The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963

Act 26 of 1963

Keyword(s):
Agriculture, Estates Land Act, Existing Inam Estate, Impartible Inam Estate, Inam Estate, Landholder, New Inam Estate, Part Village Inam Estate, Principal Landholder, Private Land, Pudukkottai Inam Estate, Rent, Ryot, Ryoti Land, Village

Amendment appended: 23 of 1969

Verified RedEstate™

DISCLAIMER: This document is being furnished to you for your information by PRS Legislative Research (PRS). The contents of this document have been obtained from sources PRS believes to be reliable. These contents have not been independently verified, and PRS makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness. In some cases the Principal Act and/or Amendment Act may not be available. Principal Acts may or may not include subsequent amendments. For authoritative text, please contact the relevant state department concerned or refer to the latest government publication or the gazette notification. Any person using this material should take their own professional and legal advice before acting on any information contained in this document. PRS or any persons connected with it do not accept any liability arising from the use of this document. PRS or any persons connected with it shall not be in any way responsible for any loss, damage, or distress to any person on account of any action taken or not taken on the basis of this document.

[1][TAMIL NADU] ACT No. 26 OF 1963.[2]

THE [1][TAMIL NADU] INAM ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1963.

[Received the assent of the President on the 11th December 1963, first published in the Fort St. George Gazette on the 1st January 1964 (Pausa 11, 1885).]

An Act to provide for the acquisition of the rights of landholders in inam estates in the [3][State of Tamil Nadu] and the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in such estates.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the [3][State of Tamil Nadu] in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent application and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the [1][Tamil Nadu] Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

(2) It extends to the whole of the [3][State of Tamil Nadu], except—

(i) the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district ;
(ii) the Kanyakumari district ; and
(iii) the territories specified in the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959).

(3) It applies to all inam estates.

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[2] For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 27th April 1962, Part IV—Section 3, pages 46-47; for Select Committee Report, see *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 14th August 1963, Part IV—Section 3, pages 121 to 188.

By virtue of section 6 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates, Lease holds and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1976) the provisions in respect of private tanks and ooranies shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom, usage or contract or decree or order of a court or other authority.

[3] This expression was substituted for the expression "State of Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Verified © RedFlag State™

(4) This section and sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 56 (3), 59, 64, [1][73 and 75] shall come into force at once ; and the rest of this Act shall come into force in regard to an existing inam estate or a part village inam estate or a Pudukkottai inam estate, on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint :

Provided that where the operation of any such notification has been stayed or interrupted by order of court or Tribunal or other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, the date from which the Government have been in uninterrupted possession of such estate shall be deemed to be the date so appointed.

(5) The Government may, by notification, cancel or modify any notification issued under sub-section (4) in respect of any inam estate, but the cancellation shall not be deemed to affect the power of the Government under sub-section (4) again to extend the rest of this Act to that inam estate.

(6) Where a notification is cancelled under sub-section (5), the rest of this Act shall be deemed never to have applied to the inam estate concerned, and every proceeding taken thereunder and pending in respect of such inam estate shall abate.

[2][(7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sub-sections (4) to (6), in regard to Pudukkottai inam estates specified in Schedule I-A, this section and sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 56 (3), 59, 64, 73 and 75 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964; and the rest of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force in regard to such Pudukkottai inam estates on the 15th February 1965 :

---

[1] These figures and word were substituted for the figures and word "73, 75 and 76" by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1968).

[2] This sub-section was added by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969).

Provided that in the case of any such Pudukkottai inam estate, the settlement of which is published under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXIII of 1955), on a date subsequent to the 15th February 1965, the rest of this Act as aforesaid shall be deemed to have come into force in regard to such Pudukkottai inam estate on such subsequent date :

Provided further that where, in regard to any such Pudukkottai inam estate, the operation of the rest of this Act as aforesaid has been stayed or interrupted by order of court or Tribunal or other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, the date from which the Government have been in uninterrupted possession of such estate shall be deemed to be the date on which the rest of this Act as aforesaid shall be deemed to have come into force.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) " agriculture " with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall include horticulture ;

(2) " Director " means the Director of Settlements appointed under section 4 ;

(3) " Estates Land Act " means the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land Act, 1908 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act I of 1908) ;

(4) " existing inam estate " means an inam village which became an estate by virtue of the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XVIII of 1936) ;

(5) " Government " means the State Government ;

(6) " impartible inam estate " means an inam estate governed immediately before the notified date, by the [1][Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act II of 1904) ;

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(7) "inam estate" means an existing inam estate or a new inam estate ;

(8) "landholder"—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in clause (5) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean a person owning a new inam estate or part thereof and shall include every person entitled to collect the rents of the whole or any portion of the new inam estate by virtue of any transfer from the owner or his predecessor-in-title or of any order of a competent court or of any provision of law.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of sub-clause (i) and sub-clause (ii) of this clause "landholder" shall include—

(*a*) a joint Hindu family where the right to collect the rents of the whole or any portion of the inam estate vests in such family ; and

(*b*) a darmila inamdar other than a darmila inamdar governed by the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXVI of 1948).

Explanation II.—For the purposes of sub-clause (ii), where there is a dispute between two or more persons as to which of them is the landholder for all or any of the purposes of this Act or between two or more joint landholders as to which of them is entitled to proceed and be dealt with as such landholder, the person who shall be deemed to be the landholder for such purposes shall be the person whom the Settlement Officer subject to any decree or order of a competent Civil Court may recognise or nominate as such landholder in accordance with rules to be framed by the Government in this behalf ;

(9) "new inam estate" means a part village inam estate or a Pudukkottai inam estate ;

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(10) "notified date" in relation to the inam estate [1][(other than a Pudukkottai inam estate specified in Schedule I-A)] means the date appointed by a notification issued under sub-section (4) of section 1 as the date on which the provisions of this Act (other than sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 56 (3), 59, 64, [2][73 and 75]) shall come into force in regard to the inam estate, or where the operation of any such notification has been stayed or interrupted by order of court or Tribunal or other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, the date from which the Government have been in uninterrupted possession of the inam estate. and the word "notified" shall be constructed accordingly ;

[3][(10-A) "notified date" in relation to a Pudukkottai inam estate specified in Schedule I-A means the 15th February 1965 :

Provided that in the case of any such Pudukkottai inam estate, the settlement of which is published under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 ([4][Tamil Nadu] Act XXIII of 1955), on a date subsequent to the 15th February 1965 , "notified date" means such subsequent date :

Provided further that where the operation of this Act (other than sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 56 (3), 59, 64, 73 and 75) has been stayed or interrupted by order of court or Tribunal or other authority constituted under any law for the time being in force, the date from which the Government have been in uninterrupted possession of such inam estate shall be deemed to be the notified date;]

---

[1] These brackets, words, figure and letter were inserted by section 3 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryo... ...i) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969).

[2] These figures and word were substituted for the figures and word "73, 75 and 76" by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1968).

[3] This clause was inserted by section 3 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969).

[4] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Verified © PSAEstate

(11) "part village inam estate" means a part of a village (including a part of a village in the merged territory of Pudukkottai) [1][but not including such of the inam areas in the said territory as are specified in Schedule I-A] the grant of which part has been made, confirmed or recognised by the Government, notwithstanding that subsequent to the grant, such part has been partitioned among the grantees or the successors-in-title of the grantee or grantees.

Explanation I.—(*a*) Where the grant of a part of a village as an inam is expressed to be a specified fraction of, or a specified number of shares in, a village, such part shall be deemed to be a part village inam estate notwithstanding that such grant refers also to the extent of such part in terms of acreage or cawnies, or of other local equivalent.

(*b*) Where a grant as an inam is expressed to be only in terms of acreage or cawnies, or of other local equivalent, the area which forms the subject-matter of the grant shall not be deemed to be a part village inam estate.

Explanation II.—A part of a village granted in inam shall be deemed to be a part village inam estate notwithstanding that different parts of such part village were granted, confirmed or recognised on different dates or by different title-deeds or in favour of different persons ;

(12) "principal landholder" means the person who held the inam estate immediately before the notified date; and (*a*) in the case of an inam estate held by a joint Hindu family immediately before that date means such joint family; and (*b*) in the case of an impartible inam estate means the person entitled to the possession of such estate immediately before that date ;

(13) "private land"—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in sub-clause (b) of clause (10) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

---

[1] These words, figure and letter were inserted by section 3 (iii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969), which was deemed to have come into force on the 15th February 1965.

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean—

(*a*) the domain or home-farm land of the landholder, by whatever designation known, such as, *kambattam, khas, sir* or *pannai* ; or

(*b*) land which is proved to have been cultivated by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock for a continuous period of twelve years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960, provided that the landholder has retained the kudiwaram ever since and has not converted the land into ryoti land ; or

(*c*) land the entire kudiwaram in which was acquired by the landholder before the 1st day of April 1960 for valuable consideration from a person owning the kudiwaram but not the melwaram, provided that the landholder has retained the kudiwaram ever since and has not converted the land into ryoti land and provided further that where the kudiwaram was acquired at a sale for arrears of rent the land shall not be deemed to be private land unless it is proved to have been cultivated by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock for a continuous period of twelve years since the acquisition of the land and before the 1st day of April 1960 ;

(14) " Pudukkottai inam estate" means an inam village in the merged territory of Pudukkottai and specified in Schedule I [1][.....] [2][and includes such of the inam areas in the said territory as are specified in Schedule I-A];

(15) " rent "—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in clause (11) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

---

[1] The words 'and includes such other whole inam village in the said territory as the Government may, by notification, from time to time, specify" were omitted by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1965).

[2] This expression was added by section 3 (iv) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969), which was deemed to have come into force on the 15th February 1965.

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean whatever is lawfully payable in money or in kind or in both to a landholder by a ryot for the use or occupation of land for the purpose of agriculture and shall include whatever is lawfully payable on account of water supplied by the landholder or taken without his permission for cultivation of land where the charge for water has not been consolidated with the charge for the use or occupation of the land, and shall include—

(a) any local tax, cess, fee or sum lawfully payable to a landholder by a ryot as such in addition to the rent due according to law or usage having the force of law and also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent ; and

(*b*) sums lawfully payable to a landholder by a ryot as such on account of pasturage fees and fishery rents ;

(16) " ryot "—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in clause (15) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean a person who holds for the purpose of agriculture ryoti land in such estate on condition of paying to the landholder the rent which is legally due upon it.

Explanation.—In relation to a new inam estate—

(i) a person who has occupied ryoti land for a continuous period of twelve years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960 shall be deemed to be a ryot for all the purposes of this Act;

(ii) a person unauthorisedly occupying ryoti land from whom the landholder received or recovered any payment for a continuous period of two years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960 shall be deemed to be a ryot for all the purposes of this Act unless within two years from the date of receipt or recovery of payment or the first of such payments, if more than one, the land holder has filed a suit in a civil court for ejectment against such person ;

(17) " ryoti land "—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean cultivable land in such estate other than private land but does not include—

(*a*) beds and bunds of tanks and of supply, drainage, supply or irrigation channels;

(*b*) threshing floor, cattle-stands, village sites and

lands situated in any new inam estate which are set for the common use of the villagers ;

(*c*) lands granted on service-tenure either free of or on favourable rates of rent granted before the passing of this Act so long as the service-tenure subsists ;

(18) "Settlement Officer" in relation to any inam estate or part of an inam estate means the officer appointed therefor under sub-section (1) of section 5;

(19) "Tribunal" means a Tribunal constituted under section 8 and having jurisdiction ;

(20) "village"—

(i) in relation to an existing inam estate shall have the same meaning as in clause (19) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act ; and

(ii) in relation to a new inam estate shall mean any local area which is designated as a village in the revenue accounts and for which the revenue accounts are separately maintained by one or more karnams or which is now recognised by the Government or may hereafter be declared by the Government for the purposes of this Act to be a village, and shall include any hamlet or hamlets which may be attached thereto.

CHAPTER II.

CONSEQUENCES OF NOTIFICATION OF INAM ESTATE.

Consequences of notification of inam estate.

3. With effect on and from the notified date and save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act—

(*a*) the[1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947) [2][(except in so far as it relates to reduction of rents and the collection of arrears of rent in existing inam estates in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under that Act),] the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land Act, 1908 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act I of 1908), the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXIII of 1955) and all other enactments applicable to the inam estate as such shall be deemed to have been repealed in their application to the inam estate;

(*b*) the entire inam estate (including all communal lands and porambokes, other non-ryoti lands, waste lands, pasture lands, forests, mines and minerals, quarries, rivers and streams, [3][tanks and ooranies (including private tanks and ooranies) and irrigation works] fisheries and ferries) shall stand transferred to the Government and vest in them free of all encumbrances, and the [1][Tamil Nadu] Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act II of 1864), the [1][Tamil Nadu] Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act VII of 1865), and all other enactments applicable to ryotwari areas shall apply to the inam estate;

(*c*) all rights and interests created in or over the inam estate before the notified date by the principal or any other landholder, shall as against the Government cease and determined;

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[2] These brackets and words were substituted for the words "in so far as it relates to matters other than reduction of rents and the collection of arrears of rent" by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[3] These words and brackets were substituted and were deemed always to have been substituted for the words "tanks and irrigation works" by section 2 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Lease-holds and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1976).

(*d*) the Government may, after removing any obstruction that may be offered, forthwith take possession of the inam estate and all accounts, registers, pattas, muchilikas, maps, plans and other documents relating to the inam estate which the Government may require for the administration thereof:

[1][Provided that the Government shall not dispossess any person who is personally cultivating any land in the inam estate, until the Settlement Officer and the Tribunal and the Special Appellate Tribunal, on appeal, if any, decide that such person is not actually entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of that land under the provisions of this Act.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this proviso, a person is said to personally cultivate a land when he contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of that land ;]

(*e*) the principal or any other landholder and any other person, whose rights stand transferred under clause (*b*) or cease and determine under clause (*c*), shall be entitled only to such rights and privileges as are recognized or conferred on him by or under this Act ;

(*f*) the relationship of landholder and ryot, shall, as between them, be extinguished ;

(*g*) any rights and privileges which may have accrued in the inam estate, to any person before the notified date against the principal or any other landholder thereof, shall cease and determine, and shall not be enforceable against the Government or such landholder, and every such person shall be entitled only to such rights and privileges as are recognized or conferred on him by or under this Act.

---

[1] This proviso was substituted for the following proviso by section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1971) which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964:—

"Provided that the Government shall not dispossess any person of any land in the inam estate in respect of which they consider that he is *prima facie* entitled to a ryotwari patta pending the decision of the Settlement Officer and the Tribunal and the Special Appellate Tribunal, on appeal, if any, as to whether such person is actually entitled to such patta;"

Appointment and functions of the Director of Settlements.

4. As soon as may be after the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette**, the Government shall appoint a Director of Settlements to carry out survey and settlement operations in inam estates and introduce ryotwari settlement therein. The Director shall be subordinate to the Board of Revenue†.

Appointment and functions of the Settlement Officer.

5. (1) As soon as may be after the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette**, the Government shall appoint one or more Settlement Officers to carry out the functions and duties assigned to them by or under this Act.

(2) Every Settlement Officer shall be subordinate to the Director and shall be guided by such lawful instructions as he may issue, from time to time ; and the Director shall also have power to cancel or revise any of the orders, acts or proceedings of the Settlement Officer, other than those in respect of which an appeal lies to the Tribunal.

Managers of inam estates.

6. (1) With effect on and from the notified date, the Government shall appoint one or more persons to manage the inam estate.

(2) Every manager shall be subordinate to the District Collector and shall be guided by such lawful instructions as he may issue, from time to time ; and the District Collector shall also have power to cancel or revise any of the orders, acts or proceedings of the manager.

Powers of control of the Board of Revenue†.

7. The †Board of Revenue shall have power—

(*a*) to give effect to the provisions of this Act and in particular to superintend the taking over of inam estates and to make due arrangements for the interim administration thereof ;

(*b*) to issue instructions for the guidance of the Director, District Collectors, Settlement Officers and Managers of inam estates ; and

(*c*) to cancel or revise any of the orders, acts or proceedings of the Director or of any District Collector, including those passed, done or taken in the exercise of revisional powers.

Constitution of Tribunals for certain purposes.

8. (1) The Government shall constitute as many Tribunals as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

---

†By virtue of section 10 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) any reference to the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be a reference to the State Government.

**Now* the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(2) Each Tribunal shall consist of one person only who shall be a judicial officer not below the rank of Subordinate Judge.

(3) Each Tribunal shall have such jurisdiction, and over such inam estates or parts thereof, as the Government may, by notification, from time to time, determine.

(4) [1][Every Tribunal shall, subject to the provisions of section 72-A,] have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908) when trying a suit or when hearing an appeal.

CHAPTER III.

GRANT OF RYOTWARI PATTAS.

Lands in which landholder is entitled to ryotwari patta.

9. (1) In the case of an existing inam estate, the landholder shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of—

(*a*) all lands which immediately before the notified date—

(i) belonged to him as private land within the meaning of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (10) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act, or

(ii) stood recorded as private land in a record prepared under the provisions of Chapter XI or Chapter XII of the said Act :

Provided that the private land referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii)—

(1) has not been subsequently converted into ryoti land or has not been finally held to be ryoti land under section 3-A of the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947) ; and

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "Every Tribunal shall" by section 2 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1975).

