

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 234

Press

~~Mis.~~

223.228

Dated

16-2-1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th February 1863.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 223. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th November 1862, No. 7,519.

Read again Collector's letter dated 17th September 1862, No. 219, recorded in Board's Proceedings of 3rd October 1862, No. 6,648.

Read also the following letter from the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated 11th October 1862, No. 250 :—

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 3rd instant, No. 6,648, I have the honor to state for the information of the Board that I submitted the Petition of the Zemindar in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Order of Government dated 19th June 1862, No. 1,353, in which I was directed to "report any remarks that the Zemindar may wish to be brought to the notice of Government."

2. I was not called upon for my opinion on the subject. I did not therefore venture to express it, but merely forwarded the Petition, containing the remarks made by the Zemindar.

1. Ordered that the above papers be submitted to Government with reference to their Proceedings dated 19th June 1862, No. 1,353, Revenue Department. The Collector should in the first instance have explained *why* the Zemindar's Petition was forwarded.

2. The whole of the facts of the case being before Government, it is unnecessary for the Board to make any lengthened examination of the Zemindar's objections to the proposed amount of Peshkush. They will merely remark that he ignores the greatly improved position of the Estate consequent on the execution of the Anicut works, and that he omits to notice the fact that the cultivation of Fasli 1268, on which the calculations were based and to which he objects as exceptionally extensive, was exceeded in Fasli 1270, as shown by the Statement of annual revenue given at paragraph 9 of his address, and that the increase from Fasli 1261 has been progressive.

3. The circumstances of the restoration of the Nuzid Estate are not at all parallel with those of his own case with which he compares it, and the Nuzid Zemindar will be charged for irrigation from the Anicut works under the rules in addition to the Peshkush, while in the Gudur case, the charge is consolidated in full of all demands until a material increase shall have taken place in the extent of wet cultivation, when an additional demand for water alone is to be assessed.

4. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to remark that no Zemindar can legally raise his demand on individual Ryots beyond the rate assessed prior to the permanent Settlement on the land actually concerned, or on similar land in the neighbourhood, if those actual rates cannot be ascertained, except in the case of his effecting at his own cost improvements for which he is fairly entitled to charge.

5. The revised Settlement for the whole of the Government Talooks in the District is at the same rates as are used in calculating the Jumma of the Gudur Estate, so that the Ryots owning land there will not be on an inequality with the rest of the District, and as the Board have remarked in their Proceedings submitting the revised Settlement, the average rates cannot be said to be apparently excessive, although the increase on the former demand is very large.

6. The Board are not disposed to support the Zemindar's request that the Peshkush may be fixed irrespective of any extra demand on account of the improved irrigation, this last being collected separately, but should Government think fit to entertain the proposal, they may observe that as the Estate has been accurately surveyed, this system cumbrous and inquisitorial as it must needs be, will not involve so many openings for discussion and so great uncertainty as must occur in other Zemindaries.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed), W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary*.

2 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
14th February 1863.

No. 224. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th November 1862, No. 7,730.*
Read the following Petition:—

To the Honorable the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS of the Board of Revenue.

The humble Petition of Rajah Bommadavara
Nagunnah Naidoo Bahadoor, Zemindar of Goodoor
Purgannah, Vulloor Summut and Vasunthavadah
Mootah.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioner begs leave most respectfully to represent to your Honorable Board, that G. Thornhill, Esq., the late Collector of Masulipatam, in obedience to the orders issued to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, forwarded his Enayetnamah to your Petitioner, under date the 16th July last, intimating your Petitioner, that a Peshkush of Rupees 38,781, has been fixed by the Government, on his Goodoor Purgannah, in accordance with the rates fixed by Mr. Newill, the Director of Revenue Settlement, on the lands cultivated in Fasli 1268, with reference to the general survey Mashat; and requested your Petitioner's opinion thereon with reference to his taking possession of the said Purgannah, whereupon your Petitioner addressed a Petition to Mr. Thornhill on the 22nd August last, stating (amongst other things) that the Circuit Committee originally fixed the Peshkush on the said Purgannah at Rupees 23,600, including the Sist of the Inams, and Agraharums and Cuttubady Inams, as well as the Revenue Sist of the five proprietary villages attached to the said Purgannah, and that the Peshkush now fixed is very large; and whilst the Purgannah was under the management of Government, the late Collector never even in any one of the Faslis, collected the revenue to the extent of the sum of Rupees 38,781; and prayed that a moderate Peshkush might be fixed, so as to enable your Petitioner, to meet with punctuality, the payment of the money to the Circar, and defraying his Boothad expenses, &c., regularly; which Petition is now before your Honorable Board, and to which your particular attention is craved by your Petitioner, and he has no doubt, that justice will be granted to him.

2. That it is apparent from the orders of Government now in force, that without reference to, or interference of your Petitioner with the Sists of the five proprietary villages, as well as that of the Inams, Agraharums, &c., their collection is to be made by the Circar, and the management of the Sary villages only are to be continued by your Petitioners; if therefore the management of these villages were to be carried on by two separate parties, your Petitioner humbly submits, and it is manifest, that it will give room for disputes and losses between your Petitioner and the Ryots, and much annoyance by the Circar's Officers.

3. That previously to Fasli 1260, the said Purgannah was sub-divided, and the five proprietary villages were presented to your Petitioner's Priests, named Vuthachareelu and others, for their maintenance, on a Sist of 2,609 Rupees, being fixed on them according to the proportion of the sub-division, and Puttahs were granted to them to that effect, and they were then put in possession of the said five villages, and were paying Sist to the Circar annually in accordance with their Puttahs, and enjoying the produce arising therefrom; consequently your Petitioner humbly submits, that the proprietary right of the said villages were granted by your Petitioner to them, but not by other individuals, and the proprietors having died and their heirs being involved in debts are now desirous to dispose of the said villages; and should the Government include the Sist payable to the Circar on the said villages, which are attached to the Goodoor Purgannah, in the former Peshkush, which is now deducted therefrom, and leave the burthen of the payment of the whole Peshkush to your Petitioner, viz., Rupees 26,000, and restore the Estate to your Petitioner, he undertakes to pay this Peshkush and likewise the water-tax, according to the Survey Mashat in each year as the other Zemindars do; and the collections that may be made from the proprietary villages, Inams, and Agraharums will be made by your Petitioner, thereby there would be peace and tranquillity between your Petitioner and the Ryots; and in the event of the proprietors' heirs being prepared to sell their villages, it will be convenient for your Petitioner to possess them himself without their going to the possession of any other individual.

