M.R.O. 14—15,000—27-9-21

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1590 — Press ~~Mis.~~

19. 21

Dated 2 — 9 — 1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 2nd September 1864.

No. 19. Read again Proceedings Board of Revenue, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, recorded in G. O, 23rd March 1864, No. 504.

Read also the following:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th April 1864, No. 2,168.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Nellore, dated Ramapatam, 19th February 1864, No. 41:—

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 12th January, No. 166, and request further instructions.

2. In paragraph 13 the Board observe that, as in one instance the amount to be given will have to be considerably reduced, it is probable "the Shrotriemdars will not be satisfied with the terms proposed." Why those Shrotriemdars, who have already entered into agreements, should wish to withdraw from these agreements, the Board do not state; and I do not know. They, "the Shrotriemdars" referred to by the Board, are not the owners of one, but of different Shrotriems, have nothing to do with each other, or the Shrotriem, the compensation for which has still to be adjusted, and, living in different parts of the District, so far as I am aware, are perfectly content to abide by agreements, that have been entered into on both sides after due consideration, and signed and delivered in the presence of witnesses.

3. The Board order me to report the precise amount of "annual compensation" to which each Shrotriemdar is entitled, and refer me to correspondence with the Acting Collector of North Arcot as to the mode of ascertaining "the rent" value of the land. I do not understand what the Board mean by *annual* compensation.

4. The correspondence indicated refers to the claims in North Arcot of a Poligar and his Ryots; here it is the case of Shrotriemdars and their Ryots; and, so far as I understand the matter, what I have to settle is, first, the amount to be struck off the quit-rent of the Shrotriem with reference to the area no longer available; secondly, the sum to be paid to the Shrotriemdars for what they got out of the land over and above the quit-rent; and thirdly, the amount to be paid to the Ryots in occupation; and as regards the last point the Board's instructions are precise, and the reply of the Collector conclusive. The information is however of no use at present, as no such claims have been brought forward here as yet; whilst as regards the other two points on which information is required, the information given by the correspondence in question is defective if not contradictory. In paragraph 4 of their Proceedings of the 5th May, the Board accept the doctrine that the Poligar, or in this case the Shrotriemdars, have only a right to the *Government assessment;* which the Board have been at pains to show is not "the rent" which I am now to take as my guide. And in the same paragraph the Board refer to the remission to be made in the Peshcush, or quit-rent in this instance, but no where lay down the principle on which the reduction was calculated. I request I may be informed on these points, viz., how the reduction of the quit-rent is to be calculated; and secondly, to enable me to calculate the compensation, whether in the opinion of the Board, the Shrotriemdars are entitled to "rent" or simply "the Government assessment."

5. I also beg to be informed whether the Board wish me to look out the Ryots who occupied the land under consideration; and this question need not, I may here observe, delay the adjustment of the quit-rent, for the Shrotriemdars have nothing to do with the claims of occupancy.

6. In paragraph 13 the Board state that I have considered a certain proportion of land as out of occupation and therefore valueless. I beg to state that this is not my opinion. I hold all land in occupation to have a value, but do not consider *all* the land in occupation can be cropped with wheat or any other standard grain; and adjusted the assessment accordingly.

7. In the preceding paragraph the Board refer to the misconduct of the Tahsildar of Nellore. Might I beg the favor of the Board informing me what they consider his punishment should be; for I have some difficulty in forming an opinion as to what the Board would approve of, and it strengthens my authority when I recommend what is likely to be confirmed.

8. And in conclusion, I have the honor to request that the Board will be so good as to inform Government that the annual statement of Shrotriem balances, referred to in paragraph 16 as not received, *was then in their office*. It was forwarded by me on the 16th November with my letter No. 387; and, in bringing to the Board's notice that the statement had been in their office nearly two months, when the Government were informed it had not been received, I have the honor further to observe that this is the third time I have been mis-represented in three months, and it is the third mis-representation that has been a direct reflection on the discharge of my duties as a public officer.

1. Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted to Government, in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166.

2. Mr. Dykes does not appear to understand why the Board were doubtful whether the terms proposed by him would be acceptable to the Shrotriemdars. He observes that the several Shrotriemdars had already entered into written agreements; but, as the Board considered that further inquiry in each case was desirable, and as in the only case in which such inquiry had been made, it was found necessary considerably to reduce the proposed compensation, it seemed to the Board not unlikely that the reduced compensation would not be acceptable to the Shrotriemdar in that case, and that further inquiry in the other cases would be attended with similar results. Mr. Dykes has proposed to reduce the compensation in the case of Gungaveram, though an agreement must have been previously made with the Shrotriemdars of that village, as in the other cases referred to in paragraph 2 of his letter. If therefore the agreement already entered into was no impediment to further inquiry in the one case, it could not be considered in that light as to the other cases.

3. Mr. Dykes's next difficulty is as to the meaning of "annual compensation." This phrase of course had reference to the remission which is usually allowed in the annual Peshcush or the quit-rent as the case may be where land held under permanent settlements is appropriated to public purposes.

4. As to the two questions referred to at the end of paragraph 4 of Mr. Dykes's letter, the Board observe that whether the Shrotriemdars are entitled to compensation for the rent value of the lands, or only for the Government assessments must depend on whether they occupy the land as cultivators, or whether they collect only the Government assessments. The correspondence to which Mr. Dykes refers in the same paragraph clearly explains the principles on which compensation ought to be calculated in the two cases. It was for the Collector to ascertain in what position the Shrotriemdars actually stood, and to make his calculations accordingly. The Board referred to the principles on which the rent value of land ought to be calculated, because it is manifestly unjust to withhold from the Shrotriemdars the compensation due to persons occupying the land on their own account, if it should appear that they did really occupy the land. They believed that the Shrotriemdars were in some instances, if not in all, in possession of the land.

5. Mr. Dykes also inquires how the reduction of the quit-rent is to be calculated. The quit-rent is liable to a reduction equal to the full Government assessment on the land appropriated, while the value of the land so far as the occupant is concerned, should be paid in a lump sum, the price in this case being reckoned at so many years purchase of the Ryot's interests in the land. Mr. Dykes now states that the Shrotriemdars have nothing to do with the claims of occupancy. If they were not holding the land on their own account, their claim to compensation must of course be restricted to the loss they sustain in having to give up their right to collect the Government assessment on the land.

6. The Board do not precisely understand Mr. Dykes's meaning in paragraph 6 of his letter, for though he states that the Board were incorrect in supposing that, in making his calculation, he had considered a portion of the land as out of occupation, and therefore, valueless; he goes on to say that he holds all land *in occupation* to have some value. The fact is that the Shrotriemdars as such, are entitled to compensation for the full Government assessment on all the land appropriated, whatever that assessment might be. If the lands had never been assessed,

the assessments ought to be calculated with reference to the rates prevailing in adjacent Government lands of corresponding quality. The Board are still of opinion that the proposed compensation shou'd be thus calculated whether the Shrotriemdars gave such agreements as Mr. Dykes refers to or not. It is not material how or with what crops the land might be cultivated at any given time. If the Government occupied the land, the Shrotriemdars can fairly claim the full assessment. Mr. Dykes's calculations as to the rates fairly chargeable on the land, are, it is quite apparent, very low, being Rupees 4-5-1 an acre for wet, 0-7-8 for dry land, and 0-2-6 an acre for pasture.

7. The Board must decline to accede to the request contained in paragraph 7, for they have a right to expect that an officer in Mr. Dykes's position has had sufficient experience to impose a suitable punishment on one of his own subordinates, who, he reports, has "manifestly failed in his duty."

8. With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Dykes's letter, the Board must express their regret that through a mistake they referred to the annual statement of Shrotriem balances as not having been received whereas, as Mr. Dykes states, it was then in their office. This Statement was inadvertently made over when received to a wrong department. The Board are not aware to what other cases Mr. Dykes refers as cases in which he has been "misrepresented." The Board have no wish to misrepresent Mr. Dykes in any way, but if he gives them occasion to notice delay or errors in his proceedings, it is only their duty to remark on such points. The Board regret that he has again allowed himself to adopt an unbecoming style in his present letter.

No. 20. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th April 1864.

Read letter from the Collector of Nellore, dated 19th April 1864, No. 95.

1. The Board observe that Mr. Dykes, in calculating the compensation payable to the Shrotriemdars, has no need to consider how much of the gross area belonging to the village is under cultivation and how much waste. The Shrotriemdars are entitled to compensation for the land taken up at its assessment value as already explained. They can claim this whether the land was cultivated or not at the time the Government took possession. Mr. Dykes has used the term "occupation" in an unusual sense. The term "occupied" is usually applied to land taken up for use of some kind, in contradistinction to land lying waste or unappropriated.

2. Mr. Dykes supposes a case in which, if compensation be allowed on the principle laid down by the Board, the quit-rent might be altogether extinguished, while the value of the village to the Shrotriemdars might remain as great as before, the cultivation being "simply extended "into a portion of the area occupied but not ploughed." The Board remark on this point that the Government are bound to pay the full value of the *land* they take, whether the quit-rent charged on the whole village be adequate to cover the amount or not. It is usual on such occasions to make a reduction in the quit-rent, or Peshcush, or other permanent demand, as a convenient mode of adjusting the claim against Government, but the claim to compensation is not limited to, or in any way regulated by, the amount of the quit-rent or Peshcush. The case supposed by Mr. Dykes might certainly happen, for in some instances the quit-rent charged on Shrotriem villages is a mere nominal sum. As to "*the village*" acquiring additional value by Government coming in and taking up part of the land belonging to it, the Government can have no wish to interfere in any way with that matter. The value of the *land* is what the Government have to pay, and this is calculated by what the Shrotriemdars would have a right to demand if the land were taken up by private parties. This is the rule applied to all land included in permanently settled villages or Estates, so far as the claims of "Proprietors" are concerned, whether the land be occupied (using that term in the usual sense), or waste.

3. As to paragraph 4 the Board see no reason why Mr. Dykes should delay to proceed with his inquiries.

4. With regard to paragraph 5, the Board observe that Mr. Dykes is in error in stating that they brought "to the notice of Government" his having "again adopted an unbecoming style." Their remarks on that point were addressed to himself. The Proceedings in which the remark occurred weres ubmitted to Government in connection with the Board's previous proceed-

ings relating to the Shrotriems. As to what the Board referred to, a point on which Mr. Dykes appears in doubt, Mr. Dykes should have submitted his complaint to the Government through the Board, when the Board would have had a proper opportunity for explaining if he had misunderstood the Board's remarks, or had not correctly understood to what their remarks applied. The Board in submitting these Proceedings to Government, in connection with the general subject to which they relate, think it right to point out to Government that they view the course taken by Mr. Dykes in submitting his complaint or appeal to the Government direct instead of through the Board, as the rules relating to such matters require, as another instance of the insubordinate spirit which Mr. Dykes exhibits, when any difference of opinion exists between him and the Board.

5. The course adopted by Mr. Dykes might have been excusable had he been under an impression that Government would issue a condemnatory order without awaiting an explanation from himself, and that a delay in submitting through the proper channel such explanation would be injurious to him; but even on that supposition it would have been his duty to submit to the Board for their information copy of the letter he had addressed to Government. In the present case there was nothing to justify Mr. Dykes in departing from the well recognized principle of appeals from Subordinate Officers against their Superior Officers.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 2nd September 1864, No. 1,590.

Land Revenue.

1. These papers refer to the Shrotriem balances in the Nellore District.

2. In their Order of the 23rd March last, No. 504, the Government resolved to defer passing any orders on the report submitted by the Board in the January preceding, because further information had been called for from the Collector and the subject was not complete.

3. Though the required details have not yet been furnished there has been some further correspondence between the Collector and the Board on the mode of calculating compensation, &c., and it seems desirable that the Government should pass some order on the subject without further delay.

4. The Shrotriems in Nellore have for years past been the cause of much troublesome correspondence. In December 1859 the Government reviewed* the whole question, and laid down the following general rules to be observed in dealing with these villages:—

* G. O. 24th December 1859, No. 1,762.

First.—The villages then under management were to be given back to the owners with a remission of all arrears; the quit-rent, in future, to be strictly exacted. Should the owners decline to receive their villages back on these terms they were to be finally added to the Government lands.

Second.—Quit-rent due since 1856 on villages in possession of their owners was to be paid by reasonable instalments. Quit-rent hereafter accruing to be paid under penalty of resumption of the village.

Third.—Should quit-rent have been raised without authority or should there appear valid ground for reduction on account of land having been taken up for Government purposes, or rendered useless by an act of Government, inquiry was to be made; but no reduction of quit-rent was allowable merely because it seemed high, or because of losses or changes not caused by a direct act of Government.

