

(1) Number of pages 12(2) Date of repair 1-6-43

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2974

Press
Mis.

Dated 21. 5.

1886 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

6TH APRIL 1886, Nos. 369, 369-A, POLITICAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. R. FARMER, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Jayankondacholapuram, 4th March 1886, No. 45.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Pudukóta State for the fasli 1294, *i.e.*, 1884-85, together with thirteen printed copies of the Dewan's report, which as usual is full and exhaustive.

2. The first part of the report contains, as in last year, information of a general statistical character as to the resources and revenues of the State. There is no material difference to be noticed. Salt still continues an open question, as the Commissioner of Salt Revenue has not replied to a reference from this office made to him as long ago as 22nd May 1885. The matters may, however, have been submitted by that officer to Government (paragraph 222 of Dewan's report). Some correspondence between this office and the Collector of Tanjore shows that it is desirable that the question should be disposed of.

3. *Season.*—The season was on the whole indifferent, with too little rain during the greater half of the year and too much at the close. The months of July and August 1884 having been excessively hot and perfect. Unless, the sowing of dry crops was much impeded. The abundant north-east monsoon having set in as usual on the 15th of October, and the tanks having consequently received a more than sufficient supply, the agricultural operations for wet and dry crops went on very briskly. In the month of December, the rain was so excessive that many of the tanks breached, and the crops under them were accordingly flooded. Besides the floods, there was no other cause of loss or damage. There was throughout the year plenty of water for drinking purposes. The price of the food-grains was unprecedentedly high.

4. *Public Health.*—Cholera prevailed in the State to a slight extent. Small-pox was rife during the first three months of 1885. Guineaworm, for which the capital has a notoriety, was much less severe this year.

5. *Area.*—The increase under the ayakut is more apparent than real; it is due to the re-measurement of certain cowle lands and villages. The increase under poramboke was due to the following reasons:—

- (a) the construction of a drinking-water pond on cultivable dry land;
- (b) the building of new houses on garden lands;
- (c) the increase of waterspread of certain tanks; and
- (d) the acquisition of lands on both sides of Trichinopoly road.

The item of remission shows an increase of Rs. 254, which is chiefly owing to certain cowle lands having been left waste and to the acquisition of lands for widening the Trichinopoly road.

6. *Settlement—Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The comparative statement of settlement shows a net increase of Rs. 33,675. The demand, collection and balance statement shows that only Rs. 73,141, or 14 per cent. of the year's demand, remained unrealized at the close of the fasli. With poor ryots and very high assessment, these arrears cannot be considered heavy.

7. *Old Arrears.*—The demand was Rs. 2,46,257, of which a sum of Rs. 91,814 was collected and Rs. 11,160 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,283. Inquiries are being instituted about them, and I trust that fair progress will be made in clearing

14. *Public Works.*—The allotment on public works during the year was Rs. 1,10,569, which, including an unexpended balance of Rs. 8,983 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,19,522, of which Rs. 1,01,279 were spent and Rs. 2,446 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,827 to be utilized in the following year. The two main roads from Pudukóta to Trichinopoly and to Tanjore were maintained and kept in perfect order. The road to Madura was not completed in the fasli as was expected. It has been, however, since completed and opened for traffic. Some of the irrigation tanks were put in order. Estimates for reconstruction of the bridges that were washed away by the floods of December 1884 have been sanctioned. The principal roads in the capital were fully re-metalled and tunnelled. The bathing and drinking-water ponds in the town were completely cleared and put in thorough order, but the supply channels of most of them require considerable attention. I found that several of the supply channels are systematically used as latrines.

15. *Judicial Administration.*—It will be observed that there were 1,375 suits on the munsif's side, including the number brought forward from the last year, of which 1,159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 216 at the close of the year. On the small cause side, there were 660 suits, of which 605 were disposed of, leaving only 55.

