his heirs male or female, lawfully begotten and all rights to minerals and treasure trove are conceded and granted to the said Mootoo Kumar Moodliar. The village is granted and given to the said Mootoo Kumar and his heirs on the sole conditions that he and his heirs will observe and maintain in their integrity the present survey rates, Rules and Regulations, and that he and his heirs will adopt and observe any future rates which may hereafter be determined on at the expiration of the present leases and that he and his heirs will conform to the rules and regulations connected with the Land assessment which Government may deem it right to order for general observance. Further that the said Mootoo Koomar Moodliar and his heirs will continue to the present incumbents, and to their lineal descendants or to any who may be recognized by Government as incumbents, all existing alienations in land or money, and that he and his heirs will maintain all other arrangements to which the good faith of the British Government is pledged in the said village of Hooshuttee commonly called Khasbag.

It is to be understood that in accordance with the orders issued by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India

in Council under date 8th June 1858 "this grant is dependent on the good and loyal conduct of Mootoo Koomar, and his successors, the holding being liable to resumption in case of any violation of this condition."

On these conditions the village of Hooshuttee commonly called Khasbag in the Padshapur Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate is given in free gift to Mootoo Koomar Moodliar and his heirs, male or female lawfully begotten, for ever.

By order of the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council.

(Sd.) HENRY L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1860.

(56) *Vide article 40.*

Treaty with H. H. the Gaikwar, dated 29th July 1802.

Appendix No. 14.—Grant of the village of Bhatta, in the Pergunnah of Chowrassee, to Raojee Appajee.

The Hon'ble English East India Company, placing the greatest reliance in the good faith and attachment of Raojee Appajee, Dewan of the Gaikwar State, and having in view to extend always their permanent protection to him and to his relations, have, for the purpose of his and their abode, granted to him, from the beginning of the current year 1859 (June 1802), in Inam for himself, his sons, and their or his children, for ever, the village of Bhatta, in the pergunnah of Chowrassee, to the end that entering on the possession thereof, he may appropriate its produce to his support.

Dated the 6th June 1802, or 5th Suffer 1215 of Higera.

(57) *Vide article 40.*

Whereas Nagardas Kasandas and Ramdas Neruzbhukandas have, with approved zeal, diligence and fidelity accomplished and completed the several important trusts committed to their charge by Government, the Honourable the Governor in Council has, in consideration thereof, been pleased to settle on them, and their heirs for ever from the beginning of the Mrugsal of 1863 and 1806, the village of Majigaon in the Pargana of Chikhli in the Surat Athavisi, as Inam, the same being valued at Rs. 2,000 per annum, which they, and their heirs in succession, are to collect the fair rental of, be it more or less and enjoy the same continuing for the rest duly obedient to all the orders of the English Government, and to the process of their Courts of justice according to the Regulation. Dated in Bombay the 25th April 1806 agreeing with the 5th Sufer 1221 Hijri.

(Signed) JONATHAN DUNCAN,
Governor in Council.

ALIENATION MANUAL.(58) *Vide article 40.*

G. R. 3818 of 3-10-1864.

3932 „ 18-9-1865.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1864.

To

Dorabji Bumanji, Ratanji and other sons of Fardooni
 Framji, Dadabhaee Framji and Rastamji Framji,
 grandsons and sons respectively of the late, Framji
 Pestonji of Bombay.

The late Hon'ble the Court of Directors were in 1837 pleased on the recommendation of the Bombay Government to grant in Inam the revenues of the village of Marolee in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, to the late Framji Pestonji in consideration of his services as Head servant of the Government House at Parel, Bombay. But Framjee having died before a Sanad could be issued, this Sanad is now given you to the following effect:—

1. The village of Marolee situated and bounded as per annexed schedule is given in Inam to the lineal male descendants in male descent of Framji Pestonji.
2. The annual quit-rent of Rs. 200 formerly levied when the village of Marolee was granted in Farm to Framji Pestonji is remitted.
3. You and other descendants of Framjee Pestonjee as aforesaid will be at liberty to dispose of the Inam by Sale, Mortgage, gift or otherwise. But whenever the village shall pass out of the hands of the lineal male descendants in male descent of Framji Pestonjee, a permanent annual quit-rent of Rs. 200 and a Nazar (at every transfer or succession) equal to one year's revenues of the village after deducting the annual quit-rent of Rs. 200 shall be levied.
4. The right of regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors and the sale of opium, poisonous

substances, tobacco, snuff, ganja and of any articles which are now or may hereafter be made the subject of particular enactments, and the right of receiving the revenue derived from such sources or from any general taxation now imposed or that may be hereafter imposed upon the country, and of ordering all matters relating thereto shall remain vested in the Government.

5. You and your heirs and successors will be at liberty to work the Salt Pans in the village of Marolee subject however to all the excise and duties and all the rules and regulations in force for the time being in respect to Salt Pans or the manufacture and sale of salt throughout the Bombay Presidency.
6. The right to treasure trove in the village of Marolee is reserved to Government.
7. The Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over the village of Marolee shall remain vested in Government as heretofore.
8. The rights and privileges of tenants, sub-tenants and hakdars in the village, whether in regard to lands in their possession or in regard to the rates and mode of assessment, the receipt of dues or otherwise are in no way affected by the grant. These rights will remain undisturbed by you and successive holders of the village.
9. The village shall be transferred or sold subject to all the conditions imposed by this Sanad on the grantee and his heirs.

By order of His Excellency
the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Ag. Secretary to Govt.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(59) G.R. 2785-I-5-77.

Whereas Ferozsha Dhunjisha has exerted himself with zeal and diligence in the affairs of the Honourable East India Company the Honourable the Governor in Council out of his gracious consideration and favour has bestowed the under-mentioned six villages from the Parganas of Chikhli and Chowrasi in the Sirkar of Surat of the present total annual revenue to the Company's Government of Rupees eleven thousand four hundred and sixteen (Rs. 11,416) in Jaghir as a maintenance (Muddud Maish) to him and his heirs general in perpetuity from the beginning of the month of September 1822 upon the following conditions that Ferozsha shall during his life enjoy and derive the entire produce of the Jamabandi collections of the said villages be they more or less and after the demise of the aforesaid Ferozsha the heirs of Ferozsha shall render to Government two-thirds of whatever may be collected from the aforesaid villages and the heirs shall themselves enjoy the other one-third. Moreover they shall respect and be subject to the regulations and orders of the Courts of Justice of the Honourable East India Company.

In the Pargana of Chikhli.

	Rs.
Ghej present Revenue ...	5,360
Khoorwell ...	507
Rajwara ...	230
	<hr/> 6,097

In the Pargana of Chowrasi.

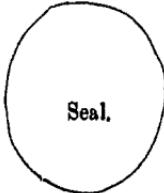
Bhanadra ...	1,356
Delarva ...	1,683
Oomber ...	2,280
	<hr/> 5,319

Rupees ... 11,416

This grant is made subject to the approval or otherwise of
the Honourable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Honourable the
Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle 27th }
November 1822. } (Sd.)



Seal.

Secretary to Govt.

Confirmed by the Court of Directors vide para 1 of G. R.
No. 2785 dated 1st May 1877.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(60) *Vide article 40.*

No. 87 of 1830.

To Terril. Deptt. Rev.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

SIR, BOMBAY.

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I request
 to be furnished with the authority of Government
 Kumwara. to transfer in perpetuity the 4 Villages noted in
 Borreeach. the margin to Ardesur Dhunjeshaw Bahadoor
 Bhestan. inclusive of the waste land. The average annual
 Soonaree. rent for the last 5 years being Rs. 2,992-1-95 as
 represented in the statement accompanying my letter dated
 23rd April last.

2. A condition shall be inserted in the Grants that
 Nuzzerana will be levied from his successors.

Surat } I have etc.
 3rd June 1830. } (Sd.) W. STUBBS,
 Principal Collector.

TRANSLATION OF THE SANAD.

In consideration of the active and zealous performance of the duties entrusted to him by Government the Hon'ble the Governor in Council hereby gives and bestows upon Ardesar Bahadur son of Dhanjishah and his heirs for ever as Jaghir the following four villages, Bhestan and Sonaree in the Chorasee Pargana, Kamhada and Boriach in the Chikhli Pargana in the Zilla of Surat with Juma and Moglai of the same now yielding an average net sum Rupees two thousand nine hundred ninety two, one quarter and ninety six reas (2992-1-96). The revenue of the said villages hereafter whether more or less to be collected by the said Ardesar Bahadur and his heirs from the 5th June 1830 and such Lanazims or haks as are at present settled on those villages are to be disbursed by the said Ardesar Bahadur in the same manner as heretofore.

The Moglai of Bhestan is granted in	Rs. (525)
Jaghir to Mulla Kutbudin Hussen and	Five hundred
is consequently not included in this	and twenty
grant.	five.

Principal Collector's Office,

Surat 24th November 1830.

(Sd.)

Principal Collector,

(61) (*Vide article 40).*

To

Leeakut wu Uhuleeat Maab Narsu Lakshman Rao Bahadur Surname Mawulungkar, Naik Sardesai, by caste a Kurada Brahman, originally an inhabitant of Kasba Sitamadey in the Tarf of the same name in the Ratnagiri Taluka in the Southern Konkan, and now an inhabitant of the City of Ahmedabad Sullamhoo Ulla Talla.

Whereas you have long and faithfully served in the East India Company in the Revenue Department in all the Zillas of the Province of Guzerat and in other capacities, and as Duttardar in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council was pleased to recommend to the Honourable the Court of Directors that a village should be granted to you, as Inam, in perpetuity as a permanent mark of Government sense of your valuable services, and the Honourable the Court in consequence were pleased to direct under date the 20th February 1840, that an Inam should be conferred on you for three lives.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased hereby to grant to you and your two successors in Inam, all the Government rights on the lands comprised within the boundaries of the villages of Ropra and of Nalole, including its Kuran, in the Dasakrohi Pargana of the Ahmedabad collectorate in the Province of Guzerat, together with all the other rights and sources of Revenue belonging to Government therein, with the exception only of the Abkari and Land Customs, and saving the rights of all Watandars.

It was the intention of Government that the order of the Honourable Court should have effect from the commencement of the official year 1840-41, but that year having already expired, you have received the value of the Inam for that year in cash from Government, and your possession of the villages will be held to commence with the current year 1841-42 Samvat 1898.

The Police and Civil business will be regulated according to the custom of the Country and the Regulations of Government.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor
in Council,

(Sd.) W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
10th September 1841.

(62) *Vide article 40.*

G. R. 3999 of 9-6-1890.

The Secretary of State for India in Council.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Malhar, Inspector of Police.

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, has been pleased in recognition of your meritorious services to the British Government, to direct with effect from 1st August 1889 the grant hereinafter set forth subject to all the conditions and reservations hereinafter specified.

It is hereby declared that subject to the conditions and reservations hereinafter contained all those lands constituting the village of Vehari in the Taluka of Murbad in the District of Thana now assessed at or about Rs. 303-8-0 per annum and more particularly described by the boundaries thereof set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be held by you during your life time, and in the event of your decease before the expiry of thirty years next after the 1st day of August 1889, then by your heirs, successors, administrators or assigns until the expiry of the said term of thirty years next after the said 1st day of August 1889, subject to the liability for the due and punctual payment by you or by them of all such sums as under any law for the time being in force, may be leviable as Local Fund Cess in respect thereof but free from liability to payment of Land Revenue other than such sums in respect thereof and on and after the expiry of the said term of thirty years next after the 1st day of August 1889 or on and after the day of your decease whichever shall be the later date shall subject to the annual payment of a quit rent equal to one half of such assessment as may from time to time by the Survey settlement be fixed in respect of the said lands, together with such sums as under any law for the time being in force may be leviable as Local Fund Cess in respect of the same, be held for ever by your heirs, successors, administrators, and assigns.

And the conditions binding on you, your heirs, successors, administrators, executors and assigns, to which conditions this grant shall be subject are as follows, that is to say—

- (1) That you and they shall continue faithful to the British Government.
- (2) That you and they shall have no proprietary right in or in respect of the soil of the said village, or of the timber, mines or mineral products therein, but shall be entitled to receive and enjoy subject to the conditions and reservations hereinbefore and herein-after specified the whole of the land revenue thereof.
- (3) That nothing herein contained shall or shall be deemed to affect the revenue Survey Settlement now or at any time hereafter in force in the said village or the rights of any occupants under such settlement or under any law for the time being in force relating to such settlement or rights, or the power of Government under any such law to effect periodically a revised survey or survey settlement of the said village.
- (4) That you and they shall ever duly respect and preserve all rights of occupants under the survey tenure according to the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879, at the date of this grant in or in respect of the said lands legally subsisting.
- (5) That you and they will not now or at any time hereafter levy or attempt to levy from any occupant or other person in respect of any of the said lands under any pretence whatsoever, any sum in excess of such sum as may be legally due from him as the assessment fixed by the survey settlement for the time being in force as leviable in respect thereof (together with any Local Fund Cess that under any law for the time being in force may be legally recoverable from him in respect of the same).

- (6) That you and they shall have no right to exemption from or claim to any duty for tax, fine or other revenue payable under the Bombay Abkari Act 1878, or any other law for the time being in force relating to liquor or intoxicating drugs all such rights being hereby reserved to Government.
- (7) That you and each successive holder for the time being under this grant shall in respect of the village police, the collection of revenue, the keeping of the village records and accounts and other matters connected with the management and administration of the said village, pay to Government such sums and on such date or dates in each year as the Collector of the District may from time to time determine in this behalf.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of H. F. Sinclair Collector of Thana, this 17th day of January 1891.



SEAL.

True copy,

B. M. P. Mamlatdar.

(63) (*Vide article 40*).

(Coat of Arms).

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by command and under the signature of His Excellency the Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that, whereas in consideration of the marked ability, integrity and loyalty of the deceased Sakharam Bapuji Khandekar Farnis Amatya resident of the City of Satara it has been resolved to bestow in Inam upon his descendants the village Chinchneir Tarf Vandan situated in Taluka Satara of the Satara Collectorate, and described in the Revenue Records of the present Government as follows :—

Name of the Village.	Area.						Assessment.	Alienations held in or chargeable upon the Revenues of the village.			
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.					Total measurement of alienated land.	Total assessment of alienated land.	Amount of cash payments chargeable upon the revenues of the village	
Mouje Chinchneir Tarf Vandan Taluka and Collectorate Satara.	A. 168	G. 11	A. 1302	G. 4	A. 1470	G. 15	As per Survey Settlement. Rs. a. p. 2,931 0 0	A. 239	G. 26	Rs. a. p. 536 8 0	Rs. a. p. 367 6 0
							Value of un-assessed land settled by arbitrators. Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	I	12	Unassess ed given for graz ing pur poses to the villagers.	
							Rs. a. p. 2,931 8 0	A. 240	G. 38		

It is hereby declared that the said village is presented to the five sons of the said Sakharam Bapuji named

1. Narayan Rao Sakharam.
2. Madhao Rao Sakharam.
3. Vasudeo Rao Sakharam.
4. Govind Rao Sakharam.

and

5. Keshao Rao Sakharam in Inam by the British Government from the year 1274 Fasli or 1864-65 inclusive and shall be continued for ever by the said Government as the private property of themselves their heirs or their assigns or such persons deriving right from any of them as shall from time to time be their lawful holders on the following conditions, that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the said Narayan Rao Sakharam and 4 others, their heirs, assigns or said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall render to the same a succession and transfer Nazarana of Rupees one hundred and twenty seven yearly.