5. In the same order it was noticed* that "the Shrotriem villages in the Nellore District are "274 in number; of which it was stated in "1854 that 179 had usually paid up their "Jodi, while heavy arrears were outstanding "against the remaining 95." It is observed that in the correspondence now under review Mr. Dykes speaks of "264 Shrotriems, 19 Amarams "and 8 Kattubadi villages paying a gross "quit-rent of Rupees 76,613."

* Paragraph 2.

From Collector to Board, 17th September 1863, No. 305, paragraph 21.

6. The first report with reference to the general instructions above described was made in June 1860. From the Board's review* it appeared that out of 74 villages in which arrears† existed enquiry had been made into the condition of 52, leaving 22 for future investigation. A Statement which accompanied the Board's Proceedings showed the mode of disposal of the 52 villages as follows:—

* Proceedings, 9th October 1861, No. 5,491.
† Up to Fusly 1268.

(*a*) Arrears remitted.			
Resumed.....	19		
Restored...	3		
Left with owners...	3		
	—	25	
(*b*) Under enquiry...		8	
(*c*) Arrears to be collected.			
Immediately...	10		
In time...	6		
	—	16	
(*d*) Arrears recommended for remission..... ...		3	
		52	

7. In regard to one‡ of the nineteen resumed villages(*a*) certain information was called for, and also in regard to a part of the balance due on another§ which was included in the villages (*c*) in which time was allowed for payment of arrears.

‡ Tallapudi.

§ Gundlapolliam.

8. The Collector of Nellore in his letter of 17th September 1863, No. 305, replied at length to the Board's Proceedings above referred to. The inquiry into the eight‖ villages had been completed; the arrears in the ten¶ villages had been collected; the other six** had been disposed of, three of the villages having been resumed and the arrears in the other three remitted; and further particulars were furnished in respect to the remaining three†† villages, the balances in which the Board had considered irrecoverable.

Vide G. O. 23rd March 1864, No. 504.

‖ (*b*)
¶ (*c*)
** (*c*)
It is observed that the six villages marginally named in paragraph 6 of Mr. Dykes's report, dated 17th September 1863, No. 305, do not correspond (apparently) with the six referred to in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings dated 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, in which "further time was allowed for payment of arrears." Judging from the detailed Statement which accompanied the Board's Proceedings in question the villages to which they alluded would be those marginally shown, those named by Mr. Dykes falling under the head of *resumed* and *restored* villages in which the arrears were shown to have been remitted.—See (*a*) in paragraph 6 above.

1. Uddapully.
2. Gundalapolliam.
3. Munulapadi.
4. Polipadu.
5. Tangalapalli.
6. Hissa Somarazpalli.

†† (*d*)

9. Tallapudi, it was explained, had been resumed under the Board's own directions. As to Gundlapolliam, the Government have already‡‡ passed separate orders finally disposing of the case.

‡‡ 4th April 1864, No. 565.

10. Mr. Dykes further observed§§ regarding the 22 villages which are alluded to in paragraph 6 *supra* as being left for future investigation, that in two only were there any arrears, and of these he gives the necessary particulars. The 74 villages therefore alluded to in Board's Proceedings, 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, have been now completely reported upon.

§§ Paragraph 11, letter dated 17th September 1863, No. 305.

11. Before entering into a consideration of the recommendations made by the Collector as regards some of these villages, and the remarks of the Board thereon, it will be convenient to glance at the Statements which accompanied Mr. Dykes's letter of September last.

12. Statement No. 1, of which an abstract is subjoined, shows the arrears on Shrotriems due up to Fusly 1270 (1860-61); the amount remitted; the subsequent collections; and finally the balance still remaining uncollected at the close of Fusly 1272 (1862-63).

	Talooks.	Number of Shrotriems in which balance was due at end of Fasli 1270.											
		Balance since collected or remitted up to end of 1272.				Balance still due at end of 1272.				Total.			
		No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Guduru	36	4,230	5	7	...	0	0	0	36	4,230	5	7
2	Rapuru	21	911	13	6	3	121	12	2	24	1,033	9	8
3	Nellore	42	8,240	13	11	7	4,397	0	1	49	12,637	14	0
4	Atmakuru	18	1,836	5	11	3	2,770	5	7	21	4,606	11	6
5	Udayagiri	2	22	6	1	...	0	0	0	2	22	6	1
6	Kavali	11	901	11	2	...	0	0	0	11	901	11	2
7	Kandukuru	20	1,065	15	11	...	0	0	0	20	1,065	15	11
8	Kanigiri	1	118	2	0	...	0	0	0	1	118	2	0
9	Ongole	10	746	4	6	1	29	6	10	11	775	11	4
		161	18,073	14	7	14	7,318	8	8	175	25,392	7	3

13. From this it appears that at the end of Fusly 1270 (1860-61) the sum of Rupees 25,392-7-3 was due on 175 villages. In the course of the following two years or by the end of Fusly 1272 (1862-63) the arrears had been reduced in the sum of Rupees 18,073-14-7* collected or remitted in the cases of 161 villages, leaving 14 villages with a balance outstanding against them of Rupees 7,318-8-8.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Remissions	7,603	1	2
Collections	1,0471	13	5
	18,073	14	7

14. The particulars of these 14 villages (inclusive of the arrears due for Fusly 1271 as shown in the Collector's Statement No. 2) are exhibited below :—

No.	Talooks.	No.	Village.	Balance due up to Fusly 1271.			Balance due for Fusly 1271.			Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Repuru ...	1	Tipparedipalli ...	74	12	6	10	11	9	85	8	3	
		2	Tokalapudi ...	20	15	6	0	0	0	20	15	6	
		3	Raganaramapuram ...	26	0	2	0	0	0	26	0	2	
				.....			.....			132	7	11	
2	Nellore ...	4	Hissa Somaraspalli ...	38	9	3	38	9	3	77	2	6	
		5	Vilukanipalli ...	3	6	6	0	8	3	3	14	9	
		6	Vellicherla ...	614	8	4	0	0	0	614	8	4	Since collected.
		7	Potureddipallem ...	202	5	0	41	14	1	244	3	1	
		8	Ambapuram ...	1,313	11	11	276	1	6	1,589	13	5	
		9	Gangavaram ...	848	12	0	164	10	0	1,013	6	0	
		10	Suzzapuram ...	1,375	11	1	229	5	0	1,605	0	1	
				.....			.....			5,148	0	2	
3	Atmakuru...	11	Veliguntapolem ...	1,616	3	0	258	9	1	1,874	12	1	
		12	Timmayapolem ...	1,017	5	8	264	7	11	1,281	13	7	
		13	Chiruvella Khandrika.	136	12	11	23	12	0	159	8	11	
				.....			.....			3,316	2	7	
4	Ongole ...	14	Sitaramapuram ...	29	6	10	14	11	5	44	2	3	
			Grand Total...	7,318	8	8	1,323	4	3	8,640	13	11	

15. The total balance standing against these villages for the period ending with Fusly 1271 (1861-62) amounted to Rupees 8,640-12-11. In one village (Vilukanipalli) the small arrear due has since been collected and the number of defaulting villages is thus reduced to thirteen.

Talook.	No.	Villages.	Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Nellore...	1	Oguraapadu...	52	4	9
	2	Munalapudi	16	1	8
Atmakur...	3	Korimerla Khandrika	0	1	8
Kavali ...	4	Kakuturu...	1	2	0
	5	Bodagudipadu	0	13	1
Kandukuru	6	Venduru Mahakali Kumaraswami Khandrika...	1	8	0
	7	Ponnaluru Gudavari Khandrika.	0	8	6
		Total..	72	7	8

16. It would appear from the Collector's Statement No. 2, that seven other villages owed small sums for Fusly 1271, as per margin; but further notice of them is unnecessary inasmuch as the arrears have either been remitted, or collected, or are in process of recovery.

17. The thirteen villages above adverted to are the same as those noticed in paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, as all that remain to be disposed of in connection with the general question of the Nellore Shrotriem balances.

18. The reason that these villages are not resumed on account of the balances due upon them, is because their owners claim reduction of quit-rent in consequence of loss incurred through acts of Government.

19. Full particulars in the cases of twelve of the thirteen villages are given in paragraphs 3,* 7,† 12,‡ and 13§ of the Collector's report, dated 17th September 1863, No. 305, and his recommendations in regard to each are embodied in Statement No. 3, accompanying the same letter. In the case of the thirteenth village‖ the arrears have reference to a road made some years ago, and have been ordered to be collected because the claim was not made at the proper period. At the same time Mr. Dykes states¶ that if the Shrotriemdars produce a certificate from the Public Works Department due notice will be taken.

* Gangavaram. Sazzapuram. Velicherla. Ambapuram. Veliguntapalem. Timmayapalem. Tippireddipalli.

† Potureddipalem. Raganaramapuram, Tokalapudi.

‡ Chiruvella.

§ Sitarampuram.

‖ Hissa Somarazpalli.

¶ Vide remark in Statement No. 2.

20. Referring to the Statement in paragraph 14 above it is observed that of the twelve villages under consideration the three** in the Repuru Talook need only the remission of the balance already due, being the assessment upon certain land (taken up for a new line of road since abandoned) for the time it was in the possession of Government. It has now been restored to the Shrotriemdars. In one†† of the remaining nine the Collector cannot determine the amount to be permanently reduced in the quit-rent, because it is not yet known how much land will be required for public purposes: the remission proposed is temporary only. Another‡‡ is recommended for resumption (though a certain reduction and remission of quit-rent are fairly allowable) because the Shrotriemdars can make no arrangements for liquidating the balance.

** Tippareddipalli. Tokalapudi. Raganaramapuram.

†† Potureddipaem.

‡‡ Ambapuram.

21. The particulars of the remaining seven villages are given below. It will be seen that while the quit-rent, as fixed by the Inam Commissioner, amounts to Rupees 4,272-15-8, that proposed to be levied hereafter is calculated at Rupees 3,568-4-3, the difference Rupees 704-11-5 being the reduction proposed with reference to the area and assessment of the land taken up for Government purposes; and that while the balance outstanding against the villages amounts to

Rupees 6,593-3-3, it is recommended to collect only Rupees 1,761-9-4, remitting, with advertence to the above-mentioned reduction, the remainder or Rupees 4,831-9-11.

Taluk.	Village.	Quite-rent fixed by the Inam Commissioner.			Proposed reduction in quit-rent with reference to area and assessment of land taken up by public works.			Particulars of arrears. Total outstanding.			Amount to be remitted with reference to proposed reduction in quit-rent.			Balance for collection.			Future quit-rent.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nellore ...	1 Gangavaram	1,125	0	0	130	0	0	1,013	6	0	980	0	0	33	6	0	995	0	0
	2 Sazzaperam	383	2	1	200	0	0	1,605	0	1	1,505	0	1	100	0	0	183	2	1
	3 Vellicherla	354	0	0	4	0	0	614	8	4	12	0	0	603	8	4	350	0	0
Atamkuru..	4 Veliguntapalem ..	649	1	8	127	0	0	1,874	12	1	889	0	0	985	12	1	522	1	8
	5 Timmarajupalem...	1,021	11	11	218	0	0	1,281	13	7	1,281	13	7	...	...	..	803	11	11
	6 Chiruvella Khandrika	237	0	0	11	0	0	159	8	11	119	10	0	39	14	11	226	0	0
Ongole ..	7 Sitarampuram ...	503	0	0	14	11	5	44	2	3	44	2	3	...	...	...	488	4	7
		4,272	15	8	704	11	5	6,593	3	3	4,831	9	11	1,761	9	4	3,568	4	3

22. The Board were quite of opinion that some remission, temporary or permanent, was necessary in all the villages in which Mr. Dykes had so recommended: but they disagreed with him as to the principle on which his calculations were based. That principle, as recorded in Statement No. 3, accompanying the Collector's letter, is given at length in the margin. The Board did not see that the rates specified at all represent the rent value of the lands, and they accordingly requested the Collector to enquire with reference to all the thirteen villages mentioned in paragraph 19 above, the *exact* extent of land injured; the precise amount of annual compensation to which each Shrotriemdar is entitled; the number of years for which such compensation is due to him in arrears; and the amount of quit rent in arrears against him. As to the *principle* on which the land should be valued, they referred the Collector to correspondence which had taken place between themselves and the Collector of North Arcot about the mode in which land required for Railway purposes was to be valued. The call for more exact particulars in each case seems to have been caused by the discovery that in one of the villages (Gangavaram) the measurements actually made, and previously reported upon, had proved erroneous.

The dry arable has been rated at 3 Rupees, the rice at 18, the garden at 16, and the pasture at 8 Annas the guru 3¼ acres. And the average returns of each Shrotriem having been calculated on the supposition that half the dry, three-quarters the rice, and the whole of the garden and pasture are annually occupied and paid for at the said rates, the proportion the quit-rent bore to the general returns has been ascertained and the requisite reduction made on the extent of land taken up or injured according to its class and the nature of the injury, &c.