One-fourth of the suits were disposed of within a fortnight and five-eighths within a month, and the work done in the Appeal Court has also been satisfactory, the Raja presiding at 11 out of 32 sittings. The Dewan shows in a tabular statement the number of cases in which Nattukottai Chetties are concerned as distinguished from other cases. As noted in the last year, a large proportion, i.e., 439 out of a total of 1,348, were suits by Nattukottai Chetties against ryots. I consider the high assessment as one of the great causes of the indebtedness and poverty of the bulk of His Highness' agricultural subjects.

16. *Registration.*—The work in the Registration department this year is shown in the following statement, as compared with that of the previous year:—

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to immoveables.	Book IV, Instruments relating to moveables.	Total.	Increase or decrease.	
				Number of registrations.	Rate per cent.
1883-84	9,399	3,065	9,464	— 603	6.9
1884-85	6,535	2,754	9,289	— 175	1.8

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,336 against Rs. 9,032 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 696, or 7.8 per cent., while the cost of the department exceeds by 806 that of last year. The departmental administration can thus hardly be said to have been progressive, for the surplus decreased from Rs. 1,929 to Rs. 427. The department appears to have worked satisfactorily. The sub-registry offices were inspected by the registrar, and the results of the inspection were encouraging.

17. *Criminal Justice.*—The following statement gives the number of persons tried and punished by the different Criminal Courts:—

Criminal Courts.	Number of persons dealt with.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed.	Average time under trial—Days.
Third-class Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildars, Sub-Registrars and Valanad Amin	1,798	1,547	209	3	3½
Second-class Magistrates, Tahsildars and Town Sub-Magistrate	1,535	1,056	574	69	7½
(Dewan Poishkar) and Joint Magistrate (Deputy Poishkar)	209	141	58	3	12½
Sessions Court	77	27	36	..	3½
Total ..	3,619	2,771	677	74	..

The percentage of persons convicted to persons dealt with is only 18. This points to false charges or unpunished criminals. One of the 3rd-class Magistrates (Town Sub-Magistrate) was invested with the powers of a 2nd-class Magistrate during the year under report.

18. *Police.*—The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength was as follows:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198

Four hundred and eighty cases under all heads were reported, of which 315 or 60 per cent. were detected during the year, against 504 cases with 403 or 80 per cent. detected in the previous year. Four cases of dacoity were reported, of which 1 case was detected against 5 cases with a detection of 3 or 60 per cent. in the previous year. The average detection of robbery, house-breaking, and theft was good. The recovery in the value of property lost is much below the results of the previous year. On the whole the results do not compare favorably with those of last year. The chief falling off is the town of Pudukóta; and it is not impossible that it may be more apparent than real. At the capital crimes of violence make a stir and are sure to be registered, while in the out-of-the-way villages, a number of cases probably escape registration. I hesitate to believe that 80 per cent. of cases which the police heard of were detected in the previous fasli. I am inclined to attribute the lower percentage of detection in fasli 1294 to more complete registration rather than to less successful efforts to secure punishment.

19. *Jail.*—At the beginning of the year under report there were 88 convicts, and 158 were admitted in the course of the year, thus making a total of 246; of whom 152 were released on expiry of sentence and 4 died, leaving 90 in jail at the end of the year.

The charges on account of the jail were as follows:—

	RS.
Dieting	3,213
Clothing	125
Establishment	1,289
Milk for sick convicts	136
Miscellaneous	161
Total	4,924

The diet of the prisoners is stated to have cost As. 1-10 per head, leaving an increase of 10 pies over that of previous year, resulting from the introduction in the year under report of an improved scale of diet. Of the 4 deaths that occurred, 1 died of fever, 1 of cholera, 1 of dropsy, and 1 of cancer of the stomach.