Secondly.—That the said holders of the village shall have no present or future claim on or concern with any subordinate Inams now existing within the said village of Chinchnir whether for service or otherwise or any Warshasans Dharmadav and Dewasthan allowances, Nem-nuks and other such of the cash payments at present chargeable thereon as detailed at the end of this condition, which they shall permit to be enjoyed without interference or interruption on any account whatever on their part under such orders as may be issued from time to time by the British Government, to which the said Inams and allowances will escheat in case of their lapse or discontinuance hereafter,

INAMS.	Survey Numbers.	AREA.			Assessment.
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.	
8 Inam holdings comprising 17 entire survey Nos. and portion of one survey No. as detailed in the next column.	6, 2, 217, 79, 114, 136, 29, 33, 37, 55, 87, 154, 155, 164, 101, 71, 95 Portion of survey No. 90.	A. G. 7 38	A. G. 147 28	A. G. 155 26	Rs. a. p. 331 8 0
3 Dewasthan holdings comprising 4 entire survey Numbers as detailed in the next column.	85, 197, 196, 117.	0 7	13 9	13 16	48 0 0
3 Holdings of useful village servants or Balutedars comprising entire survey No. 1 and portions of two survey Nos. as detailed in the next column.	104 Portion of Nos. 141, 22.	0 11	18 21	18 32	43 0 0
Holdings of Kulkarni, Ramoshi and Mahar comprising entire survey Nos. 5 as detailed in the next column.	140, 44, 46, 13, 61.	1 1	50 31	51 32	114 0 0
One No. given to the villagers gratis for grazing purposes.	231.	1 12	...	1 12	Unassessed.
Total...	10 29	230 9	240 38	536 8 0

Cash payments.	Amount.	Total amount.
To— <i>Dewasthans of the village.</i>		
1 Shri Janai Devi	6 2 0	
2 Shri Kedareshwar	8 10 0	
3 Shri Maruti	1 14 0	
<i>of other villages.</i>		
4 Shri Bhargaorao at Sangam Mahuli	1 14 0	
5 Shri Krishnabai at Sangam Mahuli	1 14 0	
		20 6 0
<i>Dharmadaos.</i>		
1 Pandurang Bawa of Chinchneir	2 14 0	
2 Hari Narayan Bawa of Mahuli.	0 8 0	
3 Langarwala Fakir	1 0 0	
4 Gurao of Ratnagiri	2 6 0	
		6 12 0
<i>Village servants etc.</i>		
1 Chillar	25 0 0	
2 Patel	66 0 0	
3 Kulkarni	105 0 0	
4 Potdar	2 14 0	
5 Mali	2 6 0	
6 Taral	1 14 0	
7 Ramoshi	2 14 0	
		206 0 0
<i>District hereditary officers.</i>		
1 Deshmukh	81 8 0	
2 Deshpande	52 12 0	
		134 4 0
<i>Total Rupees...</i>	...	367 6 0

Thirdly.—That the assessment of all occupied lands in the village as fixed by the Revenue Survey for a period of thirty years from the year 1861-62 inclusive, shall be continued in its integrity until the expiration of the said period of thirty years after which expiration the lawful holders of the said village of Chinchnair for the time being shall be at liberty to revise the assessment from time to time, all lawful and existing rights and privileges of any Inamdar cultivator, sub-tenant or otherwise being at the same time fully maintained.

In consideration of which conditions the said village of Chinchnair shall be continued for ever without increase of land tax or Nazarana over the aforesaid amount and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

Dated at Bombay this twenty-fifth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

ALIENATION MANUAL.(64) (*Vide article 40*).**H. E. B. FRERE.****To**

Subedar Hoosainshakhan Syedshakhan of Dohad.

That whereas in reward for your loyal conduct in faithfully defending the fort of Dohad when the Kanoogas rebelled at that place in July 1857, the Gwalior Darbar awarded to you an annual grant of the value of New Syasye Rupees five hundred (500) on tenure of Military service for the defence of the town of Dohad, and whereas you were in consequence put in possession of the village of Mandavao by the Political Agent then acting for the Gwalior Government, and whereas the Panch Mahals have since come by exchange into the possession of the British Government, it is hereby declared that the grant of the said village is confirmed and continued to you by the British Government on the aforesaid tenure in perpetuity without restriction as to inheritance, but subject to the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the British Government, and on condition that you, your heirs, and assigns shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

19th September 1863.

(65) *Vide article 40.*

G. L. 460-22-3-1821.

**Grant of Land to Mohomed Ibrahim Purkar son of
Abdool Gafoor Purkar.**

These presents are to certify that as a testimony of the sense entertained of the meritorious services rendered by the late Abdool Gaffoor Purkar Sacrolikar Khote and Mucadam of Maprole now deceased during the war between the late Peshwa in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen (1817) in reducing and afterwards assisting in settling the conquered Territories in the Southern Concan. The Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay in behalf of the Honourable the East India Company has been pleased to grant to his son Bawa Mohomed Ibrahim Purkar Sacrolkar Khote and Muccadam of Maprole inhabitant of Bankote and his heirs forever the piece or parcel of ground situated at Sundaree village in Mahaul Gavellam of the Prant Razpuree in the Southern Konkan containing admeasurement nearly one hundred Beeghas bounded in the East by a Salt Marsh wood Hill, Essaah Kooverday Field and Bowendy Field, on the West by Keen Field, Khat Field, Dongertain Field, Panckha-deecheir Field, Gurdow Field and the high ground of Bander, on the North by Alkooree Field, Chindeno Field, Dessaypattee Field and Sadreni Field, and on the South by Savitri River and of which the said Abdool Gaffoor Parkar had obtained a lease but had not brought the said land into a state of cultivation which he, the said Bawa Mohomed Ebrahim Parkar, will bring into cultivation at his own labour and expense, as a free gift the tax Rupees two and a half (Rs. 2-8-0) per Beegah per annum which it was stipulated should be paid thereon after the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of the said Lease being relinquished in favour of the said Bawa Mahomed Ibrahim Parkar and his heirs forever given under my hands in Bombay Castle this third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

By Order of the Hon'ble
The Governor in Council,
Secretary to Govt.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(66) *Vide* article 40.
 G. L. 1075 dated 25-4-1825.

No. 253.

Whereas Shekh Husen sometime Subhedar Major of the 12 Regiment Native Infantry in the Military service of the Honourable English East India Company Bahadur, stands distinguished as expressed in a General order of 28th November 1817 for fidelity and attachment to the British Government under the most trying circumstances, the Honourable the Governor in Council out of his gracious consideration and as a perpetual testimony of his sense of the services of the said Shekh Husen has been pleased to bestow in Enam certain lands as particularized below in the village of Kurwasa in the Pargana of Chowrashi in Zilla of Surat from the beginning of the month of June 1825 corresponding with the Fasl of Samvat 1882 of Vikramajit to be held by him and his heirs for ever. Provided that the said lands shall never be alienated by the said Shekh Husen his family or his heirs general either by mortgage or sale temporarily or for good.

Particulars of the Land.	Beghas.	Vessa.	Rate at per Bigha	Amonnt.
			Rs.	Rs. a. r.
Turat Gorat 1st sort.	7	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	35 5 0
" " 2nd "	135	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	472 2 0
" Kalee 1st "	74	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	425 2 0
" " 2nd "	72	03 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	216 1 95
" " 3rd "	29	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	58 2 50
Wara or Pasture land	23	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 1 50
Popra or "	115	01	$\frac{1}{2}$	57 2 10
Total...	456	06	...	1,325 0 55

(Sd.) W. J. LUMSDDEAN,
 Collector.

(67) *Vide article 40.*

श्री.

लाखेचा शिक्षा

सरकार अजमत मदार कंपनी इंग्रज बहादर अनरावल मॉट इष्टनवारिट इलफि-
स्टन साहेब बहादर.

बनाम कमाविसदारान व देशमूख व देशपांडे पो० सुंगप्रांत खानदेश व मोक-
दम कसबे धुळे पो० मजकूर सू० ॥ तिसा अशर मया तेन आलफ मालुम बहादरिविला
बालाजी भगवंत कुळकर्णा मौजे नवळे निनामजीचे उपनाम जनपंडित याणी विदीत
केले की पेशी पो मजकूर दंग्यामुळे व दुष्काळामुळे ओसाड पहून जंगलांत झाडी तोडून पर-
गणे मजकूरची वसाहत करून कसबे माग रचीपेठ आवाद केली त्याजवरून आमची
मेहनत पाहून विडलराव नरसिंह विचूरकर याणी पुत्रपौत्रादी इनाम बाबी महाल पो०
व कमबे मजकूर पो करार करून दिल्या।

बीतपसील

- १ परगणे मजकूर पो एक असामी ऐन जमेतून सालीना नेमणूक रूपे ३५०
तीनशे पत्रास।
- १ कसबे धुळे व कसबे मजकूरचे पेठेपकी सेटेपणावद्दल हक्क. बीतपसील
- १ पेठेत माल येईल त्या भुसारास व किराणा बाबतीस दर गोणीस कैली व
वजनी पावशेरप्रमाणे।
- १ पेठेतून दर जिवस जाईल त्यास थल भरीत भुसाराचे दर गोणीस एक पैसा
व एक दमडी व किराणा बाबेस पैसे सव्वादोन।
- १ 'कसबे मजकूरी लिंग दरवाज्याकडे जाण्या नजीक पांढरीपैकी निम्मे जमीन
विचे सुमारे पंधरा इनाम।
- १ कलाली व हमाली व दलाली यांचा मक्का बारमाही ठरेल त्याजवर दर
झेंकडा दहा रुपये।
- १ शेवडाजारची व श्री एकविराभवानीचे यात्रेस बैठक सुदां दर दुकानास सिरस्तेप्र-
माणे व तेल्याचे दर घाण्यास तेल कच्चेशेर एक व ढेप अडीच शेरप्रमाणे दररोज।

५
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येणेप्रमाणे महालपैकी व पेठेपैकी इनामी बाबीकरून दिल्या आहेत त्या सरका-
रानी मेहरबानी करून चालवाऱ्या म्हणून अजं करून विडलराव नरसिंह याणी सनदा
करून दिल्या छ २५ जिल्हेज सन आर्ब अशर मयातेनच्या मशार निलेचे नांवें एक व

गोविंदराव विष्णु मासलेदार यांचे नांवें एक व जमिदार यांचे नांवें एक व लेखकवर्त-
मान भावी यांचे नावें एक. येणप्रमाणे चार सनदा दाखविल्या त्याजवरून मनास
आणितां विचुरकर हे जहागिरदार याणी इनाम देण्यास संबंध नाही परंतु मशार-
निल्हे याणी पो० मजकुरची क्षाढी तोङ्न वसाहात करून पेठ आबाद केली याजकरितां
सरकार मशारनिल्हेवर मेहेरबान होऊन सदरहू बाबी पुत्रपौत्रादि वंशपरंपरेनै इनाम
चालवाव्या. ह्याणोन हें पत्र तुळांस सादर केले असे तरी सदरी लिहिल्या अन्वयेपैकी
लळिंग पैकी नेमणूक तीनशे पत्रास रुपये व कसबे धुळे येथील इनाम जमीन
बिघे पंधरा व पेठ कसबे मजकूर पैकी शेटेपणाचे हक्काबद्दल कलमे चार चालत आल्या-
प्रमाणे मशारनिल्हेकडे पुत्रपौत्रादि वंशपरंपरेनै इनाम चालविणे या पत्राची प्रती
लिहून घेऊन अस्सल पत्र मशारनिल्हे जवळ भोगवटीयास परतोन देणे आणि प्रति-
वर्षी ताजे सनदेचा आक्षेप न करणे तारीख १० माहे जानेवारी सन १८९९ इसवी
मुताबिक.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

कपतान हनरी
 पांटीजर सा-
 हेव बहादुर
 कलेक्टर
 आमदानगर.

सरकार अजमत मदार कंपनी इंग्रज बहादुर कलेक्टर सुमे अमदानगर.

बनाम कमाविसदाराने हाल व इस्तक बल व देशमुख व देशपांडीयान व मोक-
दम मौजे निबगव मढ पो पाटोदे सरकार संगमनेर सु ॥ इहिदे अशरीन मथा तेन व
अलफ मालुम बहादरीविला बालाजी भगवंत कुळकर्णी मौजे जवळे निज्यामजीचे पो
परडा उपनाम जनपंडित याणी पूर्वी पो लळिंग प्रांत खानदेश हा महाल दुष्काळाने
व दंग्यामुळे ओसाड पूळून झाडी वहाडली ते समई पो मजकूर येथील झाडी तोळून
प्रांताची वसाहात करून धुळ्याची पेठ वसविली त्याजवळून म० निलहेचे थ्रम बहूत
जाणोन तेथील जहागीरदार विठ्ठलराव नरसिंह विचूरकर इनाम बाबी वर्गेरे येणे प्रमाणे
करून दिल्हे. बीतपशील

१ पो लळिंग येथील मदाल पो एक असामी ऐन जमेतून सालिना नेमणूक
रुपये ३५० तीनशें पत्रास.

१ कसबे धुळे व कसबे मजकूरचे पेठे पो शेटेपणाबदूल इक. बीतपशील

१ पेठेत माल येईल त्या भुसारास व किराणा बाबतीस दर गोणीस कळी
वजनी पावशेर प्रमाणे.

१ पेठेतून हरजित्रस जाईल त्यास खलभरित भुसाराचे दर गोणीस एक पैसा व
एक दमडी व किराणा बाबेस पैसे सवादोन.

१ कसबे मजकुरी, लळिंग दरवाजाकडे जावयाचे नजिक पांढरी पो निमे जमीन
बिघे १५ पंधरा इनाम

१ कलाली व हमाली व दलाली याचा मक्का बार माही ठरेल त्याजवर दर
शेंकडा दहा रुपये.

१ शेव बाजारची श्री एकवीरा भवानीचे यात्रेस दैठक सुद्धा दर तुकानास
शिरस्तेप्रमाणे व तेल्याचे दर घाष्यास तेल कच्चे शेर एक व ढेप अढीच शेर
प्रमाणे दररोज

एणे प्रमाणे इनाम करार करून दिल्हे त्यापुढे चालवावे म्हणोन म० निल्हे याणी अजं केला त्याजवरून सरकारांतून मेहरबानी करून सन १८१९ इसवी माहे जानेवारी ते दी १० रोजीं सदरहू बाबी चालवणे ह्याणोन अलीशान बडे साहेब बहादुर याची सनद सादर जाहली त्यानंतर हळीं म० निल्हे याणी अजं केलाकी सदर्हू बाबी पो० बाबीचे उत्पन्न

बी तपशील

३५० असामी पो० लळिंग रुपये ७५ कलालीचे उत्पन्न रुपये.