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(2) [1][is, in the case of a landholder other than a religious institution, proved to have been cultivated by the landholder himself], by his own servants or by hired labour with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, for a continuous period of three years within a period of twelve years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960 ; and

(*b*) (i) all lands which were properly included or which ought to have been properly included in the holding of a ryot and which have been acquired by the landholder by inheritance or succession under a will, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the date of such acquisition or the 1st day of July 1950 whichever is later and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from such later date ;

(ii) all lands which were properly included, or which ought to have been properly included, in the holding of a ryot and which have been acquired by the landholder by purchase, exchange or gift, including purchase at a sale for arrears of rent, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the 1st day of July 1950 and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from that date ;

(iii) all lands [not being (i) lands of the description specified in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act, or (ii) forest lands] which have been voluntarily abandoned or relinquished by a ryot, or which have never been in the occupation of a ryot, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the 1st day of July 1950 and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from that date.

---

[1] These words were substituted for the words " is proved to have been cultivated by the land-holder himself " by section 3 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

(2) In the case of a new inam estate the landholder shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of—

(*a*) all lands which immediately before the notified date belonged to him as private land :

[1][Provided that in the case of a landholder other than a religious institution the private land specified in clause (13) (ii) (*a*) of section 2 is proved] to have been cultivated by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, for a continuous period of three years within a period of twelve years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960 ; and

(*b*) (i) all lands in the holding of a ryot and which have been acquired by the landholder by inheritance or succession under a will, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the date of such acquisition or the 1st day of April 1960 whichever is later and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from such later date ;

(ii) all lands in the holding of a ryot and which have been acquired by the landholder by purchase exchange or gift, including purchase at a sale for arrears of rent, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the 27th day of September 1955 or from the date of such acquisition whichever is later and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from such later date :

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall apply to any acquisition by purchase, exchange or gift including purchase at a sale for arrears of rent by the landholder on or after the 1st day of April 1960.

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "Provided that in the case of private land specified in clause 13(ii)(*a*) of section 2, such land is proved " by section 3 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

(iii) all lands not being (i) lands of the description specified in items (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (17) of section 2, or (ii) forest lands which have been voluntarily abandoned or relinquished by a ryot, or which have never been in the occupation of a ryot, provided that the landholder has cultivated such lands himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, in the ordinary course of husbandry, from the 27th day of September 1955 and has been in direct and continuous possession of such lands from that date.

(3) In the case of an inam estate or part thereof held immediately before the notified date by an individual on condition of rendering service to a religious institution, the grant of ryotwari patta under sub-section (1) or (2) shall be subject to the provisions of section 33.

[1][*Explanation* I].—'Cultivate' in this section includes the planting and rearing of topes, gardens and orchards, but does not include the rearing of topes of spontaneous growth.

[2][*Explanation II.*—For the purposes of item (2) of the proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) and of the proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (2), "religious institution" shall mean a religious institution as defined in clause (18) of section 6 of the [3][Tamil Nadu] Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 [3][(Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959).]

Lands in respect of which a ryot is entitled to ryotwari patta.

10. (1) In the case of an existing inam estate every ryot shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of—

(i) all his lands which were finally held to be ryoti lands under section 3-A of the [3][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 [3][(Tamil Nadu) Act XXX of 1947]; and

---

[1] The explanation to section 9 was numbered as explanation I of that section by section 3 (iii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] This explanation was added by section 3 (iii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[3] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(ii) all ryoti lands which immediately before the notified date, were properly included or ought to have been properly included in his holding and which are not lands in respect of which a landholder or some other person is entitled to a ryotwari patta under any other provision of this Act :

Provided that no person who has been admitted into possession of any land by a landholder on or after the 1st day of July 1950 shall, except where the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances otherwise direct, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of such land.

(2) (*a*) In the case of a new inam estate every ryot shall, with effect on and from the notified date, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of all ryoti land in his holding except lands in respect of which a landholder or some other person is entitled to a ryotwari patta under any other provision of this Act :

Provided that no person who has been admitted into possession of any land by a landholder on or after the 1st day of April 1960 shall, except where the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances otherwise direct, be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of such land.

(*b*) A ryot as defined in clause 16 (ii) of section 2 shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta to the exclusion of the ryots, if any, specified in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the Explanation to the said clause (16)(ii) and a ryot specified in paragraph (i) of the said Explanation shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta to the exclusion of the ryot, if any, specified in paragraph (ii) of the said Explanation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), no ryot shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of any land under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) if such ryot has voluntarily abandoned or relinquished his rights in respect of such land on or before the date of the decision of the Settlement Officer under sub-section (1) of section 12.

Explanation.—No person to whom a right to collect the rent of any land has been leased before the notified date, including an *ijaradar* or a farmer of rent, shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of such land under this section.

Grant of ryotwari patta on the basis of personal cultivation in certain cases.

11. (1) Where no person is entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of a land in an inam estate, under section 9 or 10 and the land vests in the Government, the persons specified below shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of that land in the following order of preference :—

(i) *firstly*, a person who had been personally cultivating such land for a continuous period of twelve years immediately before the 1st day of April 1960 ;

(ii) *secondly*, if there is no such person as is referred to in clause (i), then, a person who had been lawfully admitted into possession of such land on or after the 27th day of September 1955 and who had been personally cultivating such land ever since ; and

(iii) *thirdly*, if there is no such person as is referred to in clauses (i) and (ii), then, a person who had been personally cultivating that land on the 26th day of September 1955 and for a period of twelve years immediately before that date :

Provided that no person shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of any land under clause (i) or (iii) of this sub-section if such person has voluntarily abandoned or relinquished his rights in respect of such land on or before the date of the decision of the Settlement Officer under sub-section (1) of section 12 :

Provided further that no ryotwari patta shall be granted in respect of any land falling under any of the categories specified below :—

(*a*) forests ;

(*b*) beds and bunds of tanks and of supply, drainage, surplus or irrigation channels ;

(*c*) threshing floor, cattle stands, village sites, cart-tracks, roads, temple sites and such other lands as are set apart for the common use of the villagers ;

(*d*) rivers, streams and other porambokes.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a person is said to personally cultivate a land when he contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of that land.

Verified by LegalEstate™

(2) Among the persons specified in sub-section (1) those specified in clause (i) of that sub-section shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta to the exclusion of the persons specified in clauses (ii) and (iii) of that sub-section and those specified in clause (ii) of that sub-section shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta to the exclusion of the person specified in clause (iii) of that sub-section.

(3) Any ryotwari patta granted under this section shall take effect on and from the date of the grant of such patta.

Ryotwari patta not to be granted in respect of private tank or oorani.

[1][11-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no ryotwari patta shall be granted in respect of any private tank or oorani.

(2) Any ryotwari patta granted in respect of any private tank or oorani under this Act before the date of the publication of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates, Leaseholds and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975, in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, shall stand cancelled, and for purposes of compensation under this Act, the private tank or oorani shall be deemed to be land in respect of which neither the landholder nor any other person is entitled to ryotwari patta under this Act.]

Determination of lands in which any person is entitled to ryotwari patta.

12. (1) The Settlement Officer shall examine the claims of any person for a ryotwari patta under section 9 or section 10 or section 11, as the case may be, and decide in respect of which lands the claim should be allowed.

(2) Against a decision of the Settlement Officer under sub-section (1), the Government may, within one year from the date of the decision, and any person aggrieved by such decision may, within three months from the said date, appeal to the Tribunal :

Provided that the Tribunal may, in its discretion, allow further time not exceeding six months for the filing of any such appeal :

---

[1] This section was inserted and was deemed always to have been inserted by section 2 (2) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates, Leaseholds and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1976).

Provided further that the Tribunal may, in its discretion, entertain an appeal by the Government at any time if it appears to the Tribunal that the decision of the Settlement Officer was vitiated by fraud or by mistake of fact.

Liability to pay assessment, etc., to Government.

13. (1) (*a*) Every person who becomes entitled to a ryotwari patta under this Act (other than under section 11) in respect of any land shall, for each fasli year commencing with the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified, be liable to pay to the Government such assessment, as may be lawfully imposed on the land.

(*b*) Every person who becomes entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 11 in respect of any land shall, for each year commencing with the fasli year in which such patta is granted, be liable to pay to the Government such assessment, as may be lawfully imposed on the land.

(2) If a ryot was liable immediately before the notified date to make any payment to the landholder otherwise than by way of rent, whether periodically or not, in respect of any land to which he is entitled to a ryotwari patta, he shall continue to make such payments as accrue on or after that date to the Government.

Ryotwari patta in service-tenure lands.

14. (1) Where any land (not consisting of an entire village or not being a part village inam estate) granted on service-tenure, whether to an individual or institution falls under sub-clause (*c*) of clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act or under item (*c*) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (17) of section 2 of this Act, then,—

(*a*) if the service to be rendered is personal or private service to the landholder, not being a religious, educational or charitable institution, the land shall be discharged from the condition of such service and the holder of such land shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta in respect of the land with effect on and from the notified date ;

(*b*) in all other cases, the holder of such land shall have the same rights in the land, and be subject to the same liabilities as the inamdar of a minor-service inam in a ryotwari village has in respect of his land :

Provided that no ryotwari patta shall be granted in respect of any land which is forest or which falls under sub-clause (*a*) or (*b*) of clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act or item (*a*) or (*b*) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (17) of sub-section (2) of this Act.

(2) The provisions of clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) shall apply also to dasabandam inam lands in inam estates.

CHAPTER IV.

BUILDINGS IN INAM ESTATES.

Vesting of buildings situated in inam estates.

15. (1) Every building situated within the limits of an inam estate, which immediately before the notified date, belonged to any landholder thereof and was then being used by him as an office in connection with its administration and for no other purpose, shall vest in the Government, free of all encumbrances, with effect on and from the notified date.

(2) Every building so situated which, immediately before the notified date, belonged to any such landholder and the whole or principal part whereof was then in the occupation of any religious, educational or charitable institution shall also vest in the Government, free of all encumbrances, with effect on and from the notified date :

Provided that when such institution ceases to exist, the building shall revert to such landholder, or if he is dead, to his heirs or legal representatives.

(3) Where any building so situated—

(*a*) which belonged to any such landholder on the 1st day of July 1960 ; and

(*b*) (i) which on that date was being used by him as an office in connection with the administration of the inam estate, and for no other purpose, or

(ii) the whole or principal part whereof was on that date in the occupation of any religious, educational or charitable institution,

has, after the 1st day of July 1960 and before the notified date, been sold or made a gift of by the landholder or ceased to be used by him as an office as aforesaid, or ceased to be in the occupation of such institution, the value of the building shall be assessed by the Tribunal in such manner as may be prescribed ; and the Tribunal shall

pay to the Government such value from out of the compensation deposited in its office under sub-section (1) of section 36.

(4) Every building other than a building referred to in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall, with effect on and from the notified date, vest in the person who owned it immediately before that date ; but the Government shall be entitled, for each fasli year commencing with the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified,

(i) in every case to levy the appropriate assessment thereon ; and

(ii) in the case of a building which vests in a person other than a landholder, also to the payments which such person was liable immediately before the notified date to make to any landholder in respect thereof, whether periodically or not and whether by way of rent or otherwise, in so far as such payments, may accrue due on or after the notified date.

(5) In this section, "building" includes the site on which it stands and any adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto.

(6) If any question arises whether any building or land falls or does not fall within the scope of sub-sections (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), it shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final.

(7) Any person holding a mortgage or charge on any building referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, for the purpose of section 37, be a secured creditor and be entitled to priority over any person holding a mortgage or charge subsequently created by the landholder over any part of the inam estate.

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND ENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.

Rights of persons admitted into possession of ryoti land for non-agricultural purpose.

16. Where any person has been admitted into possession of any ryoti land by any landholder for a non-agricultural purpose, that person shall be entitled to remain in possession of the land subject however to the payment by him to the Government of the ryotwari or other assessment or the ground-rent which may be imposed upon the land for each fasli year commencing with the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified :

Provided that such transaction was not void or illegal under any law in force at the time :

Provided further that a person who has been admitted into possession of any ryoti land (i) on or after the 1st day of July 1950 in the case of an existing inam estate, and (ii) on or after the 1st day of April 1960, in the case of a new inam estate, shall be entitled to no rights in respect of such land except where the Government otherwise direct.

Persons admitted into possession of non-ryoti land, how dealt with.

17. (1) Except where the Government otherwise direct, no person admitted by a landholder into possession of any communal land or forest or other land which is not a ryoti land, shall be entitled to any rights in, or to remain in possession of, such land :

Provided that nothing contained herein shall apply to lands for which the landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 9.

(2) A direction under sub-section (1) allowing any person to remain in possession of any such land may specify—

(i) the assessment or ground-rent payable to the Government on the land for each fasli year commencing with the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified, and

(ii) such special terms and conditions, including the period for which such person may remain in possession of the land as the Government may consider necessary in the public interest.

Explanation.—In this section, "communal land" means any land of the description mentioned in sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) of clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act and in item (*a*) or item (*b*) of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (17) of section 2 of this Act.

Rights of certain lessees and others.

18. (1) In cases not governed by any other provision of this Act, where on or after (i) the 1st day of July 1950 in the case of an existing inam estate ; and (ii) the 1st day of April 1960 in the case of a new inam estate, but before the notified date, a landholder has created, by way of lease or otherwise, rights in any mines or minerals, quarries, fisheries or ferries, the transaction shall be deemed to be valid ; and all rights and obligations arising thereunder, on or after the notified date, shall be enforceable by or against, the Government :

Provided that the transaction was not void or illegal under any law in force at the time and that any such right was created for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) (*a*) Where any such right was created before (i) the 1st day of July 1950 in the case of an existing inam estate ; and (ii) the 1st day of April 1960 in the case of a new inam estate, for a period exceeding one year, the Government may, if in their opinion, it is in the public interest to do so, by notice given to the person concerned terminate the right with effect from such date as may be specified in the notice, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

(*b*) The person whose right has been so terminated shall be entitled to compensation from the Government which shall be determined by the Board of Revenue* in such manner as may be prescribed, having regard to the value of the right and the period for which the right was created.

(*c*) Where any such right created before (i) the 1st day of July 1950 in the case of an existing inam estate ; and (ii) the 1st day of April 1960 in the case of a new inam estate is not determined under this sub-section, the transaction whereby such right was created shall be deemed to be valid and all rights and obligations arising thereunder, on or after the notified date, shall be enforceable by or against the Government :

Provided that the transaction was not void or illegal under any law in force at the time.

---

* By virtue of section 10 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) any reference to the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be a reference to the State Government

(3) The Government may, if in their opinion, it is in the public interest to do so, impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any right continued under this section.

Explanation.—Any rights granted in perpetuity shall cease and determine and be dealt with under section 3 (*e*) and not under this section.

CHAPTER V.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF INAM ESTATES.

Survey of inam estates.

19. (1) Any inam estate or part thereof may be surveyed, or if it has been surveyed before the notified date, may be re-surveyed, as if it were Government land, in accordance with the provisions for the survey of such land contained in the [1][Tamil Nadu] Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act VIII of 1923):

Provided that any re-survey made under this sub-section may be limited to what is necessary for the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in the inam estate or part thereof.

(2) The cost of the survey or re-survey, except so much thereof as is payable by any person under the provisions of section 8 of the [1][Tamil Nadu] Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act VIII of 1923), shall be borne by the Government.

Manner of effecting ryotwari settlement of inam estate.

20. (1) The Settlement Officer shall effect a ryotwari settlement of the inam estate or part thereof in accordance with a settlement notification framed and published by the Government for the purpose.

(2) (i) In the case of the City of Madras the said notification shall embody the principles adopted in making ryotwari settlement in the adjoining district and shall adopt such rates of assessment as may be specified by the Government having regard to the rates under the Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851 (Central Act XII of 1851) and the settlement notification in force in the adjoining district ; and

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(ii) in the case of other areas in the State the said notification shall embody the principles adopted in making ryotwari settlements in ryotwari areas and shall adopt—

(*a*) the rates of assessment set out in the re-settlement notification in force on the date of the publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette**, in the district in which the inam estate is situated, or

(*b*) if more than one such notification is in force in the district, or if the inam estate is situated in more than one district, the rates set out in one of those notifications, which the Government consider to be most appropriate to the case.

(3) All rates of assessment imposed at a ryotwari settlement shall be liable to revision from time to time as laid down in the settlement notification referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2).

(4) Neither the settlement notification nor any order passed in pursuance thereof shall be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(i) as entitling any person to a ryotwari patta for any land in respect of which he has not made any claim under section 12 ; or

(ii) as empowering the appropriate officer or authority to reopen any decision made under section 12.

Determination of land revenue before ryotwari settlement is brought into force.