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4. Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays your Honorable Board will take the foregoing circumstances together those of his Petition to the late Collector, under date the 22nd August last, into your favorable consideration, and fix a moderate Peshkush so as to enable your Petitioner to make the payment to the Circar punctually, and defray his Boothad expenses properly, by including the Sist of the five proprietary villages, viz., Rupees 2,609, as well as that of the Agraharums, Inams, viz., in the Peshkush, and put him in possession of the said Purgannah, and your Petitioner paying the water, tax to the Circar on the lands, exclusive of the customary wet lands according to the Survey Mashat in each year, when the dry lands will be joined to the wet land, and your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) R. B. NAGUNNAH NAIDOO,
Bahadur Zemindar.

VULLOOR, 11th November 1862.

Ordered to be submitted to Government, with reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 15th November 1862, No. 7,519.

(A true Copy and Extract.)
(Signed.) W. HUDLESTON, Secretary.

No. 225. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th December 1862, No. 2,994.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, to Colonel W. I. BIRDWOOD, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 20th November 1862, No. 480.

SIR,

1. In pursuance of Order of Government No. 1,611, dated 10th July 1862, Public Works Department, I have the honor to forward a letter from the District Engineer, Kistna, together with a sketch map of the Gudur Purgana, showing the various irrigation channels which intersect it.

1 Letter from the District Engineer, Kistna,
No. 118, dated 12th November 1862.
1 Sketch Map.

2. A reference to the map will show how the irrigation of the Zamindari is inextricably mixed up with that of the Government villages. From Major Anderson's letter it appears that, with the exception of the sluices at the Butter Codoo branch Channel, which is opened from the Masulipatam Canal, there are no sluices in any of the other Channels in the Gudur Purgana.

3. The Government villages both to the north and south of the Zamindari, as well as within its limits, it would also appear, are supplied with water by the different channels.

1. The question referred for consideration in the Public Works Department in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th June 1862, No. 1,353, Revenue Department, was how the extent of irrigation that might be supplied to the Gudur Estate, whose reclamation was directed in G. O., dated 18th June 1861, No. 1,214, could be ascertained, in order that the Government demand on the Zamindar for water-rate might be determined, without having recourse to an annual measurement of the irrigated area: a course advocated both by the Collector and the District Engineer as being the only one practicable. The opinion of Government on this point was couched in the following terms:—"The papers under review do not state whether any Government villages receive water from the same sluices as this Estate. If not, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the simplest plan would be to deliver at those sluices the water required by the Zamindar or his agents from week to week, and to exact payment at a rate to be determined on as equivalent to 3 Rupees per Acre. The Zamindar and Ryots could then follow their discretion in using the water, and the Government would have a guarantee against waste. An allowance would of course have to be made for the 8,817 Acres included in the fixed Peshkush. The Collector considers that the rapid deposits of silt would render any figures founded on a measurement, or series of measurements, of the depth and

4 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,*
14th February 1863.

"velocity of the channels, unworthy of reliance a few weeks later. The system, however, has been found to answer in Bengal, in the north of Italy, and elsewhere, and it seems to be the best where large properties are concerned."

2. On the receipt of the above Revenue Proceedings the Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, was requested* to report whether any and what Government villages received water from the same sluices which irrigated the Gudur Purgana; and he now supplies this information in his letter above recorded.

3. From this communication it appears that the irrigation of the Estate is inextricably mixed up with that of the Circar villages; that there are no sluices to any of the Channels in the Zamindari with the exception of those at Butter Codoo branch Channel which is opened from the Masulipatam Canal; and that the Government villages both to the north and south of the Purgana as well as within its boundaries are irrigated by the different channels.

4. Under the foregoing circumstances, and after a careful consideration of the subject, it would seem that the only course open for ascertaining the extent of irrigation supplied to the Gudur Estate is that suggested by the Collector, viz., to measure annually the irrigated area.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

No. 226. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th December 1862.
Read the following Telegram from B. NAGANNAH NAIDOO, Zemindar of Gudur, Kistna District, dated 15th December 1862.

I am coming to Madras in all haste personally to represent to Government all matters connected with the Goodoor Purgannah, please therefore stay proceeding on my Petition relative thereto until my arrival.

Ordered to be transferred to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, as the subject of the Peshkash to be fixed on the Gudur Purgannah is no longer under the Board's consideration, but was submitted to Government in Board's Proceedings, dated 15th November 1862, No. 7,519.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Secretary.

No. 227. Petition from the Rajah BOMMA DAVARA NAGUNNAH Naidoo Bahdoor, Zemindar of Goodoor Purgannah, Vulloor Summut and Vasuntavadah Mootab, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, Tondiarpet, 28th January 1863.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. As I am informed that the Petitions which I had the honor of addressing the Collector of the Kistna District and the Board of Revenue on the subject of the Peshkash fixed on the Goodoor Purgannah, are now under the consideration of Government, I respectfully beg to approach the Honorable Government with this address in the hope that it will meet with their favorable consideration.

2. I am not insensible of the great benevolence and liberality shown towards me by the Honorable Government, in the restoration of the Goodoor Purgannah to me. I fully acknowledge that it is an act of grace on the part of Government, but I regret its effect is lost by overburdening me with a heavy Peshkash, such as the Estate cannot bear under any circumstances, as its soil is not so productive in comparison with other Purgannahs. If I am to take the Estate with this large amount of Peshkash, I must eventually fail to pay it, and the result will be that the Estate will again revert to Government.

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3. The new rates of survey assessment fixed by the Director of Revenue Settlement, have been taken as the basis in determining the Peshkash on the Goodoor Purgannah, the Ryots have not agreed to these rates and complained that they are excessively heavy, and the Settlement Department have been obliged to reduce them, thereby giving up a portion in the aggregate revenue calculated according to the original rates, as on reference to the new accounts of the Settlement Department will more fully appear. It will be clear from this, that the rates originally fixed by the Settlement Department were such that the Ryots could not be able to pay; even these revised rates have not yet been brought into operation. I therefore respectfully request that the Government will be pleased to take this point into consideration, and see if the Peshkash has been fixed on any correct data.

4. In fixing this Peshkash the Government have excluded five proprietary villages, and Inams, Cutbuddies, &c., and allowed me for my profit only one-fourth of the aggregate assessment instead of one-third as is the case in all other Zemindars. If the Government Officers are to make collections in a portion of the Purgannah, there will be a great interference between them and my people, and I need not point out to Government in what a disadvantageous position I will be placed by such a course.