१०० पावशेरीबद्दल रुपये १२५ दलालीबद्दल उत्पन्न रुपये.

१५ बाजारचे सेवेबद्दल २०० उत्पन्न रुपये

४६५

६६५ रुपये

सदर्हू प्रमाणे साहाशे पासष्ट रुपये आम्हास येत असतात हीं कलमे आम्ही आपले स्वसंतोषे सरकारांत दिल्ही असे या ऐवजी मुबदला जिराईत जमीन इनाम याची ह्याणोन त्याज वरोन सरकारांतून मेहरबान होऊन पो० लळिंग येथील असामी व कलाली व दलाली व पावशेरी व बाजाराची शेव सरकारांत घेऊन या ऐवजी मौजे निंबगावमठ पो० पाटोदे येथील जमीन जिराईत ५३२ विधे सुमार पांचशे बत्तीस दर विधा रुपये १। प्रमाणे आकार रुपये ६६५ सहाशें पासष्टीचा यावयाचा करार करून हे सनद तुम्हास सादर केली असे तरी मौजे निंबगावमठ पो० पाटोदे येथील जमीन जिराईत पडित विनवारसी विधे ५३२ पांचशे बत्तीस सहाशें पासष्ट रुपये आकाराची चतुःसीमापूर्वक खेरीज हक्कदार याचे दुमाला करून त्याजकडे पुस्त दर पुस्त इनाम चालवणे आणि यासी अनुभव घेऊं देणे या सनदेची नक्कल घेऊन असल सनद भोगवटीयास म० निल्हे याजपाशी परतोन देणे जाणिजे व तारीख २२ माहे जून सन १८२० इसवी मुताबीक सन १२३० फसली.

(Sd.) HENRY POTINGER,
Collector.

June 22nd 1820.

(68) *Vide article 41.*

Whereas in conformity with arrangements entered into between Her Majesty's Government and His Highness the Nizam relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, and referred to in Proclamation of the Government of India Home Department (public), No. 610, dated the 4th April 1876, published at page 201 of the *Gazette of India* dated 8th Idem, the land below described is continuable hereditarily; and whereas the holder thereof has, by consenting to pay (in addition to Judi, Salami, or other payment which it may have been customary for His Highness the Nizam to levy) to the British Government an annual quit-rent of Rupees under Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 6274, dated 5th November 1875 acquired (as far as the British Government is concerned) the right of transferring the said land by sale, mortgage or otherwise; it is hereby declared that the said land subject to the payments above mentioned, and subject also to payment on account of Wadhara or excess land, if any, shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders without increase of the said payments, and without any objection or question on the part of the British Government, whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such lawful holders shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Collectorate Taluk ka and village.	Name.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full assessment.	Quit rent imposed under the present settlement.	Total annual amount payable to British Govern- ment.

NOTE.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for purposes of local improvements.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of

19 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(69) *Vide article 41.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Sindia on the 12th December 1860 relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, the land below described is continuable hereditarily; and whereas the holder thereof has by consenting to pay (in addition to Judi, Salami, or other payment which it may have been customary for His Highness Sindia to levy) to the British Government an annual quit-rent of Rupees

acquired (so far as the British Government is concerned) the right of transferring the said land by sale, mortgage, or otherwise, it is hereby declared that the said land, subject to the payments above mentioned, and subject also to payment on account of Wudhara or excess land, if any, shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders without increase of the said payments, and without any objection or question on the part of the British Government whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such lawful holders shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

Collectorate, Taluka, and Village.	Name.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Quit-rent imposed under the present Settlement.	Total annual amount payable to British Government.

NOTE :—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for purposes of local improvements.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of

this day of

189 and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Collectorate, Taluka, and Village.	Name.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Quit-rent imposed under the present Settlement.	Total annual amount payable to British Government.

NOTE :—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local
asses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for pur-
oses of local improvements.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of
State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of
Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of

this day of

189 and the said

as affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as
evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and
conditions aforesaid.

(70) *Vide article 41.*

Whereas in conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Scindia on the 12th December 1860, relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, the village below described is continuable hereditarily, and whereas the holder thereof has by consenting to pay (in addition to Judi, Salami, or other payment, which it may have been customary for His Highness Scindia to levy) to the British Government an annual quit-rent of Rupees acquired (so far as the British Government is concerned) the right of transferring the said village by sale, mortgage or otherwise ; it is hereby declared that the said village, subject to the payments above mentioned, shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders without increase of the said payments and without any objection or question on the part of the British Government whether the rights of the said lawful holders shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that such lawful holders shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

Village, Taluka and Collectorate.	Name of Holder.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the village.	Amount payable to the British Government as Juddi or other Tax.	Deductions.				
		Area of the Village.					Alienations more ancient than the grant of the village.				
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.			

NOTE.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for the purposes of local improvements.

(71) *Vide article 41.*

In conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Scindia on the 12th December 1860 relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, this Sanad bearing the signature of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay, is issued on the part of the British Government to the effect :—

That the land below described shall (subject to the payment to the British Government of Judi, Salami, or other quit-rent which may have been customary for His Highness Scindia to levy from the said land, and subject also to payment on account of Wudhara or excess land if any) be continued by the British Government hereditarily to the lineal male heirs, in male descent of

Collectorate, Taluka and Village.	Name.	Field No.	Measure- ment.	Full Assess- ment.	Annual amount pay- able to British Gov- ernment as above mentioned.

NOTE.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for the purposes of local improvements.

(72) *Vide article 41.*

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by Command and under the signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz-Gerald, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that, whereas a Sanad dated has been issued by His Highness Maharaja Scindia to to the effect that the village of situated in Taluka of the Collectorate, will, with certain exceptions, be continued by the British Government to him and to his heirs, lineal or adopted, in perpetuity Subject to the payment of a fixed annual quit-rent of Government Rupees it is hereby declared that the said village of shall be continued by the British Government to the said and his heirs lineal or adopted, exclusive of all lands, allowances, and rights belonging to others, for so long as he, the said and his heirs shall continue loyal to the British Government, and shall pay to it the sum of Government Rupees yearly. On failure of either of these conditions, viz., loyalty to Government and due payment of the quit-rent, the village will be liable to be resumed by the British Government.

It is hereby further declared that all Sir Deshmukhi, Patilki or Watandari rights in the said village of which may have been heretofore enjoyed by the said shall be continued to him and his heirs, lineal or adopted, for so long as they may continue loyal to the British Government.

This Sanad guarantees the holder against any further payment on account of Imperial land Revenue beyond that above specified, but the village and its holder will be liable for any local taxation which may be imposed in the District generally.

(73) *Vide article 41.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

In conformity with arrangements entered into between Her Majesty's Government and His Highness Holkar relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments and with Government Resolutions in the Revenue Department No. 2599, dated 20th June 1865, No. 4339, dated 18th October 1865, and No. 1462, dated 10th March 1875, relative to the treatment of alienations in territories received by the Government of India from His Highness Holkar, and referred to in Government Resolution No. 3183, dated 25th July 1865, this Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect—

That the land below described shall (subject to the payment to the British Government of Judi, Salami, or other quit-rent which may have been customary for His Highness Holkar to levy from the said land, and subject also to payment on account of Wudhara or excess land, (if any) be continued by the British Government hereditarily to the lineal male descent of on the condition that the said holder and his lineal male heirs shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

Collectorate, Taluka and Village.	Name.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Annual amount payable to British Government as above mentioned.

NOTE.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for the purposes of local improvement.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this

day of

189

and the said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(74) *Vide article 41.*

(G. R. 2389 of 18-5-1871 and Govt. Memo. 2911 of 17-6-1871).

Coat of Arms.

This Sanad is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof by Command and under the signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz-Gerald one of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council to the following effect.

Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Sindia's request to confer on his Diwan Dada Khadke and his heirs and successors in perpetuity the village of Ane in the Poona Collectorate in Inam has been agreed to and sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

It is hereby declared that the said village of Ane as described below is conferred from the commencement of on the said Dada Khadke and his heirs and successors in perpetuity as Inam on the following conditions.

Mouje Ane' Tarf Belhe Taluka Junnar of the Poona collectorate.	Name.	
Acres 4397, 18 Gunthas.	Unarable.	Area of the village.
Acres 10705, 6 Gunthas.	Arable.	
Acres 15102, 24 Gunthas.	Total.	
Rs. 2,964-11-0.	Present realizable assessment including value of service Inams of village servants amounting to Rs. 76-9-0 plus Judi payable to Government Rs. 57-11-0 & grazing fees Rs. 8-8-0.	
Acres 523, 4 Gunthas.	Total area of alienated lands.	Deductions on account of Village alienations &c., continuable and payable by the alienee.
Rs. 76, 9 annas.	Total assessment of alienated lands exclusive of Judi.	
Rs. 206, 11 annas.	Total amount of cash alienation.	
Rs. 65, 6 annas.	To be paid by the alienee to Pargana watanadar and Government in proportion of Rs. 45, and Rs. 20-6-0 respectively.	
Rs. 348, 10 annas.	Total of alienation &c.	
Rs. 13, 4 annas.	Stationery charges continuable by alienee.	
Rs. 2,602, 13 annas.	Net amount alienated.	
	Remarks.	

CONDITIONS.

1. The said Dada Khadke, his heirs and successors shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.
2. The said Dada Khadke, his heirs and successors shall have no present or future claim to the alienations and other disbursements described below and all of which shall be permitted to be enjoyed and paid under such orders of the British Government as may from time to time issue till these escheat to the British Government.

Village Servants.			Land.	Cash.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Patil	...	44 4 0
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Judi	...	26 2 0	18 2 0	79 6 0	97 8 0
Kulkarni	...	nil.	nil.	118 4 0	118 4 0
Chougula	...	"	"	1 14 0	1 14 0
Gram Joshi	...	2 14 0
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Judi	...	0 11 0	nil.	2 3 0	2 3 0
Mahar	...	59 0 0
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Judi	...	23 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0
Yadav Rao	}	13 0 0
Gur Gosavi		0 0 0
<i>Deduct</i>	...	4 1 0	8 15 0	0 0 0	8 15 0
Mashid	...	18 0 0
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Judi	...	4 8 0	13 8 0	0 0 0	13 8 0
Marutideo	...	nil.	nil.	4 0 0	4 0 0
Ramchandji	...	"	"	1 0 0	1 0 0
			76 9 0	206 11 0	283 4 0

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Pargana Watandars.	Land.	Cash.	Total.
	Rs. a . p.		Rs. a . p.
Deshmukh ... 25 10 0			
<i>Deduct—</i> Judi ... 8 0 0	17 10 0
Deshpande ... 25 0 0			
<i>Deduct—</i> Judi ... 8 0 0	17 10 0
Sir Patil ... 13 2 0			
<i>Deduct—</i> Judi ... 4 1 0	9 1 0
Chitnis ... 1 0 0			
<i>Deduct—</i> Judi ... 0 5 0	0 11 0
	45 0 0

The Judi (Rs. 20-6-0) from the Pargana Watandars shall be paid to Government by the Alienee and the balance (Rs. 45) after deducting the Judi to the Pargana Watandars described above.

3. The said Dada Khadke, his heirs and successors shall respect and maintain all rights and privileges of minor Inam-dars, cultivators, sub-tenants or others in the said village, whether such rights and privileges relate to the assessment on their lands or otherwise.

4. The said village shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as may be made applicable by Government to other alienated villages.

5. The Inam rights in the said village of Ane of the said Dada Khadke, his heirs and successors shall not extend to the teak and black-wood trees which may be now growing or may hereafter grow in the lands of the said village.

6. Whenever Government shall require out of the unarable waste lands of the village, lands for roads, quarries or other public purposes, Dada Khadke, his heirs and successors shall give it without demanding any compensation for it.

Dated at Poona this _____ day of _____ in
the year 1871.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

Whereas in _____ of Talooka
 in the Collectorate, certain land
 claimed as Wattun is entered in the village accounts of the Year 18 as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.
				(75) <i>Vide article 42.</i>

Continuable for ever as transferable private property on payment of half assessment.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall, from time to time, be its lawful holders, on the following conditions ; that is to say, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same as settled and consolidated land tax, the sum of Rupees

yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any rightful holders thereof, whether such rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of

this day of 18 and the
said

has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in the
in the
the Village Accounts of the year 18

of Taluka
Collectorate, certain land claimed as Watan is entered in
as follows :—

Names of Holders.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(76) *Vide article 43.*

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued by the British Government to such holders as were lawfully in possession thereof in A. D. 1855, hereinafter called the original holders, and to persons lawfully adopted by and during the lifetime of such original holders, and to the legitimate male descendants in the direct male line by birth and not by adoption of such original holders, or in default of such original holders and of persons adopted by them and of such legitimate male descendants in the direct male line, then to the full brothers, if any, by birth and not by adoption of such original holders so long as any such brother survives and no longer, on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said persons to whom this grant is continued,—

- (a) shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government; and
- (b) shall not by sale, gift, assignment, mortgage, lease, adoption or devise, or in any other way whatsoever, alienate the same or allow it to be attached or held in satisfaction of any judgment debt; and
- (c) shall render to the British Government in every year at such times as by any law, rule or order for the time being in force as to the payment of land revenue may be required, a judi of one-half of the full amount of such survey assessment as under any law for the time being in force may be from time to time assessed upon the same land; and
- (d) that on breach by any of the said persons of any of the said conditions, the said grant shall be liable to forfeiture and resumption by Government, subject to the fulfilment of the said conditions,

ALIENATION MANUAL.

the said land shall be continued to the said persons as aforesaid without demand of service.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of

this day of 189 ; and the
said has affixed his signature
in Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on terms and conditions aforesaid.

(77) *Vide* article 44.

Vide G. R. R. D. 5599 dated 19th May 1915.

Form of Sanad in respect of Inam Lands for servants useful to
the Mahomedan Community.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in the village of Taluka
in the Kanara Collectorate, certain land described below has
been claimed and allowed to be so claimed by Resolution
No. 5449, dated 15th October 1880, of the Bombay Government
in the Revenue Department, as personal Inam, in the shape of
a partial remission of assessment, as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as personal Inam of on the following conditions ; that is to say :—

- (1) That the holders thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government;
- (2) That the said land shall continue available for the support of the said grantee and his heirs, and
- (3) That if it is alienated and ceases to be so available the said land shall be liable to full assessment from Government.

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and seal of
this day of 191 and the said
has affixed his signature in beneath this as evidence
that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions
aforesaid.

(78) *Vide article 45.*

Commissioner of Customs Salt and Opium.