20. *Education.*—The Raja's college had 454 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1885, against 406 on the corresponding date in 1884. The inspection of this institution by the British Inspector of Schools was put a stop to on the consideration of the fact that the work of the institution is sufficiently tested by the various public and private examinations. Of the 20 boys sent up for the First Examination in Arts, 7 were successful with 1 in the first class. Of the 28 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination 17 were successful, 1 taking place in the first class. Of the 356 boys that were examined in school examinations of the 7th, 5th and all the lower classes, 220 were successful, 106 of them being in the first class. Owing to a restriction imposed by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, no pupils were sent up for the Middle School examination of December 1884. But the restriction has been since withdrawn. The girls' school opened in last year has done satisfactorily, the attendance at the close of the fasli was 69 against 62 in last year. A public examination of the girls was held on the 17th August since the close of the fasli, and they are reported to have done remarkably well. With a view to encourage elementary education, a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year under report to come into force from 1st April 1885. How the experiment fared will be reported in the next fasli. I am decidedly of opinion that more should be done for the education of the cultivating castes who pay almost all the revenue but get hardly anything in return in the shape of education. More than three-quarters of the pupils in the college are Brahmans.

Education of the Prince, Heir Apparent to the Raj.—I am not at all satisfied with the position in which the heir apparent is placed. We have been able to do little if

anything for his physical education, and his increasing obesity gives ground for serious apprehension as regards his health. He is a lad of very considerable intelligence, and his progress in Sanskrit is remarkable. If his education could be conducted elsewhere than at Pudukōta, he might become less of a pundit, but he would be more of a Prince. I have long feared that the influences surrounding the palace were such as Government would not wish the heir apparent to be surrounded with. This has been a matter of anxious consideration both to the Dewan and myself, and since drafting this report I have received a letter (No. 107, dated 25th February 1886, copy enclosed) from the Dewan which shows that our apprehension was not without foundation. He seems to be spending in games of cards and chance, the time which ought to be spent in healthy exercise. I am adopting the suggestions of the Dewan with regard to making inquiries to procure the services of a drawing and painting master. But I am of opinion that remedial rather than palliative measures are called for, and that good results can hardly be hoped for as long as the lad remains at Pudukōta.

21. *Medical Department.*—The work of the year is indicated by the following figures:—

	Fasli 1294.	Fasli 1293.
In-patients	283	210
Out-patients	12,697	11,147

The hospital is stated to be useful and popular under the superintendence of P. Arunachalam Pillai, pensioned 1st-class hospital assistant of the Madras medical service. The number of cases vaccinated was 6,747, of which 5,675 were reported successful, 469 unsuccessful, and 603 unknown. The percentage of successful operations to the total number of operations was 84.9. The cost of the 5,675 successful operations was Rs. 1,236 or about As. 3-6 per case. I think the progress made is creditable, and the results will, I hope, go on improving from year to year.

22. *Press.*—The institution continues to maintain its usefulness.

23. *Postal Department.*—The advantages of the British Post and Telegraph office were evidently appreciated by the public. Postal arrangements in the interior continue to be under the management of the Pudukōta authorities.

24. *General Remarks on Expenditure.*—As I was not in charge of the office of Political Agent during the year under report, any general observations I may submit must be partly the result of observations since made. I have found it of the very greatest advantage to have at the head of affairs an officer who combines high character, attainments, industry, and experience in such a remarkable degree. This advantage I have particularly felt in dealing with cases where every now and then the Political Agent is asked to sanction special charges not included in the regular schedules of experience. These amounted (paragraph 34-B of Dewan's report) to over a lakh and a half of rupees in the year under report. I am of opinion that a great deal of such expenditure might with advantage be transferred to a yearly schedule, which might be submitted beforehand for the approval of Government. I believe something in the nature of a budget is submitted from some other States. The advantage of such an arrangement would be very evident in the case of simultaneous changes in the offices of Dewan and Political Agent. I think most of the heavy charges can be foreseen, and if those involving a sum of Rs. 1,000 were approved beforehand by Government, the Political Agent might deal with those between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000. It will be observed (paragraph 34-B of Dewan's report) that the Political Agent's special sanction was obtained by the Dewan for the grant of Rs. 25 to police constables. Any one fit to hold the post of Dewan ought, I think, to have power to spend more than this without special sanction; but in the case of the Hon. Sashiah Sastri, it seems to me that he ought to have authority to spend, without reference to higher authority, much larger sums. Some margin as to the aggregate amount to be spent in a year might be fixed once for all. In sanctioning these special items of expenditure I have often felt doubts as to increasing the amount spent in the palace. The expenditure in the year under report in the palace amounted in round numbers to a lakh and three-quarters (paragraph 61 of Dewan's report), while all the public works (paragraph 63) received only a lakh, and the various public establishments had to be content with a lakh and a quarter. A good deal of money spent unproductively in the palace might be spent, in my opinion, productively