5. The Circuit Committee fixed the Peshkash of the whole Purgannah including proprietary villages, &c., at Rupees 26,600 after carefully ascertaining the produce of the lands and other circumstances. I beg to state that there is no sufficient reason to increase this amount. If it is argued that the Estate has improved by the construction of the Anicut, I am quite prepared to pay separately such water-rate that may be imposed on that account, as it is done in other Zemindaries. If the Government wish to have a consolidated amount of Peshkash, I am willing to pay 30,000 Rupees, this appears to be a reasonable amount, and if the Government will be pleased in consideration of the services rendered to them by my ancestors and myself, to give the Purgannah on this Peshkash including the proprietary villages, &c., I shall be able to pay the Peshkash regularly and enjoy some profit. I beg that the Government will be pleased to accede to one of these two proposals, by which they will confer on me an everlasting favor, which I shall always remember with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

No. 228. ORDER THEREON, 14th February 1863, No. 334.

1. In their Order of 19th June 1862, No. 1,353, Revenue Department, the Government passed final orders regarding the Peshkash to be fixed upon the Gudur Estate which, the year before, they had restored to the former holder Rajah B. Nagunna Naidoo Bahadur.

2. It was decided that three-quarters of the present value of the Estate, as estimated by the Director of Revenue Settlement, should be taken as the sum payable to Government, the remaining quarter being left as the Zemindar's share.

Present value	51,708
Peshkash	38,781
Zemindar's share	12,927

3. The Peshkash of Rupees 38,781 thus determined upon was to be open to revision as soon as there was a perceptible increase in the wet cultivation of the Estate. The local Officers were directed to abstain from all present interference, and in the meantime the Department Public Works was requested to report upon the best manner of ascertaining the extent of irrigation, so that if possible no actual measurements might be required. It was mentioned at the same time that the feelings of the Government was in favor of delivering at the sluices from which the Estate was supplied the water required and charging for it at a rate to be determined on as equivalent to 3 Rupees per Acre.

4. It was further ordered that the Zemindar should be informed of the arrangements sanctioned; and that the Collector should after explaining the reasons for the large increase in the Peshkash, report any remarks which the Zemindar might wish to be brought to the notice of Government. The Zemindar was to settle with his Ryots at Mr. Newill's rates both for land and water.

* 13th December 1862, No. 2,994, Public Works Department.

5. The reference to the Department Public Works, above noted, was replied to in the third paper* recorded above. It appears that the irrigation of the Estate is inextricably mixed up with that of the Circar villages, and that the only course open for ascertaining the extent of irrigation is to measure annually the irrigated area.

6. The Collector has, as directed, communicated with the Zemindar, who is by no means satisfied with the conclusions at which the Government have arrived, and earnestly requests a reconsideration of the whole matter.

7. His first Petition on the subject was forwarded to Government with the Board's Proceedings of 15th November 1862, No. 7,519.

8. The Zemindar argues that the excess of 21 Acres per cent., which was found at the survey, cannot be considered really an excess because it must have been contained in the Current's accounts, which included all lands on which the Peshkash fixed at the time of the permanent settlement was calculated; that had this so-called excess been included as it should have been by Mr. Newill in the actual cultivation on applying his new rates to which the former standard of assessment was stated to be higher than that now proposed, it would have been found that instead of the actual demand being less than the former Peshkash, it would in reality have exceeded that Peshkash by 7,000 Rupees nearly, showing the proposed rates to be excessive instead of the reverse; that while Mr. Newill's average rate per Acre is Rupees 1-9-8 for dry, and Rupees 4-9-8 for wet, the Government have the greatest difficulty in collecting the Revenue at the lower rates of Rupees 1-0-9 in the former case and Rupees 3-2-0 in the latter; that the poverty of the soil will not admit of the proposed rates, and that the Ryots will simply abandon the villages if their enforcement is attempted; that though it is true that the Gudur proprietor was not formerly allowed one-third of the gross collections as his share in common with other Zemindars in the same District, yet the 25 per cent. now proposed is not sufficiently liberal because the effect of the former small allowance was that the proprietor was always in difficulties; that since Fasli 1261, when the Estate came under Government management, the average annual revenue has been Rupees 26,821 only; that it is not fair to bind him down to Mr. Newill's rates in his dealings with the Ryots as there are many cases in which it may be necessary to vary the terms, and without being independent he cannot prosper; that in restoring the Nedadavole Estate to its former proprietor, the old Peshkash was adopted, and no increase made thereto, though many villages of the Estate were under the influence of the Anicut, from which circumstance it is clear that a similar course should be followed in Gudur; that he is quite willing to do as the other Zemindars and pay water tax on lands hitherto not supplied but now watered from the Government channels, on measurement being made, but that he objects to the Peshkash being enhanced by the inclusion of the water rate, and that it is unfair to him to adopt as the basis of the demand the cultivation of a single Fasli, (1268) when the land under plough was more extensive than in any other year. He finally prays that the Peshkash may be fixed in one of the three following ways, viz.:—

- (1.) Two-thirds of the average demand for the past ten Faslis or 26,821, which would make the Peshkash Rupees 17,880, or
- (2.) Three-fourths of the same sum of Rupees 26,821, i.e., Rupees 20,115, or
- (3.) The old Peshkash of Rupees 26,600 minus Rupees 2,809 on account of certain villages alienated, i.e., Rupees 23,791.

With the addition in each case of the water tax found payable upon lands newly cultivated under the Kistna channels.

* 15th November 1862, No. 7,519.

9. The Board remark* (first paper recorded above) that in the foregoing statement of his case the Zemindar ignores the greatly improved condition of the Estate owing to the Anicut, and has omitted to notice that the increase in the revenue has been progressive since Fasli 1261, the collections in Fasli 1270 having actually exceeded those of 1268 to which he objects as exceptionally excessive. They also point out that the Nedadavole Estate to which

the Zemindar makes reference was restored under very different circumstances—the Estate in question was given back as a matter of right; the Gudur Pargunnah simply as a matter of grace; that the Ryots in the Gudur Estate will not be on an inequality with the rest of the District because the same rates will be in force all over, and these rates, the Board observe, “cannot be said to be apparently excessive, though the increase on the former demand is very large.” Finally, the Board do not recommend that the Zemindar's proposal for a fixed Peshkash with a separate water cess, should be entertained, but they add that if such a decision of the questions should be thought advisable, there would not be the discussion or uncertainty probable in other Zemindaries under similar circumstances, because the Gudur Pargunnah has been accurately surveyed.

The second paper recorded above.

