

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

1940

Press

~~Mis~~

1-2

Dated

1-12-1862-19

11/11

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

No. 1. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th October 1862.
Read letter from A. PURVIS, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Rajahmundry, 15th September 1862, No. 184.

I have the honor to bring under the consideration of the Board the state of the hill tracts of Rumpa in this District, parts of which have lately been the scene of disturbances.

2. It will be convenient if I give a short history of the country and the holders of it, as gleaned from official documents.

3. The first allusion to the country on record is in para. 11 of a report from the Committee of Circuit to the Board of Revenue, under date the 15th February 1787, wherein it is remarked,

"The depredations of the people dependant on
* Cottapilli. Rumpa obliges the Zemindar* to keep up a much larger Military Force than is necessary for the collection of the revenue. The villages of Yalongapilly and Pentapilly once belonged to this Zemindary, but were given as Mokbasas many years since to the Rumpa Rajah as an inducement to restrain his people from plundering the country. The Zemindary of Rumpa we understand, belongs to this Circar, though neither the Company nor the Soubah receive tribute from it."

4. In the year 1812, the then holder of the country Ram Bhupaty appears to have been in arms against the State, and certain villages held by him in the low country were taken possession of by the Magistrate. In the following year

To Board 28th September 1813.

the Magistrate recommended that the villages should be restored, and that Ram Bhupaty who had hitherto considered himself independent should be required to enter into engagements acknowledging the authority of the Company, agreeing to send in all vagrants, and to relinquish his pretensions to levy duties on the Godavery.

5. Government in their letter of the 8th October 1813, entirely approved of the proposal to restore the country of Rumpa to Ram Bhupaty, the former Talukdar, on the conditions specified and desired that it should be carried into effect. Copies of the

† A.

‡ B.

engagement† taken from Ram Bhupaty and of the Proclamation‡ issued by the Magistrate on the occasion are forwarded.

6. From this time to Ram Bhupaty's death in 1835, matters seem to have gone on pretty quietly. The then Collector in reporting§ the Munsiffdar's death remarked that he had left a son 10 years of age, and that the country was under the management of the minor's uncle Cota Juggananda Deo.

§ To Board, dated 16th April 1835.

7. In the year 1839 disturbances broke out. The minor was expelled the country; the Collector, in his letter of the 4th October 1839, reported that the representation of the minor, who had meantime addressed the Board praying that the country might be taken under the management of the Court of Wards, of the opposition offered to his authority was perfectly correct; and that he was unable to maintain himself in the country which it was absolutely necessary for the peace of the District should be taken under the charge of Government. The Collector recommended that it should be permanently resumed, on allowance being granted to the youth for his subsistence.

8. The Board did not approve of the suggestion permanently to resume the country, but recommended it should be taken under the Court of Wards. Government called for further information respecting the cause and nature of the opposition evinced towards the minor, and also, inadvertence to the statement of his being the son of a concubine, enquired whether there might not be some other claimant coming forward with a better title.

To Government, 4th November 1839.

E. M. C. 23rd November 1839.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

To the Court of Wards, dated 8th April 1840.
From do., dated 7th May 1840.

circumstances was approved by the Board and Government.

10. In June 1840 the manager of the country and several Peons on his establishment lost their lives in the pursuit of a party of the Rumpa men who had been plundering the low country. Another manager was appointed, and the country seems after this to have been tolerably quiet for some years.

11. On the 16th May 1845, Mr. Bird, the then Acting Collector, reported on a petition from the Munsiffdar, and his half sister Stri Juggia, praying the former might, as his minority had expired, be placed in possession of the country. Mr. Bird was averse to complying with the Munsiffdar's request, and recorded his opinion that he could not be re-instated without the intervention of an armed force. Mr. Bird explains the real origin of the feeling against the Munsiffdar and his half sister, which had been but vaguely alluded to by Mr. Smith in previous correspondence, and gave it as his opinion that it was not likely the Rumpa Chiefs would ever be reconciled to Stri Juggia, and that the Chiefs did not consider that Ram Bhupaty had sufficient capacity to preside over the country, or were ever likely to submit peaceably to his elevation to the Zemindary.