21. The land revenue payable to the Government for each fasli year commencing with the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified shall, until a ryotwari settlement effected in pursuance of section 20 has been brought into force in the inam estate, be calculated as follows :—

(*a*) In respect of any land in an existing inam estate held for the purpose of agriculture, not being private land, the land revenue shall be—

(i) where the rent payable to the landholder immediately before the notified date has been determined under the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), the rent so determined; or

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969 as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

*Now the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(ii) where the rent has not been so determined, the rent which would have been payable to the landholder in respect of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified, or

(iii) where no rent was payable, the rent which would have been payable to the landholder immediately before the notified date, by a ryot holding similar land with similar advantages, in the neighbourhood :

Provided that in cases falling under sub-clauses (i) and (ii), the land revenue in respect of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified shall be the rent due to the landholder less any payment made to him before the notified date and authenticated in the prescribed manner :

[1][* * * * *]

(*b*) In respect of other lands in the existing inam estate and in respect of all lands in the new inam estate, the land revenue payable shall be calculated at such rate or rates as the Government may, by general or special order, determine.

CHAPTER VI.

DETERMINATION, APPORTIONMENT AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

General provisions.

Compensation how determined.

22. The compensation payable in respect of an inam estate shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions.

Compensation to be determined for inam estate as a whole.

23. The compensation shall be determined for the inam estate as a whole, and not separately for each of the interest thereon.

Basic annual sum.

24. A sum called the basic annual sum shall first be determined in respect of the inam estate.

---

[1] The following proviso was omitted by section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964: —

"Provided further that in cases falling under sub-clause (ii), where after the rent has been determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947), it is found that the land revenue paid exceeds the rent so determined, such excess shall be adjusted towards the land revenue payable in the subsequent fasli year or years."

Basic annual sum for inam estates.

Component parts of basic annual sum in inam estate.

25. The basic annual sum shall be the aggregate of the sums specified below, *less* the deductions specified in section 28 :—

(i) the whole of the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of all lands in the inam estate in respect of which any person other than the landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta, as ascertained under section 26, *less* the deduction specified therein.

(ii) the whole of the average net annual miscellaneous revenue derived from all other sources in the inam estate specified in clause (*b*) of section 3, but not including lands in respect of which the landholder is entitled to ryotwari patta, as ascertained under section 27.

Computation of ryotwari demand and deduction therefrom.

26. (1) The gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of the lands referred to in clause (i) of section 25, shall be the total of the ryotwari assessments imposed in pursuance of a settlement effected under section 20 on the lands occupied by any person other than the landholder on the notified date.

(2) From the gross annual ryotwari demand as computed above, there shall be deducted 3-1/3 per cent of such demand on account of the maintenance of irrigation works serving the inam estate:

Provided that no such deduction shall be made, if there is no irrigation work serving the inam estate, or if the landholder is under no legal obligation to maintain any such work serving the inam estate:

Provided further that where the obligation of the landholder to maintain every one of the irrigation works serving the inam estate is shared by him either with the Government or with the landholder of some other inam estate, the percentage of such deduction shall be reduced by such extent as the Government may deem reasonable.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the expression "ryotwari assessment", in respect of any land which has been registered as wet at the settlement referred to in that sub-section under an irrigation work belonging to, constructed or maintained by or on behalf of the Government, and which was liable to pay water-cess

Verified by RevFSite

under any law governing the levy of such cess in the [1][State of Tamil Nadu] for irrigation from the said work before the said settlement, shall be taken to be the appropriate assessment determined in the prescribed manner, which the land would bear in the absence of facilities for irrigation from the said work.

Computation of net miscellaneous revenue.

27. The average net annual miscellaneous revenue from the sources referred to in clause (ii) of section 25, shall be the average of the net annual income derived by the Government from such sources during the fasli year commencing on the notified date, if such date was the 1st day of July, or on the 1st day of July immediately succeeding the notified date, if such date was not the 1st day of July and the next fasli year in case ryotwari settlement is effected in that year or the next two fasli years in other cases.

Assessment and jodi, etc., to be deducted.

28. From the aggregate of the sums referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 25, ascertained as aforesaid, there shall be deducted—

(*a*) the whole of the assessment levied on any land in an inam estate under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XL of 1956) in respect of which land the landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 9;

(*b*) the whole of the jodi, quit-rent or other amount, if any, of a like nature, payable annually by the landholder to the Government; and

(*c*) the whole of the jodi, kattubadi or other amount, if any (excluding local cesses and taxes), payable annually by the landholder immediately before the notified date, to a landholder of some other inam estate, including the value, as ascertained in the prescribed manner of whatever was deliverable in kind annually :

---

[1]This expression was substituted for the expression "State of Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Provided that the amount deducted under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) shall in no case exceed one-half of the net amount computed in accordance with section 26.

A person deemed to be landholder in certain cases.

29. (1) For the purpose of sections 25, 26 and 28, any person who had, immediately before the notified date, any right or interest in any land in an inam estate as a landholder, shall be deemed to be a landholder of such inam estate.

(2) The ryotwari assessment imposed on, and the miscellaneous revenue derived from all lands in an inam estate in respect of which, any landholder mentioned in sub-section (1) is entitled to ryotwari patta under any provision of this Act, shall be excluded in determining the basic annual sum.

Special provision in respect of lands falling under section 11.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 25 to 29,—

(i) the ryotwari assessment imposed on all lands in an inam estate in respect of which any person including a landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 11 shall be excluded in determining the basic annual sum;

(ii) the miscellaneous revenue derived from all lands in an inam estate in respect of which any person (other than a landholder) is entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 11 shall be included in determining the basic annual sum.

Scale of compensation.

Scale of compensation except in the case governed by section 32.

31. The total compensation payable in respect of any inam estate shall, except in the case governed by section 32, be determined in accordance with the following scale :—

(i) where the basic annual sum does not exceed Rs. 1,000 —30 times such sum.

(ii) where the basic annual sum exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 3,000—25 times such sum or Rs. 30,000 whichever is greater.

(iii) where the basic annual sum exceeds Rs. 3,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000—20 times such sum or Rs. 75,000 whichever is greater.

(iv) where the basic annual sum exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000—17½ times such sum or Rs. 7,00,000 whichever is greater.

(v) where the basic annual sum exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 1,00,000—15 times such sum or Rs. 8,75,000 whichever is greater.

(vi) where the basic annual sum exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but 12½ times such sum or Rs. 15,00,000 whichever is greater.

Payments to religious, educational and charitable institutions.

Payment of tasdik allowance and additional compensation to institutions.

32. *(1) Where an inam estate or part thereof was held immediately before the notified date by any religious, educational or charitable institution, the Government shall pay to the institution every year as a tasdik allowance—

(*a*) in the case of an entire inam etsate, the basic annual sum;

(*b*) in the case of a part of an inam estate, such portion of the basic annual sum as may, on a calculation in the prescribed manner, be ascribed to that part.

(2) Where the tasdik allowance so payable is less than the difference between—

(*a*) the average net annual income derived by the institution from all sources in the inam estate or part as calculated in the prescribed manner during the five complete fasli years immediately preceding the fasli year 1357 or during that portion of those fasli year in which the inam estate or part was held by the institution, and

(*b*) the income as calculated in the prescribed manner which the institution may be expected to receive from the lands in respect of which it is entiled to a ryotwari patta, the deficiency shall be made good to the institution by the Government every year.

---

* By virtue of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates, Leaseholds and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1976) the amount of compensation determined under Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963 for an inam estate as a whole before the date of the publication of the former Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* shall be re-determined in accordance with the provisions of Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1976.

(3) All amounts which accrued due to the institution during the period referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) shall be taken into account, whether the amounts were actually collected or not:

Provided that the value in money of anything deliverable in kind to the institution at any time during the period aforesaid shall, where any price has been fixed by the Government for the sale of such thing at such time in the area concerned, be calculated at such price.

(4) Payment shall be made to the institution under sub-sections (1) and (2) so long as it exists.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall apply where any land (not consisting of an entire village or not being a part village inam estate) granted on service-tenure to the institution falls under sub-clause (c) of clause (16) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act or item (*c*) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (17) of section 2 of this Act.

Inam estates or part thereof held by service-holder how dealt with.

33. (1) Where an inam estate or part thereof was held immediately before the notified date by an individual (hereinafter in this section referred to as the service-holder) on condition of rendering service to a religious institution, the individual shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (8), be bound to render such service after the notified date.

(2) The compensation and interim payment payable under this Act in respect of part of an inam estate referred to in sub-section (1) shall be such portion of the compensation or interim payment, as the case may be, payable for the inam estate as may, on a calculation in the prescribed manner, be ascribed to that part.

(3) The Government shall deposit in the office of the Tribunal the compensation and interim payment payable under this Act in respect of the said estate or part thereof:

Provided that the Government shall be entitled to deduct from the amount to be deposited all moneys, if any, due to them in respect of the said estate or part thereof.

(4) On the making of the deposit under sub-section (3), the Government shall be deemed to have been completely discharged in respect of all claims to, or enforceable against, the compensation payable under this Act.

Verified Legal Estate

(5) In respect of any inam estate or part thereof referred to in sub-section (1), such amount as the Tribunal may adjudge as the sum payable to the service-holder out of the compensation or interim payments deposited under sub-section (3) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, be paid by the Tribunal to the religious institution concerned.

(6) Any sum received by a religious institution under sub-section (5) shall be invested by the institution in securities in the prescribed manner, for the sole benefit of the service concerned.

(7) For so long as the service-holder renders the service, the religious institution concerned shall pay the service-holder every year—

(i) the income accruing from the investment made under sub-section (6); and

(ii) the amount received by the institution in respect of the interim payment for the year.

(8) (i) Where a service-holder is entitled to a ryotwari patta under section 9 in respect of any land, he shall have the option—

(*a*) either to pay to the religious institution the amount specified in sub-section (9) and on such payment the land shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (11), be discharged from the condition of the service; or

(*b*) to hold the land and continue to render service subject to the provisions contained in sub-sections (1) to (7) and (11).

(ii) The option referred to in clause (i) shall be exercised within such period from the notified date and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(9) The amount referred to in sub-section (8) shall be twenty times the difference between the fair rent in respect of such land determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Schedule II and the land revenue due on such land.

(10) Where the service-holder has exercised his option to pay the amount specified in sub-section (9), the investment made under sub-section (6) and the interim payments, if any, received by the institution for the period subsequent to the date of exercise of such option, shall be the absolute property of the institution and the institution shall be at liberty to make such arrangement as it thinks fit for the performance of the service.

(11) If the service-holder fails to render the service the prescribed authority shall, after such enquiry and notice to the service-holder as may be prescribed in this behalf, notify such failure in such manner as may be prescribed. He shall then declare that the investment made under sub-section (6) and the interim payments, if any, received by the institution for the period subsequent to the date of default by the service-holder and the land for which the service-holder was granted ryotwari patta in accordance with the provisions of section 9 shall be the absolute property of the institution and the institution shall be at liberty to make such arrangement as it thinks fit for the performance of the service.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of this section "individual" means the person who would have held the inam estate or part thereof if it had not vested in the Government under this Act.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) service-holder includes his heirs ;

(ii) non-performance of the service due to illness or other temporary disability shall not be deemed to be failure to render service, provided that the service-holder makes alternative arrangements for rendering the service during the period of such illness or of other temporary disability.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of sub-section (9) "land revenue" means the ryotwari assessment including the additional assessment, water-cess and additional water-cess.

Verified Reprint

Determination of basic annual sum and total compensation.

34. (1) The Director shall determine in accordance with the foregoing provisions— Determination of basic annual sum and total compensation.

(*a*) the basic annual sum in respect of an inam estate ; and

(*b*) except in the case governed by section 32, also the total compensation payable in respect of such estate.

(2) Any landholder or other person interested may, within such time as may be prescribed or such further time as the Director may in his discretion allow, apply in writing to the Director for a copy of the data on the basis of which he proposes to determine the basic annual sum.

(3) On the receipt of such application, the Director shall furnish the data aforesaid to the applicant ; and he shall also, before passing any order under sub-section (1), give the applicant a reasonable opportunity of making his representations in regard thereto, in writing or orally.

(4) A copy of every order passed under sub-section (1) shall be communicated to every landholder concerned, and also to every applicant under sub-section (2).

(5) (*a*) The Director may, at any time, either *suo motu* or on the application of any person, review an order passed by him under sub-section (1) on any one or more of the following grounds, namely :—

(i) that the said order is vitiated by any clerical or arithmetical mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or

(ii) that subsequent to the passing of the said order, data for the better calculation of the basic annual sum have become available, or

(iii) that the said order requires to be modified in pursuance of the final order of any competent authority or court:

Provided that the Director shall not exercise his powers under this sub-section in respect of any inam estate, without giving every landholder concerned, and every applicant under this sub-section and sub-section (2), a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(*b*) A copy of every order passed under this sub-section shall be communicated to the Board of Revenue*, and also to every landholder concerned, and every applicant under this sub-section and sub-section (2).

(6) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) may, within three months from the date of the order or such further time as the Board of Revenue* may in its discretion allow, appeal to the Board; and the Board shall, after giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as it thinks fit.

(7) The Board of Revenue* may also in its discretion, at any time, either *suo motu* or on the application of any person, call for and examine the record of any order passed, or proceeding taken, by the Director under this section, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality, regularity or propriety of such order or proceeding and pass such order in reference thereto as it thinks fit:

Provided that the basic annual sum or the total compensation payable in respect of any inam estate shall not be altered by the Board without giving every landholder concerned and every person who has made an application under sub-section (2) a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (6), or sub-section (7), the Board of Revenue* may, on application made to it by the Director or by any other person in that behalf, review any order passed by it under sub-section (6) or sub-section (7) if it is of the

*By virtue of section 10 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980), any reference to the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be a reference to the State Government.

that the said order is vitiated by an error in the decision on a point of law or by a mistake and may make such order on the application as it thinks fit :

Provided that no application for review shall be granted by the Board of Revenue* without previous notice to every landholder concerned, and the applicant, to enable them to appear and be heard in support of the order a review of which is applied for.

(9) No order passed by the Director under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) shall be liable to be cancelled or modified except by the Board of Revenue* as aforesaid; and no order passed by the *Board of Revenue under sub-sections (6), (7) or (8) shall be liable to be cancelled or modified by the Government or any other authority.

Manner of payment.

Compensation, etc., to be paid in prescribed manner.

35. The compensation payable to any person under this Act and the sums payable to any religious, educational or charitable institution under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 32, may be paid in such form and manner, and at such time or times, and in one or more instalments, as may be prescribed.

Deposit and apportionment of compensation.

Compensation to be deposited in office of Tribunal.

36. (1) The Government shall deposit in the office of the Tribunal, the compensation in respect of each inam estate as finally determined under section 34, in such form and manner, and at such time or times and in one or more instalments, as may be prescribed :

Provided that the Government shall be entitled to deduct from the amount to be deposited—

(*a*) all moneys, if any, still remaining due to them—

(i) in respect of quit-rent, jodi or other dues of a like nature, or

(ii) in respect of any claim which was secured immediately before the notified date by a mortgage of, or a charge on, the inam estate or any portion thereof;

*By virtue of section 10 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) any reference to the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be a reference to the State Government.

(*b*) the whole or any portion of the rents and excess collections referred to in the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 45 which cannot be adjusted by deduction under the said sub-section ; and

(*c*) all interim payments deposited under sub-section (5) of section 45 in excess of the amounts finally found to be payable under that section :

Provided further that where the total amount of the compensation payable in respect of any inam estate stands altered after the deposit referred to above has already been made, the Government may deposit the difference or withdraw the same from the deposit already made or otherwise adjust the same in such manner and at such time or times, as may be prescribed, and the provisions of sections 37 to 44 and of sections 46 and 47 shall apply to the amount finally under deposit, and to this extent the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, shall be competent to revise its orders, if any, already passed.

(2) On the making of such deposit, the Government shall be deemed to have been completely discharged in respect of all claims to, or enforceable against, the compensation aforesaid.

Claims to be made within six months.

37. (1) Every person who makes a claim to, or enforceable against, the compensation deposited under any of the provisions of this Act or any portion thereof, including the principal or any other landholder, members of his family claiming any portion of such compensation, whether by way of a share or by way of maintenance or otherwise, and creditors, whether their debts are secured or not, shall apply to the Tribunal within six months from the date on which the amount was deposited or within such further time not exceeding three months as the Tribunal may, in its discretion, allow.

(2) Every claim to, or enforceable against, the compensation or any portion thereof which is not made to the Tribunal within the time aforesaid shall,—

(i) in so far as it relates to the amount paid by the Tribunal under section 48 ; or

(ii) subject to the provisions of section 51, in so far as it relates to the amount in respect of which an order for payment has been made by the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal in favour of any person,

cease to be enforceable.

Duty of Tribunal.

38. The Tribunal shall, after giving notice to all persons who have applied under section 37 and to any others whom it considers to be interested, make inquiry into the validity of the claims received by it, and determine the persons who, in its opinion, are entitled to the compensation deposited and the amount to which each of them is entitled.

Compensation to be apportioned by Tribunal.

39. (1) As a preliminary to such determination, the Tribunal shall apportion the compensation among the principal landholder and any other persons whose rights or interests in the inam estates stand transferred to the Government under clause (*b*) of section 3, or cease and determine under clause (*c*) of section 3, including persons who are entitled to be maintained from the inam estate and its income, as far as possible, in accordance with the value of their respective interests in the inam estate.