10. With their further Proceedings of 24th November 1862, No. 7,730, the Board of Revenue submit another Petition from the Zemindar. The burden of this is that the sist of the five alienated villages may be included in the old Peshkash of 26,600, which sum he will then pay to Government (making his own collections in those five villages) together with the water tax on all lands exclusive of the customary wet lands.

11. The latest Petition* from the Zemindar bears date 28th January 1863. In this he brings forward a new argument and certainly it is one of apparent weight.

The Peshkash fixed upon Gudur was based upon the new settlement rates; these rates, he asserts have been recently reduced by the Settlement Department because it was found that the Ryots could not possibly pay on them as originally proposed. He considers therefore that the Peshkash fixed upon such erroneous data cannot stand.

12. If the five proprietary villages are restored with the rest of the Estate he offers to pay the old Peshkash, viz., Rupees 23,600 plus water rate; or if Government prefer a consolidated sum, he will give Rupees 30,000 per annum.

13. The Government resolve to call upon the Director of Revenue Settlement to report at an early date, through the Board of Revenue, what is the actual state of the case as to the alleged reduction in the rates originally proposed for the Kistna District, and what effect this would have upon the calculations contained in Mr. Newill's letter to the Board of Revenue dated 19th February 1862, No. 181/17.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

22/10/61
To Mr. Thomhill, Esquire
Collector of the Krishna District
Masulipatam

Arzi addressed by Rajah Komma
devara Raganna Rayudu Bahadur
Remundar of the Paraganah of Gudur
Samudra Vallur & of the Muttah of
Vasantavada

With utmost respect & submission, I beg
leave to bring the following lines to your notice
trusting that your natural bounty will induce
your honor to encourage my expectations of
receiving the benefits of your compliance with
the requests which I am now about to make

My Grand father the late Rajah
Raganna Rayudu Bahadur purchased the
Gudur Paraganah in the auction put up
by the Government 1842 for a part of the
Circled division for fully 1260, having been
due, it was put up to sale, & purchased
by the Government for a trifling sum
of 2000 Rupees having thereupon submitted

an arzi to the Government on the 22nd of
April 1861 detailing the injustice
I have sustained, & the questions we
have been in the habit of using in the
field force ever from 1798 & praying
that the Gudur Paraganah might be
restored

restored to me as Zemindary, the Government
looked into their kind consideration, &
held minutes of consultation, under date
the 18th of June 1801, resolving to restore
the Paraganah to me in recompense of our
labours; and your honor issued an
Enoyetnamah to me on the 16th July
last, stating that the Government fixed
a Peishcut of Rupees 38,781 agreeably to
the rate fixed by Mr. Sturill on the
lands cultivated in July 1268 with re-
ference to the Machal made by the
General survey; & requiring me to state
my opinion in obtaining possession
of the Estate on the said Peishcut both
with great pleasure that I have
received the said Enoyetnamah and
comprehended its contents.

2 I have greatly rejoiced at the Honorable
Government having felt pity towards
me, with great liberality ordered the
Gueir Paraganah to be restored to
me as Zemindary. Altho I have already
applied to receive from me the Peishcut
formerly fixed by the circuit committee,
the tax upon the lands irrigated by
means of the Smech in the same

manera as it is received from the other
Zemindars, while the Government instead
of fixing Rupees 38,781 as the Peishcut
after deducting Rupees 2609 on account
of the debt of certain Villagers in possession
of Proprietors from the Peishcut being
Rupees 26,600 fixed by the circuit committee
being of opinion that a Peishcut of
Rupees 38,781 is to be newly fixed excluding
on the said lands by adding excessively
Rupees 16,937 to Rupees 21,844 being the
surplus after deducting also the sums
on account of the debt of the Smech,
as well as the of Kattabaries of Afra
harans, & of an Income from the
said Peishcut being Rupees 26,600, I beg
to represent few circumstances chiefly
as hereunder mentioned.

3 With regard to the observation in
the Enoyetnamah that the same lands
which were formerly entered in the Gueir
catta accounts have, by the General survey
Machal subsequently made, been found
in excess about 27 acres percent, and that
for this very reason, the Government
is of opinion that the Peishcut
should

should now be fixed excessively, I beg
 to represent that the permanent list
 formerly fixed on this Estate by the
 Circar committee was fixed on the
 calculation of the rent raised by the
 produce of the whole of the lands of the
 Gnoicutta, & of the rent raised from
 the Inams, & all other sources, but no
 land was then left uninvestigated
 except the enhance ment of the list on the
 ground that the land then cultivated
 is now by the Survey Mashak found
 excess, is not just as the Government
 will see. As the whole lands used
 to be entered in the surveys accounts
 up to July 1268, the observation that
 the same land use, by the General Survey
 Mashak found excess, is not right - no
 land whatever was formerly left included
 in the permanent list.

4. With regards to the observation in the
 Noyet Nama that on the average of
 the land cultivated & entered in the
 accounts prior to the construction of
 the Amik ore, from July 1261 to 1264,
 being assessed agreeably to the rate
 fixed

fixed by Mr. Mill, a sum of Rupees 1990
 is found to be less than the permanent list
 formerly fixed, I beg to represent that if
 the land said to have been found exceeding
 by the Survey Mashak, be also included
 in the land that was cultivated and
 entered in the Circar's accounts from
 July 1261 to 1264, and assessed both on
 the dry & wet lands at Rupees 1-9-8 per
 acre agreeably to the rate fixed by Mr.
 Mill, a list of Rupees 6907 will be
 ascertained, this fact appears from the
 Table of account noted marginally, it
 will be manifest that the
 assessing list merely on the
 land cultivated in the above
 manner without including
 also the excess of land found
 by the Survey Mashak is
 not just.

5. From July 1265 when
 the Estate came under the
 Government management,
 each land has been assessed
 with classified list, and
 then carried on the Ryotwari
 system at Rupees 1-9

Per acre of with lands to get them with water tax	13279	1310	4589	21128
Per head of cattle	13754	3100	1854	31178
13902-12	3			24271
				4967
Per acre of land offered by owner	4475	1790	1825	19050
Land taken by the State				

on the dry land, at Rupees 3-2-0 on the
cultivated per acre, it has been very
difficult for the Circle to collect the
tax from the Ryots even at these
rates, and persons were also granted
to come, ryots in, long Jagirs owing to the
failure of crops - this circumstance may
be known from the accounts lodged in
your Cutcherry - While this was the case
Mr. Will fixed the rates with reference
to the extensive cultivation in Jan'y 1268
alone at Rs 1-9-8 per acre on the
dry land, and Rs 2-7-8 together with
water tax on the same land which was
converted into wet by which it will be
seen that he expected it to be excessive
& that it was not just for him to do so
b. Most part of the Villages of this
District consists of sandy soil, & swampy soil
but there is ^{good} soil whatever that produces
full crops like the soils of the other Taluqs -
consequently it does not at all appear
that the rate fixed by the Settlement
of Revenue was fixed either with reference
to the crops of the soil, or to the fact
that has from a length of time ^{been}

been collected, nor has this rate been
observed up to this time, nor can it be
considered that the Ryots will agree to
them consequently I leave it to the Honorable
Government to consider that it is not
just for them to fix the Peshch on that
principle -

