

DEPARTMENT.

Press
Miscellaneous
Routine

No.

dated

196

ORDINARY MS.

DATED 12th Mar: 1895

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

MUTTAS IN GOLGONDA HILLS.

10th august 1895 No. 1685

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From
The Agent to the Government,
Visagapatam

The Chief Secretary to
Government

Madras.
4 FEB. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 31
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Enclosure: One

Subj: ch.
Muttas in Colguda Hills -
Srdg proposals re the
employment of an
Revenue Inspector for
the management of -
Gordon

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G.O. 2105/94 mis +
Refer No 213/95 + papers
G.O. 1663/91 mis + papers } Krishna
G.O. 2223/91 } deor pot
file

F. D. No. _____
Agency.

VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE,

Dated

189

From

F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY Esq^r.

Ag. Agent to the Governor,

Vizagapatam District.

To

THE HONORABLE

E. Gibson.

Chief Secretary to Government

Judicial Department,
Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of para 3 of my letter No 1301 dated 2nd December 1894 referred to in Government Order No. 2850 dated 26th November 1894 I have the honor to report that Chinnayya Padal, the late muttadar of Lammasingh Kottavidi, died on the 15th October last without leaving any male heirs. The surviving members of the family are his father, an elder brother and a son of the latter, a boy of nine years old. Narasimha Padal, the father was found guilty of disobedience and neglect of duty in the future of 1891 and was recommended by Mr Willock to be deprived of his mutta. But the Government took a lenient view of the case and ordered that he should be deposed and one of his sons installed in his place. Chinnayya Padal was accordingly made muttadar, the elder brother Virabhadra Padal having waived his claims owing to his physical incapacity. My Head Assistant Agent reports that there is none else except Veniah Padal, the lad referred to above, who has any claims.

Order No 2223

28.10.91

the board file (Kodra)

Kodra not file

of whom 2 of

the original muttadar

presumably

is - of the recently

deceased man

with

H.D.

f 10

for consideration and should the mutta be continued to him, it may be taken under management during his minority. The annual income of the mutta is Rs 365. Of course the Government is not bound to continue the mutta to the family and considering the disloyal way in which two important members of the family Salayya and Narasimha had behaved themselves when their services were most wanted (in 1886 and 1891) I do not think it desirable to create a new stock of descent in the family by conferring the mutta on a collateral heir. I therefore recommend that it may be resumed.

2. I have always thought the muttadas system a failure specially in times of trial when their support is most needed. It is time now perhaps to adopt some other means of governing this part of the country. There are at present

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Lammasingi Patavidhi. | under |
| 2. Hoggur. | manage. |
| 3. Chittampadi and Pandrolasa. | ment |
| 4. Kottavidhi - Gudam. | of Govern |
| | ment the |

This is not what
Govt. want. said eight
or nine years
ago.

following four muttas the first three of which have been

No: 910 Judicial dated 2 May 1893 resumed
" 32 " " 10 January 1894 in the
" 914 " " 28 April 1894 marginally

to be done by Government. The fourth

84102 2105 ✓
50-854
2850 mis re the
26-11-94 mutta.

* vide page 349 369
+ 367 of the st. l. Com.
Poo. file for their
sanads.

is managed by us during the minority of the muttadar Sobhan Dora's son which will not expire until 9 years more. The Sobhan Dora muttadar has practically resigned his mutta. If Lammasingi Kottavidhi be also resumed there will remain a few outlying muttas of minor importance and the Gudam. Patavidhi mutta which marches closely with Kottavidhi Gudam and is the only one of any importance. The muttadar of Gudam - Patavidhi is at worst useless and has never been proved to be disloyal. It is not necessary to interfere with the small muttas of Antada, Inakaram and Dhara Konda. They may be incorporated with the area directly under Government as opportunity arises and the muttadar system terminated. A muttadar is, I consider, a useless animal, nor can one expect him to be otherwise in a future. Picture a timid man, as most muttadars are, suddenly surrounded by a dozen fitudears, he must be quite at their mercy; he cannot be expected at the risk of his life to send on information of the mutiny to Government, consequently he either sends none or, which is more to his immediate interest, secretly helps the fitudears.