Registered No. 160.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1854.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay on behalf of the Honourable East India Company hereby acknowledges himself to be indebted to Mahadev Rav Thakur Desai, Taluka Vizayadurga in the Ratnagiri Collectorate in the sum of Company's Rupees (18-15-9) Eighteen, annas fifteen and pies nine being the amount fixed in compensation for all claims of the said Mahadeva Rav Thakur Desai connected with the Salt duties baks at the port of Kharepatan, abolished by Act XXVII of 1837 and promises to pay to the said Mahadeva Rav Thakur Desai his heirs executors or administrators or his order the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees (18-15-9) Eighteen, annas fifteen and pies nine at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, by annual payments commencing from the 15th of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven and ceasing with the payment of the said principal sum of Company's Rupees (18-15-9) Eighteen, annas fifteen and pies nine, together with the interest which may be then due thereon. This acknowledgment is redeemable at the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, by payment of the principal amount and the interest that may be due thereon as above.

Accountant General's
Office, Rgd. as
No. 1305 of 1854-55.
(Sd.) E. E. ELLIOT,
Acctt. Genl.

By order &c.,
(Sd.) C. E. FRASER TYTLER,
Offg. Secry. to Govt.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(79) *Vide article 45.*

Sanctioned in G. L. No. 674 dated 4th March 1841.

Form of an obligation to be granted to Zameendars and others for compensation on account of loss sustained by the operation of Act I of 1838.

Submitted for the approval of Government.

20th January 1841.

The Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay on behalf of the Honourable East India Company hereby acknowledges himself to be indebted to A (or A. B. and C.) in the sum of Company's Rs. being the amount fixed in compensation for all claims of the said A. (or A. B. and C.) connected with the abolished by Act I of 1838, and promises to pay to the said A (or A. B. and C.) his (or their) heirs, executors or administrators, or his (or their) order, the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees at the rate of ten per cent. per annum by annual payments commencing from the and ceasing with the payment of the said principal sum of Company's Rupees together with the Interest which may be then due thereon.—This acknowledgment is redeemable at the pleasure of the Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay by payment of the principal amount, and the interest that may be due thereon, as above.

Accountt. General's
Office,
Registered as No.
of

By order of the
Governor in Council.

.....
Chief Secretary to Government.

(80) *Vide article 45.*

Whereas the below mentioned cash payment has, for political reasons been heretofore made to you and your family by Government by way of compensation for certain transit duties, the levy of which by your family was rendered illegal by Act I of 1838, and whereas after due enquiry it has been determined to continue the said payment in manner herein-after appearing.

This Sanad is granted to the effect that an annual payment of Rupees will be made from the Treasury of in succession to the lineal male heirs in male descent from so long as any such shall survive. The right of an heir by adoption to receive the said payment will not be recognized unless he shall have been adopted with the previous sanction of the Government of Bombay. On failure of lineal male heirs in male descent from the said the said payment will cease, and the Government of Bombay will then determine whether the same, or any portion thereof, shall be continued to any collateral heir or heirs then surviving. As the said payment is continued on political considerations no alienation of the right to receive the same, or any portion thereof, will be recognised, and the payment is guaranteed subject always to the proviso that the person from time to time entitled to the same shall remain true and faithful to the British Government and not be guilty of any act of plunder or molestation of travellers.

(81) *Vide article 44.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

WHEREAS certain lands in the villages of Gopalpur and Takli in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District, assessed at present at Rs. 235-6-0 were formerly held in Inam by the Limaye family but were afterwards resumed by Government in 1861.

AND WHEREAS by the Resolutions of Government in the Revenue Department, No. 7758, dated the 9th August 1909, and No. 1309, dated the 4th April 1910, a cash allowance of Rs. 161-14-0 has been granted to Mr. Damodar Prabhakar Limaye one of the members of the said family in lieu of all his claims to the said lands present and prospective as shown below:—

Annual value of the Inam lands resumed	... 235 6 0
--	-------------

Deduct—

Rs. As. Ps.
Settled Chouthai 58 13 0
S u c c e s s i o n and transfer
Nazarana 14 11 0
————— 73 .8 0

Balance payable to the holder 161 14 0
-------------------------------	----------------------

AND WHEREAS the said Mr. Damodar Prabhakar Limaye with a view to the said cash allowance being continued as private property has agreed to these terms,

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that the said cash allowance of Rs. 161-14-0 shall be continued for ever by the British Government under Section II and Section XVI, Clause B of Act II of 1863, of the Bombay Legislative Council, at the fixed amount of Rs. 161-14-0 per annum, (that is, not subject to revision on account of changes that may hereafter be made in the assessment of the said land), as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be its lawful holders with-

out any objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any such holders thereof, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise on condition, however, that the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of
this day of 19 and the said
has affixed his signature in Marathi beneath this as evidence
that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions
aforesaid.

ALIENATION MANUA .

(82) *Vide article 45.*

(G. R. 4910 of 10-12-1864.)

(Rev. Comr. N. D. 652A—19-3-64)

This Sanad is issued under the signature of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere K. C. B. Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay to the effect that,

Whereas a cash payment has been hitherto made on account of land originally granted in the village of _____ in the Taluka _____ of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, and whereas on the principle of the "Summary Settlement" of land alienations in the Konkan a deduction of two annas from every rupee of the allowance has been made in consideration of Government admitting the title to the payment without enquiry into right to the said land, it is hereby declared that an annual allowance of Rupees _____ being the amount after Settlement, now registered in the name of _____ will be continued permanently according to the appended rules, and will be paid to the lawful owner thereof for the time being; whether such lawful owner's rights shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise and on the condition that every such lawful owner shall continue a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government.

Payable from the Treasury of
Rupees .

(83) *Vide article 45.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

To

WHEREAS a cash payment was fixed in lieu of land resumed in the village of in the Pargana of of the Collectorate, and whereas on the principle of the "Summary Settlement" of Land Alienations in Gujurat, a deduction of two annas from every rupee of the allowance has been made, in consideration of Government admitting the title to the payment without further enquiry into the right to the said land, it is hereby declared that an Annual Allowance of Rupees , being the amount after settlement, now registered in the name of

will be continued permanently according to the Rules hereto annexed, and will be paid to the lawful owner for the time being, whether such lawful owner's rights have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; but on the condition that every such lawful owner shall continue a loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government. Payable from the Treasury of

Rupees

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of Alienation Settlement Officer N. D., this day of 187 .

ALIENATION MANUAL.(84) *Vide article 45.***THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL****TO**

WHEREAS with a view to the Summary Settlement of claims to customary remissions of portions of the land revenue due on certain Government lands, it has been determined to admit the title to such remissions without inquiry, on condition of the claimants assenting to a deduction of annas in every rupee of the amount of such remissions, and to receive the balance as a fixed cash payment, and hereafter to hold the lands in respect of which such remissions have been hitherto enjoyed subject to full assessment ; and whereas the holder of the below-mentioned land has signified his acceptance of the said terms :

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Remission hitherto enjoyed.

This Sanad is granted to the effect that a fixed annual cash allowance of Rs. , being the amount after settlement as aforesaid now registered in the name of will be paid from the Treasury of for ever to whomsoever shall be from time to time lawfully entitled thereto, without question or objection on the part of Government, whether such person's right shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, provided always that every such person shall continue a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 187 ; and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he assents to the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Alienation Settlement Officer,

N. D.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

(85) *Vide article 45.*

(G. R. 1588 of 16-4-1869).

(Sd.) H. B. E. FRERE.

This Sanad is issued under the signature of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B. Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay to the effect that,

Whereas cash payment was fixed in lieu of Moghlaee Jagheer in the village of in the Pergunah of the Surat Collectorate and whereas on the principle of the Summary Settlement of Land alienations in Guzerat, a deduction of two annas from every rupee of the allowance has been made, in consideration of Government admitting the title to the payment without further enquiry into the right to the said Moghlaee Jagheer it is hereby declared that an annual allowance of Rupees being the amount after settlement now registered in the name of will be continued permanently according to the appended Rules, and will be paid to the lawful owner for the time being, whether such lawful owner's rights have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise ; but on the condition that every such lawful owner shall continue a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government.

Sanad No.

(Sd.) A. ROGERS,

Rev. Commr. N. D.

(86) *Vide article 45.*

H. W. FRERE.

This Sunud is issued under the signature of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B. Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay to the effect that

Whereas a cash payment called "Fuzundaree" and hitherto disbursed from the Kurunja Petta of the Panwell Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate has been on the Principle of the "Summary Settlement" of Land Alienations in the Konkuns subjected to a deduction of two annas from every Rupee of the allowance in consideration of Government admitting the title of the said "Fuzundaree" payment without enquiry thereinto, it is hereby declared that an Annual Allowance of Rupees being the amount after settlement now registered in the name of

will be continued permanently according to the appended rules, and will be paid (subject to the condition of loyalty to the British Government) to the lawful owner for the time being, whether such lawful owner's rights have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise.

Sunud No.

A. ROGER,
Revenue Commissioner N.D.

(87) *Vide article 46.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

WHEREAS the allowance hitherto disbursed from the Government Treasury of India to you or your ancestors has been adjudicated to be continuable, it is hereby declared that so long as the recipients thereof shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government, an Annual Allowance of Rs. will be continued in the manner herein described.

* *Continuable to the Lineal Male Heirs in
Male descent from*

Rs.

This Sunnud is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of Alienation Settlement Officer, N. D., this day of

187

Alienation Settlement Officer, N. D.

* Note The word 'to' means 'so long as there are in existence' G. R. R. D. No. 9905-5-12-1905,

(88) (*Vide article 47*).

No.

In conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Sindia on the 12th December 1860 relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments this Sanad is issued on the part of the British Government to the effect,

That so long as the recipients thereof shall remain loyal and faithful Subjects of the British Government an annual allowance of Rupees will be continued from the Government Treasury in the manner below described.

Hereditary Class II.	Continuable to the lineal male heirs in male descent of	
	Rupees...	

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and Seal of Esquire, Collector of this day of

191 .

(89) (*Vide article 49.*)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

To

WHEREAS with a view to the Summary Settlement of claims to cash payments hitherto received by way of compensation for the abolition of certain Abkari rights, it has been determined to admit the title to the same without inquiry, on condition of the person in receipt of the same assenting to a deduction of five annas in every rupee of the amount thereof, and whereas the holder of the Inam village of in the Taluka of of the District has signified his acceptance of the said terms;

This Sanad is granted to the effect that an annual payment of Rs. , being the amount of compensation for the abolition of Abkari rights in the aforesaid village, after Settlement on the aforesaid terms, now registered in the name of , will be made for ever from the Treasury of , without question or objection on the part of Government, to whomsoever shall from time to time be lawfully entitled thereto, whether such person's right shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise, provided always that every such person shall continue a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 187 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this in evidence that he assents to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

(go) *Vide* article 49.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

WHEREAS the below-mentioned cash payment has been heretofore made to the holder of the Inam village of in the Taluka of of the District by way of compensation for the abolition of certain Abkari rights; and whereas after due inquiry it has been determined that the said payment is continuable in the manner hereinafter described;

This Sanad is granted to the effect that an annual payment of Rs. on account of the aforesaid compensation will be made in succession to the lineal male heirs in male descent from so long as any such shall survive, provided always that the person from time to time entitled to such payment shall remain loyal and faithful to the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 187 .

ALIENATION MANUAL.(91.) *Vide article 49.***From**

John Andrew Dunlop, Esquire,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

To

All the Heirs in the "VONUSH" (male lineage) of
Shett Khooshalchand Lukhmeechund of the City
of Ahmedabad.

On the value of the Imports and Exports at the Kotha Parcha and Kotha Munear Chhapa in the above city, paying duties to Government, there have been paid to you direct by the Traders besides the duties paid to Government, 4 annas per cent as a Dustoor up to the introduction of the Company's Government. The documents regarding this having been referred to, and the amount of your receipts for the last 10 years seen, it has been decided, by order of the Governor in Council, to pay you annually, from Sumvut 1875, A. D. 1818-19, the average of the same namely one sum of Rs, 2,290-2-8, from the Government Treasury. Payment will accordingly be made to you, your sons and sons' sons, to all generations, (Pootr-powtr-adik Vounsh-purumpura.) Dated 15th of Ashar shood St. 1876, 25th July 1820 A. D.

(Signed) John A. Dunlop,
Collector and Magistrate.

(92) *Vide article 49.*

This Sunad is issued under the signature of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Governor of Bombay, to the effect that

Whereas a cash payment was fixed in lieu of land resumed in the villages of Turnole, Herunj and others in the Pur-gunnahs of Nadiad and Mahoodha of the Kaira Collectorate, and whereas on the principle of the "Summary Settlement" of Land Alienations in Gujarat a deduction of two annas from every Rupee of the allowance has been made in consideration of Government admitting the title to the payment without further enquiry into the right to the said land, it is hereby declared that an annual allowance of Rupees 99 ninety-nine being the amount after Settlement, now registered in the name of Vehribhai Ujjooobhai will be continued permanently according to the appended Rules and will be paid to the lawful owner for the time being; whether such lawful owner's rights have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise, but on the condition that every such lawful owner shall continue a loyal and faithful subject of the British Government.

Payable from the Treasury of the Neriad Talooka Rupees 99 ninety-nine.

Sunad No. 357,
1st December 1866.

Signature of the
Ag Rev. Commi. N. D.

Signature of the
Settlement Officer N. D.

ALIENATION MANUEL.(93.) *Vide article 49.*

(G. R. 5292 of 29-8-1885.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL,
TO

Matadar Galaji Bhagwanji.

Whereas annual cash payments were fixed by Government Resolution 2552 of 23rd September 1868 in the Political Department as compensation in lieu of land in the village of Mahisa in the Pargana of Bawisi in the Mahikantha Agency taken up for the purpose of a cut required to be made for directing the course of the Loni River so that it should join the Mahar River and whereas the said annual cash payments are made in order to enable the grantees to meet their tribute engagements it is hereby declared that an Annual Allowance of Rupees 17-6 rupees seventeen annas six only being the amount after settlement, now registered in the name of Matadar Galaji Bhagwanji

will be continued permanently according to the rules hereto annexed, and will be paid to the lawful owner for the time being, whether such lawful owner's rights have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment, or otherwise; but on the condition that every lawful owner shall continue a lawful and faithful subject of the British Government.

Payable from the Treasury of Mahikantha Rupees 17-6 rupees seventeen annas six only.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of the Collector of Ahmedabad this day of 1885.

True copy

(Sd.) *Illegible.*

Superintendent.

(94) (*Vide* article 50).

(Accompt. to G. R. No. 4954 of 24-5-1912.)

The Secretary of State for India in Council
TO

Hari Anant Joshi, residing at in the village of
in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District.