(2) The value of those interests shall be ascertained—

(*a*) in the case of the impartible inam estates referred to in section 40, in accordance with the provisions contained in that section and in such rules, not inconsistent with that section, as may be made by the Government in this behalf; and

(*b*) in the case of other inam estates, in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf.

Apportionment in the case of certain impartible inam estates.

40. (1) In the case of an impartible inam estate which had to be regarded as the property of a joint Hindu family for the purpose of ascertaining the succession thereto immediately before the notified date, the following provisions shall apply.

(2) The Tribunal shall determine the aggregate compensation payable to all the following persons, considered as a single group :—

(*a*) the principal landholder and his legitimate sons, grandsons and great-grandsons in the male line living or in the womb on the notified date, including sons, grandsons and great-grandsons adopted before such date (who are hereinafter called "sharers"); and

(*b*) other persons who, immediately before the notified date were entitled to maintenance out of the estate and its income either under section 9 or 12 of the [1][Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act 11 of 1904), or under any decree or order of a Court, award, or other instrument in writing or contract or family arrangement which is binding on the principal landholder (who are hereinafter called "maintenance-holders"):

Provided that no such maintenance-holder shall be entitled to any portion of the aggregate compensation aforesaid, if, before the notified date, his claim for maintenance or the claim of his branch of the family for maintenance, has been settled or discharged in full.

(3) The Tribunal shall next determine which creditors, if any, are lawfully entitled to have their debts paid from and out of the assets of the impartible inam estate and the amount to which each of them is so entitled; and only the remainder of the aggregate compensation shall be divisible among the sharers and maintenance-holders as hereinafter provided.

(4) The portion of the aggregate compensation aforesaid payable to the maintenance-holders shall be determined by the Tribunal and notwithstanding any arrangement already made in respect of maintenance whether by a decree or order of a Court, award or other instrument in writing or contract or family arrangement, such portion shall not exceed one-fifth of the remainder referred to in sub-section (3), except in the case referred to in the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 42.

(5) (*a*) The Tribunal shall, in determining the amount of compensation payable to the maintenance-holders and apportioning the same among them, have regard, as far as possible, to the following considerations, namely:—

(i) the compensation payable in respect of the inam estate;

(ii) the number of persons to be maintained out of that estate;

(iii) the nearness of relationship of the person claiming to be maintained;

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(iv) the other sources of income of the claimant; and

(v) the circumstances of the family of the claimant.

(b) For the purpose of securing—

(i) that the amount of compensation payable to the maintenance-holders does not exceed the limit specified in sub-section (4) ; and

(ii) that the same is apportioned among them on an equitable basis,

the Tribunal shall have power, wherever necessary, to reopen any arrangement already made in respect of maintenance, whether by a decree or order of a Court, award, or other instrument in writing, or contract or family arrangement.

(6) The balance of the aggregate compensation shall be divided among the sharers, as if they owned such balance as a joint Hindu family and a partition thereof had been effected among them on the notified date.

Claims of creditors

41. After the compensation has been apportioned among the persons referred to in sub-section (1) of section 39, or where it is more convenient so to do pending such apportionment, the Tribunal shall take into consideration the applications of the creditors other than those dealt with in sub-section (3) of section 40, and decide the amount to which each such creditor is entitled and the person or persons out of whose share or shares of the compensation such amount should be paid.

Grant of ryotwari patta to maintenance-holders in certain impartible inam estates.

42. (1) Every maintenance-holder entitled to a portion of the compensation under section 40 shall also be entitled to the grant of a ryotwari patta in respect of a portion of the lands referred to in section 9.

(2) The Tribunal shall determine the total extent of the lands in respect of which ryotwari pattas may be granted to the maintenance-holders and divide the same among them and in doing so, the Tribunal shall, unless for reasons recorded in writing it considers that it is inappropriate to do so, have regard to the considerations set forth in sub-section (5) of section 40 and the manner in which the compensation payable to the maintenance-holders has been or may be apportioned among them under that sub-section :

Provided that the total extent of the lands granted to al such maintenance-holders shall not exceed one-fifth of the extent of the lands in respect of which ryotwari patta may be granted under section 9 :

Provided further that where it is found to be inconvenient or impracticable to grant any such lands, or to grant any such lands to the full extent to which the maintenance-holder may be regarded as entitled, whether on the ground that such a grant will result in the creation of an uneconomic holding or for any other reason, the share of the compensation awarded to the maintenance-holder may be increased by such amount as the Tribunal may consider reasonable.

(3) The lands in respect of which ryotwari patta may be granted under section 9, after excluding any lands which may be granted to maintenance-holders under sub-section (2), shall be divided among the sharers, as if they owned such lands, as a joint Hindu family and a partition thereof had been effected among them on the notified date.

Certain estates to be treated as impartible inam estates for purposes of compensation.

43. Where the power of the land-holder to alienate any property in an inam estate is restricted whether by the terms of the grant or otherwise, the provisions of this Act relating to the payment and apportionment of compensation in respect of impartible inam estates shall, so far as may be and subject to such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf, apply to the payment and apportionment of the compensation payable in respect of the inam estate.

Devolution of interest in compensation.

44. Where it is alleged that the interest of any person entitled to receive payment of any portion of the compensation has devolved on any other person or persons, whether by act of parties or by operation of law, the Tribunal shall determine whether there has been any devolution of the interest, and if so, on whom it has devolved.

CHAPTER VII.

INTERIM PAYMENTS.

Interim payments to principal landholder and others.

45. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply in every case not governed by section 32.

(2) After the notified date and until the compensation is finally determined and deposited in pursuance of this Act, interim payments shall be made by the Government every fasli year prior to the fasli year in which the said deposit is made, to the principal landholder and to the other persons referred to in sub-section (1) of section 39 as follows :—

(3) In respect of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified they shall together be entitled to such amount as the Government may, on a rough calculation, determine to be the basic annual sum referred to in section 24 :

Provided that the rents, if any, collected before the notified date by the landholder from the ryots in respect of the fasli year aforesaid [1][and in the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), also any amount collected by him from the ryots in excess of the rent so determined],and outstanding to the credit of the ryots on the first day of that fasli year, shall be deducted.

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "and in the case of an existing inam estate, also any amount collected by him from the ryots in excess of the rent determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947)", by section 5 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[1][*Epplanation.*—In the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the landholder as rent from the ryots in excess of the rent so determined and paid to the landholder shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to be an amount collected by the landholder.]

(4) In respect of each subsequent fasli year, they shall together be entitled to the amount estimated under sub-section (3) to be the basic annual sum, unless data for the better calculation thereof have since become available, in which case the amount to be paid shall be revised by the Government with reference to such data :

Provided that if, for any reason, the whole or any portion of the rents and excess collections referred to in the proviso to sub-section (3) was not deducted in pursuance of that proviso, the amount remaining undeducted shall be deducted from the amount payable under this sub-section.

(5) The Government shall deposit all such amounts in the office of the Tribunal and the Tribunal shall, after such inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, apportion the amounts among the principal landholder and the other persons referred to in sub-section (2), as far as possible in accordance with the value of their respective interests.

---

[1] This explanation was substituted for the following explanation by section 5 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964 :—

"*Explanation.*—Any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the landholder as rent from the ryots in excess of the rent determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947) and paid to the landholder shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to be an amount collected by the landholder."

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(6) On the making of such a deposit, the Government shall be deemed to have been completely discharged in respect of all claims to, or enforceable against, the amount so deposited.

(7) (*a*) After the compensation has been finally determined, the Government shall ascertain the aggregate interim payment which would have been due in respect of the inam estate under sub-sections (3) and (4) for the fasli years concerned if the basic annual sum as finally determined had been adopted instead of the basic annual sum as roughly estimated.

(*b*) If the aggregate interim payment thus determined exceeds the aggregate amounts already deposited under sub-section (5) the balance with interest thereon at three per cent per annum shall be deposited by the Government in the office of the Tribunal.

(*c*) If the aggregate interim payment determined under clause (*a*) is less than the aggregate amount already deposited under sub-section (5), the excess amount deposited shall be deducted by the Government from the amount of compensation finally determined and the balance shall be deposited in the office of the Tribunal.

(8) No interim payment made under this section shall be deemed to constitute any part of the compensation which the Government are liable to deposit under sub-section (1) of section 36 or to any extent to be in lieu of such compensation.

(9) The Tribunal shall revise the apportionment of the interim payments with reference to the aggregate interim payments as finally determined by the Government under sub-section (7) on the basis that each of the persons entitled to receive any portion of the interim payments shall be entitled separately to the same share of the said aggregate interim payments as the share of the compensation to which he is finally held to be entitled under section 39. Any excess payment disclosed by such revision shall be deducted by the Tribunal, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum from the compensation payable to the person concerned.

Verified Pdf Estate ™

CHAPTER VIII.

APPEALS.

Appeals.

46. (1) Against any decision of the Tribunal under sub-section (2) of section 12, and sections 38 to 45, the Government may within six months from the date of the decision and any person aggrieved by such decision may within three months from the date of such decision appeal to a Special Appellate Tribunal consisting of two Judges of the High Court nominated from time to time by the Chief Justice in that behalf :

Provided that the Special Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, allow further time not exceeding three months for the filing of such appeal.

(2) The members of the Special Appellate Tribunal shall hear the appeal on all points, whether of law or of fact. Where on any such point or points the members are divided in their opinion, they shall state the point or points on which they are so divided and such point or points together with their opinions thereon, shall then be laid before one or more Judges nominated for the purpose by the Chief Justice and such Judge or Judges shall hear the appeal in so far as it relates to such point or points, and on each such point, the decision of the majority of the Judges who have heard the appeal including those who first heard it shall be deemed to be the decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal.

(3) [1][The Special Appellate Tribunal shall, subject to the provisions of section 72-A] have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), when trying a suit or when hearing an appeal.

(4) The decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal and subject to such decision, the decision of the Tribunal shall be final.

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "The Special Appellate Tribunal shall" by section 2 (2) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1975).

(5) Every decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal and subject to such decision, every decision of the Tribunal shall be binding on all persons claiming an interest in any inam estate notwithstanding that any such person has not preferred any application or filed any statement or adduced any evidence or appeared or participated in any proceeding before the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.

Restriction on the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and Special Appellate Tribunal in certain cases.

47. (1) In cases of apportionment of the compensation among the persons referred to in section 39 and of the apportionment of the interim payments among the persons referred to in section 45, the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and the Special Appellate Tribunal shall be limited to the apportionment as such and neither the Tribunal nor the Special Appellate Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to go into the question of the correctness of the determination or the adequacy of the compensation or of the interim payments, as the case may be.

(2) In cases falling under section 42, the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, and in cases of appeal from the order under section 12, the jurisdiction of the Special Appellate Tribunal, shall be limited to the division of the lands in respect of which ryotwari patta may be granted under section 9 and neither the Tribunal nor the Special Appellate Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to go into the question of the correctness of the order under section 12.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of the Tribunal when hearing an appeal under sub-section (2) of section 12 or of the Special Appellate Tribunal when hearing an appeal under sub-section (1) of section 46 from the decision of the Tribunal under sub-section (2) of section 12.

Disbursement of compensation.

48. All payments made out of the compensation deposited in the office of the Tribunal under section 36 shall be made by it in accordance with its orders and decisions subject to the modifications, if any, made on appeal under section 46.

Interim payments to institutions.

49. (1) In cases governed by section 32, after the notified date and before the sums payable to the religious, educational or charitable institutions concerned under sub-sections (1) and (2) of that section have been finally determined, the Government shall pay to the institution—

(*a*) in respect of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified, such sums as they may, on a rough calculation, determine to be payable to the institution under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 32:

Provided that the rents, if any, collected before the notified date by the institution from the ryots in respect of the fasli year aforesaid [1][and in the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), also any amount collected by it from the ryots in excess of the rent so determined] and outstanding to the credit of the ryots on the first day of that fasli year shall be deducted ;

(*b*) in respect of each subsequent fasli year, the sums determined under clause (*a*), unless data for the better calculation thereof have since become available, in which case the sums to be paid shall be revised by the Government with reference to such data :

Provided that if, for any reason, the whole or any portion of the rents and excess collection referred to in the proviso to clause (*a*) was not deducted in pursuance of that proviso, the amount remaining undeducted shall be deducted from the amount payable under this clause.

---

[1]This expression was substituted for the expression "and in the case of an existing inam estate also any amount collected by it from the ryots in excess of the rent determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947)" by section 6 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Verified by Legal Note

(2) After the sums payable to the institution under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 32 have been finally determined, all interim payments made to the institution under sub-section (1) of this section together with such rents, if any, collected by it before the notified date [and in the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), also any amount collected by it from the ryots in excess of the rent so determined] and outstanding to the credit of the ryots on the first day of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified shall be adjusted towards the sums so determined ; and any deficiency shall be made good to the institution by the Government and any excess shall be deducted from the sums payable to it by the Government in any subsequent fasli year or years.

(3) The deductions made under sub-section (1) shall not exceed 25 per cent of the amount determined to be payable to the institution for the fasli year concerned and any balance in excess thereof which remains unadjusted under sub-section (2) shall be deducted in annual instalments from the aggregate sum payable to the institution under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 32 as finally determined in amounts not exceeding 25 per cent of the sum so payable for the fasli year concerned.

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "and in the case of an existing inam estate also any amount collected by it from the ryots in excess of the rent determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947)" by section 6 (i) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the [illegible]

[1] [*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, in the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the institution as rent from the ryots in excess of the rent so determined and paid to the institution shall be deemed to be an amount collected by the institution.]

Limitation for claims by persons entitled to payment.

50. Every person in whose favour an order for payment has been made by the Tribunal shall make an application for payment within three months from the date of such order :

Provided that the Tribunal may, within such further time not exceeding six months as it may in its discretion allow, admit a claim preferred after the period of three months aforesaid if it is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not preferring the claim within that period :

Provided further that, where an appeal has been filed before the Special Appellate Tribunal against the said order for payment, the aforesaid period of three months shall be reckoned from the date of the decision of the Special Appellate Tribunal on the appeal.

---

[1] This explanation was substituted for the following explanation by section 6 (ii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964 :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, in the case of an existing inam estate, any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the institution as rent from the ryots in excess of the rent determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947) and paid to the institution shall be deemed to be an amount collected by the institution."

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Unclaimed and undisbursed amounts how dealt with.

(1)(a) All amounts deposited in the office of the Tribu- under sub- section (1) of section 36, sub-sections (5) (7) of section 45, or sub-section (2) of section 57 and remaining unpaid and with reference to which no claim has been made within the time specified in sub-section (1) of section 37 or in sub-section (4) of section 57, as the case may be, or no application for payment has been made within the time specified in section 50 ; and

(b) all amounts deposited as aforesaid and remaining unpaid after the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the disposal of the application under section 50 ;

shall be withdrawn by the Tribunal and deposited in the District Court having jurisdiction over the inam estate concerned in the name of the inam estate or, as the case may be, in the name of the person or persons in whose favour an order for payment has been made by the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal.

(2) All amounts deposited by the Tribunal in the District Court under sub-section (1) shall be dealt with by the District Court in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf.

(3) Every person who makes a claim to, or enforceable against, any amount held in deposit under sub-section (1) shall apply to the District Court in the prescribed form setting forth his claim.

(4) The District Court shall, after giving notice to all persons who have applied under sub-section (3) and to any others whom it considers to be interested, make enquiry into the validity of the claims received by it and subject to the provisions of sub-section (5) determine the persons who are entitled to the amount held in deposit and the amount to which each of them is entitled.

(5) Every order for payment made by the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal in favour of any person shall be binding on the District Court.

Amounts which may be deducted under section 36, recoverable as arrear of land revenue.

52. Any sum representing the whole or any portion of the rents and excess collections referred to in clause (b) of the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 36 which cannot be adjusted by deduction under the said clause shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Wrong and excess payment to be recoverable as arrear of land revenue.

53. Where any payment made to any person is subsequently found to be not due to him or to be in excess of the amounts due to him, the amount which is found to be not due or which is in excess, as the case may be, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum or any portion thereof, which cannot be otherwise adjusted by deduction from any amounts due to such person, shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Recovery of amount paid on cancellation of notifications issued under section 1 (4).

54. If any amount has been paid to any person under this Act in pursuance of a notification issued under sub-section (4) of section 1 and if such notification is subsequently quashed by order of Court, or cancelled by the Government, the amount so paid, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Recovery of excess collections made by a darmila inamdar.

55. (1) If, in an inam estate notified under this Act, a darmila inamdar has collected any amount by way of rent or miscellaneous revenue in respect of the portion of the inam estate comprising his darmila inam for the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified and for any subsequent fasli years, then, such amount, together with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) If, in respect of the said fasli years, any person is liable to pay land revenue or miscellaneous revenue under this Act to the Government, the amounts paid by him to the darmila inamdar shall be adjusted towards such liability.