3. The four muttas now under management and the two recommended now to be resumed will form a very compact charge (vide the map forwarded herewith) for a Government

Office!

offices of the rank of a Revenue Inspector with
head quarters at Chintapalle who can be
subordinated to the Tahsildar of Kolen da and
the whole area kept under close supervision in
much the same way as the adjoining ordinary
country. As I have already observed, the mutta
system has been found to be a failure more
than once, and should trouble arise again
in this part of the country, which if the
country is opened up with a decent road and
the forests worked, I hope, will not happen,
it will only end in furnishing additional
examples of its uselessness. I think we
can command the sympathies of still people
much better by being directly in touch with
them through our own officers than through
the time-honored but unelected and
undependable mutta dars, especially now
that Narsapatam has once more its
European Assistant Superintendent of Police
besides a Head Assistant Agent and
a District Forest Officer labouring in its
vineyard at Forest Settlements. We have
managed without any difficulty the Koygur
mutta for the last four years with a
Munsiff and two pions directly
subordinate to the Tahsildar at
Narsapatam

i.e. for a period of
half of the muttas
which are in the
hands of the
Munsiff of Koygur

Narsapatam and Lammasingi-Patavidhi
for years with a head pion similarly situated.
Lammasingi-Patavidhi is far easier to
manage than the Patavidhi division thereof,
of the pion being situated at the foot and on
a reference to the map, unlike the Lammasingi
made to him as to the ghats. It will not
be a great loss to the Asst. Agent, opposite
suggestion to the mutta resignation of the
was dropped (G.O. of Revenue Inspector
1886, No 3080, & G.O. of 26th
1888, No 744, hnd). In the whole area
Wolfe Murray does not
refer to this previous ex-pression of opinion on
his part. He will be requested to explain whether
he has since altered his views of the situation.

(From orders) 11/3/95 9 hrs.
The Asst. Agent to the Govt. Nag.
(Q & O) will take a
office
I understand that the big only visit them
on map comes from the Asst. Agent specially
If so, keep it till he is able to
replies to this G.O.
course of the
year may be continued in good health
would become a very valuable man after a
year or so and would be of great assistance
to

offices of the rank of a Revenue Inspector with
head quarters at Chintapalle who can be
subordinated to the Tahsildar of Bolgonda and
the whole area kept under close supervision in
much the same way as the ~~is p. 23 or 24~~
country. As I have already ~~of the pres. m.~~
system has been found ~~on a reference~~
than once, and should ~~made to him as~~
in this part of the country ~~Asst. Agent, opp.~~
country is opened up with ~~suggestion to the m.~~
the Forests worked, I hope ~~was dropped (G.O. of~~
it will only end in further ~~1886, No 3080, & G.O. of 26th~~
examples of its uselessness ~~1888, No 744, had). Mr~~
can command the district ~~Wolfe. Murray does not~~
much better by bringing ~~refer to this previous ex-~~
them through our own ~~pression of opinion on~~
the time-honored but ~~his part - He will be~~
undependable mutas ~~requested to explain whether~~
that Narsapata ~~he has altered his views~~
European Assistant ~~of the situation.~~
besides a head ~~(from orders)~~
a District Forest ~~11/3/95~~
vineyard at I ~~9 mar.~~
managed without ~~the Legat. to the Govt. Nizam~~
muta for the last four years with a ~~(Q & O)~~
Munsiff and two peons directly ~~Office~~
subordinate to the Tahsildar at ~~Understands the~~
Narsapata ~~map comes spring in its~~
~~If so, keep~~ ~~replies to munsiff~~ ~~We have~~

of the pres. m.
on a reference
made to him as
Asst. Agent, opp.
suggestion to the m.
was dropped (G.O. of
1886, No 3080, & G.O. of 26th
1888, No 744, had). Mr
Wolfe. Murray does not
refer to this previous ex-
pression of opinion on
his part - He will be
requested to explain whether
he has altered his views
of the situation.

(from orders)
11/3/95
9 mar.
the Legat. to the Govt. Nizam
(Q & O)

Office
Understands the
map comes spring in its
If so, keep
replies to munsiff
We have

i.e. for a period on
behalf of the munsiff's
income & since that an
allowance of 750/-

Narsapata and Lammasingi-Patavidhi
for years with a head peon similarly situated.
Lammasingi - Kottavidhi is far easier to
manage than the Patavidhi division thereof,
its villages being situated at the foot and on
the slopes of the ghats, unlike the Lammasingi
Patavidhi which is above the ghats. It will not
be difficult to accept the resignation of the
Lotugedda muttadar if a Revenue Inspector
be appointed in charge of the whole area
falling under Government management.