As it is difficult to raise rates
from the ryots according to the rates
already fixed by you, they will not agree
if rates are to be fixed agreeably to the
rates fixed by Mr. Will, but go away
to other Taluqs & cultivate there - this fact
can be best judged by your honor who
is the local officer

8 In regard to the observation in the
Enoyamamah that when the Peshch
was fixed on the said Gnoor Parganah
in Jan'y 1212, a deduction was made
from the amount of total collections
at Rupees 6-9-8 only per cent as my
share; and that the Government has
now granted at 25 Rupees per cent
for my share with reference to the rates
of dry and wet lands cultivated in
Jan'y

- July 1268, beg to represent that when
 the permanent Biri was formerly fixed
 on the whole of the Estates they made
 an average of 8 or 9 years collections
 and fixed two thirds as the Pishench
 payable to Government leaving one third
 for the Zemindars. When the Pishench of
 the Land Godoon Pargana was about to
 be fixed in the manner on the examples
 of several averages they instead of
 allowing us one third deducted a less
 amount, & fixed the Pishench by which
 we had not only no profits for our share
 but also were put to inconvenience to
 pay even the Circar pishench were
 obliged for many years to pay from our
 own cash the loss we sustained & consequently
 it will be plain that it is not just for
 the Government to fix the tax (with reference
 to the rate said to have been fixed by
 Dir. Kewill on the lands said to have
 been fixed & collected in July 1268
 with reference to the time with a view
 to fix the Pishench especially on
 such Estate, & fix the Pishench for
 Rs

Rupees 38,787, deducting for our profit at 25
 Rupees percent
 9 From July 1261, this Estate has been
 under the Government's management.
 The late Collectors by our honor introduced
 a system in each year by which
 the average of collections of each year is
~~26,821~~ 26,821-8-8 from July 1261 to 1270 as
 noted marginally

Total Collections - If Rupees 25 are to be
 deducted per cent as
 my profit is the
 Government has observed
 the yearly Pishench will
 be Rupees 20,115-12-6
 if one third is to be de
 ducted agreeably to
 the rate formerly observed
 as regards the Estates of
 the Zemindars, the yearly
 pishench will be Rupees
 17,880-11-1, & it is just for
 the Government to fix
 the Pishench, in either one
 or other of these two ways
 but

Year	Rs	As	P
1261	23,118	7	6
1262	24,689	13	5
1263	20,170	4	4
1264	27,766	5	5
1265	26,988	7	4
1266	27,338	12	9
1267	27,732	2	3
1268	31,173	14	1
1269	29,597	14	11
1270	31,624	4	9
Average	26,821	8	8

but it will be manifest to the Government who is the Ruling authority that the fixing of the permanent Peshkash on the increased rate fixed by Mr Keble (on the cultivation made in one year i.e. in July 1258, in which only cultivation was made exclusively) which is not carried into force is quite unjust, moreover it has never been usual for the permanent fixing of any Estate being increased at intervals.

10. With respect to the observation in the Enoyetnamah that the rate was fixed exclusively on the Sany lands without reference to the rates of Cattubady Inams, & of Pothapeta, & of handms, as well as of the Incomes, I beg to represent that the permanent Peshkash formerly fixed on the Estates of the other Peshkash & on that of the Sany Gadoon Parganah consisted of all the sums on account of the aforesaid sources & the Peshkash was fixed accordingly, but the sums on account of the aforesaid sources were not excluded. Besides this

the

the Sany & the Inams lands being situated conjointly in each village it will be the cause of many disputes arising between the Inamdar & Ryots in the cultivation of the Sany lands & in getting them supplied with water, & of the Ryots mixing one produce with another & lessening the produce in the harvest time with a view to evade the produce of the Sany lands. If the management of the affairs by two different authorities respectively in one village will tend to raise disputes in every instance, & occasion loss to me there, As the sums on account of the aforesaid sources were included in the former Peshkash in order to prevent the occurrence of the inconveniences above & spoken of, your Honor will see that the observation of the above procedure is just.

With regard to the observation in the Enoyetnamah that the Collectors of excessive Sany or of sources beyond the rates fixed by Mr Keble, & that the Sany & water, is entirely prohibited, I beg to state that he did not make the

By Mr Sewell on the General Survey
While it is just that the former Peshkash
on this Gudin Estate should in like manner
be confirmed, it will be seen that the
Government entertaining an opinion that
the Peshkash on this Gudin Estate alone
should be increased, is quite unjust.

13. As a large sum of money was laid out
in causing channels to be dug, & setting
the Krishna water to run, the Government
hitherto issued several orders to levy the
water tax separately & in the same manner
money is being collected from the other
Geminidari, & I have already applied
that the same course may be adopted
also, as regards the villages of the Gudin
Parganah - As the lands cultivated especially
& those uncultivated from a length of
time past, how many acres of which
are supplied with water & what year
be measured & the water tax received,
neither the Government, nor I will ever
sustain loss whatever, consequently this
course appears to be equitable - As
the Circar alone has been collecting
water

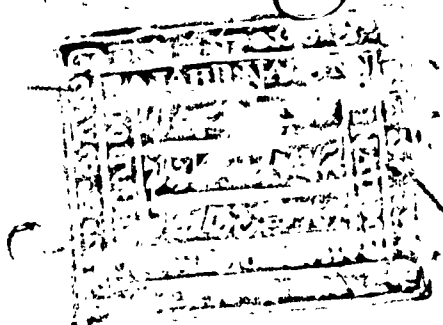
water tax separately, the Government will
see that including the water tax also
in the Peshkash & enhancing the same
contrary to the orders issued by the Circar,
which is not consistent with Justice - Besides
this, it will be manifest that fixing the
rate on the Cultivation of a single field
1268 in which it was extensive & the proposal
that the Peshkash will be altered, in the
event of the uncultivated lands being
cultivated hereafter, is quite unjust.
14. That I have now to represent
chiefly is that the average of total
Collections for 107 years from July 1261
when this Estate came under the Government
managers up to July 1270, is Rs 28,21-8
1stly If one third thereof Rs 8,940-5-7 be
deducted under my profit, the remaining
two thirds due to the Circar, will be Rs
17,880-11-1-2 2ndly In case there exists any
objection to do so, If a deduction be
made for my share from the said
amount at 25 Rupees percent as
expressed by your honor, the Peshkash
will be Rupees 20,115-12-0 - It is just
that