See Mr. Dykes's subsequent report of 4th November 1863, No. 307.

23. This call for further information was responded* to by the Collector, who did not fully understand the Board's requirements. He asked the meaning of "annual" compensation; how the reduction of quit-rent was to be calculated; and whether the Shrotriemdars were entitled to "rent" or "Government assessment."

* 19th February 1864, No. 44.

24. The Board replied† that "annual compensation" meant the remission usually allowed in the annual Peshcush or quit-rent when land held under permanent settlement is appropriated to public purposes; that the quit-rent would be liable to a reduction equal to the full Government assessment on the land appropriated, the value of the land so far as the occupant is concerned being paid in a lump sum at a price reckoned at so many years purchase of the Ryots' interests in the land: and that if, as appeared

† 11th April 1864, No. 2,168.

to be the case, the Shrotriemdars had nothing to do with claims to occupancy, their compensation would of course be restricted to the loss they would sustain in having to give up their right to collect the Government assessment on the land.

19th April 1864, No. 95.

25. Mr. Dykes then brought to notice that if he remitted the full assessment of a portion of a village, only a part of which had ever been cultivated, at the same rate as he would if the whole village was under cultivation, it might have the effect of extinguishing the quit-rent altogether. The Board observed* in reply that the Government are bound to pay the full value of the land which they take whether the quit-rent charged on the whole village be adequate to cover the amount or not; in fact they must give what the Shrotriemdars would have a right to demand if the land was taken up by private parties, and whether the land was cultivated or not at the time that the Government took possession makes no difference.

* 29th April 1864, No. 2,634.

26. The Government agree in what the Board have said on this point, and request that no further time may be lost in bringing matters to a conclusion.

27. They also think it very advisable that a list, such as that referred to in paragraph 16 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, should be prepared. At present it is not clear how many of the Shrotriem villages have been resumed; and a comprehensive Statement exhibiting the present position of all these villages, inclusive of those which have never been in arrears, would be useful for purposes of reference.

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

No 95

Nellore
Collectors Office
19th April 1804

From

J. W. B. Dyke Esq.
Collector of Nellore

To

W. Rudlerston Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir

I Reply to the Boards Proceed-
+ No 2168 -ings of the 11th I have the honor to
state that an agreement having
been concluded with Gangavaram
was not considered to bar further
enquiry, as a fraud had been
discovered.

2 In the 6th Paragraph, the
Board observe my rates are very
low. I will bear this in mind
in carrying out the orders under
acknowledgm-

acknowledgments.

3 And in reference thereto, I beg the favor of further orders on a point of considerable importance. The Board order, that the full assessment is to be remitted on the land taken up - say 15 acres of dry cultivation has been taken up - Am I to remit at the same rate as I would if the whole village were under cultivation? or if it is so with reference to the fact that only a part is or ever has been in cultivation. I use the term "occupation" as regards an Inam village to mean all land not reserved for public purposes. And if the compensation is to be calculated in the sense I presume the Board to mean on cultivation, the result may be, that in a village say of 200 acres, where

* Paragraph 6 of my letter of the 19 Feby. 1864 No 44.

50

50 acres are under cultivation a road being carried through those 50 acres will extinguish the quit rent altogether, while the cultivation will be simply extended into a portion of the area occupied but not hitherto ploughed, and the value of the Village will remain much the same as before probably will rise in the case of roads.

4 As soon as I receive the Board orders on this point, I will lose no time in carrying out the fresh inquiry and cancelling the agreements already entered into, unless the Board propose to wait for the Government orders on the Proceedings under acknowledgment.

And

5 And in conclusion I have the honor to state that I take the Board to refer to the correspondence noted in margin ally in bringing to the notice of Government that I have again adopted an unbecoming style, and I have therefore submitted the same for the orders of Govt with copy of my reply to the Board of the 12th Instant No 90.

Collectors letter No 369 dated 5th November 1863 recorded in Boards Proceedings No 8179 dated 30th December 1863

Collectors letter No 35 dated 10th February 1864 recorded in Bds. Proceedings No 1361 dated 4th March 1864

Collectors letter No 64 dated 18th March 1864 recorded in Boards Proceedings No 2005 dated 5th April 1864

I have &c
(Sigd) J. M. B. Dykes
Collector.

/True Copy/

W Mulgrake
Sub Secretary.

Enclosure in Rev. Dept. Proceedings Letter Board of Revenue dated 29th April 1864.

Rev. 1137/64.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of Nellore to the Secy to the Board of Revenue dated 19th April 1864 Rog. & regarding the Shrotriem arrears in his dt.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23rd March 1864.

No. 283. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166:—

Read also the following letters.

From the Collector of Nellore, dated 17th September 1863, No. 305.

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated the 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, passing orders on my report, No. 89, dated the 21st June 1860, on the Shrotriem arrears in this District, I have the honor now to submit the information called for by the said orders, with a report of the results of subsequent inquiries regarding the arrears in question and three Statements as noted marginally.

Abstract Statement of arrears in Fusly 1270, 1860-61.
2. do. on the same Shrotriems in Fusly 1271, 1861-62.
3. Detailed Statement of do. called for in the 10th paragraph of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 9th October 1861.

2. As regards the arrears referred to by the Board in paragraph 5 of their Proceedings* I have the honor to state they have been fully collected.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Hissa Vaviletipadu	140	0	0
Rendu Hissala do.	239	4	0

3. With regard to the eight villages referred to by the Board in paragraph 6 of their Proceedings as under inquiry, and here specified below :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Balance outstanding up to the time of my last report, dated 21st June 1860.			Balance since up to Fusly 1271.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kasumuru	1,220	2	11	...	...	...	6,220	2	11
2	Gangavaram	519	1	6	464	4	6	1,013	6	0
3	Sazzapuram	917	1	1	687	15	0	1,605	0	1
4	Velicherla	614	8	4	...	...	...	1,614	8	4
5	Ambapuram	792	3	0	797	10	5	1,589	13	5
6	Veliguntapalem, ...	1,092	6	2	782	5	11	1,874	12	1
7	Timmayapalem	488	5	10	793	7	9	1,281	13	7
8	Tippireddipalli...	57	12	6	27	11	9	85	8	3
	Total...	5,731	9	4	3,553	7	4	9,285	0	8

(1.) The balance outstanding on Kasumuru, amounting to Rupees 1,220-2-11, I have to report has been fully realized.

(2.) On Gangavaram the balance outstanding is Rupees 1,013-6-0; and in this village Acres 10, Cawnies 33½ of wet cultivation having been taken up for the road constructed in Fuslies 1264 and 1265 from Nellore to Cuddapah, and Acres 14, Cawnies 22, of a similar description having been rendered unfit for wet cultivation by the same road, viz., the Dorenal, inquiry has been made with a view to making compensation for the loss. It appears that these Acres 25, Cawnies 15½ were all cultivated by the surplus water of Gangavaram tank, and part being taken up by the road and part prevented by the road getting the usual supply as stated already the whole is lost to the Shrotriemdars as wet cultivation; and under these circumstances I beg to recommend that for the lands taken up for the road and those on which wet cultivation is no longer possible Rupees 980, as proposed in Statement No. 3, be written off as loss sustained, and a permanent reduction granted for the future in the quit-rent from Fusly 1272 of Rupees 130; steps have been taken for the collection of the remaining balance of Rupees 33-6-0; and in granting the reduction on the quit-rent it will be observed credit is taken for a dry assessment on the land not actually occupied by the road.

(3.) On Sazzapuram the arrears are Rupees 1,605-0-1. The Government, in their Proceedings marginally noted, directed that a reduction of Rupees 130 should be made in the quit-rent

11th December 1851, No. 1,234.

of this Shrotriem on account of injury sustained by a channel dug in Fusly 1253; and in Fusly 1262 the aforesaid channel, it is urged brought in the high freshes of the Pennair and destroyed the garden lands in its neighbourhood filling the wells with sand. I have personally examined the wells and where the gardens were, and the statement is correct. And therefore, as detailed in Statement No. 3, I recommend on account of the garden lands destroyed (Acres 61, Kuntas 18) that a reduction be made per annum of Rupees 200 in the quit-rent from Fusly 1272, and also that a remission be granted of Rupees 1,505-0-1 in the present demand on account of arrears, viz., Rupees 1,400, the loss sustained by the Shrotriemdars on the garden lands during the preceding Fuslies up to Fusly 1271, and Rupees 105-0-1 the balance of the ruined wells. The collection of the balance Rupees 100 has been ordered.

(4.) The balance due on Velicherla is Rupees 614-8-4. The Shrotriemdars urge that the Lambadi road that was constructed from the Salt Kotars of Iskapalli and Gogulapalli through the lands of this village rendered their old tank useless. I personally inspected the lands in question, the road and the site of the old tank. I found that the statements of the Shrotriemdars in reference to their old tank were fictitious; and, as shown in Statement No. 3, I recommend for the wet land taken up for the road, viz., 1 Acre, Kuntas 33, a reduction of Rupees 4 in the annual Jodi, and a remission of Rupees 12 as the arrears for the past Fuslies. Instead of the Government having injured them, the Shrotriemdars, or rather the Ryots who cultivate the Shrotriem, have irrigated the Shrotriem lands from the Alluru large tank to a large extent (the lands being close to the escape), and have therefore been charged for the future a suitable water-cess.

(5.) There is a balance of Rupees 1,589-13-5 against Ambapuram, and this Shrotriem has to be resumed. It has been under attachment since Fusly 1268. The Shrotriemdars have been annually in arrears on the plea that some of their wet lands were submerged by the Nellore tank; and Captain Ritherdon, the Assistant Engineer, having inspected the land and reported in their favor I also visited it and came to a similar conclusion. It was clear that 12½ Acres had been rendered unfit for cultivation; and I offered to recommend that Rupees 300 of the arrears should be remitted, and Rupees 30 reduced in the annual Jodi for the future. It is not however a question of injury sustained from outside but of internal dissensions. Jillellamudi Hanumanta Row, the Tahsildar of Nellore Talook who is a sharer in the Shrotriem, has relinquished his right to it; Jillellamudi Venkata Krishnaya, another sharer, appearing for himself and on behalf of the others connected with it, was willing he said to place matters on a satisfactory footing. He consented to pay and produce security for the due payment of the arrears after deducting the said sum of Rupees 300. But whatever his intentions might have been he failed to produce the security. He had not the means; and I see no prospect of any satisfactory arrangement being made. Those who have shares and means to pay off the arrears won't make the requisite arrangements unless the other shareholders will sell their shares. This the other shareholders won't agree to. And after waiting for a long time I now recommend that the Shrotriem be finally resumed, and request sanction to write off the arrears.

(6.) The arrears outstanding against Veliguntapalem amount to Rupees 1,874-12-1, regarding which inquiry has been made. The injury complained of dates back from Fusly 1262, when an aqueduct having been constructed for the irrigation of some lands in the village of Tatiparti the drainage so obstructed flooded the adjacent lands and rendered 114 Acres of wet land unfit for cultivation. I have personally inspected the land; and under the circumstances of the case I recommend as shown in Statement No. 3 that a permanent reduction be granted in the quit-rent of Rupees 127; that Rupees 889 be remitted as loss sustained to date; and the remaining arrears Rupees 985-12-1 be paid up by the Shrotriemdars.

(7.) As regards the arrears of Rupees 1,281-13-7 outstanding against the Shrotriem of Timmayapalem I beg to state that this again is injury sustained by a canal dug through the Shrotriem to the villages noted marginally. The original channel having been injured a new canal was dug in the year 1848, for which a reduction of Rupees 3-9-9 was made in the Shrotriemdar's quit-rent under the Proceedings of the

1 Pellexu.
1 Mamudurn.
1 Pennmallapadu.
1 Patapadu.
4

Government, No. 1,234 of the 11th December 1851. Subsequently the Tahsildar having reported that this canal had also become unserviceable owing to the high freshes of the river, and that Acres 25, Kuntas 33 had been washed away, Mr. Morris, Head Assistant Collector, personally inspected the spot, and after deducting the land he thought still fit for cultivation he reported that 19 Acres, 35 Kuntas had been rendered unfit, and a reduction should be granted of Rupees 121-3-0 which was confirmed as a temporary measure by the Acting Collector Mr. Ratliff. In the year 1854 it became necessary to dig again a third channel; and in consequence of the third channel having been dug existing irrigation in the Shrotriem was injured. An area of 26 Acres 34 Kuntas, formerly rice land, is now only cultivable with dry crops. And for these losses I beg to recommend a permanent reduction in the quit-rent of Rupees 218. For the land washed away by the former channel I consider a remission of Rupees 90 sufficient. For the loss of Irrigation in the Shrotriem itself Rupees 128 has been estimated as a suitable reduction; and I further recommend that Rupees 1,281-13-7 be written off as arrears to date at the above rates.