on public works and general improvements of the administration. I do not propose any sudden or violent change now, but I have felt it right to withhold sanction for one or two State jewels, and I think that if the young Prince is properly educated he might, in future years, be likely to effect further improvements in the State by cutting down palace expenditure. Taking this view I do not think the Dewan need feel uneasy [paragraph 236 (1)] because his expenditure on irrigation works in the year has come to nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees. It is possible that if the aggregate sum, Rs. 18,000, spent on such works during the preceding two years had been higher, the tanks might have been in a better condition to resist the floods. It was recently proposed to spend Rs. 10,000 on the festivities of a couple of days, and this seemed to me to be excessive when I remembered the average irrigation grant for 1292 and 1293 was less than that sum. The amount was therefore cut down to Rs. 7,500. Whether that sum was exceeded or not will be recorded in next year's administration report. Over one thousand irrigation works (inclusive of wells) are shown in paragraph 9 of the Dewan's report as out of repair, and the figures are exactly the same for the year under report as for the preceding year.

25. *Boundary Disputes.*—The subject of boundary disputes gives a considerable amount of trouble still. I should be glad to see special officers deputed to represent the British Government and Pudukōta, and instructions given to finish the matter and submit plans showing all boundary stones. I think a reasonable time might be fixed within which this might be done. Matters of this kind are often, for various reasons, put off; and a vast amount of time is taken up in correspondence and in trying criminal cases which arise out of these unsettled boundaries.

26. *Revision of Establishment.*—I am expecting from the Dewan the *résumé* of his proposals regarding the revision of the establishment mentioned in paragraph 225 of his report. In revising the establishments perhaps something might be done to introduce into the Revenue and Registration Departments a few more representatives of non-Brahman castes. I have not come across any but Brahmans in these departments. I think if something more was done towards popular education and providing employments in the departments mentioned above for the Sudras, to which class the Rajah and the bulk of his subjects belong, the administration would become more popular. This I may bring to the Dewan's notice when a suitable opportunity offers. He has had so many reforms to introduce and acts so loyally on the lines laid down by the British Government for the guidance of his officers, that I dare say this is a matter which has not escaped his vigilance, and that he is waiting for a favorable opportunity and anxious to proceed with caution. The success which has attended the introduction of men of this class into the Judicial Department is testified to in paragraph 331 of the Dewan's administration report for fasli 1291, and I believe the marahmut superintendent and apothecary are also instances of the Dewan's success in selection from the class under reference.

27. *Object of Suggestion.*—Suggestions in paragraphs 24 to 26 are made with a view to ascertain how far they meet with the approval of Government. With a Dewan, such as the State has the good fortune to possess, it may be considered that suggestions from the Political Agent are hardly necessary. I am fully alive to the great improvements which the Dewan has effected, and therefore feel diffident in making further suggestions in this direction. I know, however, that he is anxious to continue improvements, and I feel confident that steps, calculated to gain the confidence and gratitude of the classes least able to make themselves heard, will commend themselves to him, and that no one is more anxious to have the young Prince brought up under influences that will ensure his earning the love and gratitude of those who pay his revenues. In fact the Dewan has spoken to and written to me more than once very earnestly above the education of the young Prince, and as regards what should be done to improve his surroundings. I believe if the views of the Government, as regards the best place for securing a proper education for the Prince, were communicated to His Highness the Rajah, he would be anxious to meet the wishes of Government.