4. I wish to employ an officer of the 5th or
progressive pay rising from Rs 35 to Rs 50
and 3 peons on Rs 5 each. He will be aided
by local Munsiffs in all the muttas under
control and will patrol the whole area. Owing
to their present scattered position and distance
from the Saluk head quarters it will take a
year at least for the Tahsildar to get acquainted
with them and he can only visit them
once in a year. A Revenue Inspector specially
employed for the purpose will be able to
constantly visit all these in the course of the
year and if he continued in good health
would become a very valuable man after a
year or so and would be of great assistance

to the Tahsildar in looking after the Agency
education, vaccination, opium, ariack and
public works. His revenue work proper will
be small as he will have to collect only
about Rs. 4000. If Government agree to the
above proposals, I shall submit details of
the establishment to be entertained. It costs, I
am sanguine, can be well borne by the revenue
of the mullas under management. The only difficulty
is to find the proper man for the post, which
will be one of really great influence, but no
doubt the man will come as has the hour.

I have the honor to be,

Sr,
Yr most obedient servant
W. J. P.

J. or Agent to the Govt.

Copied by J. P.

No. 514

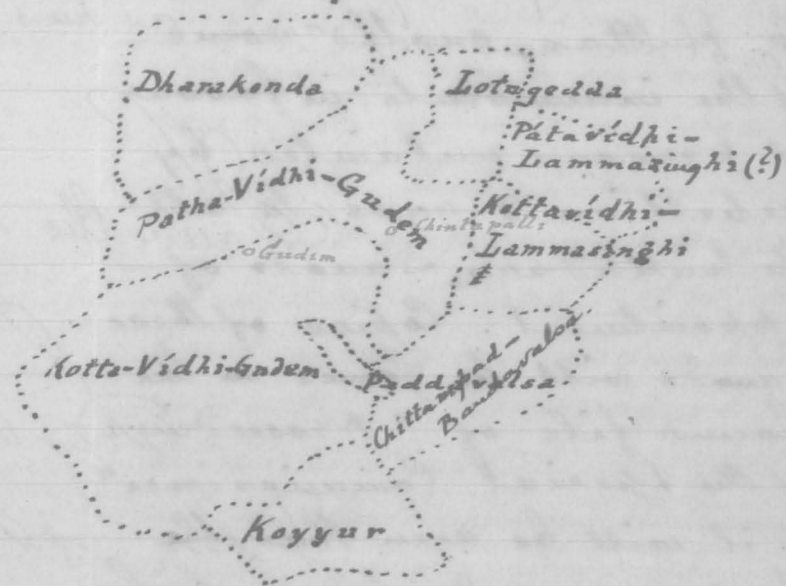
From

Agent, Vizag^r

Dated 31 Jan 1895,

FOR ORDERS.

The proposals in this letter
relate to certain of the
mullas in the Golyouda
Hills which are indicated
roughly in the sketch below.



* The Golyouda Lammindari

The mullas once formed part
of a Lammindari which was
sequestered in 1836 & being
put up for sale in the
following year, was bought
in by Govt at a nominal
price.

(2) When Govt bought in the
estate, it did not disturb
the mulladars but granted
them Sanads on the usual
Drum bene se gesserint terms.

(3) In spite of this, they combined
to restore the old Lammindar's
family & between 1845 & 1848

they held out against the troops. Finally they surrendered on promise of a general amnesty.

(14) In 1857-58, however, another rising in favour of the Lamundar's family occurred but it was soon put down.

(15) In 1879-80 the Rampas insurrection broke out & the Golconda Muttadars were drawn into it.

(16) In 1881 Mr. Carmichael visited the locality in the capacity of Special Commissioner.

Mr. Carmichael re-arranged the muttas, ousted some of the incumbents in favour of persons untainted by rebellion & gave to all the muttadars Sanads of appointment. Copies of these Sanads will be found in the bound file of "Proceedings of the Special Commissioner" & it will be seen that the muttas are declared to be liable to resumption in the event of alienation or failure to apprehend offenders or to give timely information of disturbances etc.

(17) In 1886 a gang of marauders burnt the Police Station at Gudim & the Govt. bungalow at Chintapalli. The outbreak was ~~apparently due to instigation~~ ^{apparently due to instigation} ~~on the part of certain persons~~ ^{on the part of certain persons} ~~generally~~ ^{generally}. The muttadars do not seem to have been implicated, but the Agent declared that they had been most remiss

in the performance of their duties. The Lammasinghi (Pala) ~~Tridhi~~ Muttadar was actively concerned in the disturbance & Govt. ordered the sequestration of his mutta. This was accordingly done, the mutta being brought under the direct administration of the Revenue Officers, represented by a peon on Rs 10 per mensem.