Explanation.—Any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the darmila inamdar in respect of the portion of the inam estate comprising his darmila inam by way of rent or miscellaneous revenue and paid to him shall be deemed to be an amount collected by him.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collection of arrears of rent which accrued before the notified date.

56. (1) [1][In the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), the landholder shall not, after the notified date, be entitled to collect] any rent which accrued due to him from any ryot before, and is outstanding on, that date ; but the manager appointed under section 6 shall be entitled to collect all such rent and any interest payable thereon together with any costs which may have been decreed, as if they were arrears of land revenue ; and there shall be paid to the landholder all amounts so collected after deducting (*a*) ten per cent thereof on account of collection charges, (*b*) the arrears of quit-rent, jodi or other amount, if any, of a like nature due from the land holder to the Government, and (*c*) the rent, if any, collected before the notified date by the landholder from the ryots in respect of the fasli year in which the inam estate is notified under this Act and any amount collected by the landholder from the ryots in excess of the rent determined [3][before the notified date] under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), and outstanding to the credit of the ryots on the first day of the fasli year :

---

[1] These words, brackets and figures were substituted for the words "In the case of an existing inam estate, after the notified date, the landholder shall not be entitled to collect " by section 7 (i) (*a*) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] These words were substituted for the word " Madras " by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[3] These words were inserted by section 7 (i) (*b*) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[1][* * * * * *].

Explanation [2][I].—Any amount collected by the Government on behalf of the landholder as rent from the ryots in excess of the rent determined [3][before the notified date] under the [4][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([4][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947) and paid to the landholder shall, for the purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to be an amount collected by the landholder.

[2][*Explanation II.*— For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as reviving any claim for arrears of rent for fasli year 1356 and prior fasli years, if such claim is barred by limitation under any law for the time being in force.]

---

[1] The following provisos were omitted by section 7 (i) (*c*) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964 :—

"Provided that any such rent, which accrued due in respect of the fasli year 1356 and earlier faslis, shall be reduced on the basis that the landholder is entitled in respect of each of those faslis only to the rent as determined under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947) :

Provided further that where the ryot—

(*a*) has paid before the notified date or pays within two years of that date, or

(*b*) where the rate of rent for the land has not been fixed under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947) before the notified date, pays within two years of the date on which such rates of rent are fixed under that Act,

the rent due for the fasli years 1356 and 1357 and any interest payable thereon together with any costs which may have been decreed, then, all arrears of rent due from such ryot in respect of all prior fasli years, including interest and costs, if any, shall be deemed to have been completely discharged."

[2] The explanation to sub-section (2) of section 56 was numbered as explanation I of that sub-section and this explanation was added by section 7 (i) (*d*) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[3] These words were inserted by section 7 (i) (*d*) (1) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[4] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

(2) All amounts which the manager is entitled to collect under sub-section (1) shall be a first charge upon the land in respect of which such amounts are payable.

[1][(2-A) (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in the case of an existing inam estate in respect of which the rate of rent has not been determined before the notified date under the [2][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act XXX of 1947), if the ryot has paid to the landholder before the notified date or pays to the landholder within two years of the notified date or of the date of the publication of the [2][Tamil Nadu] Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966, in the *Fort St George Gazette**, whichever is later the rent due for the fasli years 1371 and 1372 and any interest payable thereon together with any costs which may have been decreed, then all arrears of rent due from such ryot to the landholder in respect of all prior fasli years including interest and costs, if any, shall be deemed to have been completely discharged.

(ii) In any suit or proceeding for the recovery of any arrears of rent due to a landholder from a ryot for any fasli year prior to fasli year 1371, the court or authority concerned shall, upon deposit in the court or before the authority, or upon proof by the ryot of the payment to the landholder, of the rent due for the fasli years 1371 and 1372, dismiss the suit or proceeding.

(iii) If before the notified date any decree or order has been passed in any suit or proceeding for the recovery of any arrears of rent due from a ryot for any fasli year prior to fasli year 1371, the court or authority concerned shall, upon deposit in the court or before the authority or upon proof of the payment to the landholder, of the rent due from the ryot for fasli years 1371 and 1372 and on the application of any person affected by such decree or order, whether or not he was a party thereto, vacate the decree or order :

[1] This sub-section was inserted by section 7(ii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964.

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

**Now* the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any suit or proceeding in which the decree or order has been satisfied in full before the notified date.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as reviving any claim for arrears of rent if such claim is barred by limitation under any law for the time being in force.]

(3) (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in the case of a new inam estate, all arrears of rent payable by a ryot to a landhoder in respect of any land in such estate and outstanding on the date of publication of this Act in the **Fort St. George Gazette* shall, to the exent to which such arrears are in excess of the rent due for three fasli years in respect of that land, be deemed to be discharged whether or not a decree has been obtained therefor, if the ryot pays to the landholder the arrears of rent due for a period of any three fasli years.

(ii) In any suit or proceeding for the recovery of any arrears of rent referred to in clause (i), the court or authority concerned shall, upon deposit in the court or before the authority, or upon proof by the ryot of the payment, of arrears of such rent for three fasli years, dismiss the suit or proceeding.

(iii) If before the date of publication of this Act in the **Fort St. George Gazette* any decree or order has been passed in any suit or proceeding for the recovery of any arrears of rent due from a ryot, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this sub-section, the court or authority concerned shall, upon deposit in the court or before the authority or upon proof of the payment, of the arrears of rent due from the ryot for three fasli years and on the application of any person affected by such decree or order, whether or not he was a party thereto, vacate the decree or order:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any suit or proceeding in which the decree or order has been satisfied in full, before the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St. George Gazette.**

---

*For the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(iv) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the [1][Tamil Nadu] Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1963.

Explanation [2][I].–For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the payment, or deposit, of arrears of rent for three fasli years referred to in this sub-section shall be a payment or deposit made after the date of publication of this Act in the *Fort St George Gazette.**

[*Explanation II.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as reviving any claim for arrears of rent, if such claim is barred by limitation under any law for the time being in force.]

Appo ionment of amounts collected under section 56.

57. (1) Where any doubt or dispute arises as to who is the lawful landholder entitled to receive the payments under sub-section (1) of section 56 is or where there is more than one claimant, what, if any, the share of each claimant is, the question shall be referred to the Tribunal and intimation of the fact given to the claimants and so far as information is available with the manager appointed under section 6, to the landholder or landholders.

(2) Pending the decision of the Tribunal, the amount due under sub-section (1) of section 56 shall be deposited in the office of the Tribunal and no interest shall accrue thereon.

(3) The fact of every such deposit shall be published in the **Fort St.George Gazette* and intimation thereof shall also be given to the claimants and to the landholder or landholders referred to in sub-section(1).

---

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[2] The Explanation to sub-section (3) of section 56 was numbered as Explanation I of that sub-section and this Explanation was added by section 7 (iii) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1966), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1961.

* *Now* the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(4) Every person who makes a claim to, or enforceable against, the amount so deposited or any portion thereof as a landholder shall apply to the Tribunal within three months of the date of publication of the fact of such deposit in the **Fort St. George Gazette* or within such further period not exceeding three months as the Tribunal may, in its discretion, allow.

(5) Every claim to, or enforceable against, the amount so deposited or any portion thereof which is not made to the Tribunal within the time aforesaid shall,—

(i) in so far as it relates to the amount paid by the Tribunal ; or

(ii) subject to the provisions of section 51, in so far as it relates to the amount in respect of which an order for payment has been made by the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal in favour of any person,

cease to be enforceable.

(6) The Tribunal shall, after giving notice to all persons who have applied under sub-section (4) and to any others whom it considers to be interested, make enquiry into the validity of the claims received by it and determine the persons who in its opinion are entitled to the amount so deposited and the share of each person in respect of it.

(7) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision of the Tribunal may appeal to the Special Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 46 and the provisions of that section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of such appeals.

(8) Neither the Tribunal nor the Special Appellate Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to go into the correctness of the amount placed in deposit.

Jodi or quit-rent.

58. Jodi or quit-rent, as the case may be, in respect of an inam estate shall cease to accrue with effect from the end of the fasli year immediately preceding the notified date.

---

*Now the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

Stay of execution proceedings and prohibition of certain transfers.

(1) No court shall, before the date on which the earliest ...ent in pursuance of this Act is made in the office of ... Tribunal, order or continue execution in respect of any ...e or order passed against the principal or any other ...holder of an inam estate against his interest in the inam ... or against his other immovable property or against ... personally by arrest and detention; and with effect on ... from such date, execution in the cases aforesaid may ...ordered or continued as specified in, and in accordance ... the provisions of section 60.

(2) All proceedings for the execution of any decree or ...r by the arrest and detention in prison of the principal ...any other land-holder of an inam estate pending on the ...ified date, shall stand dismissed and if on such date the ...cipal or any other landholder is detained in a prison ...execution of any such decree or order, he shall be released ...hwith.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other ... for the time being in force, no principal or other land-...der of an inam estate shall, on or after the notified date ... before the date on which the earliest deposit as afore-...d is made, sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise assign or ...nate any of his immovable property and any transaction ... the nature hereby prohibited shall be void and inopera-... and shall not confer or take away any right whatever ... or from any party to the transaction.

Transitional provision in regard to other liabilities of landholder, etc.

60. (1) No claim or liability enforceable immediately ...fore the notified date against the principal or any other ...dholder of an inam estate or against any other person ...ose rights stand transferred to the Government in ...suance of clause (b) of section 3 shall, on or after that ..., be enforceable against the interests he had in the inam ...ate; and all such claims and liabilities shall, after the ... on which the earliest deposit in pursuance of this Act ... made in the office of the Tribunal, be enforceable—

(*a*) against the interim payments or the compensa-..., or other sums paid or payable to him under this ... to the same extent to which such claims and liabilities ... enforceable against his interest in the inam estate ...mediately before the notified date; and

(*b*) against his other property, if any, to the same ...ent to which such claims and liabilities were enforceable ...inst such property immediately before the notified date.

(2) No court shall, on or after the notified date, order or continue execution in respect of any decree or order passed against the principal or any other landholder or any other person aforesaid against the interest he had in the inam estate ; and execution shall be ordered or continued in such cases in conformity with the provisions of sub-section (1) only as against the interim payments or against the compensation or other sum or sums paid or payable to him as aforesaid or against his other property, if any.

(3) No court shall, in enforcing any claim or liability against the principal or any other landholder or any other person aforesaid, allow interest at a rate exceeding six per cent per annum simple interest for the period commencing on the notified date and ending with the date on which the earliest deposit in pursuance of this Act is made in the office of the Tribunal.

Liability of person unauthorisedly occupying land to forfeiture of crops, etc.

61. When, under this Act, any person is dispossessed of any land, any crop or other produce raised on the land and any building or other construction erected or anything deposited thereon shall, if not removed by him after such written notice as the officer who issued the order for dispossession may deem reasonable, be liable to forfeiture. Forfeitures under this section shall be adjudged by the said officer and any property so forfeited shall be disposed of in such manner as that officer may direct.

Provisions for inam estate staff.

62. Notwithstanding any law, custom, or contract to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply in regard to the persons employed in the administration of any inam estate immediately before the notified date :—

(1) The Government shall have power to terminate the services of any such person after giving him one calendar month's notice or paying him one month's pay in lieu of such notice.

(2) Persons whose services are retained shall be governed by such rules as the Government may make in regard to them.

Maintenance by Government of institutions maintained by land-holder.

63. Every educational or other charitable institution which was being maintained during the three fasli years immediately preceding the notified date by any landholder of an inam estate may, with effect on and from the notified date, be maintained by the Government, if they think fit.

Removal of doubts in regard to existing inam estates in Chingleput district.

64. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the Estates Land Act applies, and shall be deemed always to have applied, to existing inam estates situated on the 31st day of October 1936 within the limits of the Chingleput district as then constituted notwithstanding that the areas in which such inam estates are situated have been or may be included within the limits of the Presidency town, after that date ; and the provisions of this Act shall apply to every such estate accordingly.

Presumption that a land in an inam es ate is ryoti land.

65. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), when in any proceeding under this Act it becomes necessary to determine whether any land is a ryoti land or a private land, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such land is a ryoti land.

(2) (i) Any expression in a lease, patta or the like executed or issued on or after the 1st day of July 1918 in the case of an existing inam estate and the 19th day of April 1949 in the case of a new inam estate to the effect or implying that a tenant has no right of occupancy or that his right of occupancy is limited or restricted in any manner shall not be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving that the land concerned was private land at the commencement of the tenancy.

(ii) Any such expression in a lease, patta or the like executed or issued before the 1st day of July 1918 in the case of an existing inam estate and the 19th day of April 1949 in the case of a new inam estate shall not by itself be sufficient for the purpose of proving that the land concerned was private land at the commencement of the tenancy.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any communal land, poramboke land, pasture land and forest.

Decision of questions regarding forests.

66. If any question arises whether any land in an inam estate is a forest or is situated in a forest or as to the limits of a forest, it shall be determined by the Settlement Officer subject to an appeal to the Director within such time as may be prescribed and also to revision by the Board of Revenue*.

*By virtue of section 10(1) of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue (Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1980) any reference to the Board of Revenue shall be deemed to be a reference to the State Government.

Rights of owner or occupier not to be affected by temporary discontinuance of possession or occupation

67. Where a person—

(*a*) is entitled to the ownership or to the possession or occupation of any land or building immediately before the notified date but has transferred his right to the possession and occupation thereof or has been temporarily dispossessed or deprived of his right to the occupation thereof ; and

(*b*) has not on that date lost his right to recover the possession or occupation of such land or building;

he shall, for the purposes of this Act and subject to the provisions thereof, be deemed to be the owner, or to be in possession or occupation, of such land or building :

Provided that any lawful transferee of the right to the possession or occupation of such land or building shall, save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, continue to have the same rights against his transferor, as he had immediately before the notified date :

Provided further that any lawful transferee of the title to such land or building shall be entitled to all the rights under this Act of his transferor.

Res judicata

68. (1) The decision of a Tribunal or Special Appellate Tribunal in any proceeding under this Act or of a Judge of the High Court hearing a case under sub-section (2) of section 46 on any matter falling within its or his jurisdiction shall be binding on the parties thereto and persons claiming under them in any suit or proceeding in a Civil Court in so far as such matter is in issue between the parties or persons aforesaid in such suit or proceeding.

(2) The decision of a Civil Court (not being the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes) on any matter falling within its jurisdiction shall except in so far as such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be binding on the parties thereto and persons claiming under them in any proceeding under this Act before a Tribunal or Special Appellate Tribunal or a Judge of the High Court under sub-section (2) of section 46 in so far as such matter is in issue between the parties or persons aforesaid in such proceeding.

Saving of limitation.

69.* In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application filed in a Civil Court by a creditor in respect of any matter which was the subject of a proceeding under any of the following sections, namely, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45 and 46, the period commencing on the notified date and ending with the date on which the earliest deposit in pursuance of this Act is made in the office of the Tribunal and the time during which such proceedings were pending as well as the time taken for obtaining certified copies of the order passed in such proceeding shall be excluded.

Limitation.

70. (1) A copy of every decision or order in any proceeding against which an appeal or revision is provided for under this Act shall be communicated in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) For the purposes of computing the period of limitation in respect of any appeal or application for revision against any decision or order, the date of communication of a copy of the decision or order to the appellant or applicant shall be deemed to be the date of the decision or order.

(3) The provisions of section 4 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 12 of the † Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Central Act IX of 1908) shall, so far as may be, apply to any appeal or application for revision under this Act.

(4) Where under this Act an appeal or application for revision may be preferred to any authority or officer within a prescribed period or within such further time not exceeding a specified period as may be allowed by such authority or officer, the further time aforesaid shall be computed on and from the expiry of such prescribed period computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3).

Finality of orders passed under this Act

71. (1) Any order passed by any officer, the Government or other authority or any decision of the Tribunal or the Special Appellate Tribunal under this Act in respect of matters to be determined for the purposes of this Act shall, subject only to any appeal or revision provided by or under this Act, be final.

---

*For the purpose of computing the period of limitation in respect of any proceeding or application made in relation to a Pudukkottai Inam Estate specified in Schedule I-A to the principal Act or any land in such estate, the period commencing on the 15th February 1965 and ending with the date of publication of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969) shall be excluded—please *see* section 7 of Tamil Nadu Act 23 o. 1969.

† Now the Limitation Act, 1963 (Central Act 36 of 1963).

(2) No such order or decision shall be liable to be questioned in any Court of law.

Jurisdiction of Courts barred in certain cases.

72. (1) No suit or other proceeding shall lie against the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

(2) (*a*) No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any officer or servant of the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder without the previous sanction of the Government.

(*b*) No officer or servant of the Government shall be liable in respect of any such act in any civil or criminal proceeding if the act was done in good faith in the course of the execution of the duties or the discharge of the functions imposed by or under this Act.

(3) No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be instituted against any officer or servant of the Government for any act done or purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder after the expiry of six months from the date of the act complained of.

Tribunal or other authority not to appoint receiver, etc.

[1][**72-A.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) of section 8 or in sub-section (3) of section 46 or in any other provision of this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, no Tribunal or other authority under this Act shall have the power to appoint a receiver or commissioner in respect of any land in an inam estate and in respect of which any proceeding is pending before such Tribunal or other authority.