that the Peishwah should be fixed
either on one of the aforesaid two plans
or the Government may deem proper.
Only if the Government still see any
objection to do so, it is just for the
Government to permit me to pay a Peishwah
of Rupees 239 91 being the remainder
after deducting Rupees 2809 being the
share on account of the Villages transferred
to the Proprietors, from the sum of Rs
26600 being the amount of Peishwah
fixed by the Circuit Committee, & the water
tax (as the Taluqs of this then remaining)
upon the lands newly cultivated in each
year by means of the Truckna water
as per the Maabat. Moreover the
Government have endorsed on my
Petition dated 27th June 1801 to the effect
that the restoration to me of the Goodoon
Paraganah for the services rendered
in many ways by my ancestors & me
from a length of time past as regards
the affairs of the Government, must
be considered as a present. We
have been serving the British Govt
wishing

12
wishing the prosperity of ^{its} reign. As it is
quite unjust on the part of the Government
who has supreme authority, & who know the
services rendered by me, to have newly
fixed the Peishwah of Rupees 38781 with
reference to the excessive cultivation made
in 1268 agreeably to the new rates
fixed by Mr. Tevill on the Survey Maabat
that was caused to be made during the
Settlement of Revenue, as it is understood
that some of the Ryots of the Rajahmundry
Zillah having disagreed to the rates fixed
by Mr. Tevill, the rates & classifications
were reduced, & amarakam is being made,
& as the Government in kind consideration
of our labors have, in lieu of the Jageer,
granted this Estate to cover the adequate
expenses that may be required by me
& my family, I earnestly & respectfully
request your honor will graciously be pleased
to have commiseration towards me, &
after deliberately perusing & taking in
to consideration each point mentioned
in

in this my humble petition, to submit
this petition to the Board of Revenue
with your favorable recommendation
to the effect that the Government may
be pleased to fix or confirm the Fishponds
either on one of the three plans quoted
in the first part of this paragraph
or the Government may think it advisable,
to ^{order to} receive of some one separately the
water tax that may be found payable
upon the Marhat of the lands that
may be newly cultivated in each year
by means of the water of the ^{tributaries} ~~tributaries~~.

For which act of justice &
benevolence, I shall as in
22nd August 1862 } duty bound, ever pray



Yours faithfully
[Signature]

Memorandum
 in their order of 19 June 1862
 No. 1353. Rev. Dept. the Govt passed
 final orders regarding the pekhkash
 the fixed upon the Gudur Estate
 which, the year before, they had ren-
 tured to the former holder Nayab
 B. Nagunah Naidoo Bahadur.

It was decided that three
 quarters of the present value of
 the Estate as estimated by
 the Director of Revenue Settlement
 should be taken as the
 sum payable to Govt, the remain-
 ing quarter being left as the
 Zamindar's share.

The pekhkash of Rs. 38,781 thus
 determined upon was to be open
 revision as soon as there was
 a perceptible increase in the
 cultivation of the Estate.
 The local Officer were directed
 to abstain from all present
 interference, and in the mean-
 time the Department Public Works
 was to report upon the best man-
 ner of ascertaining the extent
 of irrigation, so that if possible
 no actual measurements might
 be required. It was mentioned at
 the time that the feeling of

Present value 51,708
Peakhkash 38,781
 Zamindar's share 12,927

Copy in a letter to Govt
 of 12 Aug 19 of 1863

1862 Sept
 In a letter from
 the Off. Collector
 of Krishna District
 dated 17th October
 1862
 11-9-19
 Rev. 3185 per

Attention from
 the Government of
 Madras Government
 11th 11th 1862
 11th 11th 1862

The Govt was in favor of delivering at the sluice from wh the Estate was supplied the water required and charging for it at a rate to be determined on an equivalent of 3 Rupees per acre.

It was further ordered that the Zamindar should be informed of the arrangements sanctioned; and that the Collector should after explaining the reasons for the large increase in the Peshkash, report any remarks of the Zamindar together with the brought to the notice of Govt. The Zamindar was settled with his ryots at Mr Newill's rates both for land and water.

The reference to the Dept Public Works, above noted, was replied to in the G.O. marginally given. It appears that the irrigation of the Estate is inextricably mixed up with that of the Coicar villages, and that the only course open for ascertaining the extent of irrigation is to measure annually the irrigated area.

The Collector has, as directed, communicated with the Zamindar who is by no means satisfied

with the conclusions at which the Government have arrived, and earnestly requests a reconsideration of the whole matter.

His first petition on the subject was forwarded to Govt with the Board's Proceeding of 15 November 1862 No. 7579.

The Zamindar argues that the excess of 21 acres per cent which was found at the survey cannot be considered really an excess because it must have been contained in the estimate accounts which included all lands on which the peshkash fixed at the time of the permanent settlement was calculated; that had this so called excess been included as it should have been by Mr Newill in the actual cultivation or applying his new rates to which the former standard of assessment was stated to be higher than that now proposed, it would have been found that instead of the actual demand being less than the former peshkash, it would in reality have exceeded that peshkash by 7000 Rupees nearly, shewing the proposed rates to be excessive instead of the reverse; that while Mr Newill's average rate per acre is Rs. 1-9-8 for Dry, and Rs. 4-9-8 for Wet, the Coicar had the greatest difficulty in collecting the Revenue at the lower rates of Rs. 1-0-9 in the

13 Dec 1862
No. 2994
P.W.D.

former case and Rs. 3,200 in the latter; that the poverty of the soil will not admit of the proposed rates, and that the Rigs will simply abandon the villages if their enforcement is attempted; that though it is true that the Sudra Proprietor was not formerly allowed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross collections as his share in common with other Zamindars in the same District, the 25 per cent now proposed is not sufficiently liberal because the effect of the former small allowance was that the proprietor was always in difficulties; that since Fash 1261 when the estate came under Government management the average annual revenue has been Rs. 26,821 only; that it is not fair to bind him down to Mr. Newell's rates in his dealings with the Ryots as there are many cases in which it may be necessary to vary the terms without being independent he cannot prosper; that in restoring the Nedadavole Estate to its former Proprietor, the old Peshcush was adopted, & no increase made thereto though many villages of the Estate were cut, from which circumstances it is clear that a similar course should be followed.

that he is quite willing to do, as the other Zamindars and pay water tax on lands hitherto not supplied but now watered from the Govt channels, on measurement being made, but that he objects to the Peshcush being enhanced by the water rate being included in it; and that it is unfair to him to adopt as the basis of the demand the cultivation of a single Fash (1268) when the land under plough was more extensive than in any other year. He finally prays that the Peshcush may be fixed in one of the three following ways -

- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average demand for the past ten Fashis or 26,821, which would make the Peshcush Rs. 17,880 - or
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the same sum of Rs. 26,821 or Rs. 20,115 - or
- (3) the old Peshcush of Rs. 26,600 minus Rs. 2809 on account of certain villages alienated = 23,791.

with the addition in each case of the water-tax found payable upon lands newly cultivated under the Krishna Channels.