Whereas by an "Abhaya Patra" of the year 1811-12 A. D. granted by Babu Rao Angre Vajarat Maha Savai Sarkhel (which "Abhaya Patra" was duly Registered in the Government Records in the year 1849, under No. 1048) the right of collecting the assessment in kind in respect of certain lands in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District specified below, namely :—

Survey No.	Village.

and of appropriating $\frac{11}{21}$ part thereof was granted to your ancestor Bhikambhat Joshi ;

And whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has recognized the said right as heritable and transferable property ;

And whereas the Secretary of State has, with your concurrence, resolved that the said right should be commuted into

a permanent annual cash allowance payable out of the general revenues to you and to your lawful heirs, administrators or assigns;

And whereas the present value of the aforesaid cash allowance, as calculated on the basis of the present assessment amounts to Rs. 41-0-0 (rupees forty-one only), after defraying the cost of collection and management as agreed by you;

Now it is hereby declared that the said cash allowance of 41-0-0 (rupees forty-one only), shall subject to the rules prescribed from time to time under section 8 of the Pensions Act, 1871, and to the condition hereinafter expressed be continued for ever by the British Government as the private property of the persons who shall from time to time be lawfully entitled thereto without objection or question on the part of the Government as to the right of any such person, whether the same shall have accrued by inheritance, adoption, assignment or otherwise,

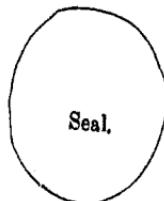
• • Provided that the said persons shall continue faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government.

"This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council by and under the seal of
Esquire, Collector of

this day of

191

Collector of Kolaba.



Seal.

(95) *Vide article 50.*

(Accompt. to Govt. letter dated 11th Septr. 1806.)

Whereas in the time of Mr. Baddam's Chiefship the descendants and dependents of Hakikat Khan consisting of four females Hoorran Nessa, Hurredeh Khanum, Fuckhran Nessa and Ismuttan Nessa, transferred of their own free will and accord to the Honourable Company the seray situated in the Mooglee seray of Surat as founded by their above named ancestor with all the deeds thereof and in consideration thereof were granted a pension of twenty rupees which pension being now continued to the present survivors Hoorrunk Nessa and Fukkurrunk Neesa in equal proportion of ten rupees each this sanad is given in confirmation thereof and authority for their and their respective heirs after them while any remain drawing the same every month.

By order of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan,
President and Governor in Council.

(Sd) NATHAN CROW,

Agent of Govt.

SURAT,
1st September 1806.



(96) (*Vide article 50.*)

Sunnud to Meer Nejemmeddeen Bahadoor,

Sufdur-ul-Khan Mulk.

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and their successors and the Nawab Meer Nusseeridien Khan and Kuttebedowla Bahadoor his heirs and successors, bearing date the 13th May 1800 of the Christian era, agreeing with 19th Zilhuj 1214 of the Hijere, and to which the seal of Nejemeddin Khan Sufder-ul-Mookl Bahadoor is affixed, as one of the witnesses the management and collection of the Revenue of the City of Surat, and of the territories, places, and other dependencies thereof, the administration of civil and criminal justice and generally the whole Government of the said city and its dependencies, have been vested for ever entirely and exclusively, in the Honourable English Company. And for as much as under these circumstances it hath become expedient to make a suitable provision for the said Nejimeddin Khan Bahadoor and his family who are near relations to and descendants from the same paternal stock as the Nabob of Surat. It hath accordingly been settled by the Honourable Jonathan Duncan Governor of Bombay that the said Nejimeddin and his descendants shall receive from the company inclusive of the valued income of the Jahagir now in his possession as per specification thereof according to the undermentioned particulars, a stipend to be paid by quarterly instalments of twenty-four thousand rupees per annum, to commence from the 15th of May or 21st of Jilehj of the respective year aforesaid and that should it become necessary for the company to resume any or all of the Jahagirs in question for the purpose of making an exchange thereof or other-

wise the amount of their pargana valuation shall be made good in cash; besides which, as a particular mark of the Government's favourable opinion of and respect for the character of the said aforesaid Nejemeddin Khan Sufdur-ul-Moolk Bahadoor he is to receive during his life the further sum of six thousand rupees per annum payable also in the like quarterly payments from the company's treasury.

In testimony of all which this sanad has been granted.

Dated 22nd June 1800.

(Sd.) Jonathan Duncan.

Particulars of Jahagirs as above referred to—

ANNUAL JAMA.

	Rs. a. p.
Village of Ichapur with pargana of Olpad ...	680 4 0
Do. Bhimra and Bhartana in the par-	
gana of Chourasi...	599 12 0
Do. Doubhul in the said pargana ...	171 4 0
Do. Sonwary in the pargana of Gandevi	1,352 0 0
Do. Oomra or Omra in the pargana of	
Chowrasi	147 12 0
Do. Dhilarwa	1,032 12 0
Do. Kaparderia in the Chowrasi par-	
gana	190 8 0
Do. Pargana of Gundave (in part there-	
of)	11,925 0 0
Do. Samohmed	165 0 0
<hr/>	
Total Rs. ...	<u>16,264 4 0</u>
<hr/>	

(97) *Vide article 52.*

On the 8th August A. D. 1818 General Sir Thomas Munro addressed a letter to the Gharkarrees (of Parghur) in which he guaranteed that the emoluments hitherto enjoyed by them during the time of the Peshwa's Government would be continued to them according to established usage. Mr. Hart late Inam Commissioner decided upon enquiry that you should enjoy on hereditary service tenure as x x of the Fort and so long as there may be in existence any heir in direct male descent, of the original grantee of the Tynat, your annual allowance amounting to Rs. x x Shumbhoo, currency, or Company's Rs. x x and this decision has been sanctioned by Government in its letter to the Revenue Commissioner S. D. No. 4118, dated 27th June 1849. According to this decision you now receive the amount of your Tynat in cash after allowing for the amount of assessment payable on the fields you cultivate. The revised survey assessment has as it has been elsewhere, imposed on your fields, but to save you from the loss on this account, Government in its letter No. 7626, dated 25th November 1852 to the address of the Revenue Commissioner S. D. desires that you be paid in cash, but that you should be allowed, if you wish, to retain the land you hold at the survey rates of assessment, and this arrangement which has been approved of by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their despatch to the Government of Bombay dated the 5th April No. 10 of 1854, is final. This Takeed has therefore been granted to you that you may receive in cash every month the amount of your allowance according to the decision of Government. You should therefore receive your allowance, and render your service to Government with integrity and live happily.

Dated at Belgaum this _____ day of

(98) *Vide article 53.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

—:0:—

WHEREAS you did on or about the day of 187 execute on behalf of yourself, your co-sharers, and your and their heirs respectively, an Agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed, determining the conditions subject to which you are willing that the payment of your Giras allowance, as fixed and settled by Government, shall in future be continued; and whereas Government have been pleased to sanction the continuance of the said allowance subject to the said conditions; this Sanad is granted to you to the effect that the said allowance will be continued at the amount and in the manner hereinbelow described, and will be paid annually by the British Government, without question or objection, to whomsoever shall from time to time be lawfully entitled to the same, so long as the conditions contained in the aforesaid Agreement shall be faithfully observed and fulfilled by you, your co-sharers, and your and their heirs respectively.

Hereditary Class II.	To be continued to the lineal male heirs in male descent from and failing that line to the lineal male heirs in male descent from	Rs. Rs.
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This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of
 Alienation Settlement Officer N. D., this
 day of 187 .

Alienation Settlement Officer, N. D.

AGREEMENT.

We the undersigned Girassia recipient of Giras allowances from the Talooka Treasury of the Collectorate of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, give this writing to the effect that, whereas our ancestors used to levy the impost called Giras under the former Government direct from the villages enumerated in the schedule annexed to this writing, and whereas on the introduction of British Government it was pleased to make these payments from its own Treasuries, and whereas our ancestors and ourselves have accordingly been receiving Giras allowances from the British Government, and whereas it has been declared that the revised assessment of the Talooka of does not include any collection on account of Giras, and whereas in consequence of this we have no claim whatever upon the British Government, and whereas the British Government have been graciously pleased to continue to us our net receipts called "Jumma Giras" on certain conditions, we do hereby agree :—

1. That we will make no demand against the villages for Giras ;
2. That we will abstain from all violence and plunder and continue to be Her Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects ;
3. That we will not alienate our Giras out of our families by sale, mortgage, gift, or otherwise ;
4. That we will, whenever called upon, perform police or any other service which it may have been or may be customary to exact from Girassias in return for the payment of Giras ;
5. That the British Government will be at liberty to suspend or entirely discontinue the payment of Giras at any time in the event of failure on the part of us, or our descendants to comply with any of the above conditions.

We have understood this writing and put our signatures or marks on it of our own free will and choice. This Agreement will be binding on ourselves, our co-sharers, and our heirs for ever.

(99) *Vide article 54.*

Substance of a Sanad from Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Robertson, Collector of Subha Khandesh to Daji Narayan the grandson of Mahadaji Pant, surnamed Deo Nadankar residing at Peta Parole Pargana Utrap Dated Seet Asharin Maya Tain Va Alaf (A. D. 1825-26) and received and ordered to be translated on the 7th October 1862.



SEAL.

It having come to the knowledge of the Sarkar that there was some difference (fraud ?) in the religious grants and Warshasans made in the abovenamed Subha under the Company's Government, you were, in A. D. 1823 corresponding with Fasli 1232, entrusted with the enquiry. You thereupon performed the service with due regard to (the interest of) the Sarkar and with fidelity. The Sarkar was thereby greatly benefited. In consideration of this, it was pleased to decide that a grant should be conferred upon you. Thereupon you requested the Sarkar to be kind enough to make a provision for the support of your family from generation to generation. Therefore in consideration of your having served the Sarkar in a very zealous, active and faithful manner, a reference was made on the subject under date the 19th January to the Commissioner at Poona. That officer wrote to the Governor in Council at Bombay who having become kind towards you issued an order about the matter. The Commissioner has in conformity therewith, sent an order dated 27th June 1825. Under that order a pension of Rs. 800 in cash will be paid to you annually from the Government Treasury from August 1824 correspond-

ing with Fasli 1234 until you are alive. Afterwards Rs. 500 will be annually paid from the Government Treasury to your descendants from generation to generation or in their absence to your kinsmen who may be your heirs. The above pension will be paid to you at Rs. 800 during your life time. Afterwards your descendants from generation to generation, or in their absence your kinsmen, who may be your heirs should receive annually Rs. 500. Let this be known. Dated Dhulia 4th July 1825 corresponding 1235 Fasli Dhulia 4th July 1825.

(Sd.) A. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

(100) *Vide article 54.*

To,

Byram Rowles, Esquire,
Collector of Kaira,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th ultimo, and to authorize you "to pay to Manabhoi the sum of Rs. (50) fifty per mensem from the 1st of June 1809, which is to be continued to him during his life, and on his death in consideration of the reduced income of his eldest son, the sum is to be increased to one hundred Rupees per month to be continued during good behaviour to the representative of the family, and to be deducted from the Income divided by the Hon'ble Company from the Port and Territory of Dhollerah."

I have the honor &c.,

(Sd.) F. WARDEN,

. Chief Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
26th September 1816.

True Copy,
(Sd.) R. BARNWALL,

Asstt. to the Collector.

MANABHOY GORBOY,

Tillart of the Dhollera Girassias,

Dhollera.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in handing you copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th September 1816 authorising the sum of Rs. (50) Fifty to be paid to you from the 1st June 1809 and the same monthly sum to be continued to you during your life; also the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred to your eldest son after your decease which is to be continued to the representative of your family during good behaviour, and to be deducted from the income divided by the Hon'ble Company from the Port of Dhollera.

I remain Sir,

Your very sincere friend,

(Sd). A ROBERTSON,

Asstt in charge.

Kaira Collector's Officer,

11th January 1817.

True copy,

(Sd.) J. B. RICHEY,

Officiating Asstt. Rev. Commr., N. D.

APPENDIX C.

DEWASTHAN INAMS.

(1) *Vide* article 60.

Whereas the land situated within the limits of the village of Landhur, Taluka Rajpoore in the Colaba Sub-Division of the Thana Collectorate and at present entered in Government accounts as below described, was claimed as rent free by Balkrishna Wasudeo Mehendley on behalf of the temple of Vithoba in the town of Roha, Taluka Rajpooree and whereas a notice in accordance with the provisions of Section XL of Regulation XVII of 1827 was issued to Balkrishna Wasudeo Mehendley and whereas upon investigation a compromise was concluded in accordance with the provisions of Section XLVIII of Regulation XVII of 1827 between the said Balkrishna Wasudeo Mehendley on the one part and the Acting sub-Collector of Colaba, F. F. Arbuthnot, Esqr., on the other, and whereas the aforesaid compromise was duly sanctioned by Government under date 5th November 1862, No. 4047 : This Sanad is issued to the effect that the said land subject to the payment to Government of an annual sum of Rs. 15-2-0 fifteen and annas two, shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of the temple of Vithoba in the town of Rajpooree on the condition that the Managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is granted to Balkrishna Wasudeo Mehendley whose name is entered in the Government records as the present holder of the said land but it will not be held to interfere with or debar the lawful and just rights of any other persons claiming the said land on behalf of the said institution.

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.			Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.
		S. No.	Pot No.	A. G. A.		
				Rs. a. p.		
Temple of Vithoba of Rohe.	24.	I	}	Assessable....	8 29 8	48 8 0
Manager Balkrish Wasu-	25	I			
deo Mehendley	27	I	}	Unassessable	0 16 4	
	28	I		Total...	9 5 12	

Dated at this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

32

TO

—○:○—

WHEREAS in of Taluka
in the Collectorate, certain lands claimed as Inam is entered
in the village accounts of the year as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

(2) Vide article 60.

APPENDIX C.

Class II.—Continuable for ever as endowment property on payment of fixed land tax.

249

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.
Temple of Vithoba of Rohe. Manager Balkrish Wasu- deo Mehendley	S. No.	Pot No.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.
	24	I }	Assessable....	8 29 8 48 8 0
	25	I }		
	27	I }	Unassessable	0 16 4
	28	I }	Total...	9 5 12

Dated at this day of in the year one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-three.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

32

TO

—○:○—

WHEREAS in
in the of Taluka
in the village accounts of the year Collectorate, certain lands claimed as Inam is entered
as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.

(2) *Vide article 6o.*

APPENDIX C.

Class II.—Continuable for ever as endowment property on payment of fixed land tax.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of the

on the following conditions : that is to say, that the managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same as settled and consolidated land tax, the sum of Rupees yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever as endowment Inam without increase of land tax over the said fixed amount.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 189 and the
said has affixed his signature
in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the
above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

APPENDIX C.

251

(3) *Vide* article 60.

Whereas certain land described below has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act II of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, it is hereby declared that the said land, subject (in addition to Salami or other payment which may have been hitherto levied) to the payment to Government of an annual sum of Rupees as chowthaee, shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of in the village of Taluka Mandvi, Surat Collectorate, without increase of the said Chowthaee; but on the condition that the managers thereof shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

In the Mandvi Taluka of the Surab Collector- ate.	Taluka Collectorate, and Village.	Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	Chowdhai imposed un- der the Summary Settlement.	Total annual payment to Government.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

252

WHEREAS the Village of _____ situated in Talooka _____ of the
 Collectorate, claimed as Inam, on account of a
 Institution, is entered in the Government accounts of the year _____ as follows :—

Name of Institution on account of which the Village is held, and name of Manager thereof.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	DEDUCTIONS.				(4) Vide article 60.
					Amount payable to the British Government as Joorée or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the Grant of the Village.			
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		Total Measure-ment.	Total Assessment.			