(2) Any person who was personally cultivating any such land on the notified date and continues to be in possession of that land shall not be dispossessed of the land, until it is finally decided that such person is not actually entitled to ryotwari patta in respect of that land under the provisions of this Act.

---

[1]This section was inserted by section 2(3) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1975).

(3) Where any receiver or commissioner appointed before the date of the commencement of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 by any Tribunal or other authority in respect of any land in an inam estate, is functioning on such date, the Tribunal or other authority shall, either on an application made by the aggrieved party within sixty days from such date, or *suo motu* cancel such appointment, and on such cancellation, the possession of such land shall stand transferred to the person who was personally cultivating such land immediately before the date of the appointment of such receiver if such person had been dispossessed of such land by the receiver.

(4) If it is finally decided that any such person as is referred to in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) who was personally cultivating any such land (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "said person") is not actually entitled to ryotwari patta in respect of such land under the provisions of this Act, the person who has been granted ryotwari patta in respect of such land shall be entitled to recover arrears of fair rent in respect of such land determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Schedule II, from the said person.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, the said person shall be deemed to be a cultivating tenant and shall continue to be a cultivating tenant for the purposes of the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955) and the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956) and the arrears referred to in sub-section (4) shall be paid to the owner or deposited in Court, in such manner and in such number of instalments and within such period as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a person is said to personally cultivate a land when he contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of that land.

(6) The said person shall not be liable to be evicted under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act XXV of 1955), in respect of the arrears referred to in sub-section (4), except for failure to pay the said arrears in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under sub-section (5).]

Power to make rules.

73. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed ;

(*b*) the procedure to be followed by the Tribunals, Special Appellate Tribunal, authorities and officers appointed, or having jurisdiction, under this Act ;

(*c*) the delegation of the powers conferred by this Act on the Government or any other authority, officer or person;

(*d*) the time within which applications and appeals may be presented under this Act in cases for which no specific provision in that behalf has been made herein ;

(*e*) the application of the provisons of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), to applications, appeals and proceedings under this Act ;

(*f*) the fees to be paid in respect of applications and appeals under this Act ;

(*g*) the transfer of proceedings from one Tribunal, authority or officer to another ;

(*h*) the manner in which, and the officer by whom, fair rent shall be ascertained for the purposes of this Act.

(3) A rule made under clause (*c*) of sub-section (2) may provide for restrictions and conditions subject to which the power delegated may be exercised and also for control and revision by the delegating authority either *suo motu* or on application of the orders of the authority or person to whom the power is delegated.

(4) (*a*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the **Fort St. George Gazette* and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

---

* Now the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

Verified © PeuEstate™

(*b*) All notifications issued under this Act shall, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are published.

(5) Every rule made or notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

Power to include new entries, or correct the entries, in Schedule I.

[1][73-A. (1) The Government may, by notification, from time to time, include in Schedule I any whole inam village in the merged territory of Pudukkottai, and upon such inclusion,—

(i) the provisions of the [2][Tamil Nadu] Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 ([2][Tamil Nadu] Act 30 of 1963), shall be deemed never to have applied to that inam village, [3][and every order passed in any proceeding taken under that Act in respect of that inam village shall be deemed to be of no effect and if any proceeding taken under that Act is pending on the date of such inclusion, such proceeding shall abate ;]

---

[1] This section was inserted by section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1965).

[2] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

[3] These words were substituted for the words " and every proceeding taken under that Act and pending in respect of that inam village shall abate " by section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969).

(ii) any amount paid under that Act to any person in respect of that inam village, shall, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Where the entries relating to the name of the inam village, and the revenue number and name of revenue village as specified in columns (3) and (4) respectively of Schedule I are found to be either incomplete or incorrect with reference to the corresponding entries in the revenue registers, the Government may, by notification, from time to time, amend suitably the entries in columns (3) and (4) aforesaid :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as empowering the Government to omit any entry from columns (3) and (4) aforesaid.

(3) All references made in this Act to Schedule I shall be considered as relating to the said Schedule as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.]

[2][Tamil Nadu Acts] 30 and 31 of 1963 not to apply to Pudukkottai inam estates specified in Schedule I-A.

[1][73-B. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the [3][Tamil Nadu] Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 ([3][Tamil Nadu] Act 30 of 1963) and in the [3][Tamil Nadu] Inams (Supplementary) Act, 1963 ([3][Tamil Nadu] Act 31 of 1963)—

(i) the provisions of the said Acts shall be deemed never to have applied to a Pudukkottai inam estate specified in Schedule I-A, and every order passed in any proceeding taken under the said Acts in respect of that inam estate shall be deemed to be of no effect and if any proceeding under the said Acts is pending on the date of the publication of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 in the **Fort St. George Gazette*, such proceeding shall abate; and

---

[1] This section was inserted by section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969), which was deemed to have come into force on the 15th February 1965.

[2] This expression was substituted for the expression "Madras Acts" by paragraph 3(2) of the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1970.

[3] These words were substituted for the word " Madras " by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

**Now the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.*

(ii) any amount paid under the [1][Tamil Nadu] Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 ([Tamil Nadu] Act 30 of 1963) to any person in respect of that inam estate shall, with interest thereon at three per cent per annum, be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Where the entries relating to the inam area and the survey number and name of revenue village as specified in columns (3) and (4) respectively of Schedule I-A are found to be either incomplete or incorrect with reference to the corresponding entries in the revenue registers, the Government may, by notification, from time to time, amend suitably the entries in columns (3) and (4) aforesaid.

(3) All references made in this Act to Schedule I-A shall be considered as relating to the said Schedule as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by this section.]

Repeals.

74. With effect on and from the notified date,—

(i) the [1][Tamil Nadu] Impartible Estates Act, 1904 ([Tamil Nadu] Act II of 1904), shall be deemed to have been repealed in its application to the inam estate, if that estate had been governed by that Act immediately before that date ; and

(ii) the [1][Tamil Nadu] Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act XXIV of 1949), shall be deemed to have been repealed in its application to private lands in the existing inam estate.

Special provision relating to fixation of ceiling area in respect of lands in an inam estate.

75. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the [1][Tamil Nadu] Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 ([1][Tamil Nadu] Act 58 of 1961), but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the authorized officer shall in the fixation of the ceiling area of any person under that Act exclude any land in an inam estate.

(2) As soon as may be, after a ryotwari settlement is brought into force in any land referred to in sub-section (1) and after the grant of the ryotwari patta in respect of such land to any person in accordance with the provisions of this

[1] These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

Act, the authorized officer shall calculate or re-calculate the ceiling area of such person and in so calculating or re-calculating, the authorised officer shall take into account the extent of the land in respect of which a ryotwari patta has been granted to such person under this Act.

(3) For the purposes of the [1][Tamil Nadu] Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961([1][Tamil Nadu] Act 58 of 1961), any ryotwari patta granted under this Act, shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 6th day of April 1960 and for the purposes of calculating the standard acre under that Act, 'land revenue' shall in respect of the land referred to in sub-section (1) mean the ryotwari assessment payable in pursuance of the ryotwari settlement referred to in sub-section (2).

[2][76. *** *** ***]

---

1 These words were substituted for the word "Madras" by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amendment) Order, 1969.

2 The following section 76 was omitted by section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1968) :—

"76. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as possible after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such order or both Houses agree that the order should not be issued, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.".

[1][SCHEDULE I.]

[*See* sections 2 (14) and 73-A.]

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Alangudi ..	Tiruvarankulam alias Renganathapuram.	18. Immanampatti.
2	Do.	Vijaya Ragunathapuram alias Kokkumavadipatti.	15. Vijaya Raghunathapuram.
3	Do.	Pudupatti alias Vijayareghunathasamudram.	86. Pallavaranpattai.
4	Do.	Mathur alias Rengammalsamudram.	42. Kulavoipatti.
5	Do.	Vellavettanviduthi alias Vijayapuram.	45. Perungalur.
6	Do.	Vannianviduthi alias Srinivasasamudram.	71. Arayappatti.
7	Do.	Vellakollai alias Sundareswarapuram.	32. Kilaiyur.

[1] This Schedule was substituted for the following Schedule I by section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1965), which was deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1964 :—

"SCHEDULE I.

[*See* section 2 (14).]

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Alangudi ..	Immanampatti	18 .Immanampatti.
2	Do. ..	Vijaya Raghunathapuram ..	15. Vijaya Raghunathapuram.
3	Do. ..	Pudupatti	86. Pallavaranpattai.
4	Do. ..	Mathur	42. Kulavoipatti.
5	Do. ..	Vellavettanviduthi alias Vijayapuram.	45. Perungalur.
6	Do. ..	Vannianviduthi alias Srinivasasamudram.	71. Arayappatti.
7	Do. ..	Vellakollai alias Sundareswarapuram.	32. Kilaiyur.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8	Kulathur ..	Sittannavasal	132. Sittannavasal.
9	Do. ..	Perunjinai	118. Perunjinai.
10	Do. ..	Kodandaramapuram ..	123. Kodandarama-puram.
11	Do. ..	Kurukkappatti	124. Kurukkapatti.
12	Do. ..	Singathakkurichchi	50. Singathakkuri-chchi.
13	Do. ..	Nanjur alias Namanaraya-samudram.	78. Nanjur.
14	Do. ..	Pinnangudi	145. Pinnangudi.
15	Do. ..	Talinji alias Kambaraja-puram.	142. Talinji.
16	Do. ..	Nallambalsamudram ..	132. Sittannavasal.
17	Do. ..	Nedunjeri alias Suppammal-samudram.	103. Satyamangalam.
18	Do. ..	Sellukudi alias Brahadambal-samudram.	120. Ayingudi.
19	Do. ..	Kilapatti alias Vijayakalyana-reghunathasamudram.	123. Kodandarama-puram.
20	Do. ..	Sendamangalam	Do.
21	Do. ..	Kilapalinji	Do.
22	Do. ..	Nilayapatti	126. Pulvayal.
23	Do. ..	Pidampatti	50. Singathakkuri-chchi.
24	Do. ..	Orandakkudi	49. Sengalakku.
25	Do. ..	Santhanathakurichi ..	33. Kunnathur.
26	Do. ..	Rasipuram alias Meenakshi-ammalsamudram.	52. Mattur.
27	Do. ..	Thethanvayal	125. Sundarappatti.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8	Kulathur ..	Sittannavasal	132. Sittannavasal.
9	Do. ..	Perunjinai	118. Perunjinai.
10	Do. ..	Kodandaramapuram ..	123. Kodandarama-puram.
11	Do. ..	Kurukkappatti	124. Kurukkappatti.
12	Do. ..	Singathakkurichchi ..	50. Singathakkuri-chchi.
13	Do. ..	Nanjur	78. Nanjur.
14	Do. ..	Pinnangudi	145. Pinnangudi
15	Do. ..	Talinji	142. Talinji.
16	Do. ..	Nallambalsamudram ..	132. Sittannavasal.
17	Do. ..	Nedunjeri	103. Satyamangalam.
18	Do. ..	Sellukudi	120. Ayingudi.
19	Do. ..	Kilapatti	123. Kodandarama-puram.
20	Do. ..	Sendamangalam	Do.
21	Do. ..	Kilapalinji	Do.
22	Do. ..	Nilayapatti	126. Pulavayal.

contd.

	Taluk.	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenur number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Thirumayam ..	Idayanvayal alias Mookkammalpuram.	121. Idayanvayal
	Do.	Sittampatti alias Mookkammalpuram.	119. Sittampatti.
	Do. ..	Chittur	45. Chittur.
	Do. ..	Kadambavayal alias Naganathapuram.	77. Kadambavayal.
	Do. ..	Rayapuram Rayasamudram	91. Rayapuram.
	Do. ..	Kalanivoipatti	25. Kalanivoipatti.
	Do. ..	Madagam	134. Madagam.
	Do. ..	Seppavayal	137. Seppavayal.
	Do. ..	Tanikkadu	136. Tanikkadu.
	Do	Tillaivayal	133. Tillaivayal.
	Do. ..	Tirapidingi	135. Tirapidingi.
	Do. ..	Tiruvakkudi	138. Tiruvakkudi
[***		***	***]
	Do. ..	Arasur	132. Arasur.
	Do. ..	Pallivasal	62. Pallivasal.
	Do. ..	Karanappatti	26. Karanappatti.
	Do. ..	Kulakkattainali	122. Kurichchi.
	Do. ..	Andakkudi alias Venkatachalapuram.	141. Embal.
	Do. ..	Vayalangudi alias Venkatachalapuram.	Do.

Number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Kulathur—*cont.* ..	Pidampatti	50. Singathakkurichchi
	Do. ..	Orandakkudi	49. Sengalakkudi.
	Do. ..	Santhanathakurichi ..	33. Kunnathur.
	Do. ..	Rasipuram	52 Mattur.
	Do. ..	Thethanvayal	12 . Sundarappatti.
	Thirumayam ..	Idayanvayal	121. Idayanvayal.
	Do. ..	Sittampatti	119. Sittampatti.
	Do. ..	Chittur	45. Chittur.

The following item and the entries relating thereto were omitted and were deemed always to have been omitted by section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1968 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1968) :—

[***	Do. ..	Alattivayal	131. Alattivayal".

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47	Thirumayam—*cont.*	Ullur Ulkadai Thenathivayal	141. Embal—*cont.*
48	Do. ..	Virthanvayal	Do.
49	Do. ..	Mummudichanvayal	Do.
50	Do. ..	Santhirattanvayal alias Lakshminarayanapuram.	Do.
51	Do. ..	Echaikkottai Ulkadai Pulavanavayal.	Do.
52	Do. ..	Thakkadivayal	139. Kurungal: r
53	Do. ..	Melakkarambai	124. Tonnakkudi.
54	Do. ..	Keelakkarambai alias Gobinathapuram.	Do.
55	Do. ..	Maratti alias Gobinathapuram.	Do.
56	Do. ..	Porkudi alias Gobinathapuram.	Do.
57	Do. ..	Alathivayal alias Gobinatha puram.	Do.
58	Do. ..	Sitharambur	Do.
59	Do. ..	Kadankudi	Do.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31	Thirumayam—*cont.*	Kadambavayal	77. Kadambavayal.
32	Do. ..	Rayapuram	91. Rayapuram.
33	Do. ..	Kalanivoipatti	25. Kalanivoipatti.
34	Do. ..	Madagam	134. Madagam.
35	Do. ..	Seppavayal	137. Seppavayal.
36	Do. ..	Tanikkadu	136. Tanikkadu
37	Do. ..	Tillaivayal	133. Tillaivayal.
38	Do. ..	Tirapidingi	135. Tirapidingi.
39	Do. ..	Tiruvakkudi	138. Tiruvakkudi
40	Do. ..	Alattivayal	131. Alattivayal.
41	Do. ..	Arasur	132. Arasur.
42	Do. ..	Pallivasal	62. Pallivasal.
43	Do ..	Karanappatti	26. Karanapp: tti.
44	Do. ..	Kulakkattainali	122. Kurichchi.
45	Do. ..	Andakkudi	141. Embal.
46	Do. ..	Velangudi	Do.
47	Do. ..	Thenathivayal	Do.
48	Do. ..	Viruthanvayal	Do.
49	Do. ..	Mummudichanvayal ..	Do.
50	Do. ..	Santhirattanvayal	Do.
51	Do. ..	Pulavanavayal	Do.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
60	Thirumayam—*cont.*	Makkaravayal alias Raja Vijayaraghunatharayasamudram.	96. Melanilaivayal.
61	Do. ..	Kurungalur Ulkadai Thengudi.	139. Kurungalur.
62	Do. ..	Kurungalur Ulkadai Koothangudi.	Do.
63	Do. ..	Olaikudipatti alias Sathyashetrapuram.	73. Thirumayam.
64	Do. ..	Sivapuram	82. Tekkattur.
65	Do. ..	Kanapettai alias Brahmavidhyasamudram.	86. Panankudi.
66	Do. ..	Chettipatti	Do.
67	Do. ..	Meenikone Endal alias Ramachandrapuram.	95. Kummangudi.
68	Do. ..	Ponthupuli Puduvayal ..	Do.
69	Do. ..	Karambakkudivayal ..	96. Melanilaivayal.
70	Do. ..	Velani Ulkadai Machumurichanvayal.	139. Kurungalur.
71	Do. ..	Maravanvayal	125. Irumbanadu.
72	Do. ..	Mudukkuvayal	Do.
73	Do. ..	Korakkanvayal	Do.
74	Do. ..	Kothalangudi Vayal	Do.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
52	Tirumayam—*cont.*	Thakkadivayal	139. Kurungalur.
53	Do. ..	Melakkarambai	124. Tonnakkudi.
54	Do. ..	Keelakkarambai	Do.
55	Do. ..	Maratti	Do.
56	Do. ..	Porkudi	Do.
57	Do. ..	Alathivayal	Do.
58	Do. ..	Sitharambur	Do.
59	Do. ..	Kadankudi	Do.
60	Do. ..	Makkaravayal	96. Melanilaivayal.
61	Do. ..	Thengudi	139. Kurungalur.
62	Do. ..	Koothangudi	Do.
63	Do. ..	Olaikudipatti	73. Tirumayam.
64	Do. ..	Sivapuram	82. Tekkattur.
65	Do. ..	Kanapettai	86. Panangudi.
66	Do. ..	Chettipatti	Do.
67	Do. ..	Menikantha	95. Kummangudi.
68	Do. ..	Ponthupuli	Do.
69	Do. ..	Karambavayal	96. Melanilaivayal.
70	Do. ..	Machumurichan	139. Kurungalur.