(8.) The balance of Rupees 85-8-3, due on Tippireddipalli, is remission claimed for lands taken up to make a straight line from Guduru to the Rapuru Ghât. Observing the line was not well chosen, passing over hills and avoiding villages, I asked whether it was really intended to adhere to the trace; and the District Engineer in his letter of the 26th May last having intimated that the line in question will be altered, and the old line through Chaganam and Marlapudi generally adhered to, no permanent measures are requisite in respect to these arrears, I will instruct the Tahsildar to restore the land to the Shrotriemdars; and I request permission to write off the arrears of Rupees 85-8-3 as assessment on the land in question whilst in our possession.

4. In respect to the preceding eight villages, the arrangements recommended have been agreed to by the Shrotriemdars; and, as in every instance it is some act of the Government in the Public Works Department on which the claim has been based, in the statement called for by the Board (No. 3) I have opened a column showing the nature of the work. The proportionate quit-rent on the land injured is also given; and in addition to the original quit-rent the quit-rent as fixed by the Inâm Commissioner is likewise given; and the last column shows what it would be hereafter were the proposed reduction sanctioned. The system pursued in calculating the reduction to be allowed, is given in the column of remarks. It is the same throughout; and is I believe as likely to obtain accuracy as any other when the only account we have of the general cultivation are what the Shrotriemdars choose or are able to give us.

		Fusly.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Parlapalee	1268	0	1	2
2	Yogeswarunipalle	1266	2	3	0
3	Lakshmakka Khandriga	1268	1	8	3
4	Pallamalaka Khandriga	1268	5	5	9
5	Ulanapolla	1268	0	11	2
6	Malichedu	1268	0	15	4
7	Tocham	1268	1	9	8
8	Somasila	1268	0	9	3
9	Narikellapalli Khandriga	1268	0	10	9
10	Zangamvanidoruvu	1256 to 1267	21	8	4
	Total ..	.. .. ..	35	2	8

5. With regard to ten villages referred to by the Board in the said paragraph 6 of their Proceedings under reply, I beg to give in the margin the villages, the balances due thereon, and the Fuslies for which due; and I have further the pleasure to state that the balances on these villages have been duly collected.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Panchetti Khandriga	535	13	11
Alurupadu	2,749	11	7
Pallapolu	2,628	3	4
Total..	5,913	12	10

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gottapalem	1,107	5	10
Naguluvaram	803	3	0
Ogurupadu	478	3	0
Total..	2,388	11	10

6. In respect to the six Shrotriems referred to in paragraph 6, I beg to state that three, as noted in the margin, have been finally resumed, as the Shrotriemdars have expressed their inability to pay the arrears, which have been consequently written off by orders of Government on the Jamabundi Report of Fusly 1269 (paragraph 18); and on the other three villages the arrears noted marginally have been ordered to be written off with reference to Clause 1st, paragraph 16 of the Government Proceedings dated the 24th December 1859; and similarly with reference to the 18th paragraph of the Jamabundi Report above alluded to.

7. The three villages referred to by the Board in paragraph 7, were not included either in my Report for Fusly 1269 or subsequently; the first (Potireddipalem) because it has not yet been disposed of; the two others because they are involved in the change of the Rapuru road already alluded to. The first village of Potireddipalem claims remission for the Railway to the Anicut quarry, cattle standing ground, &c. Remission, I think after personal inspection, necessary as a temporary measure; but permanent reduction had better be deferred till it is known precisely what extent of land will be required for the Anicut; and the amount claimed being excessive,* viz., Rupees 171-5-3, I beg to recommend that compensation be granted annually of Rupees 30, which is somewhat higher than recommended by the Tahsildar, but not more than is right in my opinion with reference to the inconvenience suffered. The total amount to be thus paid will be Rupees 120; and will leave Rupees 51-5-3 to be collected. Whilst as regards this village its omission in respect to the arrear referred to by the Board for the Cuddapah road was an oversight. The two other villages, the line having been abandoned, the arrangements made already in their respect must be cancelled. The Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement will be requested to make the necessary alterations as regards demarcation; and the arrears to date I beg to recommend be written off as below:—

*Fusly	Rs.	A.	P.
1269 ...	67	7	7
1270 ...	41	15	7
1271 ...	41	14	1
Total...	171	5	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raganaramapuram...	26	0	2
Tokalapudi	20	15	6

8. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings, I beg to call the attention of the Board to Clause 5th, paragraph 18 of my Jamabundi Report for Fusly 1269, and their Proceedings, No. 5,825 of the 2nd September 1862, confirming the resumption on the report of the Sub-Collector in charge, under date the 19th August 1862, No. 210. The report was made on the appeal of the Shrotriemdars. The balance was ordered to be written off on the Jamabandi Report for Fusly 1269; and the yield of the Shrotriem (Tallapudi) in 1265 was Rupees 77-12-0.

From Collector No. 183, dated 10th June 1863.
Do. Board do. 4,277, do. 13th July ,,
Do. Collector do. 226, do. 20th do. ,,
Do. Board do. 5,302, do. 25th August ,,
Do. Collector do. 286, do. 1st September ,,

9. As regards paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings under reply, I beg to call the attention of the Board to the correspondence noted in the margin.

10. The balance on Munalapudi amounting to Rupees 263-9-3 has been discharged in full.

11. Of the 22 villages referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings of 1861 as remaining for subsequent inquiry, there are only two on which I have now any arrears to report upon, viz:—

Chiruvella..... 1
Sitarampuram..... 2

and as regards both these Shrotriems I must go into details.

12. A balance of Rupees 159-8-11 is due on the Chiruvella. It is in the Atmakuru Talook; and a channel having been constructed in the days of the late Udayagiri Jaghiredar from the Beggeru to feed the tank of Atmakaru, and having failed in Fusly 1258 after the Jaghire had been resumed the then Civil Engineer formed a new cut from the river through the Chiruvella lands, damaging thereby gardens, &c., for which a reduction of Rupees 58-14-9 was made in the quit-rent under the Minutes of Consultation of the Government, No. 1,234, under date the 11th December 1851. Again in Fusly 1268 Captain Mullins made a third head from the river, and the damage done this time was valued at Rupees 75-10-0 produce, and 2 Acres, 6 Kuntas permanently occupied. The subject has been discussed in the correspondence noted marginally; and having personally inspected the lands in question I recommend as shown in Statement No. 3 that Rupees 119-10-0 be written off as due for the past four Fuslies, and that a permanent reduction of Rupees 11 be made in the quit-rent from Fusly 1272.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st April 1863, No 2,309.
Do. do. dated 26th May 1863, No. 3,120.

13. Sitarampuram like Chiruvella has been long under discussion. In 1857 Mr. Taylor recommended a reduction of Rupees 14 as Bediga or quit-rent due on land taken up for the new Ongole road. In June 1858 further details were given by Mr. Elton. The Government then thought the titles should be inquired into. The Board suggested that the question of titles should be deferred. In September 1859 the Government authorized paying for what had been taken up; and then proceedings having got thus far, as regards the Board and the Government, as regards this District recommendations were made by the Sub-Collector in respect to Sitarampuram wholly opposed to what had been previously agreed to, and the recommendation by a curious mistake not having been shown in the Statement submitted to the Board, to this day the claims of this Shrotriem remain unadjusted. Instead of the proportionate reduction of quit-rent previously recommended, viz., Rupees 14, a fresh recommendation was made that Rupees 44, the estimated assessment on the land should be struck off—which would be rather an expensive price to pay for the accommodation; and proposing hereafter to apply if necessary for permission to pay the Shrotriemdars in question what may be considered necessary as compensation for the *value* of the land taken up, as regards present arrears, I have simply included the proportionate reduction of the quit-rent proposed in the first instance, which I may add is all that has been claimed in the principal Division.

14. I now beg to sum up the result of these recommendations:—

1st.—In respect to remissions.

2nd.—In respect to reductions.

And from the annexed list it will be seen that in respect to remissions on 12 Shrotriems the amount of arrears to be disposed of was Rupees 8,559-11-8, and of this sum on 11, which remain in the hands of the Shrotriemdars, I recommended remissions to the amount of Rupees 5,156-15-8, and leave Rupees 1,812-14-7 to be collected; whilst on Ambapuram which has been relinquished I recommend the arrears Rupees 1,589 to be wholly remitted, making the total amount to be so written off on the 12 Shrotriems Rupees 6,746-13-1.

No.	Names.	Amount of Arrears.			Amount recommended for remission.			Balance.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Gangavaram	1,013	6	0	980	0	0	33	6	0
2	Sazzapuram	1,605	0	1	1,505	0	1	100	0	0
3	Velicherla	614	8	4	12	0	0	602	8	4
4	Veliguntapalem	1,874	12	1	889	0	0	985	12	1
5	Timmayapalem	1,281	13	7	1,281	13	7	...	...	...
6	Tippireddipalle	85	8	3	85	8	3	...	...	...
7	Potireddipalem	244	3	1	192	13	10	51	5	3
8	Raganaramapuram...	26	0	2	26	0	2	...	...	...
9	Tokalapudi...	20	15	6	20	15	6	...	...	...
10	Chiruvella Khandriga	159	8	11	119	10	0	39	14	11
11	Sitarampuram	44	2	3	44	2	3	...	...	...
	Total...	6,969	14	3	5,156	15	8	1,812	14	7
12	Ambapuram resumed	1,589	13	5	1,589	13	5	...	...	...
	Total...	8,559	11	8	6,746	13	1	1,812	14	7

15. In respect to reduction of quit-rent this measure has been recommended in the case of seven of the preceding Shrotriems. In No. 3 Statement, I have given the original quit-rent and the quit-rent as fixed by the Inám Commissioner. In the annexed Memorandum I only show the latter; and it will be seen that thus exhibited on the seven Shrotriems the quit-rent as it

stands at present is Rupees 4,272-15-8; the total reduction recommended Rupees 704-11-5; and the quit-rent to be paid hereafter Rupees 3,568-4-3.

No.	Names of Shrotriems.	Quit-rent fixed by the Inám Commissioner.			Reduction recommended from Fusly 1272.			Balance of revised quit-rent.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Gangavaram	1,125	0	0	130	0	0	995	0	0
2	Sazzapuram	383	2	1	200	0	0	183	2	1
3	Velicherla	354	0	0	4	0	0	350	0	0
4	Veliguntapalem	649	1	8	127	0	0	522	1	8
5	Timmayapalem	1,021	11	11	218	0	0	803	11	11
6	Chiruvella	237	0	0	11	0	0	226	0	0
7	Sitarampuram	503	0	0	14	11	5	488	4	7
	Total...	4,272	15	8	704	11	5	3,568	4	3

16. In their Proceedings of the 23rd August on the claims put forward by the Shrotriemdar of Gundalapalem,* the Board in conclusion refer to the general question of Shrotriems; and the Government having in 1859 expressed their confidence that I would take care that the lax and dilatory proceedings hitherto customary in regard to Shrotriems should no longer continue, the Board observe that the delay of four years which has again been permitted to take place is "discreditable."

* No. 5,302.

17. In their Proceedings of the 13th July, in respect to this same Shrotriem, the Board censured me for bringing general questions before the Board when reporting on individual cases. In my reply therefore to the subsequent Proceedings, in respect to the individual case in question, it would have been irregular for me to have alluded to the Board's comments on a general question; and I now do myself that honor by at once admitting that under ordinary circumstances the delay that has occurred would have been discreditable; but as the case actually stands there are reasons for coming to a different conclusion.

18. In the first place the greater part of these Shrotriems are insolvent. In the south the Brahmin communities are thriving. Here the Shrotriems are generally mortgaged to the Ryots; and the Brahminical element is exhibited in intriguing representatives whose efforts to postpone the total loss of hereditary property are natural enough, and as might be expected by no means easy to be met successfully.

19. In a note to the Board's Circular Order of the 28th October 1839 it is prescribed that a list of defaulting Shrotriemdars should be annually submitted to the Board; and had this been insisted upon doubtless matters would not have gone so far wrong. But it is only recently I have been aware that such a return was necessary; and when I joined the District the arrears were Rupees 26,880.

20. When the Board however remark that there has been a discreditable delay since then on my part of nearly four years, the Board apparently overlook the report made by me on the 21st June 1860 and the sanction accorded to my proceedings by themselves under date the 9th October 1861; and the Board further have not apparently observed the progress that has been made in clearing off the arrears in the annual Jamabandy Reports. When the Government did me the honor to express their confidence in my doing my duty there were 70 Shrotriems in arrears, and the arrears amounted to Rupees 25,392. In 1860-61 arrears to the amount of Rupees 6,550 had been investigated and recommended for remission. In 1861-62 Rupees 1,052 were similarly disposed of. Whilst Rupees 10,472 had been collected in the two years. And in sending in this present report I am not reporting after a delay of four years, as observed by the Board, but in

reality closing a troublesome inquiry by disposing of the remaining balance of Rupees 7,318; and under these circumstances I am of opinion the epithet used by the Board is not applicable.