Continuable for ever as endowment property on payment of fixed land-tax.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government, under Section VIII, Clauses 2 and 3, and Section XVI, Clause B, of Act II of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, as the endowment property of on the following conditions, that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the managers of the said Institution shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land-tax, the sum of Rupees yearly.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said Village of shall be continued for ever as endowment Inam without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of
 this day of 18 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
To

三

WHEREAS a certain Umul or share of the revenues of Talooka of the Collectorate, is described in the Government accounts of the year as held in Inam, on account of a Institution ; and whereas the manager of the same has agreed to pay to Government, in lieu of all its claims thereon, present and prospective, a fixed annual sum as shown below :—

Name of the Institution on account of which the Umul is held, and name of the Manager thereof.	Description of Umul.	Average annual value of the Umul.	Amount which the holder has now agreed to pay to Government annually in addition to any present charge upon the Umul.			Net annual amount at which the Umul is payable in future.				
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
					Present charge upon the Umul ...					
					Settled Chowthae					
					Total Rupees.					

Continuable for ever as endowment property, on payment of fixed tax.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared, that the said Umul shall be continued for ever by the British Government under Section VIII, Clauses 2 and 3, and Section XVI, Clause B, of Act II of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, at the fixed net amount of Government Rupees per annum, as the endowment property of on condition that the managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 18 and the
said has affixed his signature in the
Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

WHEREAS certain Land, described below, has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act No. VII of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council, it is hereby declared that the said Land, subject (in addition to Salami or other payment which may have been hitherto levied, or which may have been fixed, under Sections 4 and 5 of the said Act,) to the payment to Government of an annual Quit-rent of Rupees shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment and property of Quit rent, without increase of the (6) said Quit-rent, but on the condition that the managers thereto shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

Vide article 60.

Collectorate, Taluka or Village.	Name.	Field No.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Of which is paid to Government.	Fixed Quit-rent imposed under the Summary Settlement.	Total Annual payment to Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of Collector of Ahmedabad, this day of

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

३

WHEREAS
situated in Taluka
claimed as Inam, on account of a
accounts of the year

share of the village of
of the District,
Institution, is entered in the Government
as follows :—

Name of Institution on account of which share of the village is held, and name of Manager thereof.	Area of share of the Village.			Assessment of share of the Village.	Deduction.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.		Amount hitherto payable to the British Government as Salami or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the Grant of share of the Village.	
						Lands.	Cash.

(7) *Vide* article 60.

APPENDIX C.

AND WHEREAS share of the said village has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act VII of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council ;

It is hereby declared that share of the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of on the following conditions, that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the Managers of the said Institution shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues :

Salami or other tax heretofore payable ...Rs.

Quit-rent fixed under the said Act.....Rs.

Total Rs.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the share of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, share of the said village of shall be continued for ever as endowment Inam without increase of the said fixed dues.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 188 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

WHEREAS a share of the Village of
situated in Taluka of the
District, claimed as Inam, on account of a
Government accounts of the Institution, is entered in the
as follows:—

Name of Institution on account of which a share of the Village is held, and name of Manager thereof.	Area of a share of the Village.			Assessment of a share of the Village.	Amount hitherto pay- able to the British Gov- ernment as Salami or other Tax.	Deductions.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.	

(8) *Vide article 60.*

APPENDIX C.
* *

AND WHEREAS a share of the said village has been brought under the Summary Settlement authorized by Act VII of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council;

It is hereby declared that a share of the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of on the following conditions, that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the Managers of the said Institution shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues :

Salami or other tax heretofore payable ...Rs.

Quit-rent fixed under the said ActRs.

Total Rs.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the share of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That in respect of the management of the forests in the said share of the village, the felling and removal of timber therefrom, the payment of quit-rent upon the revenue thereof, and all other matters connected therewith, the said holders shall duly fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into by on their behalf on the day of 188 , of which agreement a true copy is herein below transcribed in Marathi,

APPENDIX C.

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In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, a
share of the said village of
shall be continued for ever as endowment Inam without in-
crease of the said fixed dues.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State
in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by
and under the hand and seal of this
day of 188 , and the said
has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evi-
dence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and condi-
tions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

WHEREAS in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka _____ of the Panch Mahals, has been found to be held as Endowment Inam, as follows :—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(g) Vide article 61.
ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of _____ on the conditions that the Managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall duly apply the proceeds of the said land to the support and maintenance of the said Institution. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued for ever as endowment Inam.

And it is hereby further declared that the said land shall not be transferable from the said Institution by assignment, sale, gift, devise, or otherwise howsoever.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of _____ this
day of 190_____, and the said
has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

WHEREAS in accordance with the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka of the Panch Mahals has been found to be held as Endowment Inam, as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Salami or other pay- ment hitherto levied by Government.	Balance.	Fixed Quit-rent at 2 annas in the Rupee imposed un- der the Summary Settlement on the full assessment, minus the Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Total annual pay- ment to Govern- ment or total of Columns 5 and 7 to be annually paid to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

ATTENTION MANUAT.
(10) Viz article 61.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of on the following conditions : that is to say, that the managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government ; and shall duly apply the proceeds of the said land to the support and maintenance of the said institution, and shall render to the British Government as a settled and consolidated land tax, the sum of Rupees yearly. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions the said land shall be continued for ever as Endowment Inam, without increase of land tax over the said fixed amount.

And it is hereby further declared that the said land shall not be transferable from the said institution by assignment, sale, gift, devise, or otherwise howsoever.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of , 190 , and the said has affixed his signature in Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

WHEREAS in accordance with the Rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, certain land in Taluka of the Panch Mahals, has been found to be held as Endowment Inam, as follows:—

Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment for the time being.	Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Fixed Quit-rent at annas in the Rupee im- posed under the Sum- mary Settlement on the full assessment for the time being, minus the Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Total annual payment to Government or total of Columns 5 and 6 to be annually paid to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(ii) *Vide* article 61.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the Endowment property of on the conditions that the Managers thereof shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government and shall duly apply the proceeds of the said land to the support and maintenance of the said Institution and shall render to the British Government as a consolidated land tax the sum set forth in Column 7, which shall be liable to alteration at the revision of the Survey, but shall not exceed the proportion of annas in the Rupee on the full assessment in addition to the sum mentioned in Column 5. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions the said land shall be continued for ever as Endowment Inam.

And it is hereby further declared that the said land shall not be transferable from the said Institution by assignment sale, gift, devise, or otherwise howsoever.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 190 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL
To

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WHEREAS in accordance with the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 4656, in the Revenue Department, dated 19th September 1872, the village of _____ in the Taluka of the Panch Mahals has been found to be held as Endowment Inam, as shown below :—

Name of Institution on account of which the Village is held and Name of Manager thereof.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the village.	Deductions.				
					Amount payable to the British Government as Salami or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the grant of the village.			
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

ALIENATION MANDAL.
(12) Viz. article 61.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued for ever by the British Government as the Endowment property of on the following conditions, that is to say :—

Firstly.—That the managers of the said institution shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same, as settled and consolidated land tax, the sum of Rupees yearly.

Secondly.—That the holders of the said village shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may, from time to time, issue till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period thereof, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment, all lawful rights and privileges of minor inamdaras, cultivators, sub-tenants and others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said village of shall be continued for ever as Endowment Inam, without increase of land-tax over the said fixed amount.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 190 , and the said has affixed his signature in the {Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(13) *Vide article 61.*

(G. R. 4212 dated 4th June 1897).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN
COUNCIL.

TO

Pandojirao Bahirjirao Deshmukh, resident of Hatnoli,
Petha Khalapur.

Whereas certain lands described below were granted by the British Government as Inam in 1832 to Ganpatrao Pandojirao Deshmukh of Hatnoli to defray the expenses of maintaining the Shri Datta temple, built by him at the hamlet of Kolhapur of the village of Hatnoli of the Khalapur Petha of the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba Collectorate, and whereas no formal Sanad was issued upto this time, this Sanad is issued on the part of the British Government, and it is hereby declared that the said lands shall be continued for ever by the British Government to the said Pandojirao Bahirojirao Deshmukh and his heirs, lineal or adopted, as the endowment property of the Shri Datta Deva temple free from any assessment or any payment on account of quit-rent so long as he the said Pandojirao Bahirojirao and his heirs, the managers of the said temple, shall continue loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government. In default hereof the said lands hereby granted will be liable to be resumed by the British Government :—

APPENDIX C

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Collectorate, Taluka and Village.	Name of the Manager &c.	Field Number.	Area.	Full Assessment.	Of which payable to Government.
		Revision Survey No.	Pot No.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.
Village Morbe, Petha Khalapur, Taluka Karjat, Kolaba Collecto- rate.	Pandojirao Bahiroji- rao Deshmukh, grandson of original grantee Ganpatrao Pandojirao Manager, and Shamrao Daji as a servant of the temple in possession of the lands.	34	I	1 5 0 8½	4 2 0
		35	I	2 18 0 22½ 3 23 0 30¾	13 1 0 17 3 0

ALIENATION MANUAL.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3874, dated 23rd May 1895, Revenue Department, by and under the hand and seal of Collector of Kolaba,
this day of.

And the said manager Pandojirao Bahirojirao has affixed his signature beneath this as evidence of his acceptance of the above-mentioned grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Collector of Kolaba.

(14) *Vide* article 61.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

In conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Sindia on the 12th December 1860, relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, the land below described shall (subject to the payment to the British Government of Judi, Salami, or other quit-rent which may have been customary for His Highness Sindia to levy from the said land, and subject also to payment on account of Wudhara or excess land, if any,) be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of provided, however, that the managers thereof shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

Collectorate, Taluka, and Village.	Name.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assess- ment.	Annual amount payable to British Govern- ment as above mentioned.

Note.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for the purposes of local improvement.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of

this day
189 , and the said

has affixed his signature in the
Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(15) *Vide* article 61.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

In conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Sindia on the 12th December 1860 relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, the village below described shall (subject to the payment to the British Government of Judi, Salami, or other quit-rent, which may have been customary for His Highness Sindia to levy from the said village) be continued for ever by the British Government as the endowment property of provided, however, that the managers thereof shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government :—

Village, Taluka, and Collectorate.	Name.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	Deductions.			Alienations more ancient than the Grant of the Village.			
						Amount payable to the British Government as Judi, or other tax.	Lands.		Cash.			
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Total Measurement.	Total Assessment.	Total amount payable out of the revenues of the Village.			

Note.—This Sanad grants no exemption from any local cesses which have been or may hereafter be imposed for the purposes of local improvement.

APPENDIX C.

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This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 189 , and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(16) *Vide article 61.*

Form of Sanad for Devasthan Inams.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in the village _____ of Taluka
 in the Kanara Collectorate, certain land described below
 claimed as Inam in the shape of a partial remission of assess-
 ment, is entered in the village accounts in accordance with the
 Resolution No. 5449, dated 15th October 1880, of the Bombay
 Government in the Revenue Department, as follows :—

Name of holder.	Field number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment	Salami or other payment hitherto levied by Government.	Balance.	Remarks.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued forever by the British Government as the endowment property of on the conditions that the Manager
Managers thereof shall continue faithful ^{subject}_{subjects} of the British Government, and shall duly apply the proceeds of the said land to the support and maintenance of the said institution. In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions, the said land shall be continued forever as endowment Inam.

And it is hereby further declared that the said land shall not be transferable from the said institution by assignment, sale, gift, device, or otherwise howsoever.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and seal of
 this day of 191 , and the
 said ^{has} affixed ^{his} _{their} signature in
 beneath this as evidence that ^{he accepts}_{they accept} the above grant on the
 terms and conditions aforesaid.

Collector.

ALIENATION MANUAL

(17) *Vide article 62.*

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, hereby acknowledges himself to be indebted to the Manager or Managers for the time being of

Taluka in the Collectorate

in the sum of Company's Rupees being
the amount fixed in compensation for all claims of the said

connected with transit duties at

abolished by Act I of 1838, and promises to pay to the said Manager or Managers for the time being his or their order the interest accruing, on the said sum of Company's Rupees

at the rate of ten per cent per annum, by

annual payments commencing from the

and ceasing with the payment of the said principal sum of Company's Rupees together with the

Interest which may be then due thereon. This acknowledgement is redeemable at the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay by payment of the principal amount, and the interest that may be due thereon as above.

By order of the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council.

Secretary to Government.

(18) *Vide article 62.*

No.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas an Annual Allowance has been paid from the time of the former Government on behalf of the

it is hereby declared that the amount of Rs. will be permanently continued, and paid out of the Government Treasury of India on account of the said Institution, so long as the Managers thereof shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of , Collector

of , this day of

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Collector of

(19) *Vide* article 62.

No.

In conformity with Article III of the Treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Government of India and His Highness Sindia on the 12th December 1860 relative to an exchange of territory between the two Governments, this Sanad is issued on the part of the British Government to the effect,

That an annual Allowance of Rupees will be continued in perpetuity from the Government Treasury on behalf of the provided however that the Managers thereof shall remain loyal and faithful subjects of the British Government.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of Esquire,
Collector of this
day of 191

Collector.

(20) *Vide article 62.*

*Form of sanad for cash allowances granted to Devasthans in
lieu of remission of land revenue.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas in the village _____ of Taluka _____
 in the Kanara Collectorate, certain land described below was
 held by private land-holders who paid the assessment due on
 it to the institution specified below and in lieu of which cash
 allowances were granted by the British Government, on fully
 assessing the said land at the full revision survey rates :—

Name of the holder and the Institution.	Field No.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Of which was paid to the institution.

It is hereby declared that the amount of Rs.

will be permanently continued, and paid out of the Government Treasury of India on account of the said institution, so long as the Manager thereof shall remain loyal and faithful ^{subject} _{subjects} of the Managers British Government.

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council by and under the hand and seal of this day of 191¹, and the said has affixed ^{his} signature in beneath this as evidence that have ^{he accepts} _{they accept} the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

APPENDIX D.

Sanads (Gujarati District Officers).

(i) *Vide article 77.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

TO

WHEREAS certain Emoluments are now entered in the Government accounts as the Service Watan of the of Taluka in the

Collectorate; and whereas the holders of the said Watan have agreed to the annual deduction therefrom, as below stated, in consideration of Government foregoing the service which they have a right to demand, it is hereby declared that—

First.—The Watan, as now confirmed, and below specified, shall be continued (subject to the condition of loyalty to the British Government on the part of the holders thereof) hereditarily without demand of service, and without any further deduction therefrom on account of service and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any holders thereof, so long as there shall remain in existence any legal heir to the Watan, whether lineal, collateral, or adopted within the limits of the Watandar's family, and whether descended in the male or female line.