Verified by RealEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
75	Thirumayam—*cont.*	Thonnakkudi Ulkadai Sithavayal.	124. Tonnakkudi.
	Do. ..	Vellalavayal Ulkadai Melakkadu.	126. Vellalavayal.
77	Do. ..	Vellalavayal Ulkadai Piramarvayal.	125. Irumbanadu.
78	Do. ..	Nallikudi	Do.
79	Do. ..	Tonnakkudi Thenvayal ..	124. Tonnakkudi.
80	Do. ..	Ilayangudi alias Mookkammalpuram.	120. Valaramanikkam.
81	Do. ..	Vadagadu Tengadu	139. Kurungalur.
82	Do. ..	Vellalavayal Ulkadai Mudukkuvayal.	126. Vellalavayal.]

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Name of inam village.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam village.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
71	Tirumayam—*cont.*	Maravanvayal	125. Irumbanadu.
72	Do. ..	Mudukkuvayal	Do.
73	Do. ..	Korakkanvayal	Do.
74	Do. ..	Vengalaveli	Do.
75	Do. ..	Kothalangudi	Do.
76	Do. ..	Sithavayal	124. Tonnakkudi.
77	Do.	Melakadu	126. Vellalavayal.
78	Do.	Piramarvayal ..	125. Irumbanadu.
79	Do.	Perianayakiamman Endal	Do.
80	Do.	Keelavayal and Thenvayal ..	124. Tonnakkudi.
81	Do. ..	Ilayangudi	120. Valaramanikkam.
82	Do. ..	Vadagadu Tengadu ..	139. Kurungalur.
83	Do. ..	Mudukkuvayal	126. Vellalavayal."

Verified RedEstate™

[1][SCHEDULE I-A.]

[*See* sections 1 (7), 2 (10), 2 (10-A), 2 (11), 2 (14) and 73-B.]

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Tirumayam ..	T.D. Nos. 7253 to 7276 and S. No. 87.	1. Oliamangalam.
2	Do. ..	T.S Nos. 7909 to 7979, 8310 to 8312, 8315, 8316, 9209, 9618 to 9623, 9519, 9795 and 9796.	10. Varpet.
3	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7221, 7222 Part, 7223, 7224 Part, 7225 Part, 7226 to 7244, 8511, 8512 and 9602.	14. Moolangudi.
4	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 9423 and 8606 ..	18. Rangiam.
5	Do. ..	T.D. No. 7485	23. Melapanaiyur.
6	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 9038 to 9047, 9052 to 9056, 9062 to 9068, 9088 to 9099, 9120 to 9122, 9201, 9261, 9262, 9293, 9530, 9764, 9765 and S. Nos. 116-3, 134-18, 134-19, 149-17 to 149-21.	38. Neiveli.
7	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7245 to 7252, 7568 and 7569.	52. Vellikudi II bit.
8	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 804 to 809 and 811.	53. Seranur.
9	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7859 to 7873, 7874 Part, 7875 Part, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8116, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8576, 8783, 8914, 9133, 9250 to 9255, 9257 to 9259, 9263 to 9274, 9676 and 9305.	54. Nallur.
10	Do. ..	T. D. No. 6068	58. Kulamangalam.
11	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6946 to 6969, 6978 to 7059, 7163 to 7177.	66. Thekkatur.
12	Do. ..	T.D Nos. 6936 and 6937 ..	70. Ilanjavur.
13	Do. ..	T.D. No. 18 Part	71. Tirumayam.

[1] This Schedule was inserted by section 6 of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1969), which was deemed to have come into force on the 15th February 1965.

Verified © RedEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14	Tirumayam *-cont.* ..	T.F. Nos. 5555, 7141, 7142, 7143, 8153, 8155, 8156, 8157, 8976, 8354, 8355 and 8356.	73. Lembalakudi.
15	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5631 to 5644, 7129 to 7132, 3804, 9102, 9338, 9339 and 9346.	74. Neikonam.
16	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 8144 to 8152, 150 GL, No. 12590 and S. Nos. 93-4, 94, 97-2, 121-11, 126-1, 127, 129, 130-1, 130-2, 131-1, 132-1, 135-1, 136, 138-1, 140-2, 141, 175-5, 198-2, 201-1, 201-3, 202-4, 202-6, 203-1, 205-2, 207, 208-2, 223-1, 229-2, 231-1, 233-1, 233-6, 233-9, 233-12, 234-1, 235-2, 235-4, 235-6, 237-1, 237-4, 246, 248-1, 248-3 to 248-7, 251-1 to 251-4, 252, 253-4, 253-5, 254-3, 254-5, 254-7, 254-9, 255-3, 256-5, 256-7, 256-13, 256-18, 257-2, 257-5, 260-1 to 260-20, 263-1 to 263-9, 263-11 to 263-17, 264-1 to 264-5, 264-7, 264-8, 324-3, 336-2, 338-3, 370-4, 371-1, 371-4, 371-6 371-7, 372-6, 373-2 and 373-8.	76. Melur.
17	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6775 and 6776 ..	80. Tholiyanur.
18	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7107, 7137, 7138, 7139 and 7981.	91. Adanur.
19	Do. ..	T.D. No. 504	93. Unaiyur.
20	Do. ..	T.D Nos. 5539 to 5549, 7982 to 7993.	96. Panangudi.
21	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6622 to 6641, 6970 to 6977, 8575, 8686 to 8691.	97. Sengrial.
22	Do.	T.D.Nos.7705 to 7726, 8882, 7072 to 7079, 7080 to 7102, 7567, 7602 to 7605, 8594 to 8602.	100. Perungudi.

Verified © LawEstate™

Serial number.	Taluk.	Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23	Tirumayam-*cont.* ..	T.D. Nos. 533 to 551 ..	103. Mirattunilai.
24	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7814 to 7858, 7892, 7893, 8234, 8578, 9320, 9321 and 9758,	111. Thuruaiyur.
25	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7178 to 7181 and 9439.	113. Melanilaivayal.
26	Do. ..	T.D Nos. 6714 to 6743, 6941 to 6945, 8158, 8992, 8993, 9328, 9329, 9784, 9785, 9800 to 9803 and S. Nos. 9-14, 11-2, 12-20, 13-6, 14-2, 26-1, 29-1, 34-1, 56-2, 70-2, 84-1, 84-6, 85-15, 85-42, 85-57, 88-1, 88-3, 91-2, 91-4, 91-10, 91-12, 91-14, 91-24, 91-31, 92-3, 92-13, 92-32, 92-37, 93-1, 94-1, 95-1, 95-2, 96-2, 96-3, 96-6, 96-8, 96-12, 96-13, 96-15, 96-19, 96-24, 96-29, 96-31, 96-37, 97-1, 97-7, 97-9, 97-14, 97-18, 97-22, 97-25, 97-29, 97-26, 97-27, 98-2, 98-5, 99-2, 99-4, 99-6, 99-10, 99-16, 99-20, 99-26, 99-28, 99-32, 100-3, 100-8, 100-12, 100-17, 100-19, 100-24, 100-36, 101-14, 101-22, 102-20, 102-25, 102-28, 102-38, 103-1, 103-2, 103-4, 103-5, 103-6, 103-32, 103-44, 106-2, 106-10, 106-12, 106-14, 106-15, 107-3, 107-11, 107-16, 107-21, 107-27, 107-36, 107-34, 108-2, 108-6, 108-8, 108-9, 108-10, 110-3, 110-13, 110-17, 110-23, 111-2, 111-8, 112-1, 112-3, 112-4, 112-7, 112-8, 112-10, 112-16, 113-1, 113-2, 113-5, 113-6, 114-2, 114-8, 114-11, 114-13, 114-16, 114-17, 114-20, 114-22, 114-23, 114-28, 115-4, 116-2, 116-5, 117-1, 117-20, 118-1, 119-4, 119-5, 119-5, 120-1,	114. Pudunilaivayal.

Verified RealEstate ™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26	Tirumayam—*cont.*	120-5, 120-6, 121-22, 124-13, 124-18, 124-36, 124-41, 124-61, 124-63, 130-4, 131-2, 134-2, 134-3, 135-2, 135-6, 136-2, 136-12, 136-15, 137-2, 138-1, 138-8, 138-9, 139-3, 139-5, 139-7, 140-1, 140-3, 140-6, 140-14, 141-2, 142-1, 142-3, 143-1, 144-2, 144-4, 144-5, 146-1, 146-2, 151-1, 153-10, 200-5, 200-6, 205-22, 205-27, 206-1, 206-3, 206-4, 208-2, 208-4, 208-5, 210-2, 211-2, 221-11, 222-5, 226-15, 226-16, 227-10, 235-2, 237-5, 237-7, 238-6, 240-11, 240-13, 242-14, 243-1, 243-7, 243-8, 244-8, 244-19, 245-1, 245-3, 245-5, 246-6, 248-3, 248-12, 248-13, 251-15, 252-3, 252-4, 252-8, 254-1, 255-3, 262-1, 263-1, 264-2, 264-7, 264-9, 265-2, 269-1, 269-19, 270-7, 273-1, 273-3, 273-5, 273-7, 281, 287-1, 291-1, 292-2, 302, 303-2, 305-2, 391-6, 309-1, 309-4, 309-10, 314-2, 315-19, 316-2, 316-6, 317-20, 318-10, 318-29, 318-38, 321-6, 322-13 323-7, 325-1, 327-2, 328-10, 328-19, 328-24, 328-27, 328-28, 328-31, 329-7, 329-13, 329-18, 329-19, 330-7, 332-2, 335-23, 335-40, 336-4, 336-21, 336-23, 337-7 337-24, 338-1, 338-14, 338-16, 339-1, 340-1, 340-3, 340-6, 343-1, 92-24, 97-16, 130-37, 107-2, 9-8, 9-10, 84-8, 85-2.	114. Pudunilaivayal—*cont.*
27	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 5801 to 5909, 5810A and 5811A.	116. Nallambalsamudram.

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28	Tirumayam—*cont.*	T.D. Nos. 7727 to 7747, 8319, 8133 and Gl. 13048.	118. Kaikulanvayal.
29	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6655 to 6675, 8317, 8728, 9766 and 9767.	119. Thalayathivayal.
30	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7730, 7733 to 7736 and 7739.	121. Agavayal.
31	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6826 to 6851 and 7140.	122. Velavayal.
32	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6805 to 6825, 8318, 8753 and 8817.	123. Allanvayal.
33	Do.	T. D. Nos. 7994 to 8004 ..	124. Anikkini.
34	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6799, 6804, 6852 to 6857 and 8153.	126. Valaramanimanickam.
35	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7785 to 7813, 8289 to 8293, 8755 and 8756.	146. Palakurichi.
36	Alangudi ..	T.D. No. 6353	2. Sembattur.
37	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5010 to 5023 ..	3. Puthambur
38	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 4961 to 4966, 6348 Part, and S. Nos. 729-1, 729-2, 730, 732, 735, 736 738-13, 744-5, 746-17, 746-18, 747-1, 747-3, 747-5, 747-8, 747-12, 750-1, 750-17, 751-1, 751-2, 751-6, 752-12, 752-28, 752-29, 752-30, 752-31 753-9, 774-1, 774-2, 788-1, 788-2, 788-3, 788-5.	12. Mullur.
39	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 729, 734 to 750, Gl. 13078.	15. Vadavalam.
40	Do. ..	T.D. No. 757	20. Thirukkattalai.
41	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6218, 6226 ..	21. Pudukottai.
42	Do. ..	T.D. No. 861	22. Nathampannai.
43	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5151 to 5180, 5835, 7575, 6241 to 6256.	23. Seilukudi.
44	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6219, 6221 ..	25. Kavinad West.
45	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6301 to 6313, 6315 to 6323.	26. Kavinad East.
46	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 863 to 890, 6222, 6223, 6224, 6231, 6233, 6237 Part, 6238, 6240.	27, Thirumalayasamudram

Verified © KnoRIEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47	Alangudi-*cont* ..	T.D. No. 8667	28. Kaikurichi.
48	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7584 and 7585 ..	31. Poovarasakudi.
49	Do. ..	T.D. No. 8936	34. Vallathirakottai.
50	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6295 to 6300 ..	36. Gudalur.
51	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 913A to 929 ..	45. Kothamangalam.
52	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6258 to 6279, 9218, 9440, 9441.	49. Vennavalkudi.
53	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6280 to 6284, 6286 to 6294, 8325, 8326 and S. Nos. 1-1, 1-10, 4-2, 265-2, 265-4, 265-6, 265-9, 266-5, 266-7, 266-8, 268-8, 269-3, 269-5, 270-2, 271-5, 273-1, 275-1, 275-6, 276-1, 276-2, 276-7, 278-2, 279-1, 279-2, 279-4, 280-2, 281-2, 282-1, 283-2, 283-1, 283-3, 284-1, 285-2, 286-2, 287-1, 288-2, 289-1, 289-3, 289-5, 290-2, 291-1, 291-3, 296-1, 296-5, 297-2, 297-5, 298-4, 300-1, 300-3, 302-7.	57. Kovilur.
54	Do. ..	T.D. No. 6225	60. Kothakottai.
55	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5181 to 5184 ..	61. Manjanviduthi.
56	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 3041, 6324 to 6343, 7876.	67. Kulavoipatti.
57	Do. ..	T.D. No. 8837	69. Mangalathupatti.
58	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5473, 8653 to 8663, 4954, 5061 to 5096, 5098 to 5106, 6344 to 6347, 8032 to 8044, 8837, 9461, 9541, 5015.	70. Perungalur.
59	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 8657 and 8658 ..	71. Manaviduthi.
60	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7882 to 7885, 8570, 8571, 9416.	72. Semmatividuthi.
61	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 4953, 5722, 8154..	73. Varappur.
62	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 899 to 906, 930 to 965, 967 to 995, 997.	76. Adanakottai.
63	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 619 and 620 ..	78. Sothupalai.
64	Do. ..	T.D. No. 628	79. Valavampatti.

Verified by TNEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
65	Alangudi-*cont.* ..	TD. Nos. 8459, 8994 to 9004, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9345, 9380, 4931 to 4942, 5470, 5471.	90. Malaiyur.
66	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7877 to 7881, 8568, 8569, 9015.	91. Therukutheru.
67	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 8883, 5514, 5494 to 5497.	93. Ponnanviduthi.
68	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5478, 5497, 5499 to 5509, 5514, 5517, 5714 to 5717, 8880, 8881, 9546.	100. Kanakkankadu.
69	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5486, 5487, 5494, 5496, 5497, 5514, 5714, 5715, 6188 to 6212, 8719, 8721.	108. Mullankurichi.
70	Kolathur ..	T.D. Nos. 6544 to 6549, 6918, 6919, 6920, 7489, 8323.	1. Meenaveli.
71	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 9411 and 9412 ..	2. Agarapatti.
72	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6356, 6360, 6363 to 6367, 6369 to 6372, 6374 6375, 6377, 6378, 6380, 6381, 6383, 6922 Part, 6923 Part, 6924 to 6928, 6931, 9777 Gl. 11914 and S. Nos. 256-2, 280-1 to 280-3, 329-1, 329-4 332-7, 332-9, 357, 359, 366-1, 386, 389-3, 391-5, 391-6, 435-1, 436-7, 436-8, 436-9, 438-2, 438-3, 446-3, 447-1, 447-2, 447-4, 447-5, 450-2 to 450-5, 450-11, 452-12 to 452-17.	4. Kodumbalur.
73	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6357, 6358, 6359, 6361, 6362, 6346, 6368, 6373, 6375, 9569.	5. Kasavanur.
74	Do. ..	T.D. No. 8308	6. Thengathinni-patti.
75	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6476 to 6482, 6485 to 6491, 6493 to 6497, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6503, 6506, 6508, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6517, 6518, 6520, 6522, 6523, 7519 to 7521, 8166, 8167, 8296 to 8308, 8294, 8295, 8309.	7. Virudappatti.
76	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6524, 6525, 6874 to 6900, 9130.	13. Rajalipatti.