15 Nov/62
No. 7579

The Board remark that in the previous statement of his case

The Zamindar ignores the greatly improved condition of the Estate owing to the Amcib and has omitted to notice that the increase in the Revenue has been progressively since 1261, the collections in 1270 having actually exceeded those of 1268 & which he objects as exceptionally excessive. They also point out that the Gadavole Estate to which the Zamindar makes reference was entered under very different circumstances — the estate in question was given back as a matter of right; the Gudur Pergannah simply as a matter of grace. — That the ryots in the Gudur Estate would not be on an inequality with the rest of the District, because the same rates will be in force all over; and that the Board observe, cannot be said to be apparently excessive, though the increase on the former demand is very large. Finally the Board cannot recommend that the Zamindar's proposal for a fixed Peshkush with a separate water-rate, should be entertained, but they add that if such a decision of the question should be thought advisable, there need not be the discussion or uncertainty probable in other Zamindaris under similar circumstances because the Gudur Pergannah has been accurately surveyed.

With their Proceedings of 24th November 1862. No. 7730 the Board of Revenue submit a further Petition from the Zamindar. The burden of this is that the rest of the 5 alienated villages may be included in the old Peshkush of Rs. 26,600 which sum he will then pay by 50% (making his own collection in those 5 villages) together with the water-tax on all land exclusive of the customary wet lands.

The latest petition from the Zamindar bears date 28th January 1863. He brings forward a new argument, & certainly it is a weighty one. The Peshkush is a ^{one of the main basis} fixed upon Gudur was based upon the new settlement rates; upon these rates, he asserts, have been recently reduced by the Settlement Department because it was found that the ryots could not possibly pay on these, originally proposed. He considers therefore that the Peshkush fixed upon such erroneous data cannot stand.

If the 5 Proprietary villages are restored with the rest of the Estate he offers to pay the old Peshkush viz. Rs. 26,600 + water rate or if Govt prefer a consolidated sum, he will give Rs. 30,000 per annum.

It is a fact that certain reduc-
tions in the original rates proposed
for the Kistnah District have been
recommended & are I believe under
the consideration of the Board
of Revenue. If eventually sanc-
tioned it will necessitate a re-
consideration of the question as
regards the Gudion Purgannah.
No final decision can I think
be passed in this matter till the
general question is settled.

cgw
2/2/63

The Board of Revenue call upon
the District of Government
Revenue to report at some
early date. His Majesty the
King is in possession of the
the actual certificate of the
case as to the other in-
duction with a view to
originally proposed for
the Kistnah District. It is
that effect of the proposed
has upon the calculations
of the revenue in the district
of the district of the district
1862 No. 181
7

Gudur Purganah

Revenue Department

N^o 334-

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 14th July 1863 -

Read the following papers.

Pro: of the Board of Rev:

Submitting with Board's remarks
letters from the Acting Coll^r of the
Rietna District, regarding a Petition
from the Gudur Zemindar requesting
that the Peckush of his estate may
be fixed irrespective of any extra
demand on account of the improved
irrigation.

(Here enter 18th November 1862
At: 7,519)

Pro: of the Board of Revenue
Submitting copy of a
Petition from Hajab B. Chagun
Mabaidoo Batabadur Zemindar
of Gudur Purganah re:
garding the Gov^t. Peckush.

(Here enter 21st November 1862
At: 7,730)

Pro: of the Madras Gov^t. P. W. Secy.
Passing orders on a letter
from the Dy. Chief Engineer to
their Circle regarding the extent
of irrigation supplied to the Gudur
estate in Rietna District.

(Here enter 13th December 1862
At: 2994)

Pro: of the Board of Revenue
Submitting copy of
Telegram from the Zemindar
of Gudur requesting to stop
Proceedings on the petition until
he personally represents the
whole matters connected
with the Gudur Purganah.

(Here enter 16th December
1862)

Best cut fixed on the Good
Purgamab lately restored
to him by Government.

(Here enter 28th January 1863)

It was decided that three quarters of the present value of the estate as estimated by the Director of Revenue Settlement should be taken as the sum payable to Gov^t, the remaining quarter being left as the Zemindar's share.

Present value - 51,708
 Residue - 38,781
 Zamindar's share - 12,927

The

The freshness of
Bt. 38,781 thus determined
upon was to be open to revision
as soon as there was a
perceptible increase in the
wet cultivation of the estate.
The local officers were directed
to abstain from all present
interference, and in the
meantime the Department
Public Works was requested
to report upon the best means
of ascertaining the
extent of irrigation, so that
if possible no actual measurements
might be required.
It was mentioned at the
same time that the feeling
of the Gov^t was in favor
of delivering at the sluices
from which the estate was
supplied the water required
and charging for it at a
rate

rate to be determined on
as equivalent to 3 Rupees
per acre.

It was further ordered
that the Zamindar should
be informed of the arrange-
ments sanctioned; and that
the Collector should after
explaining the reasons for
the large increase in the
Peshkash, report any remarks
which the Zamindar, or
might wish to be brought
to the notice of Govt. The
Zamindar was to settle
with his ryots at Mr. Sewell's
rates both for land and
water.

The reference to the
Department of Public Works, above
noted, was replied to in
the third paper recorded
above. It appears that the
irrigation of the Estate

is

* 13th December 1862 H. 2994.
E. W. D.

is inextricably mixed up
with that of the circum vil-
lages, and that the only
course open for ascertaining
the extent of irrigation is to
measure annually the ir-
rigated area.

The Collector has, as
directed, communicated
with the Zamindar, who is
by no means satisfied with
the conclusions at which the
Government have arrived, &
earnestly requests a re-con-
sideration of the whole matter.
His first petition on
the subject was forwarded
to Govt. with the Board's
Proceedings of 15th November
1862 H. 7519.