Second.—When all the recorded sharers in the Watan agree to request it, the general privilege of adopting at any time any person out of the Watanda's family who can be legally adopted, and of transferring the Watan or any recognized share thereof, by sale, mortgage, &c., as private property will be granted by Government to the Watan on the payment, from that time forward, in perpetuity of an annual Nazarana of one anna in each Rupee of the total emoluments of the Watan as now confirmed, and from the date of the imposition of this Nazarana the whole Watan, or the recognized shares thereof, will be converted into private property, heritable, and transferable in all legal modes.

Name of Watan.	Number of Watan on the Collector's book.	Total Amount of Cash.	Deduction in lieu of Service.	Total Amount of Land.		Deduction in lieu of Service.	Total Emoluments now confirmed.
				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State, in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of Esquire, Collector of this day of .

APPENDIX D.

37

(2) *Vide article 77.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
:TO

Whereas certain emoluments are now entered in the Government accounts as service Watan on account of the of Taluka in the Collectorate, and whereas the holders of the said Watan have agreed to an annual deduction therefrom in consideration of Government continuing the title to the Watan, and foregoing the service which they have a right to demand, it is hereby declared that—

The Watan of which the share specified in the schedule below given is a part, as now confirmed, shall be continued (subject to the condition of loyalty to the British Government on the part of the holders thereof) by the British Government without demand of service, and without any further deduction therefrom on that account, or any objection or question on the part of Government as to title, to whomsoever shall from time to time be the lawful holders thereof, but without affecting the rights and interests of other parties.

S C H E D U L E .

Name of Holder.	CASH.				
	Number on Collector's Books.	Hitherto paid.	Settlement deduction.	Confirmed.	Of what Watan part.
2.	3	4	5	6	

SCHEDULE.—(Continued).

37

Name of Holder.	LAND.																		
	Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Salami hitherto paid.	Balance value.	Settlement deduction.	Total Salami payable.	Balance value of future holding.	Of what Watan part.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of , this day of 190 .

(3) *Vide article 77.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas the holders of the Watan hereinafter set forth and held on Service tenure in the Taluka of in the Kaira Collectorate, have agreed to the annual deduction of annas in the rupee on the cash emoluments and annas in the value of the land of the said Watan, on condition of enjoying the remainder free from obligation of Service and the enjoyment of such remainder being guaranteed to them by Sanad.

This Sanad is accordingly issued ; and it is hereby declared that the emoluments of the said Watan specified below shall, as now confirmed, be continued (subject to the condition of loyalty to the British Government on the part of the holders thereof) by the British Government in perpetuity, without demand of Service or any further deduction therefrom on that account, and without any objection or question on the part of Government as to title, whether it shall have accrued in virtue of inheritance, adoption, transfer or otherwise to whomsoever shall from time to time be the lawful holders thereof but without affecting the rights and interests of other parties.

LAND.

(4) *Vide article 77.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

Whereas the holders of the Watan hereinafter set forth and held on service tenure in the Taluka of in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, have agreed to the annual deduction of annas in the rupee on the cash emoluments and annas in the value of the land of the said Watan on condition of enjoying the remainder free from obligation of service and the enjoyment of such remainder being guaranteed to them by Sanad ;

This Sanad is accordingly issued, and it is hereby declared that the emoluments of the said Watan specified below shall, as now confirmed, be continued (subject to the condition of loyalty to the British Government on the part of the holders thereof) by the British Government in perpetuity, without demand of service or any further deduction therefrom on that account, and without any objection or question on the part of Government as to title whether it shall have accrued in virtue of inheritance, adoption, transfer, or otherwise, to whomsoever shall from time to time be the lawful holders thereof, but without affecting the rights and interests of other parties.

Name of Holder.	CASH.							
	Hitherto paid.		Settlement Deduction.		Now confirmed.		Remarks.	
	1	2	3	4	5			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
							Payable from the Treasury of	

Name of Holder.	LAND.														Remarks.			
	Taluka.	Village.	Area.	Assessment.		Salami hitherto paid.	Balance value.	Settlement deduction.	Total Salami payable.	Balance value of future hold- ing as now confirmed.								
	1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11							
				A.	g.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor in Council, Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this day of 190 .

Collector, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX E.

Sanads—District hereditary officers in the Presidency except Gujrath.

(I) *Vide* article 78.

(G. R. 5295—16th October 1878).

TO

Ramchandra Narsingrao Shitole Deshmukh

and

Vithalrao Yeshwantrao Shitole Deshmukh.

Whereas the village of Pašhan in the Haveli Talooka of the Poona Collectorate was held by your ancestors under the former Government on service tenure as part of the Watan of the Shitole Deshmukhs, but owing to a family feud was, at their request, attached by the Peishwa in A. D. 1785, and has, since that time, been held and managed, by the former and present Governments;

And whereas, you have satisfied Government that the said family feud no longer exists, and have applied for the restoration of the said village to your enjoyment;

It is hereby declared that the British Government is graciously pleased to restore the said village to you with effect on and from 1st day of August 1878, and to continue the same hereditarily to you and your lawful heirs, without objection or question on the part of Government, so long as any male heir to the Watan lineal, collateral or adopted from within the limits of the Watandar family, shall be in existence, and also without demand of service and except as is hereinafter otherwise provided in respect of the payment of a Nazarana, without demand of land revenue, subject to the following conditions (namely):—

1. That you and your heirs shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.
2. That the Hill land delineated in the village-map as Survey No. 55, and measuring 198 acres 13 gunthas

(be the same more or less) which Government have determined to include in their Forest Reserves, shall be deemed to be and is hereby expressly excepted and reserved out of this grant;

3. That the land measuring 142 acres 16 gunthas (be the same more or less) which is covered by the existing reservoir for the supply of water to the cantonment of Kirkee, together with the strip of land ten feet in width commencing at the said reservoir and extending to the village boundary, under which the pipes for the conveyance of water from the said reservoir are laid, shall also be deemed to be and is hereby expressly excepted and reserved out of this grant;
4. That in the event of its being at any time considered necessary by Government to enlarge the said reservoir or to take up more land in the said village for the purpose of improving or extending the said reservoir, or the means of conveying the water therefrom to the said cantonment of Kirkee or elsewhere, all such additional land as may be required for any such purpose shall be resumable by Government on payment of such reasonable compensation as Government shall deem fit to sanction;
5. That you shall not have any proprietary right in, or in respect of the said village, but shall be entitled to receive and enjoy, subject to the exceptions, reservations and conditions herein expressly named and provided for, the whole of the land revenue of the said village;
6. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the Revenue Survey Settlement at present in force in the said village, or the rights of occupants under such settlement, or under any law for the time being in force relating to Survey Settlements, or the power of Government under any such law to effect periodically a revised survey or Survey Settlement of the said village, and you shall be bound to

ALIENATION MANUAL.

accept every such revised Survey Settlement without question or dispute and to pay to Government the costs of the same, and to observe in every respect the requirements of the law for the time being in force for the administration of Survey Settlements;

7. That you shall have no claim to any revenue realized by Government from the said village for or in respect of any portion of the period it has been under the management of Government up to the 1st day of August 1878.

Provided, that if at any time the surviving sharers in the said Watan shall unanimously so desire, Government will concede to the Watan family the privilege of adoption without restriction as to the family of the person to be adopted, on the condition that from and after the date of such concession, an annual Nazarana shall be payable to Government, calculated at the rate of one anna for each rupee of the amount of the total assessment of the village *minus* the Mamul Judi.

(2) *Vide article 78.*

(G. R. 6910 dated 19th July 1906).

Whereas in the Zilla of certain Lands are entered in the Government accounts of the year 18 as held on Raul Service tenure, as follows :—

Name of the Watan.	Land Assessed at	Total Emoluments, (after deducting Mamul Judi.)

NOTE.—The details are given in the Marathi below.

And whereas the holders thereof have agreed to pay to Government a fixed annual payment in lieu of service,—

It is hereby declared, that the Lands shall be continued hereditarily by the British Government, on the following conditions: that is to say, that the said holders and their heirs shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues :—

Mamul Judi in lieu of service Rs. _____

Total Rs. _____

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions—

First.—The said Lands shall be continued without demand of service, and without increase of Land Tax over the above fixed amounts, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any holders thereof, so long as any male heir to the Watan, lineal, collateral, or adopted within the limits of the Watandar family, shall be in existence.

Second.—No Nazarana or other demand on the part of Government will be imposed on account of the succession of heirs, lineal, collateral, or adopted within limits of the Watandar-family, and permission to make such adoptions need not hereafter be obtained from Government.

Third.—When all the sharers of the Watan agree to request it, then the general privilege of adopting at any time any person (without restriction as to family) who can be legally adopted, will be granted by Government to the Watan, on the payment from that time forward in perpetuity of an annual Nazarana of one anna in each Rupee of the above total emoluments of the Watan.

(3) *Vide* article 78.

(G. R. 5167 dated 27th August 1906).

Whereas certain lands in the village of _____ in the _____ taluka of the _____ district are entered in the Government accounts of the year 18 _____ as held on service tenure, as follows :—

Name of the Holder. Watan.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Mamul Judi.	Total Emoluments (after deducting Mamul Judi.)
Village Police Jaglias use- ful to Gov- ernment.					

And whereas the holders thereof have agreed to pay to Government a fixed annual payment in lieu of service:

It is hereby declared that the said lands shall be continued hereditarily by the British Government on the following conditions, that is to say, that the said holders and their heirs shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues:

Mamul Judi in lieu of Service Rs.

Total Rs. ...

And shall not mortgage, charge, lease or alienate in any manner whatever the said lands or their revenues or any part thereof.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions—

First.—The said lands shall be continued without demand of service, and without increase of land-tax over the above fixed amounts, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any holders thereof, so long as any male heir to the Watan, lineal, collateral, or adopted within the limits of the Watandar family, shall be in existence.

Second.—No Nazarana or other demand on the part of Government will be imposed on account of the succession of heirs, lineal, collateral, or adopted within limits of the Watandar family, and permission to make such adoptions need not hereafter be obtained from Government.

Third.—When all the sharers of the Watan agree to request it, then the general privilege of adopting at any time any person (without restriction as to family) who can be legally adopted, will be granted by Government to the Watan, on the payment from that time forward in perpetuity of an annual Nazarana of one anna in each rupee of the above total emoluments of the Watan.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of this
 day of 188 , and the said
 has affixed his signature to the Marathi translation beneath
 this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms
 and conditions aforesaid.

(4) *Vide article 78.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

WHEREAS in the Zilla of certain
 Lands and Cash Allowances are entered in the Government
 accounts of the Year 18 as held on Service tenure, as
 follows :—

Name of the Watan.	Lands assessed at	Cash Allowances	Total Emolument (after deducting Mamul Judi).

NOTE.—The details are given in the Marathi below.

And whereas the holders thereof have agreed to pay to Government a fixed annual payment in lieu of service.—

It is hereby declared that the said Lands and Cash Allowances shall be continued hereditarily by the British Government, on the following conditions : that is to say, that the said holders and their heirs shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues :—

Rupees.

Mamul Judi in lieu of Service.....

Total Rupees...

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions—

First.—The said Lands and Cash Allowances shall be continued without demand of service, and without increase of Land Tax over the above fixed amounts, and without objection or question on the part of Government as to the rights of any holders thereof, so long as any male heir to the watan, lineal, collateral, or adopted, within the limits of the watandar-family, shall be in existence.

Second.—No Nazarana or other demand on the part of Government will be imposed on account of the succession of heirs, lineal, collateral, or adopted within limits of the watandar-family, and permission to make such adoptions need not hereafter be obtained from Government.

Third.—When all the shares of the watan agree to request it, then the general privilege of adopting at any time any person (without restriction as to family) who can be legally adopted, will be granted by Government to the watan, on the payment from that time forward in perpetuity of an annual Nazrana of one anna in each Rupee of the above total emoluments of the watan.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State
in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay,
by and under the hand and Seal of

this day of 188 and the said has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

(5) *Vide article 78.*

(G. L. No. 2206 dated 28-6-1843).

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company hereby acknowledges himself to be indebted to the person or persons (*Vide* note at the foot) of Deshmukh of
 in the collectorate in the sum of Companys Rupees as compensation for all claims of the said office connected with, abolished by Act I of 1838 or by order of Government and promises to pay on their part to the person or persons exercising the said office under the regulations or orders of Government, the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's Rupees at the rate of ten per cent per annum by annual payments commencing from the and ceasing with the payment of the said principal sum of Company's Rupees together with the interest which may be then due thereon. This acknowledgement is redeemable at the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay by payment of the principal amount and the interest that may be due thereon as above.

Accountant General's
 Office,
 Registered as No.....
 of.....} By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Chief Secretary.

NOTE.—In cases where the office is held by persons having separate interests, and where in order to prevent disputes as to the custody of the bond and receipt of the interest, the Collector should deem the grant of separate Bonds advisable, for the words "holding the office of Deshmukh" &c. the words "holding a third or fourth share (as the case may be) of the office of Deshmukh" &c. or "holding the office in the under-mentioned villages" (as the case may be) should be substituted, and in that case the payment should be made on each bond separately and to the holder.

APPENDIX F.

—10—

**SANADS—(Inams of Servents useful to Government
or to the Community.)**

(i) *Vide* article 96.

This Sunud is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by Command and under the Signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that, Whereas in the accounts of the Village of

Talooka in the Poona Collectorate,
certain Service Land and Mokassa Umul, as below specified,
viz:—

Survey No.	Survey Measurement	Survey Assessment.
...		

Mokassa Umul is entered in the name of the Kolee-Ramoosee whose title to hold the same has, on inquiry, proved defective: Nevertheless, the British Government are willing to continue the aforesaid service holdings on the following conditions:—

I. That an annual quit-rent be paid to Government on one-fourth of the proceeds, viz:—

On account of the Service Land	... Rs.
On account of Mokassa Umul	... ,
	Total Rs.

Also a Nuzzerana of one Anna in the Rupee upon the assessment of the Service Land and value of the Mokassa Umul at each succession, viz :—

On account of the Service Land...	... Rs.
On account of Mokassa Umul ,
	Total Rs.

II. That the Government timber growing on the aforesaid Service Land, and on and around the Poorundhur Hill generally, be conserved according to the instructions issued.

III. That the holder conducts himself as becomes a good and faithful subject of the British Government.

In consideration of the fulfilment of these conditions the aforesaid service holdings will be continued during the pleasure of Government. These holdings being on account of service cannot be sold or attached by decree of the Civil Courts, nor can they be sold, mortgaged, or in any way disposed of by the holder.

This Sunud conveys no property in the Government trees growing on the aforesaid Service Land of the holder, which together with the Government trees on the whole Poorundhur Hill he is bound to protect.

Dated at this

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

305

(2) *Vide* article 96.

It is hereby declared that the said village ~~lands in the village~~ shall be continued by the British Government as Service Inam on Political considerations on the following conditions:—

- (1) The said inam shall be continuable as hereditary to the lineal male descendants in the male descent of the holder on 1st January 1901, namely—

In the event of the lineal male line of the above mentioned person becoming extinct, the Inam shall be withheld until the pleasure of Government is known. It will then be in the power of Government to admit a collateral to the succession or to resume the Inam in whole or in part according to circumstances. Adoptions may be allowed with the sanction of Government.