12. The Board in reply called upon Mr. Prendergast, who had meantime assumed charge of the Collectorate, to report, with reference to the views recorded by Mr. Smith in his letter of the 4th October 1839, and those put forth by Mr. Bird, his opinion on the propriety of resuming the country altogether.

13. Owing to the unsettled state of the country it was not till the 22nd June 1848 that the Collector was able to submit any definite proposal for the settlement of it. The Collector, I quote the Proceedings of the Board of the 24th August 1848, stated that the Chiefs or Mootahdars of Rumpa had appeared before him and had entered into an engagement, a copy of which he submitted. By this the Mootahdars recognize the authority of Ram Bhupaty Deo, agree to pay him in certain defined shares an annual sist of 1,000 Rupees, and to attend with their followers at his requisition for the maintenance of the public tranquillity. His half sister Stri Juggia Ummay has also executed an agreement consenting to the surrender of the Taluk to her brother. On his part, Ram Bhupaty Deo has bound himself not to exact from the Chiefs payments in excess of the sist agreed upon, and to preserve peace and good order in his Zemindary, and in default of these conditions being observed, has agreed to forfeit in the first instance his villages in the low country, and eventual his whole estate, receiving in the latter case such allowance for his support as Government may be pleased to award him. He has further contracted to repay by instalments the balance due to the Circar on account of the establishment hitherto maintained for the management of his Zemindary. This balance, according to the account B furnished by the Collector to the end of May last, amounted to Rupees 1,797-15-6. The sist of the six villages in the plains is Rupees 1,935, and Mr. Prendergast proposes that these villages be retained until the balance be paid, or for the current fusly, and the charge of the hill tract only be made over. "The Collector further submitted for consideration whether Ram Bhupaty Deo should be allowed to continue the levy of Sayer Russums on tamarinds and other articles brought through his country to the plains. He likewise strongly recommended that the Zemindar be required, when called upon by the Magistrate, for the suppression of disturbances in the hills and along the frontier line, to attend with his contingent, to which his subordinate Chiefs should furnish their respective quotas."

14. The Board in reference to the Collector's proposals expressed themselves in the following terms:—

"It appears to the Board that tracts such as that under consideration, wild and unproductive, and which from the character of the country and climate must be difficult of management

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

by the Officers of Government, are always best confided to the administration of their Native Chiefs. They are therefore disposed to support the Collector's proposal for the transfer of the Zemindary to Ram Bhupaty Deo. At the same time they deem it right to point out that that individual was expelled the country at the age of thirteen, upwards of nine years since and has never revisited it; that at the time of his expulsion it was stated by the Collector (4th October 1839) that, 'the opposition to him was so complete that he had not even a party in the country to support him,' that more than five years later the Acting Collector (16th May 1845) gave it as his opinion that 'the Rumpa Chiefs would never be reconciled to his sister, nor ever submit peaceably to his own elevation to the Zemindary' and that it is admitted by the Officer now in charge of the District that 'the present tranquillity of the country is owing solely to the examples recently made of the refractory Chiefs,' and that 'Ram Bhupaty Deo is not a man who is likely to acquire any immediate ascendancy' over the Mootahdars. The issue of the experiment cannot therefore be regarded as free from uncertainty. Under all the circumstances, however, as the more turbulent Chiefs have been apprehended or expelled the country, and those who remain especially the most influential among them, Vaulamoor Ram Reddy and Moosooroomilly Purime Reddy seem well affected to Ram Bhupaty Deo and disposed to afford him their support. The Board are of opinion that the trial should be made."

Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th October 1848.

15. Government agreed with the Board in considering it advisable to adopt the arrangements proposed by the Collector, and authorized the estate being made over to Ram Bhupaty together with the villages of the low country, the latter to be liable to resumption on failure to pay in three annual instalments the sum due to Government. The Zemindar was not to be obstructed in the collection of the customary Sayer Russums, and was to enter into an agreement for his own attendance and that of his subordinate Chiefs on the summons of the Magistrate. The Government gave it as their opinion that this last condition should only be acted upon in circumstances of peculiar emergency and then with great caution and circumspection.