21. In conclusion I have the honor to state that I propose to send in shortly the general return prescribed by the Circular Order above referred to, and will continue to send it in. There are altogether 264 Shrotriems, 19 Amarams and 8 Kattubadi villages, paying a gross quit-rent of Rupees 76,643; and till many of these have changed hands under the new Inám tenure there is little hope I fear of this class of property being put on a satisfactory footing. Whilst as regards the Maramut balances* a separate report shall be submitted on this subject as soon as it can be got ready.

* Proceedings of the Board, No. 5,302, 1863, para. 9.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Abstract Statement of Shrotriem arrears up to the end of Fusly 1271 with remarks.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Statement showing the arrears on certain Shrotriems in the Nellore District, the amount recommended for remission, the reductions recommended in the quit-rents and the Public Works on account of which recommended.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

ABSTRACT.—Abstract Statement of Shrotriem arrears in Fusly 1270, amount remitted, subsequent collections and balances at the close of Fusly 1272.

From the same Officer, dated 4th November 1863, No. 367.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Memorandum, No. 772. requesting me to report on what principle the compensation proposed to be granted to the Shrotriemdars of Gangavaram has been calculated, and in reply state that the principle followed was the same adopted for all the Shrotriems and given in the Remark column of Statement No. 3.

2. When I received the Memorandum I was in the North; and before I could submit this reply, I received a Petition through the Board setting forth that the accounts on which I had based my calculations were false. Before replying to the Board's Memorandum I determined to test the truth of this Petition, which is one of a series, by a personal inspection. I had not made this before, as the land lying close to Nellore, I thought the actual measurements were little likely to be erroneous. And when I made it I found in this belief there was every reason to believe I had been mistaken.

3. As far as I could tell by stepping the land the extent occupied had been greatly over-estimated, and I called on the Tahsildar, Jellellamudi Hanumanta Row to re-measure it.

4. The Tahsildar affirmed the previous measurement with some slight difference.

5. Not content I requested Mr. Puckle, the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey to measure it; and his plan of the ground and letter on the subject I enclose.

6. We went to the spot together on the 31st, which was as soon as the river going down allowed us to get there without inconvenience. The Tahsildar was there, and had staked out the ground. The first thing we observed was that the flags had been put within the limits of the land in occupation to the north of the road. The second thing Mr. Puckle observed was that the Shrotriemdars had assumed to themselves a portion of land assigned by the Demarcation to a neighbouring Shrotriem. And taking the boundary as now fixed, and limiting the land to the north to what is actually occupied for the road, the result of the re-measurement by the Survey is to reduce the total area from 25 to 19 Acres.

7. Personal inspection has also shown me that the proper course to adopt for the land, south of the road, is to build a tunnel to allow a supply for irrigation to be given in due course from the Shrotriem tank, and as it should be at the cost of the road; and this again reduces the area on which a permanent reduction has to be granted from 19 to 7½ Acres.

8. In the account submitted to the Board the land occupied for road-way, pits, &c., was taken at 3½ Gorus or 11 Acres, and Rupees 50 was estimated as the proper deduction on this account. At 7½ Acres the deduction would be similarly Rupees 40; and to this amount I beg that the Board will be pleased to alter the amount shown in my report of the 17th September, and the accompanying Statements, as the sum to be permanently remitted on the quit-rent of the Shrotriem in question for the Dorenal road.

9. The land south of the road was taken at 4¾ Gorus or 14½ Acres. By survey it is under 12 Acres; and whether as regards the deduction to be made from outstanding balances or from the current year's demand, pending the construction of the tunnel, these differences of measurement should properly be taken into consideration and the accounts adjusted accordingly. But perhaps as the difference of measurement is not very large the Shrotriemdars have to some extent an excuse from the land not having been taken up properly in the first instance, and the question has been long unsettled, the Board will be inclined to take a lenient view of the case and allow the question, as regards arrears outstanding to be disposed of as recommended in my report of the 17th September, paragraph 2. Whilst as regards current remissions, till the tunnel is built, the correct measurement will of course be adopted; viz., 11½ Acres involving a deduction of Rupees 50.

10. For the Tahsildar I regret I can find no excuse.

11. He reported to me the measurements had been tested and were correct. He explains that he adopted what was shown him as the area previously measured, and also referred to the disputed boundary in his Arzi. But he had nothing to do with the boundary dispute when it had been settled by the Demarcation Department, or with what had been previously measured further than seeing that it correctly represented the area occupied by the road, &c. And that in this his duty he manifestly failed, when he measured the disputed land,* though he saw the boundary marks, and allowed the flags to be put in the land in occupation to the north of the road, and included this land in his measurements, though he could not help seeing with his own eyes it was not occupied by the road or pits, but was in the possession and enjoyment of the Shrotriemdars themselves.

* Assigned to the neighbouring village.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of letter from Mr. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, furnishing a plan of a portion of Gungavaram Shrotriem showing the Dorenal road.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Plan.

1. Resolved that the above letters be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Honorable the Governor in Council, with reference to the Proceedings of Government under date 24th December 1859 and 13th December 1861, numbered 1,762 and 2,314 respectively.

2. In the first of the Proceedings just quoted, the Government were pleased to lay down definite and distinct rules under which the Shrotriems in the Nellore District were to be treated in future. The arrears of quit-rent which had been permitted to accrue against these villages had been for years a constant source of annoyance and trouble to the Officers of Government while the mistaken leniency which had been shown in some cases, and the lax procedure which had taken place in others, had had anything but a beneficial effect upon the holders of these properties. The Government accordingly directed that all villages then under attachment

should be restored to their owners, with the remission of all arrears which had accrued previous to Fusly 1269, but that in future the whole quit-rent should be rigorously exacted, and that on failure of payment the villages were at once to be resumed and incorporated with the Government lands.

3. In the same Order the Collector was directed to report whether there were legitimate grounds for seeking a reduction of the quit-rent in the case of particular villages, what amount of arrears it would be necessary to write off in the cases referred to in the previous paragraph, and what arrangements had been made for the payment of the arrears which still stood against the several Shrotriemdars, who remained in possession of their properties, or to whom the properties were, under these Orders, restored. The Government also expressed their reliance on Mr. Dykes to take care that no place was allowed, thenceforward, for the lax and dilatory proceedings in relation to the Shrotriems which had hitherto been customary.

4. This Order was passed at the close of 1859, and in June 1860 Mr. Dykes submitted an incomplete report on the subject. This report was considered in the Board's Proceedings under date 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, and was recorded by Government on the 13th December of the same year. Mr. Dykes also alluded to the matter of these Shrotriem balances in his Settlement reports for the Fuslies 1269, 1270 and 1271, obtaining sanction for writing off the accounts such arrears of quit-rent as were remitted under the Order of Government above noticed, or as had accrued on Shrotriems which under the same Order, had been incorporated with the Government lands.

5. The letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings, written nearly four years after the Order of Government to which it is a reply, is the first complete report which has been received from Mr. Dykes upon the subject of the Shrotriem balances of his District, and the only communication in which he has made definite proposals for the reduction of the quit-rent in certain cases as required by Government. Mr. Dykes, in the closing paragraphs of this letter, takes exception to some remarks which the Board felt called upon to make in some late Proceedings,* when commenting on the very extraordinary delay which had taken place in the submission of this report, and pleads in excuse for the delay, the insolvency and intrigue of the Shrotriemdars, and his own ignorance of a note to a Standing Circular Order of the Board printed at page 277 of the first volume of their published Circulars, in which note they directed that an annual list of defaulting Shrotriemdars should be submitted to the Board. He also adverts to the success of his efforts to reduce the arrears, as brought to notice in the letter and in the Settlement reports alluded to in the preceding paragraph; and in his present letter he refers to the same point, as showing that he is by no means in fault.

* Dated 13th July 1863, No. 4,277.

6. The Board are quite prepared to give Mr. Dykes all the credit to which he apparently considers himself to be entitled for his successful efforts in reducing the balances standing against the Shrotriemdars of Nellore, but they are unable to admit that he has at all justified his delay in submitting for consideration the cases of those Shrotriemdars, who, as now shown by him, are entitled to a remission of quit-rent; the more so, as the circumstances under which their claims arose occurred in every case some years ago, and in one case no less than ten years back.* The Board cannot but consider that the delay which has taken place in bringing forward the claims of these persons to compensation for lands, which were years ago taken possession of by Government for public purposes, admits of no just excuse.

* Veliguntipalliem.

7. With Mr. Dykes' present report he submits three Statements, No. 1, showing the arrears outstanding against the Nellore Shrotriems up to the close of Fusly 1270; No. 2, giving the same particulars up to the close of Fusly 1271; and No. 3, containing the details of his proposals in regard to 12 of the Shrotriem villages.

8. In paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings under date 9th October 1861, No. 5,191, Mr. Dykes was directed to submit a return of all the Shrotriems in Nellore, showing the balances against each, with his remarks and recommendation in every case. Enclosure No. 3 of his letter purports to be the Statement called for; but as above shown, it is by no means the comprehensive document which the Board desired to have placed before them.

9. It appears that excluding those villages which have up to the present date been resumed under the Order of Government, there are only 16 Shrotriem villages, the quit-rent of which up to Fusly 1271 is not paid up. Of these 16 villages the arrears which stand against the 13 shown in the margin must still be kept in abeyance for the reasons shown hereafter. The Collector, in his Jamabundy Report for the past Fusly, recommends the arrears amounting to Rupees 52-4-9, against the restored village of Vogurpad should be remitted. The balance in the remaining two villages, Bodugudipadu and Khumarasawmy Kandriga, amounting in all to Rupees 2-5-1 will, the Board presume, be immediately realized

Gangaveram.	Rangavarampuram.
Sazzapuram.	Potureddipallem.
Vedecherla.	Tokulapudi.
Ambapuram	Cheruvella.
Vediguntapalem.	Sitarampuram,
Timayapalem.	Hissa Somarazupalli.
Tippareddipalem.	

10. It will thus be observed that the general question of the Nellore Shrotriem balances has been narrowed to the disposal of the balances standing against the 13 villages noted above, in all of which a reduction of quit-rent is claimed, on what seem to the Board to be equitable grounds.

11. In his present letter Mr. Dykes recommends certain remissions and reductions of quit-rent in eleven of these villages, the details of which appear in the third enclosure of his letter. He recommends the resumption of the village of Ambapuram for the reasons stated in paragraph 5 of his letter, and it appears from a note in the remark column of Statement No. 3, that he is prepared to entertain the claims made in the 13th village* if the Shrotriemdar brings forward a Certificate from the Department Public Works in support of his demand.

* Hissa Somarazupalli.

12. The eleven villages to which Mr. Dykes' proposals apply are all of them entitled to a certain compensation for the temporary or permanent loss of a portion of their Shrotriem lands, and as the Board did not precisely understand the calculation by which Mr. Dykes had arrived at the amount of the compensation to be awarded to each, they called for further informa ion on that point, as regards the village of Gangaveram. In his second letter above recorded Mr. Dykes refers the Board to the information contained in a remark which appears in Enclosure No. 3 of his first letter, information which the Board considered insufficient for them to act upon. Mr. Dykes now reports that after inspecting the lands of the Shrotriems in question, he considers it necessary to modify his former proposals in regard to this village, as the information before him when he made those proposals was incorrect. The Tahsildar was it appears much to blame in the matter, and Mr. Dykes should take due notice of the manifest neglect of duty shown by that Officer.

13. The Board are unable with the information now before them to recommend for adoption Mr. Dykes' proposals for any of the eleven villages to which those proposals apply. It would seem from the note to which Mr. Dykes has referred the Board, that, in calculating the sum to be allowed as compensation, he has first assumed that a certain proportion of each description of land is out of occupation and is therefore valueless, and that certain rates of profits are derived by the Shrotriemdars from the remainder. If those rates of profit are distributed over the whole extent of the lands belonging to the Shrotriemdar, whether occupied or not, the rates would of course be considerably reduced. Mr. Dykes considers that the Shrotriemdar's net profits derived from every 3½ Acres of irrigable land is Rupees 13-8-0 per annum, that he obtains Rupees 1-8-0 from the same quantity of unirrigable land, and 8 Annas from the same quantity of pasture land. There is nothing, however, before the Board to show that these rates

at all represent the rent value of the lands for which compensation is to be given, and though Mr. Dykes reports in his first letter that the amount of compensation proposed by him has the concurrence of the parties interested, in his second letter, he states that in one instance the amount to be given will after further inquiry have to be considerably reduced. It is probable, therefore, that the Shrotriemdars will not be satisfied with the terms proposed.