- (2) The holder for the time being shall perform such service consistent with the grant and proportioned to its amount as may from time to time be required by the Collector and Magistrate of the District and his Assistants.
- (3) The Inam is guaranteed subject always to the provisions that the persons from time to time entitled to the same—
 - (i) shall remain true and faithful to the British Government;
 - (ii) shall not be guilty of plunder, or molestation of travellers or abetment thereof;
 - (iii) shall assist Government Officials in the preservation of the peace; and
 - (iv) shall not mortgage or otherwise alienate any portion of the revenues of the Inam,

Any breach of the above conditions on which the said village is
lands are held will render the Inam liable to forfeiture or to attachment for such period as Government may determine.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and seal of this day of
190 ; and the said has affixed his signature beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

—O:O:—

WHEREAS in of Talooka
in the Collectorate, certain land (3)
held as Watan official emolument under the authority of the British Government is entered
in the village accounts of the year as follows :—
Vide article 10r.

Designation of Office.	Authority for permanent continuance.	Field Number.	Measurement.	Full Assessment.	Out of which is now paid to Government.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be permanently continued as the service emolument appertaining to the said office on the following conditions ; that is to say, that the holders thereof shall perform the usual service and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government. As this Watan is held for the performance of service, it cannot be transferred and in consequence no Nazarana will be levied.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of this
day of 187 and
the said has affixed his signature in
the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

APPENDIX F.

313

(4) *Vide article 101.*

The land below described has been granted rent free for a period of thirty years from the date of grant as remuneration for the performance of the service of Halkari for the supply of water to cattle in the village of _____ and will be allowed to be enjoyed for the said term of years only by the person or persons performing the service.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Village.	Extent of Land.		Survey Number.	Annual Assessment.
			Acres.	Gunthas.		

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

INHABITANT of the Village of

Taluka

Zilla. It is hereby declared that the land described in the following table will be continued rent free during the pleasure of Government as remuneration for the performance of the service described in the table below, to the Village community of , and that it will be promptly resumed whenever that service is performed inefficiently or not at all :—

Names of Village, Taluka, and Collectorate.	Name of Holder.	Field Number.	Area	Full Assessment.			

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE.

This Sunnud is issued on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, by Command and under the Signature of His Excellency the Right Honourable William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitz Gerald, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, to the effect that, Whereas the Village of in Talooka of the Collectorate, is held as Wuttun official emolument under the authority of the British Government, as shown below:—

Designation of Office.	Authority for Permanent con- tinuance.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	DEDUCTIONS.			
						Amount payable to the British Government as Jooree or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the Grant of the Village.		
		Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.	

(6)

APPENDIX F.
Vide article 101.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be permanently continued as the service emolument appertaining to the said office on the following conditions :—

Firstly.—That the holders thereof shall perform the usual service, and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government.

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether land or cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment—all lawful rights and privileges of minor Inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

In consideration of the fulfilment of which conditions the said village shall be permanently continued as the service emolument appertaining to the said Office. As this Wuttun is held for the performance of service it cannot be transferred, and in consequence no Nuzzerana will be levied.

Dated at Bombay, this _____ day of
in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL
TO

WHEREAS in _____ of Taluka _____ in the
 Collectorate, certain land claimed as emolument appertaining to the office of
 is entered in the village accounts of the year _____ as follows:—

Designation of Office.	Field No.	Measure- ment.	Full Assessment.	Out of which is now paid to Government.	Balance.	Fixed Chauthai to be paid to Government in addition to present payment.	(7) <i>Vide article 101.</i>

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued, so long as the village community may require the services, as the service emolument appertaining to the office of , on the following conditions :—that is to say that the holders thereof shall perform the usual service to the community and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government. As this Watan is held for the performance of service it cannot be transferred, and in consequence no Nazrana will be levied.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay by and under the hand and Seal of
this day of 189 ,
and the said has affixed his signature in
the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above
grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL,

TO

WHEREAS the Village of _____ situated in Taluka _____
of the _____ District, claimed as
emolument appertaining to the office of _____ is entered in the
accounts of the year _____ as follows:—

Designation of Office.	Area of the Village.			Assessment of the Village.	Deductions.			
					Amount payable to the British Gov- ernment as Judi or other Tax.	Alienations more ancient than the grant of the village.		
	Unarable.	Arable.	Total.			Lands.	Cash.	

(8)

Vide article 101.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared that the said village shall be continued so long as the village community require the services, as the service emolument appertaining to the said office, on the following conditions (namely) :

Firstly.—That the holders of the said village shall perform the usual services, shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and shall render to the same the following fixed yearly dues :—

Judi or other tax heretofore payable ...	Rs.
Settled chauthai	"
 Total Rs.	

Secondly.—That the said holders shall have no present or future claim to any alienations, whether of land or of cash, more ancient than the grant of the village, all which shall be permitted to be enjoyed under such orders as the British Government may from time to time issue, till such time as they may finally escheat to the British Government.

Thirdly.—That if in any case the existing assessment of occupied lands has been guaranteed by the Revenue Survey, such guarantee shall be respected in its integrity until the expiration of the period of the guarantee, after which the holders of the village shall be at liberty to revise the assessment ; all lawful rights and privileges of minor inamdar, cultivators, sub-tenants, or others, being maintained.

As this village is held for the performance of service, it cannot be transferred, and in consequence no nazrana will be levied.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and seal of

this day of 18
and the said has affixed his signature in
the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the
above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

WHEREAS the below-mentioned land is claimed to be held as emolument for performing
the service of
in the
Taluka of the Panch Mahals District (viz.) :—

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey Number	Extent of Land		Present Survey Assessment.	Salami or other items hitherto paid.	Settlement Quit-rent.	Balance continued subject to service.	(9) <i>Vide article 101.</i>
				Acres.	Gunthas.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			.							annas in the rupee on the difference between the full Survey Assessment for the time being and the items specified in column 8.

ALIENATION MANUAL.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for so long as the village community may require the service, as emolument for the performance of the said service on the following conditions; that is to say that the holders thereof shall (1) perform the usual service to the village community, and (2) continue faithful subjects of the British Government, and (3) render annually to the British Government the sums specified in columns 8 and 9 of the foregoing table.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, by and under the hand and the official Seal of
Esquire, Collector of Panch Mahals, this day
of 190 , and the said
has affixed his signature in the Gujarati beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

Settlement Officer.

Collector, Panch Mahals.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

10

WHEREAS in **of Talooka** **in the**
appertaining to the office of **Collectorate, certain Land and Cash claimed as emolument**
the Year **are entered in the village accounts of**
as follows:—

It is hereby declared that a fourth of the former amount having been deducted as above specified, the said Land and Cash allowance shall be continued, so long as the village community may require the services, as the service emolument appertaining to the office of _____ on the following conditions :—that is to say, that the holders thereof shall perform the usual service to the community and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government. As this Wuttun is held for the performance of service it cannot be transferred, and in consequence no Nuzzerana will be levied.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by and under the hand and Seal of _____ this

day of

18

and the said _____ has affixed his signature in the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

The Land described in the following table will be continued rent free, as below shown, during the pleasure of the British Government as remuneration for the performance of the service of
to the village community of

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Village.	Extent of Land.		Survey No.	Survey Assessment	Quit-Rent payable to Government.	Balance continu-able subject to Service.	(ii) Vide article 101.
			Acres.	Guntas.					

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by order of the Governor in Council, by and under the hand and Seal of the Collector of, this day of A. D.
in the year One thousand Nine hundred and

APPENDIX F.

(12) *Vide article 101.***THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL****TO**

The cash allowance of Rs. will be continued during the pleasure of Government to you and your legal representatives for the performance of the service described in the table below to the village community of , and that it will be promptly resumed whenever that service is performed inefficiently or not at all:—

Names of village, Taluka and Col- lectorate.	Name of Holder.	Amount.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE.

(13) *Vide article 101.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

TO

Whereas in of Talooka
 in the Collectorate, certain Cash claimed
 as emolument appertaining to the office of
 is entered in the Village accounts of the year as
 follows :—

Designation of Office.	Former Cash Allowance.	Fixed Chowthaae to be permanently deducted.	Future Payment.

It is hereby declared that a fourth of the former amount having been deducted as above specified, the said Cash allowance shall be continued so long as the village community may require the services, as the service emolument appertaining to the office of _____ on the following conditions:— that is to say, that the holders thereof shall perform the usual service to the community, and shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government. As this Cash emolument is held for the performance of service, it cannot be transferred, and in consequence no Nuzzerana will be levied.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State
in Council, by order of the Governor in Council of Bombay, by
and under the hand and Seal of this
day of 18

and the said _____ has affixed his signature in
the Marathi beneath this as evidence that he accepts the
above grant on the terms and conditions aforesaid.

APPENDIX G.

(1) *Vide article 115.*

(G. R. No. 7010 of 30th August 1905).

Whereas Government have been pleased to grant to you, A. B., the below mentioned piece of land situated in the village of _____ in the _____ Talooka of _____ District, for the purpose of _____ revenue-free (namely)—

All that piece of land bounded on the North by _____ on the South by _____, on the East by _____, and on the West by _____, and measuring from North to South _____ and from East to West _____, comprising _____ square _____ in superficial area, *be the same more or less*, and numbered No. _____ in the _____

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for a term of years for rent or land revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said , on the condition that neither the said land nor any building erected thereupon shall at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and that no change or modification shall be made of the object for which the said _____ is founded, and that in the event of any such unauthorized diversion, change, or modification being made, the said land shall thereupon, in addition to the assessment to which it becomes liable under Section 48 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, become liable to such fine as may be fixed in this behalf by the Collector under the provision of Section 66 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, or other corresponding law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of land-revenue, as if the land, having been appropriated to purposes of agriculture only, had been unauthorizedly appropriated to any purpose un-

connected with agriculture, and in any such event as aforesaid, or in the event of the land being required by Government for any public purpose, it shall be lawful for Government, on causing six months' previous notice in writing to be given to the said holder or manager, to take either of the two following courses (namely), either—

- (1) to require that the said land be vacated and delivered up to Government free of all claims or incumbrances of any person whatsoever or
- (2) to resume and take possession of the said land and any buildings erected or works executed thereon, free of all claims and incumbrances of any person whatsoever, on payment of compensation not exceeding the following amount, namely :—
 - (a) the amount (if any) paid to Government for this grant, and
 - (b) the cost or value at the time of resumption, whichever is the less, of any buildings or other works authorizedly erected or executed on the said land by the said grantee.

This grant is made subject to the reservation of the right of the Secretary of State for India in Council to all mines and mineral products and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same, with all reasonable conveniences.

(2) *Vide article 115.*

(G. R. 7010 of 30th August 1905).

Whereas, in consideration of your having built (or undertaken to build, as the case may be) on the piece of land herein-after mentioned, which is your property, Government have been pleased, at your request, to exempt the said piece of land from liability to rent or land-revenue.

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for a term of years free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land-revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said on condition that neither the said land nor any building erected thereupon shall at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and that no change or modification shall be made of such purpose, and that, in the event of any such unauthorised diversion, change or modification being made the said land shall thereupon, in addition to the assessment to which it becomes liable under Section 48 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, become liable to such fine as may be fixed in this behalf by the Collector under the provision of Section 66 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or other corresponding law for the time being in force relating to the recovery of land-revenue as if the land, having been appropriated to purposes of agriculture only, had been unauthorisedly appropriated to any purpose unconnected with agriculture.

This piece of land herein referred to is situated in the village of in the Taluka of District, and is bounded on the North by , on the South by , on the East by , and on the West by , and comprises about square in superficial area, be the same more or less, and is numbered No, in the

(3) *Vide article 115.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

WHEREAS Government have been pleased to grant to you, the below-mentioned piece of Land situated in the village of in the Taluka of the District, for the purpose of revenue free, (namely)—

ALL that piece of Land bounded on the North by on the South by on the East by , on the West by , and measuring from North to South and from East to West , comprising square in superficial area, and numbered No. in the

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that the said Land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or Land Revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said on the condition that neither the said Land nor any Building erected thereupon shall at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and that no change or modification shall be made of the object for which the said is founded, and that in the event of any such unauthorized diversion, change, or modification being made, it shall be lawful for Government, on causing six months' previous notice in writing to be given to the said holder or manager, to take either of the two following courses, (namely) either—

- (1) to require that the said Land be vacated and delivered up to Government free of all claims or incumbrances of any person whatsoever ; or

- (2) to impose thenceforward such annual rent for the occupation of the said Land until the same is vacated and delivered over to Government as to Government shall seem fit, which said rent shall be recoverable under the law at the time in force for recovering an arrear of Land Revenue.

This grant is made subject to the reservation of the right of the Secretary of State for India in Council to all mines and mineral products and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same, with all reasonable conveniences.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, by the Collector of
this day of 190

(4) *Vide article 115.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

TO

WHEREAS Government have been pleased to grant to you , the below mentioned piece of Land situated in the village of in the Taluka of the District, for the purpose of* rent free (namely) :—

All that piece of Land bounded on the North by , on the South by on the East by , and on the West by , and measuring from North to South and from East to West , comprising square in superficial area, and numbered No. in the

It is hereby declared that the said Land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said on the condition that neither the said land nor any building erected thereupon shall at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and no change or modification shall be made of the object for which the said is founded, and that in the event of any such unauthorized diversion, change, or modification being made, it shall be lawful for Government, on causing six months' previous notice in writing to be given to the said

* Note.—The purpose and the extent of the public interest in it, should be clearly set forth, as, for instance, "building a dharamshala for the free and unrestricted use of all classes of the community."

holder or manager to take either of the two following courses (namely), either—

- (1.) To require that the said Land be vacated and delivered up to Government free of all claims or incumbrances of any person whatsoever, or
- (2.) To impose thenceforward such annual rent for the occupation of the said Land until the same is vacated and delivered over to Government as to Government shall seem fit, which said rent shall be recoverable under the law at the time in force for recovering an arrear of land revenue.

This Sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, this day of 187 .

(Signed)†

(Official designation).

[†] Note.—The Officer who signs should be the officer duly empowered by the Government of India to sign such documents on behalf of the Secretary of State.

ALIENATION MANUAL.(5) *Vide article 115.***THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL****TO**

WHEREAS Dadabhoy Furdoonji and other Parsi inhabitants of Broach having applied for a grant of Land on which they intend to construct a Sepulchre for the dead of their caste, this is to declare and make known that, I Jhon Earl of Clare President and Governor in Council of Bombay, have in consideration of the purpose to which the ground is to be applied, granted to the Parsee Community of Broach the spot of Land shown in the subjoined Plan, containing fifteen beegas, one wussa and seventeen wiswasees within the bounds of the Village of Kukurwara in the Broach Purgunna in the Principal Collectorate of Surat.

Sealed with the seal of the
Honourable East India Company.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Territorial Secretary to Govt.

Witness my hand the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

(Signed) CLARE.



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