16. The Orders of Government were carried out, Ram Bhupaty gave the engagement required and was put in possession, but the anticipations of the Collector, who while admitting that Ram Bhupaty was not a man likely to attain immediate ascendancy over the Chiefs, thought that if his conduct was prudent and respectable, the people would pay him obedience, and his authority be gradually matured, have certainly not been realized. He has never resided in the country as his predecessors always did, but has continued to live at Errumpalliem, one of the six villages held by him in the low country, in which he took refuge when expelled in the year 1839, has seldom visited the country, and I much doubt whether he ever, though for a few years matters appear to have gone on pretty smoothly, had any real authority in it.

17. As just said matters for a time after the country was made over to the Munsiffdar seem to have gone on quietly. I doubt whether the payments, amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 Rupees per annum, which the different Mootahdars or Chiefs had, as mentioned by the late Collector consented to pay, were very regularly liquidated, but the country as far as is known remained quiet. In the beginning of 1858, the feeling against the Munsiffdar became stronger, and he complained that some of the Chiefs and other men of influence would not obey him, and that the former would not pay according to their engagements. I required their attendance before me, and with some difficulty and after a very long delay, a good number presented themselves and again agreed to pay, but few, if any, have done so, and the ill feeling between the Munsiffdar and several of the Mootahdars, and other influential parties, still continued, and for some time before the occurrences, which rendered active interference necessary, the authority of the Munsiffdar, such as it was, was openly resisted in parts of the country. On one occasion early in 1861 he was induced to visit Rumpa with his half sister already referred to, but he got alarmed and came back much faster than he went. He subsequently deposed before me, that the house he had halted in had been surrounded and fired upon, but his statement was obviously so exaggerated as to deprive it of all value.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

18. As mentioned in my letter addressed to Government in my capacity of Magistrate, of the 15th ultimo, the Munsiffdar has long had as his chief adviser a Brahmin to whom the Mootahdars and other inhabitants of the country are generally very inimical. They accuse him, and certainly as regards several charges made with truth, of getting up and fostering false charges against them. The Munsiffdar not very long since went through the form of dismissing this man from his service, but I believe it to have been a mere pretence, and he lately wrote to tell me he had re-employed him. The Munsiffdar himself is a man of no intelligence whatever, is in fact a nonentity and entirely in the hands of the party I refer to.

19. The Board will have learnt from my letter to Government referred to in the last para., the circumstances which rendered the vindication of the law necessary, and the result of the proceedings have, as is seen from my letter of the 6th instant, been most satisfactory. The country is now perfectly quiet.

20. It now however is necessary to determine on the future course to be adopted in regard to the tract of country under notice. The Munsiffdar has, I submit, wholly failed to act up to the conditions on which the country was made over to him. He has shown himself quite unable to control the people of it. I believe it to be utterly hopeless to expect that he will ever be able to obtain or exercise any real authority in it, and for these reasons I am strongly of opinion that he should be relieved of the charge of it. I feel sure that under the direct management of the Officers of Government the country will be as quiet as any other part of the District. Similar results have followed the resumption of other hill tracts, as Juddunghi on one side, now part of the Peddapur Taluk, and the country to the west of the Godavery, on the other.

21. When discussing with the Inspector General the requirements of the District as regards Police, I pointed out to him the necessity of providing an efficient force for Rumpah, which he, as appears by his report,* fully intended to do, but the number of men required was omitted in his estimate. It is in my opinion very necessary that the new Police should be introduced as soon as possible, and I have been in communication with the Inspector General on the subject. It is hopeless to trust to the Munsiffdar to keep the peace and the country unless properly watched will become, what it seems to have formerly been, a place of refuge for the ill disposed from all parts.

* To Government, 8th June 1861.

22. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Police, arrangements must be made for making roads through the country. Lieutenant Robertson, the Officer who has lately visited it in command of the Police Force, tells me that lines for roads could be cleared and the roads themselves made at comparatively little expense, and the advantages which would result are beyond a doubt. Lieutenant Robertson gives altogether a much more favorable account of the country than has hitherto been entertained. It is by no means such an expense of dense jungle as has been supposed, but tracts of open country are frequently met with and the soil appears good.