14. The Board resolve therefore to direct Mr. Dykes, after having ascertained by further careful inquiry the exact extent of land for the temporary or permanent loss of which compensation may be equitably demanded by the Shrotriemdars of these eleven villages, to report as to the precise amount of annual compensation to which each Shrotriemdar is entitled, the number of years for which such compensation is due to him in arrears, and the amount of quit-rent in arrears against him at the date of Mr. Dykes' report. In this inquiry Mr. Dykes will also be good enough to include the villages of Ambapuram and Hissa Somarazupalli, as the Board would be averse to the resumption of the former village so long as a claim against Government was retained by its Proprietors; and as (as has already been stated in reference to the latter village) they consider that the Revenue authorities and not the Department Public Works should assess the amount of damage sustained when land is taken by Government for public purposes.

The Board's Proceedings, 26th May 1863, No. 3,120.

15. In the Proceedings noted in the margin, the Board have instructed Mr. Dykes to calculate compensation by ascertaining the *rent* value of the land, and the value of any trees of crops which may have been upon it when first taken possession of, or submerged, as the case may be. As to the principle on which the land should be valued they resolve to refer Mr. Dykes to some correspondence which has taken place between the Board and the Acting Collector of North Arcot as to the mode in which land required for Railway purposes was to be valued. He will find this correspondence, as noted in the margin, in the printed volumes of the Proceedings already supplied to him. With these directions before him the Board believe that Mr. Dykes will have no difficulty in arriving at a fair rate of compensation in each case. They trust that in submitting the report now called for no further delay may take place than is absolutely necessary, as it is highly desirable that the just claims of these Shrotriemdars, which have been pending for such an unnecessarily long time, should be disposed of speedily.

Dated 21st April 1863, No. 2,309.

Board's Proceedings	17th May	1862, No.	3,204.
Do. do.	12th July	,, ,,	4,493.
Do. do.	5th May	1863, ,,	2,671.
Do. do	4th June	,, ,,	3,232.

16. The Board entirely agree with Mr. Dykes, that he should submit an annual statement of Shrotriem balances, as required by the Circular Order quoted by Mr. Dykes. This report for the past Fusly should be no longer delayed. The Board have already disposed of Mr. Dykes' report upon the water-rate chargeable on Inams and Shrotriems, but he will be requested to submit for record, with as little delay as possible, a list of villages which have been affected by the Order of Government of 24th December 1859, showing those which have been resumed, and those which have been restored to their owners, with the amount of arrears remitted in each case. He will also explain the remission of Rupees 696 in the village of Ragupalem, as no recommendation on behalf of that village appears in his Settlement Report for Fusly 1270.

Board's Proceedings 4th January 1864.

No. 284. ORDER THEREON, 23rd March 1864, No. 504.

The Government will defer passing any orders on these papers till the final report called for by the Board of Revenue on the Nellore Shotriyams has been submitted. It is desirable that no time should be lost in bringing these long standing arrears to a definite conclusion.

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

Revenue 1864. Despatch

Proc: Govt. fs. March

N° 504

Proc: of the Madras Govt

Dy 23 March 1864.

Collector's report on Kellore Shotriyam arrears subsequent to Fusly 1268, orders deferred till final report be submitted

N. 283 & 284

Revenue Department.

Read again Proceedings Board of Revenue dated 12th January 1864, No. 166 recorded in G.O. 23d March 1864, No. 504.

Read also the following papers:-

1. Pro: of the Bd of Rve (Here enter 11th April 1864, No. 2168.
2. Pro: of the Bd of Rve (Here enter 29th April 1864 No. 2684,

Memorandum

1. These papers refer to the Shrotriem balances in the Nellore district.
2. In their order of the 23d March last No. 504 the Govt resolved to defer passing any orders on the report submitted by the Board in the January preceding because further information had been called for from the Collector, and the subject was not complete.
3. Though the required details have not yet been furnished there has been com-

some further correspondence between the Collector and the Board on the mode of calculating compensation &c and it seems desirable that the Govt should pass some order on the subject without further delay.-

4. The obstructions hitherto have for years past been the cause of much troublesome correspondence.- In December 1869 the Govt reviewed the whole question and laid down the following general rules to be observed in dealing with these villages.-

(1.) The villages then under management were to be given back to the owners

× G.O. 24th December 1869, No 1762.-

owners with a remission of all arrears; the quit-rent, in future, to be strictly exacted.- Should the owners decline to receive their villages back on these terms they were to be finally added to the Government lands.-

(2.) Quit-rent due since 1856 on villages in possession of their owners was to be paid by reasonable instalments.- Quit-rent hereafter accruing to be paid under penalty of resumption of the village.-

(3.) Should quit-rent have been remitted without authority or should the

there appear valid ground for deduction on account of land having been taken up for Govt. purposes, or rendered useless by an act of Government, enquiry was to be made; but no deduction of quitrent was allowable merely because it seemed high, or because of losses or charges not caused by a direct act of Government.

In

5th In the same order it was noticed that "the Chrestian Villages "in the Nellore District "are 274 in number; of "which it was stated "in 1854, that 179 "had wholly paid up "their Jodi, while heavy "arrears were outstand- "ing against the re- "maining 95. It is "observed that, in the correspondence now under review Mr. Lyne speaks of "264 "towns, 19 Amaranam "and 8 Kattubadi "Villages, paying a gross "quit rent of Rupees "76,643."

*para 2.

From Collr, to Bd, 13th Sept 1858, No 305, para 21.

The

The first report with reference to the general instructions above described, was made in June 1860. From the Board's records it appeared that out of 74 Villages in which arrears existed inquiry had been made into the condition of 52, leaving 22 for future investigation. A statement which accompanied the Board's Proceedings shewed the mode of disposal of the 52 Villages as follows.

(a) Arrears remitted

Resumed	19	
Restored	3	
Left with owners	3	25
(b) Under enquiry		8
(c) Arrears to be collected		
Immediately	10	
In time	6	16
(d) Arrears recommended for remission		3
	In	52

* Proj. dated 3/61 N° 5491.

* upto Fasli 1268.

* Tallapudi

* Gundlapollam.

Vide G.O. 28 March 61, N° 502.

* (b)

* (c)

7. In regard to one of the 19 pernicious villages (a) certain information was called for, and also in regard to a part of the balance due on another which was included in the villages (c) in which time was allowed for payment of arrears

8. The Collector of Nellore in his letter of 17th September 1863, N° 305, replied at length to the Board's Proceedings above referred to. The enquiry into the eight villages had been completed; the arrears in the two

Villages

L

villages had been col-
lected, the other six
had been disposed
of. three of the vil-
lages having been
remanded and the
arrears in the other
three remitted, and
further particulars
were furnished in
respect to the remain-
ing three villages, the
balances in which the
Board had considered
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9. "Tallapudi, it was explained, had been remanded under the Bd's own directions. As to Gundlapollian, the Govt. have already passed se- parate orders finally disposing of the case.

Mr.

(c)

It is observed that the six villages marginally named in para 6 of Mr. Dykes report of 17th Sept/62, N. 305 do not correspond (apparently) with the six referred to in para 6 of the 13th Revd. & Acts 5th, N. 549. in which "further time was "allowed for payment of arrears judging from the detailed statement which accompanies the 13th. Pro. in question the villages to which they allude would be

1 Uddapully
2 Gundalapollian
3 Mummidapadi
4 Polipadu
5 Tangalapalli
6 Uppa Lomarapalle

those marginally shown those named by Mr. Dykes falling under the head of remanded and restored villages in which the arrears were shewn to have been remitted - see (a) in para 6 above.

(d)

4 April/64, N. 565.

para 11. letter dated 17th September 1863. No. 305.

10. Mr. Dykes further observed regarding the 22 villages which are alluded to in para 6 of this Memo. as being left for future investigation, that in two only were there any arrears and of these he gives the necessary particulars. The 74 villages therefore alluded to in Board's Proceedings 9th October 1861. No. 5191 have been now completely reported upon.

11. Before entering into a consideration of the recommendations made by the Collector as regards some of these villages and the remarks of the Board thereon, it will be convenient to glance at the statements which

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11. Before entering into a consideration of the recommendations made by the Collector as regards some of these villages and the remarks of the Board thereon, it will be convenient to glance at the statements which

which accompanied Mr. Lyle's letter of September last.

12. Statement No. 1 of which an abstract is subjoined, shews the arrears on shotriems due up to Fasli 1270 (1860-61), the amount remitted, the subsequent collections, and finally the balance still remaining uncollected at the close of Fasli 1272 (1862-63).

Talugs	Number of shotriyams in which balance was due at end of Fasli 1270.											
	Balance since collected or remitted up to end of 1272.				Balance still due at end of 1272.				Total.			
	No.	Rs.	As.	P.	No.	Rs.	As.	P.	No.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Gudure	36	4,230	5	7	"	"	"	"	36	4,230	5	7
2 Rapure	21	911	13	6	3	121	12	2	24	1,033	9	8
3 Nellore	42	8,240	13	11	7	4,397	"	1	49	12,637	14	"
4 Atmakure	18	1,836	5	11	3	2,770	5	7	21	4,606	11	6
5 Udayagiri	2	22	6	1	"	"	"	"	2	22	6	1
6 Kavali	11	901	11	2	"	"	"	"	11	901	11	2
7 Kandukure	20	1,065	15	11	"	"	"	"	20	1,065	15	11
8 Kanigiri	1	118	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	118	2	"
9 Ongole	10	746	4	6	1	29	6	10	11	775	11	4
	161	18,073	14	7	14	7,318	8	8	175	25,392	7	3

From

13 From this it appears that at the end of Fasli 1270 (1860-61), the sum of Rs. 25,392-7-3 was due on 175 villages. In the course of the following two years or by the end of Fasli 1272 (1862-63) the arrears had been reduced in the sum of Rs. 18,073-14-7 collected or remitted in the cases of 161 villages, leaving 14 villages with a balance outstanding against them of Rs. 7,318-8-8.

	Rs. As. P.
+ Remissions	7,602-1-2
Collections	10,471-13-5
	18,073-14-7

14. The particulars of these 14 villages (inclusive of the arrears due for Fasli 1271 as shown in the Collector's statement No. 2

are

are exhibited below.

No.	Taluk	No.	Village	Balance due up to Fasli 1271	Balance due for Fasli 1271	Total
1.	Rayarr	1.	Siffanedalipalle		10. 11. 9.	85. 8. 3.
		2.	Sokalapudi		" " "	20. 15. 6.
		3.	Rayavaramapuram		" " "	26. 0. 2.
						132. 7. 11.
2.	Nellore	4.	Mitta Vamanapalle	38. 9. 3.		77. 2. 6.
		5.	Vitlakavipalle	3. 6. 6.	" 8. 3.	13. 14. 9. three cottahs
		6.	Velichela	614. 8. 4.	" " "	614. 8. 4.
		7.	Coluredilipallem	202. 5. "	" " "	244. 3. 1.
		8.	Ambapuram	41. 14. 1.		
		9.	Sangavaram	1313. 11. 11.	276. 1. 6.	1589. 13. 5.
		10.	Sukkapuram	848. 12. "	164. 10. 0.	1013. 6. 0
				1395. 11. 1.	229. 5. "	1605. 0. 1.
						5748. 0. 2.
3.	Atmakur	11.	Velgumkapalem	1616. 3. 0.	258. 9. 1.	1874. 12. 1.
		12.	Lilavayapalem	1017. 5. 8.	264. 7. 11	1281. 13. 7.
		13.	Chinadalla Khandrika	136. 12. 11.	22. 12. 0.	159. 8. 11.
						3316. 2. 7.
4.	Argole	14.	Kandamapuram	29. 6. 10	14. 11. 5.	44. 2. 3.
			Grand Total	7,318. 8. 6.	1,324. 3.	8,640. 12. 11

The

16. The total balance standing against these villages for the period ending with Fasli 1271 (1861-62) amounted to Rupees 8,640-12-11.- In one village (Vilukani-palli) the small-est arrear due has since been collected and the number of defaulting villages is thus reduced to 13.-

16. It would appear

appear from the Collectors' Statement No 2 that seven other villages owed small sums for Fasli 1271, as per margin; but further notice of them is unnecessary inasmuch as the arrears have either been remitted, or collected, or are in process of recovery.—

Taluq	Villages	Amount
Nellore	1. Oguvapadu	52 4 9
	2. Munalapudi	16 1 8
Atmakur	3. Korimerla Khandrika	" 1 6
Kavali	4. Kakuturu	1 2 "
	5. Bodagudipadu	" 13 1
Kandukur	6. Vendlura Maha=kali kumaraswa=mi khandrika	1 8 0
	7. Ponnaluru Juda=vari khandrika	" 8 6
	Total	72 1 8

The

22

17. The 13 villages above adverted to are the same as those noticed in para 10 of the Board's Proceedings dated 12th January 1864 No 166—as all that remain to be disposed of in connection with the general question of the Nellore Shroffaieu balances.