Verified by LegalEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
77	Kolathur—*cont.*	T.D. Nos. 6476, 6477, 6479, 6481 to 6484, 6492, 6498, 6499, 6502, 6504, 6505, 6511 to 6513, 6515, 6516, 6519, 6521, 6876, 6877, 6892 6895, 6899, 7519, 7522, 8052 to 8055, 8057, 8059 to 8062, 8166, 8167, 9130, 9182, 9183, 9348 to 9350, 9365, 9366 and S. Nos. 69, 116-3, 116-4, 132-11, 132-13, 150-1 to 150-3, 164-4, 164-6, 195-1, 195-3, 216-2, 260-3, 260-4, 260-12, 260-15 260-16, 260-17, 339-19, 341-7 to 341-11, 345-3, 345-5, 345-6, 346-2, 346-3, 346-6, 346-8, 346-9, 347-2, 347-4, 347-7, 347-8, 349-2, 349-3, 349-13, 350-1 to 350-3, 351-1 to 351-5, 351-7 to 351-12, 351-15, 351-16, 351-19 to 351-22, 351-27, 351-28, 352-18 to 352-22, 352-24 to 352-31, 353-1 to 353-4, 353-8, 353-9, 353-11 to 353-18, 354-1, 354-2, 354-4, 354-12, 356-8, 356-9, 356-13, 357-1, 357-2, 357-4, 357-5, 360-1, 362-1 to 362-6 363-1, 363-2, 363-7, 363-8, 363-9, 378-3, 378-4, 379-7, 379-8, 382-1, 383-2, 383-3 383-9, 383-10, 383-16, 383-17, 383-20, 383-21, 384-2 to 384-5, 384-7, 384-8.	14. Nammanpatti.
78	Do.	.. T D. Nos. 8863 to 8872, 9306	18. Boothakudi.
79	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 7391, 8052 to 8062, 8675, 9182, 9183, 9348, 9349, 9350, 9430 and S. Nos. 178-3, 413-1, 415-1, 419-34, 419-35, 423-22, 441-1.	21. Vanathirayanpatti.
80	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 7397, 7400 Part, 7528 to 7538, 8806, 8917 to 8920, 9216 and S. Nos. 198-13, 207-1, 328, 331-13 331-14, 331-17, 331-18	22. Viralur.

Verified © FreeEstate ™

[illegible]	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
80	Kolathur—*cont.*	331-23, 336-3 to 336-8, 375-1, 375-2, 375-6, 377-9, 378-5, 378-6, 379-8, 380-5, 380-12, 380-14, 383-2, 383-6, 384-11, 384-12, 388-6, 388-10, 388-11, 389-6, 389-9, 389-11, 390-2, 390-5, 390-8, 398-4, 398-6, 400-2, 401-16, 402-1, 408-2, 410-7, 411-10, 411-15, 412-2, 412-3, 412-4, 414-1, 431-1, 431-3, 432-1, 432-6, 435-2, 435-7, 435-8, 436-1, 426-6, 438-1, 438-2, 438-3.	22. Viralur—*cont.*
81	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7550, 7551 ..	34. Madiyanipatti.
82	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7614, 7615, 7616, 8165, 8648, 8649, 8650, 8708, 8566 and S. Nos. 259-1, 259-2, 259-4, 259-14, 267-3, 267-4, 281-1, 281-2, 356-4 to 356-7, 356-11, 356-16, 356-20, 402-4, 402-8, 402-9, 509-25, 509-26, 514-6, 525-14.	47. Neerpalani.
83	Do. ..	T.D. No. 8567	48. Mandaiyur.
84	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6390 to 6394 ..	53. Lakshmanapatti.
85	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7523 to 7527 and 9021	55. Keeranur.
86	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 4986 to 5009, 8707, 9009 to 9011, 9598 and S. Nos. 261-1, 261-3, 267-2, 367-4, 369-1 to 369-3, 370-3, 371-2, 371-4, 374-5, 375-2, 376-4, 379-9, 380-3, 380-4, 383-3, 383-7, 384-5, 386-18 386-21, 386-22, 386-23, 387-4, 387-12, 388-6, 388-20 to 388-23, 388-26, 388-27, 390-6, 391-8, 392-9, 392-19, 397-3, 398-7, 400-2, 403-7, 408-5, 409-11, 409-25, 409-26, 410-3, 411-7, 411-15, 411-19, 411-22, 412-5, 412-11, 414-4, 414-9, 414-14, 415-1, 415-14, 419-12, 420-2, 420-4, 420-7, 422-4, 426-2, 426-10, 426-15, 426-16.	68. Vathanakottai.

Verified © BodiEstate™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
87	Kolathur—*cont.* ..	T.D. Nos. 6395, 6396 and 9564	74. Marudur.
88	Do.	T.D. No. 6386	80. Uppiliakudi.
89	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 332, 333,334, 336 to 339.	83. Valamangalam
90	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 8402 to 9410 ..	85. Veerakudi.
91	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 4952, 5107 to 5122, 5767 to 5770, 7539 to 7541.	86. Kilanur.
92	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 828 to 836 ..	90. Uchani.
93	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6424 to 6427, 6429 to 6447, 9679, Gl. 12881 and S. Nos. 35, 181, 182, 183-1, 184-1, 185-1, 185-4, 185-9, 186-9, 186-10, 186-13, 188-5, 189-9, 192-2, 192-4, 192-5, 192-7, 192-9, 193-9, 194-3, 194-16, 195-6, 196-3, 196-4, 196-12, 199-9, 199-10, 200-1, 201-2, 202-2, 203, 204, 206, 211-3, 211-1, 212-2, 212-3, 212-4, 213-1, 213-2, 213-7, 216-9, 217-5, 218-10, 219-3, 225-6, 225-21, 225-22, 225-24, 227-12, 227-13, 227-20, 228-1, 228-4, 228-6, 228-13, 228-16, 229-2, 229-3, 229-8, 229-11, 229-14, 229-17, 229-19, 231-2, 231-9, 231-10, 232-6, 232-16, 233-16, 236-9, 238-3, 239-1, 239-14, 239-25, 239-28, 240-1, 242-3, 243-3, 243-7, 243-11, 243-16, 243-17, 244-2, 244-3, 244-4, 245-1, 248-2, 251-5, 251-15, 252-7, 253-1 to 253-3, 255-2, 255-5, 259-3, 260-2.	94. Mootampatti.
94	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 8136 and 8137 ..	97. Thudaiyur
95	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5758, 5760 to 5766, 8752, Gl. 8541.	98. Muttukadu.
96	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 5772 to 5779, 5836, 6460, 6461, 6462, 6533, 6471 to 6474, 6534, 8160 to 8164.	101. Vellanur
97	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6550 to 6559, 6564 to 6566, 8636 and S. Nos. 1-13, 330-1, 330-2, 330-6, 335-2, 340-7, 342-5, 342-13, 342-24, 343-3, 343-7, 345-1, 348-1, 348-11, 363-1.	103. Sathiamanglam.

Verified Govt State

59

	Taluk.	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
	(2)	(3)	(4)
98	Kolathur-*cont.* ..	T.D. Nos. 8507 to 8510, 8517 to 8525 and S. Nos. 302-1, 332-4, 335-4, 336, 337, 338-2, 339-3, 341-8, 344-2, 350-7, 350-9, 350-10, 350-13, 360-2, 364-2, 365-1, 366-2, 366-4 to 366-7, 366-14, 370-6, 371-2, 384-10, 384-14, 388-1, 388-2, 391-1, 392-3, 392-9, 392-13, 398-1, 408-1, 413-13, 414-14, 414-16, 415-15, 416-1, 418-1, 418-6, 418-8, 419-2, 419-4, 419-7, 424-3, 424-5, 424-16, 427-7, 430-1, 430-13, 431-7, 436-3, 437-1, 439, 441-3, 449-2, 452-2, 452-5, 456-12, 456-13, 457-2, 458-2, 459.	105. Ammachatram.
99	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 6387 to 6389 ..	106. Kolathur.
100	Do. ..	T.D. Nos. 7409 to 7416, 7545, 8594, 8505, 8706, 8924 to 8927, 8929 to 8933, 9057 to 9061, 9073 to 9076, 9078 to 9080, 9082 to 9087, 9103, 9104, 9131, 9132, 9414 and S. Nos. 90-2, 90-3, 91-2, 91-3, 92, 93, 95, 96-4, 97-7 to 97-12, 98-3, 98-5, 98-11, 102-2, 102-10, 103-12, 105-20, 106-6 to 106-9, 106-18, 106-19, 108-1, 114-7, 114-10, 114-11, 114-14, 114-15, 115-7, 115-8, 120-3, 120-4, 120-5, 120-7 to 120-11, 121-7, 123-8, 126-20, 128-2, 128-4, 129, 131-1, 131-5, 131-6, 131-8, 133-3, 135-1, 135-3, 135-11, 136-1, 136-3, 136-4, 137-8, 138-1, 138-2, 138-5, 139-5, 140-16, 140-17, 142-1, 142-6, 142-18, 143-3, 144-1, 145-1, 146, 148-1 to 148-6, 149-1, to 149-14, 150-1 to 150-3, 150-5 to 150-8, 150-10, 150-11 to 150-16, 151-1 to 151-7, 153-2, 153-3, 153-5, 153-6 to 153-26, 154-2 to 154-5, 154-7 to 154-9, 154-11, 154-12, 154-14 to 154-20, 155-1 to 155-17,	107. Melapuduvayal.

Verified RealEstate ™

Serial number.	*Taluk.*	*Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.*	*Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100—*cont.*	Kolathur—*cont.*	156-2 to 156-15, 157-1 to 157-20, 158-1 to 158-6, 159-1 to 159-11, 160-1 to 160-5, 162-1 to 162-17, 162-19, 163-1 to 163-18, 164-1 to 164-5, 164-7 to 164-15, 166-1 to 166-12, 166-14, 168-1, 168-4, 169-1 to 169-13, 171-2 to 171-5, 173-2 to 173-8, 173-11, 173-16, 173-18, 173-20, 173-22, 173-23, 173-25, 176-5, 177-20, 180-1, 180-6, 182-1, 184-8, 184-24, 186-1, 186-2, 187-14, 187-16, 189-1, 189-2, 189-5, 189-9, 189-24, 190-9, 190-14, 190-17, 190-19, 190-22, 193-14, 193-16, 194-7, 194-11, 196-14, 196-15, 196-19, 196-23, 196-24, 196-30, 197-9, 197-21, 198-1 to 198-11, 199-1 to 199-12, 200-1, 200-7, 201-1 to 201-21, 202-1 to 202-15, 203-1 to 203-13, 203-15 to 203-29, 205-1 to 205-10, 205-15, 205-16, 221-1 to 221-5, 223-1, 223-4, 223-16 to 223-18, 223-23 to 223-29, 226-7, 226-9, 226-16, 227-13 to 227-16, 228-2, 228-3, 228-18, 228-19, 229-1, 229-17, 230-12 to 230-19 230-26, 231-1, 231-13, 231-19, 232-2 to 232-11, 234-2 to 234-11, 235-2 to 235-11, 236-2 to 236-9, 237-3, 238-16, 238-17, 238-26, 238-39, 239-5, 239-9, 239-12, 240-1, 240-22 to 240-24, 240-25, 242-2, 242-7, 243-7, 244-20, 246-12, 246-13, 246-15, 246-16, 247-2, 247-3, 247-4, 247-12, 248-10, 248-11, 248-18, 248-24, 248-26, 248-27, 249-12, 249-21, 250-5, 250-21, 250-23, 250-28, 250-33, 251-1, 252-4, 255-9, 256-5, 256-6, 257-1, 258-5, 258-10, 258-15, 260-2, 260-10, 260-13, 261-2, 262-2, 262-3, 262-8, 262-10, 263-9, 263-18,	107. Melapuduvayal—*cont.*

Verified Free_Estate™

Serial number.	Taluk.	Inam area with reference to Title Deed number or Survey number.	Revenue number and name of revenue village comprising the inam area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100—cont.	Kolathur—cont.	.. 264-1, 265-2, 265-4, 265-6, 267, 270-6, 271-1, 272-2, 273-1 to 273-6, 273-8 to 273-10, 279-2, 280-4, 280-22, 281-9, 281-12, 281-17, 281-22, 282-17, 282-19, 282-30, 282-32, 283-6, 284, 286-11, 291-5, 293-20, 293-21, 293-23, 294-2, 294-8, 295-6, 298-12, 299-7, 299-14, 301-1, 301-2, 301-11.	107. Melapudu vayal—cont.
101	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6354 and 6455 ..	113. Vilathupatti.
102	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6458, 6459, 6475, 6567, 6901 to 6907, 7488, 7491, 7492 and S. Nos. 13-1, 13-3, 18, 19-3, 192-1, 192-3, 194-1, 194-3, 196-1, 196-2, 198-1, 198-2, 198-7, 198-8, 198-12, 198-13, 198-15 to 198-19, 199-2, 207-2, 207-3, 208-13, 209-9, 213-18, 214-11, 219-1, 219-8, 219-11, 221-10, 221-11, 225-3, 247-2.	117. Panampatti.
103	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 7384 to 7390, 7394, 7890, 8496, 8497, 8873 to 8877.	120. Ayingudi.
104	Do.	.. T.D. No. 7392 ..	121. Marayapatti.
105	Do.	.. T.D. No. 7980 ..	125. Sundarapatti.
106	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 845 to 860. 9683.	127. Vayalogam.
107	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 7899, 7900, 7902.	128. Mangudi.
108	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 7581, 7897 to 7907, 8129, 8130, 8131 and S. Nos. 2-1, 2-8, 21-2, 23-3, 24-3, 24-8, 24-9, 30-2, 30-7, 40-5, 40-6, 42-16, 42-21, 42-51, 24-5, 49-5, 49-20, 51-1, 53-9, 65-1, 65-3, 65-4, 65-5, 65-6, 65-10, 66-2, 70-18, 72-1, 76-5, 76-13, 76-14, 76-24, 87-3, 87-7, 88-11, 90-13, 90-16.	131 Panangudi.
109	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 5783 to 5785 ..	137. Visalur.
110	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 8005 to 8023 and 9447.	138. Gudalur.
111	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6450 to 6456, 7638, 7639 and 9447.	143. Alathur.
112	Do.	.. T.D. No. 97 ..	146. Vannarapatti.
113	Manapara	.. T.D. Nos. 6448 and 6449 ..	81. Usilampatti.
114	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6448, 6457, 6539 to 6543 and 7490.	82. Keelaiyur.
115	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6463, 6464, 6465.	83. Sampatti.
116	Do.	.. T.D. Nos. 6535 to 6538 ..	84. Sooliapatti.]

SCHEDULE II.

[1][*See* sections 33 (9) and 72-A (4).]

Provisions relating to the determination of fair rent.

1. For topes, orchards and lands used for non-agricultural purposes, the fair rent shall be the lease amount as determined by rules made by the Government in this behalf.

2. In respect of lands, other than those specified in paragraph 1, the fair rent shall be the aggregate of—

(*a*) (i) in the case of wet land, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(ii) in the case of wet land, the irrigation of which is supplemented by lifting water, 35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(iii) in the case of land on which crops which do not give any yield within a period of one year from the time of cultivation are cultivated, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money ;

(iv) in the case of any other class of land, 33⅓ per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money :

Provided that in the case of lands referred to in sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iv) for the cultivation of which water is lifted by pumpset installed at the cost of the service-holder, the fair rent shall be increased to 40 per cent ; and

(*b*) the value of one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops cultivated on the land in an agricultural year.

Explanation I.—In this paragraph, 'normal gross produce'—

(*a*) in respect of a land cultivated with any crop which does not give any yield within a period of one year from the time of cultivation, means the gross produce for one year if the land were cultivated with paddy ;

(*b*) in respect of a land cultivated with any other crop means the produce which would be obtained for one year from a land of the same class as the land in question similarly situated and possessing similar advantages if the rainfall and the seasons were normal.

---

[1] This expression was substituted for the expression "[*See* section 33 (9)]" by section 2 (4) of the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates and Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1975).

Explanation II.—In the case of land on which different crops are cultivated at different times on different portions of the lands, the fair rent shall be calculated with reference to the actual crops ordinarily cultivated according to the ordinary rotation of crops in the area in which such land is situated.

Explanation III.—In this paragraph, "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the 1st day of April, or, in respect of the whole or any part of any district, on such other date as the Collector of the district may specify in that behalf, by notification, in the District Gazette.

3. In the case of land cultivated by the service-holder, the fair rent shall be the fair rent as calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 2 in respect of a land of the same class as the land in question, similarly situated and possessing similar advantages.

4. If the rent actually payable to the service-holder in respect of any land during the fasli year immediately before the fasli year in which the appointed day falls is less than the fair rent ascertained as aforesaid, the said rent shall be deemed to be the fair rent in respect of the land.

Verified Realstate™

TAMIL NADU ACT No. 23 OF 1969*.

THE TAMIL NADU INAM ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) AMENDMENT ACT, 1969.

[*Received the assent of the President on the* 14*th November* 1969, *first published in the* Fort St. George Gazette, *on the* 21*st November* 1969 (*Kartika* 30, 1891).]

An Act further to amend the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963.

BE it enacted by the Legislature of the State of the Tamil Nadu in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1969.

(2) Section 3 (iii) and (iv), section 5 and section 6 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th February 1965.

2-6. [The amendments made by these sections have already been incorporated in the principal Act, namely, the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963).]

Saving of limitation.

7. For the purpose of computing the period of limitation in respect of any proceeding or application under the principal Act or the rules made thereunder in relation to a Pudukkottai inam estate specified in Schedule I-A to the principal Act or any land in such estate, the period commencing on the 15th February 1965 and ending with the date of the publication of this Act in the †*Fort St. George Gazette* shall be excluded.

---

*For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 21st August 1969, Part IV—Section 3, page 194.

† Now the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

Verified © RedEstate™