23. As regards the Munsiffdar, if it should be determined that he is no longer to retain his nominal hold over the country, I think he should be allowed to retain as many of the six villages which he now holds in the plains as would give him an income of 200 Rupees per mensem. The revenue of these 6 villages, according to the Munsiffdar's statement, is shown in the margin.† It will be seen that he has hitherto retained the Abkarri in the villages in question. This arrangement is opposed to Regulation I of 1820, but was not objected to when the villages were put in possession of the present Munsiffdar.

	Land Revenue.			Abkarri.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Errumpollem.....	578	0	0	70	0	0
Virlunkapilli.....	604	0	0	22	0	0
Nellepudi.....	604	0	0	16	0	0
Pontapilli.....	400	0	0	22	0	0
Bhimipully.....	504	0	0	32	0	0
Bavilunka.....	524	0	0	37	0	0
Total.....	3,214	0	0	199	0	0

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

24. The Sayer is not, as would appear to have been formerly supposed, simply a tax on certain articles in transit through the country, but is besides a tax on every kind of product brought to the markets adjoining the country for sale. The tax is levied at the weekly markets at the places named in the margin,* all without the Rumpah limits, on behalf of the Munsiffdar, or rather the renter, for he generally farms the tax out to others. It is now, I understand, rented for five years from Fasli 1270, at 1,600 Rupees per annum.

* Gokavaram. Cottapille.
Yalaishwarum. Jaggampetta.
Sitagarum. Ramampollem.
Polavarum. Pamedipollem.

A.

Whereas of old the Talook of Rumpah formed a part of the Company's Territories, and whereas His Excellency the Honorable John Abercromby, Governor in Council and Commander-in-Chief of Fort Saint George, has been pleased to extend to me the favor of Government, and restored to me the Mokhasa villages of Yerrumpollam and Nelloppody situated in the Cottapillee Zemindary, and the Mokhasa villages, Yarlunkapillee and Pentapillee, situated in the Corecondah Zemindary. I hereby bind myself and my heirs for ever to the following articles:—

- 1st. I acknowledge for myself and heirs for ever the sovereignty of the Company.
- 2nd. I for ever both for myself and heirs resign all right and pretensions to levy duties on the river Godavery.
- 3rd. As a part of my allegiance I for ever bind myself and heirs to sieze all suspicious persons, thieves, and generally all enemies to the Company, who may shelter themselves in my Talook, and to send them to the nearest Magistrate, or authorized authority to receive them; and so long as I and my heirs conform to these conditions, we shall enjoy our Talook and the protection of the Company's Laws, but in case of failure, we shall be considered as rebels and suffer as such.

By Order of Government dated 8th October 1813.

(Signed) RAJAH RUMPAH RAMAH BOOPUTTY,
Zemindar of Rumpah.
(Signed) J. LONG,
Magistrate.

Witnesses.

(Signed) COLOOROO RUNGADAMDOO,
Inhabitant of Ellore.
(") MULLUMPULLY PARALINGUM,
Inhabitant of Catavarum.
(") YALAS WERRAPOO RAMASWAMY,
Inhabitant of Sunkala Codaroo.
(") VAJEERSAHIB,
Inhabitant of Rajahmundry.

B.

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the Honorable John Abercromby, the Governor in Council, having been pleased to direct that Rumpah Ram Booputty shall be confirmed in the Talook of Rumpah, and the Mokhasas of Yerrumpollam, Nelloppody, Yelum, Bapilly and Pentapillee restored to him, the inhabitants of Rumpah and of the said Mokhasas, are hereby directed to obey in conformity with the Regulations the said Ram Booputty as their lawful Talookdar.

(Signed) J. LONG,
Magistrate.
18th November 1813.
(True Copies and Translation.)
(Signed) J. LONG,
Magistrate.
(True Copies.)
(Signed) A. PURVIS,
Collector.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

Telegram from VEREYLA RUNGAROW, Vakeel to Rajah MADOOVEETEE STREE
RAMA BHOOPATY DAVOO GAUROO, Munsudbar of Rampah Talook in the
Godavery District; to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Dowlaishweram, 24th
September 1862.

As I am going to choose a Lawyer for appeal upon the Collector and Magistrates report to
your Board, I hope I may be permitted to solicit that the decision of the fact may not take place
until 20 days. The favor of an answer by message to Rajahmundry is requested, and the cost
will be paid here. 23rd - 17-30.

Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government, with reference to their Pro-
ceedings dated 19th September 1862, No. 1,547, Judicial Department.

Mr. Purvis has so fully narrated what is known of the past history of Rampah, that the
Board will only add that in Mr. Grant's Political Survey of the Northern Circars it is described
as "the territory of Ram Boputhy a perfectly independent Rajah of the Coywar, or Savage
mountainous tribe of Hindoos;" that the present Munsudbar Ram Bhoopatty is the illegitimate
son of the individual with whom the Government in 1813 entered into terms, and that his half
sister Stri Juggaya, who was the legitimate heir and for some time in possession of the property,
was for a time acknowledged by the Mootah-
dars or petty Chiefs of the Rumpah country,
who however threw off their allegiance on the
belief or pretence that herself imposed vow of celibacy had resulted in misconduct.

From Acting Collector, dated 16th May 1845.

Mr. C. Bird, when Acting Collector in 1845, expressed his belief that the Chiefs would never
be reconciled to her, and in 1848 she ceded all
her claims in favor of her illegitimate half
brother Ram Bhupaty, whose pretence at
management has lately failed so signally.

See in letter from Collector, dated 22nd June 1848, submitted
to Government with Board's Proceedings, 24th August
1848.

On the same occasion in 1848, the present Munsudbar as a condition of the restoration to
his management of the Estate, which was under the Court of Wards, pledged himself to main-
tain peace and order, to prevent incursions on the villages in the plains, and to arrest
and deliver up offenders against the Law, and in the event of his failing to fulfil these
conditions, he agreed to surrender two of his villages in the plains on the first occasion;
two more villages on a second failure; and the whole Estate on a third, receiving in this
last case such allowance as the Government might think proper for his maintenance.

It is evident from Mr. Purvis's letter that the Munsudbar has from the first been powerless
to fulfil his engagements, and the Board are of opinion that under the circumstances stated the per-
manent resumption of the management of Rumpa is absolutely necessary for the peace of that
part of the country, and for the protection and well being of the inhabitants of that hill District,
and of the neighbouring villages in the plains.

Mr. Purvis has not entered into any details as to the arrangements he would propose for the
future management of the country in the event of Government approving the proposal for its
resumption, but he recommends that out of the six villages in the plains now held by the Mun-
sudbar, he should be allowed to retain so many

as would produce an income of Rupees 200 per
ensem. Their value appears to be now esti-
mated at Rupees 3,413 inclusive of the Ab-
karry, and there is an additional source of in-

come derived from a tax levied on goods in transit, and on all products brought to the weekly
markets at eight places in the neighbourhood, but beyond the limits of the Rumpa country. This
last source of revenue is said to have been farmed out for 5 years from Fusly 1,270 at Rupees
1,600 per annum.

The Board consider that at least the income proposed by the Collector should be perma-
nently secured to the family for their maintenance in a position of respectability; but they leave

Land Revenue...	Rs. 3,214
Abkarry...	199
	3,413

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
1st December 1862.*

it for the consideration of Government whether this should be effected by continuing the family
in the possession and management of the villages in the plains, reserving however the Abkarry
revenue for Government, and adopting measures for the immediate discontinuance of the Sayer,
and Octroi; or whether these villages also should be taken under Government management
and their revenues charged with the maintenance allowance proposed by the Collector. It
appears to the Board that although Ram Bhupaty is powerless for good, his residence in the
neighbourhood of the hill country is not unlikely to be productive of evil even after his nominal
supremacy shall have ceased, especially as he appears to have fallen into the hands of designing
and unscrupulous advisers.

The revenue of the whole Estate in the time of his father would seem from the enclosure in
the Collector's report of 4th October 1839, to
have been Rupees 15,347, but beyond the in-
come derived from the villages in the plains
it is highly questionable whether Ram Bhu-
paty has realized any portion of even the
reduced revenue of Rupees 1,000 per annum,
which in 1848 the hill Mootahdars agreed to
pay him.