18. The reason that the villages in question are not resumed on account of the balances due upon them is because their owners claim reduction of quit rent in consequence of loss incurred thro' acts of Government.—

19. Full particulars in the cases of 12 of the 13 villages are given in paras 3, 7, 12 and 13 of the Collector's report dated 17th September 1863, No 305, and his recommendations in regard to each are embodied in Statement No 3 accompanying the same letter.

* Gangavaram
Tazzapuram
Velicherla
Ambapuram
Veligunta palem
Timmaya palem
Tippireddipulli
* Potireddipalem
Raganaramna puram
Tollakalapudi
° Chirravella
* Sitarampuram

In

In the case of the thirteenth village the arrears have reference to a road made some years ago and have been ordered to be collected because the claim was not made at the proper period - At the same time Mr. Dykes[x] states that if the Shrotriemdars produce a certificate from the Public Works Department due notice will be taken -

20. Referring to the Statement in paragraph 14 above it is observed that of the 12 villages[o] under consideration the three[x] in the Repuru Taluq need only the remission of the balance already due, being the assessment upon certain land, (taken up for a new line of road since abandoned,) for the time it

[o] Bissa Samarazpalli

[x] vide remark in Statement No: 2.

[x] Tipparedalipalli
Tokalapudi
Raganarasimhapuram

* Poturedalipalem

[o] Ambhapuram

were in the possession of Govt: It has now been restored to the Shrotriemdars - In one* of the remaining nine the Collector cannot determine the amount to be permanently reduced in the quitrent because it is not yet known how much land will be required for public purposes: the remission proposed is temporary only: Another is recommended for resumption, (though a certain reduction and remission of quitrent are fairly allowable) — because the Shrotriemdars can make no arrangements for liquidating the balance

Taluqs.

21. The Particulars of the remaining demi villages are given below.

It will be seen that while the gunjam and Sivaji Ayyan Inam villages are remitted with reference to proposed reductions amounting to Rs 4,272 - 15 - 8, the profited to be levied here- after is calculated at Rs 3,568 - 4 - 3, the aggregate Rs 704 - 11 - 5 being the reduction proposed with reference to the area and assessment of land taken up by Public works =

The Govt further ordered, and that while the balance Rs 6,593 - 3 - 3 is remitting, with additions to & deductions made as above mentioned reduction, the remainder Rs 1761 - 9 - 4, etc

remitting

Particulars of arrears. —

Taluq		Village	Quit rent fixed by the Inam Commissioner	Proposed reduction in Quit rent with reference to area and assessment of land taken up by Public works.	Total outstanding	Amount to be remitted with reference to proposed reduction in Quit rent. —	Balance for collection	Future Quit Rent
			As A P	As A P	As A P	As A P	As A P	As A P
Nellore 13	1	Gunjanaram	1125 - -	130 - -	1013 6 -	980 - -	33 6 -	995 - -
	2	Sazzapuram	383 - 2 1	200 - -	1605 - 1	1505 - 1	100 - -	183 2 1
	3	Velicherla	354 - -	4 - -	614 8 4	12 - -	602 8 4	350 - -
Kunakurru	4	Veligunta palem	649 1 8	127 - -	1874 12 1	889 - -	985 12 1	522 1 8
	5	Tummaya palem	1021 11 11	218 - -	1281 13 7	1281 13 7	- - -	803 11 11
	6	Chinvella. Chandrika.	237 - -	11 - -	159 8 11	119 10 -	39 14 11	226 - -
Ongole 7		Sitarampuram	503 - -	14 11 5	44 2 3	44 2 3	- - -	488 4 7
			4272 15 8	704 11 5	6593 3 3	4831 9 11	1761 9 4	3568 4 3

1/2: The Board were quite of opinion that some remission, temporary or permanent, was necessary in all the villages in which Mr Dykes had so recommended: but they disagreed with him as to the principle on which his calculations were based. That principle as recorded in Statement N° 3 accompanying the Collector's letter is given at length in the margin. The Board did not see that the rates specified at all represent the rent values of the lands, and they accordingly requested the Collector

The dry arable has been rated at 3 Rupees: the rice at 18: the garden at 16: and the pasture at 8 annas the garce 3½ acres. And the average returns of each shro: =trieu having been calculated on the supposition that half the dry, three quarters the rice, and the whole of the garden and pasture are annually occupied and paid for at the said rates, the proportion the quit rent bore to the general returns has been ascertained and the requisite reduction made on the extent of land taken up or injured, according to its class and the nature of the injury done.

Collector to enquire with reference to all the thirteen villages mentioned in para 19 about the exact extent of land injured; the precise amount of annual compensation to which each shrotriemdar is entitled; the number of years for which such compensation is due to him in arrears; and the amount of quitrent in arrears against him — As to the principle on which the land should be valued they referred the Collector to correspondence which had taken place between themselves and the Collector of North Arcot about the mode in which land required for Railway purposes was to be valued. The call for more exact particulars in each case seems to have been caused by the discovery that in one of the

the villages (Gangaiveram) the measurements actually made, and previously reported unpaid, had proved erroneous.

23. This call for further information was responded to by the Collector who did not fully understand the Board's requirements. He asked the meaning of "annual" compensation; how the reduction of quit rent was to be calculated; and whether the Shrotriemdars were entitled to "rent" on "Govt. assessment".

24. J. The Board replied that "annual compensation" meant the remission usually allowed in the annual Peshcush or quit rent when land held under a permanent settlement is appropriated to public purposes; that the quitrent would be liable to a reduction equal to the full Govt. assessment on the land appropriated, the value of the land

see Mr. Dykes's subsequent report of 4th Nov. 1863 - No. 367. —

* 19th Feb. 1864. No. 44.

* 11th April 1864. No. 2168. —

land so far as the accompt is concerned being paid in a Compensation price, reckoned at so many years' purchase of the Ryotwar interests in the land: and that, as appears to be the case, the Shrotriemdars had nothing to do with claims to occupancy, their compensation accord, of course, be restricted to the loss they would sustain in having to give up their right to collect the Government assessment on the land. —

19th April 1864 No. 95.

25 Mr. Dykes then brought to notice that he recalled the full assessment of a portion of a village, only a part of which had ever been

cultivated, at the same
rate as he would if the
whole village was under
cultivation, it might have
the effect of extinguish-
ing the quit rent altog-
ether. The Board ob-
served in reply that 29th April 1864. 2634.
Governments are bound
to pay the full value
of the land which they
take, whether the quit
rent charged on the
whole village be ade-
quate to cover the amount
or not — in fact they
must give what the
Ryotwar Inamdars would
have a right to demand
if the land was to be res-
ored by private parties,
and whether the land
was cultivated or not
at the time that the
Govt

96. The Secretary stated
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Bds need seem the correct one. If I pie a man a horse bratis, and then take it back, I should pay him its value - not say, as I gave it to me for nothing - so I take it back for nothing - J.D.S.

Govern[illegible] took professional assistance no difference

26. If the Government agree with the Board in this point it may be as well to say so, as Mr Dix Rob. appears to doubt the correctness of the Board's views, and an expression of the opinion of Government may tend to bring matters to a conclusion.

27. It may advisable that a list such cases as that referred to in para 16 of the Boards Proceedings dated 12th January 1861, No. 166 should be prepared. At present it is not clear how many of the Shortrim cases have been re-stamped and

and a comprehensive Statute
made for prohibiting the further
practice of all those evil
Customs in the Outports of those
which shall never been
in arrears, would be
the fairest for securing the
Revenue —

28. I do not think that
Mr. Dyke's can be
served the Remarks made
by the Board, in regard
to the delay which has
occurred in the Submission
of his final Report
But perhaps the Cyphers
said about any difference
between him and the
Board the better.
There are several things
in his Letters which
would have been
well left out but
as

C.O. 19th July 1811, No 1258.

as the Government have
already expressed their
dissatisfaction at his
long and partial absence
from his Post, it would be
proper to call his very
correspondence in question
this allusion to it seems
desirable —

EJ

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29th August 1864.

No. . Read again Proceedings Board of Revenue, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, recorded in G. O., 23rd March 1864, No. 504.

Read also the following:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting, with remarks, letter from the Collector of Nellore, requesting further instructions respecting the Shrotriem arrears in his District. } (Here enter 11th April 1864, No. 2,168.)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting, with remarks, letter from the Collector of Nellore, requesting further instructions regarding the Shrotriem arrears in his District. } (Here enter 29th April 1864, No. 2,634.)

No. . ORDER THEREON, 29th August 1864, No. 1590.

1. These papers refer to the Shrotriem balances in the Nellore District.

2. In their Order of the 23rd March last, No. 504, the Government resolved to defer passing any orders on the report submitted by the Board in the January preceding, because further information had been called for from the Collector and the subject was not complete.

3. Though the required details have not yet been furnished there has been some further correspondence between the Collector and the Board on the mode of calculating compensation, &c., and it seems desirable that the Government should pass some order on the subject without further delay.

4. The Shrotriems in Nellore have for years past been the cause of much troublesome correspondence. In December 1859 the Government reviewed* the whole question, and laid down the following general rules to be observed in dealing with these villages:—

* G. O. 24th December 1859, No. 1,762.

First.—The villages then under management were to be given back to the owners with a remission of all arrears; the quit-rent, in future, to be strictly exacted. Should the owners decline to receive their villages back on these terms they were to be finally added to the Government lands.

Second.—Quit-rent due since 1856 on villages in possession of their owners was to be paid by reasonable instalments. Quit-rent hereafter accruing to be paid under penalty of resumption of the village.

Third.—Should quit-rent have been raised without authority or should there appear valid ground for reduction on account of land having been taken up for Government purposes, or rendered useless by an act of Government, inquiry was to be made; but no reduction of quit-rent was allowable merely because it seemed high, or because of losses or changes not caused by a direct act of Government.

5. In the same order it was noticed* that "the Shrotriem villages in the Nellore District are "274 in number; of which it was stated in "1854 that 179 had usually paid up their "Jodi, while heavy arrears were outstanding "against the remaining 95." It is observed that in the correspondence now under review Mr. Dykes speaks of "261 Shrotriems, 19 Amarams "and 8 Kattubadi villages paying a gross "quit-rent of Rupees 76,613."

* Paragraph 2.

From Collector to Board, 17th September 1863, No. 305, paragraph 21.

6. The first report with reference to the general instructions above described was made in June 1860. From the Board's view† it appeared that out of 74 villages in which arrears‡ existed enquiry had been made into the condition of 52, leaving 22 for future investigation. A Statement which accompanied the Board's Proceedings showed the mode of disposal of the 52 villages as follows:—

† Proceedings, 9th October 1861, No. 5,491.
‡ Up to Fusly 1268.

(*a*) Arrears remitted.				
Resumed.....			19	
Restored...			3	
Left with owners...			3	
			—	25
(*b*) Under enquiry...				8
(*c*) Arrears to be collected.				
Immediately...			10	
In time...			6	
			—	16
(*d*) Arrears recommended for remission..... ...				3
				—
				52
				—

7. In regard to one* of the nineteen resumed villages(*a*) certain information was called for, and also in regard to a part of the balance due on another† which was included in the villages (*c*) in which time was allowed for payment of arrears.

8. The Collector of Nellore in his letter of 17th September 1863, No. 305, replied at length to the Board's Proceedings above referred to. The inquiry into the eight‡ villages had been completed; the arrears in the ten§ villages had been collected; the other six¶ had been disposed of, three of the villages having been resumed and the arrears in the other three remitted; and further particulars were furnished in respect to the remaining three¶ villages, the balances in which the Board had considered irrecoverable.

9. Tallapudi, it was explained, had been resumed under the Board's own directions. As to Gundlapolliam, the Government have already** passed separate orders finally disposing of the case.

10. Mr. Dykes further observed†† regarding the 22 villages which are alluded to in paragraph 6 *supra* as being left for future investigation, that in two only were there any arrears, and of these he gives the necessary particulars. The 74 villages therefore alluded to in Board's Proceedings, 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, have been now completely reported upon.

11. Before entering into a consideration of the recommendations made by the Collector as regards some of these villages, and the remarks of the Board thereon, it will be convenient to glance at the Statements which accompanied Mr. Dykes's letter of September last.

12. Statement No. 1, of which an abstract is subjoined, shows the arrears on Shrotriems due up to Fusly 1270 (1860-61); the amount remitted; the subsequent collections; and finally the balance still remaining uncollected at the close of Fusly 1272 (1862-63).

* Tallapudi.

† Gundlapolliam.

Vide G. O. 23rd March 1864, No. 504.