The Zamindar argues
that the excess of 21 acres per
cent which was found at the
survey cannot be considered
really

really an excess because
it must have been contained
in the current accounts
which included all lands
on which the peshcush is
fixed at the time of the
permanent settlement was
calculated, that had this
so-called excess been inclu-
ded as it should have
been by Mr. Newill since
the actual cultivation on
applying his new rates
to which the former standard
of assessment was stated
to be higher than that
now proposed, it would have
been found that instead
of the actual demand
being less than the former
peshcush, it would in reality
have exceeded that peshcush
by 7000 Rupees nearly, shew-
ing the proposed rates

to be excessive instead of
the reverse; that while Mr.
Newill's average rate per
acre is Rs. 1-9-8 for ~~dry~~ ^{dry} ~~land~~ ^{land}
and Rs. 4-9-8 for Wet, the
^{Govt} ~~Govt~~ ^{have} the greatest
difficulty in collecting
the Revenue at the lower
rates of Rs. 1-"-9 in the
former case and Rs. 3-2-"
in the latter; that the po-
verty of the soil will not
admit of the proposed ex-
rates, and that the ryots
will simply abandon the
villages if their enforce-
ment is attempted; that
though it is true that the
Guzir proprietor was not
formerly allowed 1/3 of the
gross collections as his share
in common with other Zamindars
in the same District,
yet the 25 percent now

proposed is not sufficiently
liberal because the effect
of the former small allow-
ance was that the proprie-
tor was always in dif-
ficulties; that since Faisli
1261 when the estate came
under Government manage-
ment the average annual
revenue has been Rs 26,821
only; that it is not fair to
bind him down to Mr. Sewell's
rates in his dealings with
the ryots as there are many
cases in which it may be
necessary to vary the terms
and without being inde-
pendent he cannot prosper;
that in restoring the he-
davo-ki Estate to its former
Proprietor, the old pesh-
cush was adopted, & no
increase made thereto
though

though many villages of
the Estate were under the
influence of the amicut,
from which circumstance
it is clear that a similar
course should be followed
in Gudiv, that he is quite
willing to do as the other
Zamindars and pay water
tax on lands hitherto not
supplied but now watered
from the Govt channels, on
measurement being made,
but that he objects to the
Peshcush being enhanced
by the inclusion of these
water rates and that it is
unfair to him to adopt as
the basis of the demand
the cultivation of a single
Faisli (1268) when the land
under plough was more
extensive than in any
other

other year. He finally
prays that the peshcush
may be fixed in one of
the three following ways viz.

- (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average de-
mand for the past ten
Faslis at 26,821, which would
make the peshcush Rs. 17,880. or
- (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the same sum
of Rs. 26,821 ⁴² or Rs. 20,115. or
- (3) the old Peshcush of
Rs. 26,600 minus Rs. 2809 on
account of certain villages
alienated ^{Rs.} 223991.

With the addition in each
case of the water-tax found
payable upon lands newly
cultivated under the Rist-
mat channels.

The Board remarks
(first paper-recorded above)
that in the foregoing state-
ment of his case the Zam-
indar ignores the great-
ly improved condition of
the

* 15th November 1862 No. 7519

the estate owing to the en-
franchisement, and has omitted to
notice that the increase in
the Revenue has been progres-
sive since Fasli 1261, these
collections in Fasli 1270 hav-
ing actually exceeded
those of 1268 to which he ob-
jects as exceptionally exces-
sive. They also point out
that the Bedadavole Estate
to which the Zamindar in
question makes reference was restored
under very different circum-
stances — the estate in
question was given back as
a matter of right; the Gudur
Pargannah simply as a matter
of grace — that the ryots
in the Gudur estate will
not be on an inequality
with the rest of the district
because the same rates
will

will be in force all over,
and these rates, the Board
observe, "cannot be said to
be apparently excessive,"
"though the increase on
the former demand is very
large." Finally the Board
do not recommend that the
Zamindar's proposal for
a fixed Peshcush with a
separate water-cess, should
be entertained, but they
add that if such a deci-
sion of the question should
be thought advisable, there
would not be the discussion
or uncertainty probable in
other Zamindaries under
similar circumstances
because the Gudiv Pesh-
cush has been accu-
rately surveyed.

With

With their further
The 2^d paper recorded above. Proceedings of 24th Nov^r
1862 No. 7730 the Board of
Revenue submit ^{another} ~~a further~~
Petition from the Zamindar.
The burden of this is that
the list of the 5 alienated
villages may be included
in the old Peshcush of
26,600 which sum he will
then pay to Gov^t (making
his own collections in those
5 villages) together with the
water-tax on all lands ex-
clusive of the customary
wet lands.

The 5th Paper recorded above

The latest petition
from the Zamindar bears
date 28th January 1863. In
this he brings forward a
new argument & certainly
it is one of apparent weight.
The peshcush fixed upon
Gudiv

Gradient was based upon
the new settlement rates;
these rates, he asserts, have
been recently reduced by
the Settlement Department
because it was found that
the ryots could not possibly
pay on them as originally
proposed. He considers
therefore that the Peshkush
fixed upon such erroneous
data cannot stand.

If the 5 Proprietary
villages are restored
with the rest of the estate
he offers to pay the old
Peshkush viz Rs 26,600 ^{plus}
water rate or if Govt pre-
fer a consolidated sum,
he will give Rs 30,000 per
annum,

The Govt resolve to
call upon the Director of
Revenue

Revenue Settlement
to report at an early date
through the Board of
Revenue what is the actual
state of the case as to the
alleged reduction in the
rates originally proposed
for the Kistnab District
and what effect this would
have upon the calculations
contained in Mr. Newill's
letter to the Board of
Revenue dated 19th Febru-
ary 1862 ¹⁸¹/₁₇.

cgw

14 Copies Taken Off Rev. Dept 16
13u Dr of Rev. Dept 15

15 10

Copy in a Letter to England
of 12th August N^o 79 of 1863.

6/7/17 ✓

Pro. No. $\frac{281-292}{19-6-62}$

Gudur Pargannah
Revenue 1863 Depto
Pro: of Govt for February.
N^o 334.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
of 14th February/63.

Pro. Pro of Rev. of 17 Feb'y 63
C. 1st 412 in Pro. 16th Feb'y/63 No 25. Mys.
From B^s of Pan 30 March/63 Cr. 768
Pro. of the Board of Rev. of
17 November/64 R. 3046.

Papers relating to the
reduction of Peshkash of
Gudur Pargannah in
Hissar, with orders
thereon.

N^o 223 @ 228.