Land Revenue...	Rs. 12,307	A. 8	P. 0
Sayer...	2,528	0	0
Abkarry...	330	0	0
Opium contract...	100	0	0
Yattoo Commooloo...	40	0	0
Servant's fees...	22	0	0
	15,347	8	0

It will be very necessary to maintain an efficient Police Force in the hill country, and to
open it up by roads; but a liberal settlement should be made with the Mootahdars, whose dis-
position towards the Government there appears no reason to suppose to be other than favorable,
although the imbecility of the Munsudbar has had the effect of encouraging a lawless spirit and
fomenting disorders.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To the Honorable T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st December 1862, No. 1,940.

His Excellency the Governor in Council does not deem it advisable to take any steps for
resuming the possession or management of the Rumpa country until the Munsudbar has had an
opportunity of laying before Government any representation he may desire to make on the sub-
ject. The Collector will inform him that any representation he may wish to make should be laid
before the Board of Revenue with as little delay as possible.

2. Meanwhile the Magistrate will be instructed to make such arrangements in communi-
cation with the Inspector General of Police as he may consider necessary to preserve order and
peace in this country. No time should be lost in opening the country by cutting cheap roads
through it. The Collector will report in communication with the Superintendent of Police what
roads are most essentially required and whether he can undertake their construction, stating the
probable cost.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. McMootry.

1. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th October 1862.*

Read the following papers from the Collector of the Godavari District dated 15th September 1862 N^o 134.

*(Incls 23rd September 1862 N^o 6094)
Telegram from Virugala Punga Row Takil to the Pampa Munsudar dated 24th September 1862 N^o 6109.*

17 *Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings dated 19th September 1862 N^o 1547 Judicial Department.*

M^r Purvis has so fully narrated what is known of the past history of Pampah that the Board will only add that in M^r Grant's Political Survey of the Northern Circars it is described as "the territory of Ramboputhy a perfectly independent rajah of the Coywar or" "savage mountainous tribe of Hindoos"; that the present Munsudar Ram Chupaty is the illegitimate son of the individual with whom the Government in 1813 entered into terms. and that his half sister Sri Suggaya who was the legitimate heir and for some time in possession

possession of the property. was for a time acknowledged by the Mootahdars or petty Chiefs of the Pampa country who however threw off their allegiance on the belief or pretence that her self imposed vow of celibacy had resulted in misconduct.

M^r. C. Bird when Acting Collector in 1845 expressed his belief that the chiefs would never be reconciled to her and in 1848. she ceded all her claims in favor of her illegitimate half brother Ram Bhulpaty whose pretence at management has lately failed so signally.

On the same occasion in 1848 the present Munsudbar as a condition of the restoration to his management of the Estate, which was under the Court of Wards, pledged himself to maintain peace and order, to prevent incursions on the Villages in the plains, and to arrest and deliver up offenders against the Law. and in the event of his failing to fulfil these conditions he agreed to surrender two of his Villages in the plains on the first occasion, two more Villages on a second failure. and the whole Estate on a third, receiving in this last case such allowance as the Government might think proper for his maintenance.

It is evident from M^r. Purvis's letter that the Munsudbar has from the first

From A. Collector dated 16 May 1845.

See in letter from Collector dated 22^d June 1848.

Submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings 24th August 1848.

Land Rev. 3214
Abkarry - 149
3413.

18 64
first been powerless to fulfil his engagements. and the Board are of opinion that under the circumstances stated the permanent resumption of the management of Pampa is absolutely necessary for the peace of that part of the country & for the protection and well being of the inhabitants of that Hill district and of the neighbouring Villages in the plains.

M^r. Purvis has not entered into any details as to the arrangements he would propose for the future management of the country in the event of Government approving the proposal for its resumption, but he recommends that out of the six Villages in the plains now held by the Munsudbar he should be allowed to retain so many as would produce an income of Rupees 200 per annum. Their value appears to be now estimated at Rupees 3413 inclusive of the Abkarry, and there is an additional source of income derived from a tax levied on Goods in transit, and on all products brought to the weekly markets at eight places in the neighbourhood but beyond the limits of the Pampa country. This last source of revenue is said to have been farmed out for 5 years from July 1270 at Rupees 1600 per annum.