3000 It should be noticed that, in reporting on the outbreak of 1886, the Agent, Mr. Turner, recommended to Govt. the abolition of the muttadari system, the muttadars receiving some enfranchised lands as an act of grace (vide Mr. Turner's remarks at the foot of p. 13 of G.O. of 18 Nov. 1886, N. 3000, Ind.). The Govt. called for a further report on the subject & Mr. Turner, after consulting Mr. Wolfe-Murray - then Principal Asst. Agent - introduced his previous proposals. Mr. W. M.'s views are set out in his letter printed in G.O. of 26 March 1888, N. 744, Ind. His reasons for objecting to the enfranchisement of the muttas were two; viz that the muttadars would resent their reduction to the position of mere inamdar, & that, without the assistance of the muttadars, it would be difficult to travel in the hills. Govt. accepted Mr. W. M.'s views & the proposal

they

to abolish the muttadar system was abandoned.

- (14) In 1891 the Krishnadrupat out break occurred. This disturbance was fomented by a descendant of the old Golconda Lammudar's family. A large body of men was concerned & again the muttadars failed grievously in their duty. Several constables were murdered & the Krishnadrupat Police Station was burnt by the gang, which was not broken up for some time.

(15) In G.O. of 2 May 1893, No 810, Indl., Govt. considered the conduct of the muttadars & ordered

I

- (i) the resumption of the muttas of Kayyur & Chittampad-Baudavala;
- (ii) the deposition of the Kottavidhi-Judem muttadar in favour of his ^{major} ~~competent~~ son;
- (iii) the deposition of the Lammasinghi (Kottavidhi) & Lotugedda muttadars in favour of their heirs;
- (iv) the management of the Kayyur mutta by means of a Munsif on R 15 & two peons on R 5.

U

In G.O. of 24 March 1894, No 726, Indl., Govt. ordered

- (i) that the Kottavidhi-Judem mutta should be taken under direct management till the

- heir comes of age;
- (ii) that portions of the Kottavidhi-Judem mutta should be transferred to Patavidhi-Judem & Patavidhi-Lammasinghi;
- (iii) that the Chittampad-Baudavala mutta should be converted into ryotwari, giving the late muttadar an allowance of R 10 p.m.
- (iv) that the Lotugedda muttadar should be warned that (he having no heir but a minor son) the Govt. would resume his mutta. if he did not immediately take up his residence therein

* In G.O. of 20 Jan 1895, No 182, Indl., the appt. of a 'Karnam' on R 6 & a 'Munsif' on R 5 was sanctioned.

V
(abstract)

- (4) In G.O. of 14 May 1894, No 1154, Indl., Govt. approved the proposal to manage the Kottavidhi-Judem mutta, till the coming of age of the heir, by means of a Munsif on R 5 & two peons on R 2½ p.m.
- (5) In G.O. of 18 June 1894, No 1450, Indl., Govt. raised the pay of the Patavidhi-Lammasinghi peon to R 15 from R 10.
- (6) About the same time, the Lotugedda muttadar asked Govt. to convert his tenure into that of a mere pattadar, inasmuch as (so it seemed) he objected to residing in the hills. Thereupon, in G.O. of 30 Aug 1894, No 2105, Indl.,

Agent was told to report whether there is any objection to the conversion of the Muttas into ryotwari.

In reply, the Agent reported that doing so is too remote to manage on the ryotwari tenure & he proposed to hand the Muttas over to another person, inasmuch as the Whilom Muttadar had resigned.

Govt. recorded this report pending receipt of further information, in G.O. of 26 Nov 1894, No 2550, Indl.

5th Mr. Wolfe Murray's final report forms the present current. As already stated, Govt. ordered that the Laumasinghi Kottavidhi Muttadar should be ousted in favour of one of his heirs & it appears that this order was carried out by appointing ^{a son} of the late Muttadar ~~to~~ to his place. This person is now dead & the only members of the family who are left are the ousted Muttadar, a brother of the ousted Muttadar & a son of that brother. This last is only nine years old.

The Agent therefore recommended that the Muttas should be resumed.