‡(*b*)
§(*c*)
‖(*c*)

It is observed that the six villages marginally named in paragraph 6 of Mr. Dykes's report, dated 17th September 1863, No. 305, do not correspond (apparently) with the six referred to in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings dated 9th October 1861, No. 5,491, in which "further time was allowed for payment of arrears." Judging from the detailed Statement which accompanied the Board's Proceedings in question the villages to which they alluded would be those marginally shown, those named by Mr. Dykes falling under the head of *resum.d* and *restored* villages in which the arrears are shown to have been remitted.—See (*a*) in paragraph 6 above.

1. Uddapully.
2. Gundalapolliam.
3. Munulapalli.
4. Polipadu.
5. Tangalapalli.
6. Hissa Somarazpalli.

¶(*d*)

** 4th April 1864, No. 565.

†† Paragraph 11, letter dated 17th September 1863, No. 305.

	Talooks.	Number of Shrotriems in which balance was due at end of Fasli 1270.								
		Balance since collected or remitted up to end of 1272.				Balance still due at end of 1272.			Total.			
		No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Guduru...	36	4,230	5	7	...	0	0 0	36	4,230	5	7
2	Rapuru...	21	911	13	6	3	121	12 2	24	1,033	9	8
3	Nellore...	42	8,240	13	11	7	4,397	0 1	49	12,637	14	0
4	Atmakuru	18	1,836	5	11	3	2,770	5 7	21	4,606	11	6
5	Udayagiri	2	22	6	1	...	0	0 0	2	22	6	1
6	Kavali...	11	901	11	2	...	0	0 0	11	901	11	2
7	Kandukuru	20	1,065	15	11	...	0	0 0	20	1,065	15	11
8	Kanigiri...	1	118	2	0	...	0	0 0	1	118	2	0
9	Ongole...	10	746	4	6	1	29	6 10	11	775	11	4
		161	18,073	14	7	14	7,318	8 8	175	25,392	7	3

13. From this it appears that at the end of Fusly 1270 (1860-31) the sum of Rupees 25,392-7-3 was due on 175 villages. In the course of the following two years by the end of Fusly 1272 (1862-63) the arrears had been reduced in the sum of Rupees 18,073-14-7† collected or remitted in the cases of 161 villages, leaving 14 villages with a balance outstanding against them of Rupees 7,318-8-8.

† Remissions ... ... Rs. 7,603 As. 1 P. 2
Collections 1,0471 13 5
18,073 14 7

14. The particulars of these 14 villages (inclusive of the arrears due for Fusly 1271 as shown in the Collector's Statement No. 2) are exhibited below :—

No.	Talooks.	No.	Village.	Balance due up to Fusly 1271.			Balance due for Fusly 1271.			Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Repuru ...	1	Tippareddipalli ...	74	12	6	10	11	9	85	8	3	
		2	Tokalapudi	20	15	6	0	0	0	20	15	6	
		3	Raganaramapuram ...	26	0	2	0	0	0	26	0	2	
				.....			.....			132	7	11	
2	Nellore ...	4	Hissa Somarazpalli ...	38	9	3	38	9	3	77	2	6	Since collected.
		5	Vilukanipalli ...	3	6	6	0	8	3	3	14	9	
		6	Vellicherla	614	8	4	0	0	0	614	8	4	
		7	Potureddipallem ...	202	5	0	41	14	1	244	3	1	
		8	Ambapuram... ...	1,313	11	11	276	1	6	1,589	13	5	
		9	Gangavaram	848	12	0	164	10	0	1,013	6	0	
		10	Suzzapuram	1,375	11	1	229	5	0	1,605	0	1	
				.....			.....			5,148	0	2	
3	Atmakur...	11	Veliguntapolem ...	1,616	3	0	258	9	1	1,874	12	1	
		12	Timmayapolem ...	1,017	5	8	264	7	11	1,281	13	7	
		13	Cheruvella Khandrika.	136	12	11	22	12	0	159	8	11	
				....			....			3,316	2	7	
4	Ongole ...	14	Sitaramapuram ...	29	6	10	14	11	5	44	2	3	
			Grand Total...	7,318	8	8	1,322	4	3	8,640	12	11	

15. The total balance standing against these villages for the period ending with Fusly 1271 (1861-62) amounted to Rupees 8,640-12-11. In one village (Vilukanipalli) the small arrear due has since been collected and the number of defaulting villages is thus reduced to thirteen.

Taluk.	No.	Villages.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Nellore...	1	Ogurapadu	52	4	9
	2	Mundalapudi	16	1	8
Atmakur...	3	Korimerla Kandrika...	0	1	8
Kavali ...	4	Kakaturu...	1	2	0
	5	Podagudipadu	0	13	1
Kandukuru	6	Penduru Mallikali Kumaraswami Khandrika...	1	8	0
	7	Bonthaluru Gudavari Khandrika.	0	8	6
		Total..	72	7	8

16. It would appear from the Collector's Statement No. 2, that seven other villages owed small sums for Fusly 1271, as per margin; but further notice of them is unnecessary inasmuch as the arrears have either been remitted or collected, or are in process of recovery.

17. The thirteen villages above adverted to are the same as those noticed in paragraph 10 of the Board's Proceedings dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, as all that remain to be disposed of in connection with the general question of the Nellore Shrotriem balances.

18. The reason that these villages are not resumed on account of the balances due upon them, is because their owners claim reduction of quit-rent in consequence of loss incurred through acts of Government.

* Gangavaram.
Sazzapuram.
Velicheria.
Ambapuram.
Veliguntapalem.
Timmayapalem.
Tippireddipalli.

† Potureddipalem.
Raganaramapuram.
Tokalapudi.

‡ Chiruvella.

§ Sitarampuram.

19. Full particulars in the cases of twelve of the thirteen villages are given in paragraphs 3,* 7,† 12,‡ and 13§ of the Collector's report, dated 17th September 1863, No. 305, and his recommendations in regard to each are embodied in Statement No. 3, accompanying the same letter. In the case of the thirteenth village‖ the arrears have reference to a road made some years ago, and have been ordered to be collected because the claim was not made at the proper period. At the same time Mr. Dykes states¶ that if the Shrotriemdars produce a certificate from the Public Works Department due notice will be taken.

‖ Hissa Somarazpalli.

¶ Vide remark in Statement No. 2.

20. Referring to the Statement in paragraph 14 above it is observed that of the twelve villages under consideration the three** in the Repuru Taluk need only the remission of the balance already due, being the assessment upon certain land (taken up for a new line of road since abandoned) for the time it was in the possession of Government. It has now been restored to the Shrotriemdars. In one†† of the remaining nine the Collector cannot determine the amount to be permanently reduced in the quit-rent, because it is not yet known how much land will be required for public purposes: the remission proposed is temporary only. Another‡‡ is recommended for resumption (though a certain reduction and remission of quit-rent are fairly allowable) because the Shrotriemdars can make no arrangements for liquidating the balance.

** Tippareddipalli.
Tokalapudi.
Raganaramapuram.

†† Potureddipaem.

‡‡ Ambapuram.

21. The particulars of the remaining seven villages are given below. It will be seen that while the quit-rent, as fixed by the Inam Commissioner, amounts to Rupees 4,272-15-8, that proposed to be levied hereafter is calculated at Rupees 3,568-4-3, the difference Rupees 704-11-5 being the reduction proposed with reference to the area and assessment of the land taken up for Government purposes; and that while the balance outstanding against the villages amounts to Rupees 6,593-3-3, it is recommended to collect only Rupees 1,761-9-4, remitting, with advertence to the above-mentioned reduction, the remainder or Rupees 4,831-9-11.

Taluk.	Village.	Quit-rent fixed by the Inam Commissioner.	Proposed reduction in quit-rent with reference to area and assessment of land taken up by public works.	Particulars of arrears.			Future quit-rent.
				Total outstanding.	Amount to be remitted with reference to proposed reduction in quit-rent.	Balance for collection.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nellore.....	1 Gangavaram.....	1,125 0 0	130 0 0	1,013 6 0	980 0 0	33 6 0	995 0 0
	2 Sazzapuram.....	383 2 1	200 0 0	1,605 0 1	1,505 0 1	100 0 0	183 2 1
Atmakuru	3 Velicherla.....	354 0 0	4 0 0	614 8 4	12 0 0	602 8 4	350 0 0
	4 Veliguntapalem...	649 1 8	127 0 0	1,874 12 1	889 0 0	985 12 1	522 1 8
	5 Tammayapalem.....	1,021 11 11	218 0 0	1,281 13 7	1,281 13 7	... ...	803 11 11
Ongole.....	6 Chiruvella Khandrika...	237 0 0	11 0 0	159 8 11	119 10 0	39 14 11	226 0 0
	7 Sitarampuram.....	503 0 0	14 11 5	44 2 3	44 2 3	... ...	488 4 7
		4,272 15 8	704 11 5	6,593 3 3	4,831 9 11	1,761 9 4	3,568 4 3

22. The Board were quite of opinion that some remission, temporary or permanent, was necessary in all the villages in which Mr. Dykes had so recommended: but they disagreed with him as to the principle on which his calculations were based. That principle, as recorded in Statement No. 3, accompanying the Collector's letter, is given at length in the margin. The Board did not see that the rates specified at all represent the rent value of the lands, and they accordingly requested the Collector to enquire with reference to all the thirteen villages mentioned in paragraph 19 above, the *exact* extent of land injured; the precise amount of annual compensation to which each Shrotriemdar is entitled; the number of years for which such compensation is due to him in arrears; and the amount of quit rent in arrears against him. As to the *principle* on which the land should be valued, they referred the Collector to correspondence which had taken place between themselves and the Collector of North Arcot about the mode in which land required for Railway purposes was to be valued. The call for more exact particulars in each case seems to have been caused by the discovery that in one of the villages (Gangavaram) the measurements actually made, and previously reported upon, had proved erroneous.

The dry arable has been rated at 3 Rupees, the rice at 18, the garden at 16, and the pasture at 3 Annas the gorn 8¼ acres. And the average returns of each Shrotriem having been calculated on the supposition that half the dry, three-quarters the rice, and the whole of the garden and pasture are annually occupied and paid for at the said rates, the proportion the quit-rent bears to the general returns has been ascertained and the requisite reduction made on the extent of land taken up or injured according to its class and the nature of the injury, &c.

See Mr. Dykes's subsequent report of 4th November 1863, No. 367.

23. This call for further information was responded* to by the Collector, who did not fully understand the Board's requirements. He asked the meaning of "annual" compensation; how the reduction of quit-rent was to be calculated; and whether the Shrotriemdars were entitled to "rent" or "Government assessment."

* 19th February 1864, No. 14.

24. The Board replied† that "annual compensation" meant the remission usually allowed in the annual Peshcush or quit-rent when land held under permanent settlement is appropriated to public purposes; that the quit-rent would be liable to a reduction equal to the full Government assessment on the land appropriated, the value of the land so far as the occupant is concerned being paid in a lump sum at a price reckoned at so many year's purchase of the Ryots' interests in the land: and that if, as appeared to be the case, the Shrotriemdars had nothing to do with claims to occupancy, their compensation would of course be restricted to the loss they would sustain in having to give up their right to collect the Government assessment on the land.

† 11th April 1864, No. 2,163.

25. Mr. Dykes then brought to notice that if he remitted the full assessment of a portion of a village, only a part of which had ever been cultivated, at the same rate as he would if the whole village was under cultivation, it might have the effect of extinguishing the quit-rent altogether. The Board observed* in reply that the Government are bound to pay the full value of the land which they take whether the quit-rent charged on the whole village be adequate to cover the amount or not; in fact they must give what the Shrotriemdars would have a right to demand if the land was taken up by private parties, and whether the land was cultivated or not at the time that the Government took possession makes no difference.

19th April 1864, No. 95.

* 29th April 1864, No. 2,634.

26. The Government agree in what the Board have said on this point, and request that no further time may be lost in bringing matters to a conclusion.

27. They also think it very advisable that a list, such as that referred to in paragraph 16 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 12th January 1864, No. 166, should be prepared. At present it is not clear how many of the Shrotriem villages have been resumed; and a comprehensive Statement exhibiting the present position of all these villages inclusive of those which have never been in arrears, would be useful for purposes of reference.

(True Extract.)

Dep^y *Secretary to Government.*

Trich

No Copies to the Bd of Rev Accts 3d Sept

b 2-01
16-6-03

Revenue 1864 Deptt.
Pro: of Govt for Septr

Ord 1st June 1863 No 3-4
Ord 23rd March 1864 No 283-284
" 4th April 1864 No 64-65
Revenue No 936

No 1590.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
Dated 5th September 1864.

Pro of the Board of Rev &c
28th Feby 1865 Cott 632

Passing order on the
Board's Proceedings on
Circuit cum arrears in the
Nellore District

No 19 @ 21.

22nd Augt 1904