The

The Board consider that at least the income proposed by the Collector should be permanently secured to the family for their maintenance in a position of respectability, but they leave it for the consideration of Government whether this should be effected by continuing the family in the possession and management of the Villages in the plains, reserving however the Alkany revenue for Government, and adopting measures for the immediate discontinuance of the Sayer and Petroi, or whether these Villages also should be taken under Government management, and their revenues charged with the maintenance allowance proposed by the Collector. It appears to the Board that although Ram Chupaty is powerless for good, his residence in the neighbourhood of the Hill country is not unlikely to be productive of evil even after his nominal supremacy shall have ceased, especially as he appears to have fallen into the hands of designing and unscrupulous advisers.

The revenue of the whole Estate in the time of his father would seem from the Enclosure in the Collector's report of 4th October 1839 to have been Rs 15347, but beyond the income derived from the Villages in the plains it

Land Rev.	12307.8
Sayer	2528.00
Alkany	330.00
Chium contracts	100.00
Agittos commoos	40.00
Servants fees	42.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>15347.80</u>

197
it is highly questionable whether Ram Chupaty has realized any portion of even the reduced revenue of Rupees 1000 per annum, which in 1848 the Hill Mootahdars agreed to pay him.

It will be very necessary to maintain an efficient police force in the Hill country, and to open it up by roads, but a liberal settlement should be made with the Mootahdars, whose disposition towards the Government there appears no reason to suppose to be other than favorable, although the inbecility of the Munsudbar has had the effect of encouraging a lawless spirit and fomenting disorders.

(True Extract)

J. Anonaton
Secretary.

To
The Honble. J. Pycroft
Chief Secretary to Government.

C. M. High
Capt. by Govt.

conditions - The question therefore is
has he wilfully violated those conditions
so as to forfeit his right in consequence of
such misconduct. - I think not because
altho no clear report has been made of
the Panchak disturbances, it seems evident
that they arose from the Mostahdars being
hostile to the Zemindar & not from the
Zemindar being in hostility to the Govt.

- But although the Zemindar has ad-
wilfully violated his agreement (see facts
of Mr. Purois' letter) the public peace
has been disturbed & the servants of
Govt. have been fired on in his country.
- This proof of his inability to preserve
order may justify rendering it imperative

1032
in regard to the public interests
on the Govt. to assume the management
of the country - but should this step be
found to be necessary, as I think it will be
it is likely to be most successful if taken
under arrangements to which the Zemindar
agrees. - At all events he should be
heard fully regarding the late disturbances
& his own views, before a final order
is passed. His Telegram points to this
course, & the Board, ^{dwelt on it} in their letter to
Govt. of 4 Nov. 1839.

Meanwhile the Magistrate can be
authorised to make any Police arrange-
ments which he considers necessary to
preserve order & peace in the Panchak
country -

29 Oct/62

Whe

I agree - Early

superintended also
in the same manner
-ing up the country
by roads -

30 Oct. JP

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following
Orders of the Board of
Revenue.

(Here enter 11th October 1862 No 206)

Order thereon 7th December 1862 No 194

His Excellency the
Governor in Council does
not deem it advisable to
take any steps for resuming
the possession of the Rampa
Country until the Munsif
has had an opportu-
nity of laying before Gov^t
any representation he may
desire to make on the
subject. The Collector
will inform him that
any representation he
may wish to make should
be laid before the Board
of Revenue with as little

delay

delay as possible.

2 Meanwhile the Magistrate will be instructed to make such arrangements in communication with the Inspector General of Police as he may consider necessary to preserve order & peace in this Country. No time should be lost in opening the Country by cutting cheap roads through it. The Collector will report in communication with the Superintendent of Police what roads are most essentially required and whether he can undertake their construction, stating the probable cost.

h/

3000 Rs. per month

To the Board of Revenue
" Magistrate of the Godavery Dist.
" Inspector General of Police } dep. 2nd

Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci.
June 1862. Department.

No. 1940

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT,

St. Albans 14/63.

Dated 4th December 1870

attaching that this Bookery
the General Council do not
seem it desirable to take any
steps for returning the proposition
or arrangement of Henry or
Quincy until the General As-
says before that any be-
-representation he may desire
to make on the subject
being informed of this opinion
by the Collector