A copy of the Sanad of the Kottavidhi Laumasinghi Muttadar is forthcoming, but doubtless its general provisions are the same as

* not resigned formally, it seems; but does not wish to continue liable to perform the duties attached to his office.

I read Mr. W's letter to mean a brother of the recently deceased man
So do I JG

Not whatever their misconduct, it has either been punished or condoned

WS JG

those of the Sanad for the Patavidhi Laumasinghi Muttas; this latter Sanad will be found at the last place marked in the bound file of "Commissioned Proceedings". In the case of the Aingir Muttas recently disposed of (r. G.O. 15 Feb 1895, No 240, Indl.) it was argued that the Sanad plainly contemplated that Govt. shall appoint one of the heirs, although it may pass over the nearest heir in favour of one more remote.

Mr. Wolfe Murray argues that the disloyal conduct of two members of the Laumasinghi family will justify Govt. in resuming the Muttas; but this argument should not, it is taken, be accepted. It is true that Balayya (to whom Mr. W. M. refers) was guilty of disloyalty, but he was punished by sequestration of his Muttas — Patavidhi Laumasinghi & as to harasingha (the person passively concerned in the Kistnadwipet outbreak), Govt. decided in G.O. of 2 May 1893, No 910, Indl., that it would suffice to oust him & confer the Kottavidhi Laumasinghi Muttas on one of his heirs. It is hardly possible to go back now upon the G.O. of May 1893.

muttadar who has just died has certainly left heirs, viz, in order, (1) his father, (2) his uncle & (3) his cousin.

The father is the traitor & cannot be appointed.

The succession therefore passes to the uncle but he, it appears, is physically incapable in some unspecified way.

It is submitted that the Agent should be told that Govt. will confer the mutta on the uncle or the cousin & that he should be asked to report further as to the uncle's alleged incapacity.

(2) If H. M. agree, then the question will arise whether it is possible to give effect to the Agent's further suggestions.

These are (i) that the resignation of the Lotugedda Muttadar should be accepted & his mutta resumed & (ii) that all the resumed muttas should be placed under an officer of the rank of B. Inspector on R35 to R50 with 3 peons on R5, this officer being stationed at Chimalapalli & being subordinate to the Golconda Tahsildar.

Assuming that Kottavidhi Lammasinghi is not, & that Lotugedda is, resumed, there will be the following

x brother } I think
o nephew } MS

x elder brother
MS

on the nephew, I should say - Anyway
on the boy - that him report how
he'd manage during the boy's minority
MS

JG

No III
partly on
don't seem
high class

muttas to be placed under the proposed officer, viz,
(i) Patavidhi Lammasinghi
(ii) Koyyur
(iii) Chittampad Baudavalsa
(iv) Lotugedda,
all on behalf of Govt. &
(v) Kottavidhi Judem, on behalf
of the minor muttadar.

Mr. W. M. writes strongly against the Muttadari system, as did Messrs Willock & Turner; he does not explain why his views have undergone so marked a change since 1887 when he opposed the abolition of the system, but it is clear enough from the history of these muttas that the Muttadars have been a source of danger to the public peace rather than a security for tranquillity.

On this ground & on the further ground that awkward questions as to the nature of the rights possessed by the Muttadars are certain to arise as the country develops, it seems decidedly expedient to absorb the muttas & convert them into ryotwari whenever such a course is practicable & consistent with justice. Before, however, passing final orders on the subject, Govt. must, apparently, make a further reference to the Agent.

Mr. W. M. has not reported on

the proposed establishment of a Rev. Inspector a certain number of posts to take the place of the separate establishments now working in Patavidhi-Lammasinghi, Chittampad-Baudavalsa, Koyyur & Kottavidhi-Judem? The Agent might be asked to give his opinion on Mr. W. M.'s suggestions (r. page 20 of 15 Nov 1886, No. 1000) for the extinction of the Muttadari system & the resumption of lands as [personal]

A map of the Golconda is attached; a small map will be found in the report of 8.0. of 2 May 1893, No. 1000.

LD 25 Feb 95.
1/3/95

the Lotugedda Muttadar's request to be converted into an ordinary pattadar, nor has he given a detailed statement of the area & assets of the muttas; the exact position of some of them is actually uncertain. It is therefore proposed to ask the Agent the following questions:-

(1) What are the approximate areas of the five muttas concerned?

(1a) The Chittampudi Muttadar's mutta has been converted into ryotwari; by what means was the conversion effected?

(2) What is the nature of the land-tenure in the resumed muttas & in what way does it differ from ordinary ryotwari tenure?

(3) Is the Lotugedda Muttadar resolved to resign his mutta, if Govt. insists on his living therein?

(4) What would be the effect upon the actual cultivators of complying with the Lotugedda Muttadar's request that he should be granted a patla for his mutta?

(5) Govt. having decided not to sequester the Kottavidhi Lammasinghi mutta, what reduction is possible in the pay & establishment of the proposed Revenue Inspector? & what is the total land-revenue he would have to collect?

No III is below what I think is No II partly entirely so - I was at Kozgur once & don't remember that it was at a very high elevation. KN

No 559 Jy 81
Ind. DEPARTMENT.

be read in Proceedings:-

1824, No. 2850, Ind.

18, No.

31 Jan from Agent to the Govt.,
Vizag. No 90

Order from
misc. 12 March 195 No 559

It is understood that the late minor muttadar has left behind him three male relatives, namely, his father, an elder brother & a nephew (being the elder brother's son). The elder brother is stated to be incapable of performing the duties of muttadar, but the nature of his incapacity has not been explained. The Agent proposes that the mutta should be resumed & supports his proposal by an allusion to the disloyal conduct of Balayya (the Patavadi-Lammasinghi muttadar) in 1886 & of Karasinha (the Kottavidhi-Lammasinghi muttadar) in 1891. But, as the former was punished by the resumption of his mutta, & as the Govt. has already expressed the opinion that the conduct of the latter was not such as to justify sequestration of the Kottavidhi-Lammasinghi mutta, H.E. in C. is not

Link co
25

2
10
to 1.1.22 - Muttadar's
prepared to accept the Agent's suggestion. According to the report of the late minor Muttadar will be appointed in his stead.

2. This decision renders necessary a re-consideration of Mr. Wolfe-Murray's further proposals which are

(i) that the resignation of the Lotugedda Muttadar should be accepted, this Muttas resumed;

(ii) that all the resumed Muttas & the Kottavidhi-Sudra Muttas should be placed under an officer of the rank of Revenue Inspector on R 35 rising to R 50, assisted by three persons on R 54 (iii) that this officer should be stationed at Chintapalli & should be in subordination to the Tahsildar of Golconda.

The Agent further expresses as 3. The Agent will therefore be requested to report further on the subject, to furnish a rough sketch map showing the position of all the Muttas in the Golconda hills & the line of the ghats & to supply answers to the following questions:—

(i) What, approximately, are the (a) areas, (b) location & (c) revenue of the Patavidhi-Sammasingi.

22
Kanyur, Chittampad-Baudavalsa, Lotugedda, Kottavidhi-Sudra & Kottavidhi-Sammasingi Muttas?

(ii) What is the nature of the land-tenure in the Muttas the resumption of which has been ordered & in what way does it differ from ordinary ryotwari tenure?

(iii) By what means was the conversion of the Chittampad-Baudavalsa Muttas into 'ryotwari' effected? That is to say, in what way did the conversion affect the position & interests of the cultivators?

(iv) Has the Lotugedda Muttadar actually resigned? If not, is he determined to do so, if Govt. insists on his residing in his Muttas?

(v) As stated in G.O. of 30 Aug. 1894, No. 2105, Indl., the Lotugedda Muttadar requested that he might be granted his Muttas on Patta; is this to be understood as a

request to be given
a patte for the
whole mutta or
for that portion
only which is in
his own immediate
possession? ~~Is~~

Is there any objection
to acceding to the
request? Would the
rights of any others
be affected by the
grant of patte for
the whole mutta?

(vi) It having been decided
not to sequestrate
Kottavidhi-Lammasinghi,
is any reduction in
the pay & establish-
ment of the proposed
managing officer
feasible?

(vii) Is the proposed esta-
blishment of a managing
officer with three
peons to take the
place of the separate
establishments now
working in Patavidhi-
Lammasinghi, Chittampad-
Bandavalsa, Koyyur
& Kottavidhi-Gudem?

(viii) Would it be feasible
to place the Kottavidhi-
Lammasinghi mutta
also under the
supervision of the
managing officer
during the minority

of the reg. Muttadar?
If not, how should the mutta be managed during the Muttadar's
minority?
The Agent, it is observed,
dislikes the present arrangement.

When given copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____ } 189.

READ AGAIN, O. No. _____ DATED _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO O. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DFTO.

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

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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