28. *Matters calling for favorable notice.*—The Government will notice with satisfaction that the surplus at the credit of the State was increased by three-quarters of a

lakh during the year under report (from Rs. 4,83,919 to Rs. 5,59,753). His Excellency the Governor had recently an opportunity of seeing how the trunk roads are kept; I believe they compare very favorably with those in surrounding British territory. I am sure that the Government will also notice with satisfaction the Dewan's solicitude for the welfare of the cultivators, which has been evidenced (paragraph 233 of his report) by the abolition of the petty and vexatious imposts known as *Mahimés* and amounting to Rs. 915.

The re-establishment during the year of good feeling between the three branches of the Royal family (paragraph 219 of Dewan's report) gives evidence of Rajah's goodness of heart. From all this it will be seen that the year under report again affords evidence of what good the Hon. Sashiah Sastri has been able to effect. The tide of improvement has gone steadily on notwithstanding the check given by injury caused to the works in which much of the revenue depended.

ENCLOSURE.

From A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Esq., Dewan, to the Political Agent for Pudukóta, dated Pudukóta, 25th February 1886, No. 107.

Having heard accidentally that the young Prince, the heir apparent, spends some of his leisure hours in playing cards and other games of chance, I made inquiries and learnt that it is the case and has been the case for a long time, it being a very common recreation in the Royal family to both old and young.

2. I need hardly say that I was much concerned to hear it, not that there is anything morally bad in playing a game at cards *per se*, but I was very much afraid that the low company, with which the Prince is likely to be brought into contact and the habit it will create, might produce lastingly injurious consequences on the future life of the Prince.

3. The seeds of many a vice, which, bye and bye grow into a luxuriant Upas tree, are sown in the low company and vitiated atmosphere of the palace at a very early age.

4. This being the case, it behoves those whose duty it is to mould the taste and habits of the young Prince, strictly to keep him away from such games as cards, and to substitute in their place (since there must be some pleasant recreation for the Prince) some other rational and innocent employment such as drawing, coloring, and painting.

5. I spoke to the Prince on Friday last (when I was at the palace at the birth of a great grandson to His Highness) and gently, alluding to the harmful habit of card-playing, asked whether he would take pleasure in learning to draw sketches, paint, &c. He seemed to relish the idea very much and promised to devote his leisure to taking lessons in those subjects, if a teacher was appointed.

6. I beg accordingly to propose the appointment of a certificated teacher to be selected from any of the best of the passed men from the Government School of Arts, Madras. I cannot at present say what salary would induce a really competent and respectable man to accept the post. But I think I shall not be far from the mark, if it be not less than Rs. 50, besides free quarters and travelling expenses from Madras. There will be, of course, some attendant expenses for coloring, &c., materials, which may be set down as not exceeding Rs. 200 for the first start, and Rs. 15 per mensem afterwards, so that on the whole, the annual cost on this account will not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum.

7. His Highness the Rajah fully concurs in these propositions.

8. If they meet with your approval, I shall put myself, if I am permitted, in communication with Mr. Havell, the Superintendent of the Government School of Arts and Industries, to procure the services of a competent teacher.

9. Bye and bye the same teacher may be able to instruct the Prince in photography.

10. If my scheme succeeds, I hope to wean the Prince from the objectionable habits he has already formed, as well as to create in him, as he matures, a taste for the fine arts, and thereby preventing to some extent the forming of other pernicious habits and tastes.

ORDER—dated 6th April 1886, No. 369, Political.

The Administration Report of the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1294 (1884-85) is submitted by the Political Agent with his letter of the 4th March 1886 recorded above. His Excellency in Council desires that future reports may be submitted not later than January in each year.

2. The season is reported to have been generally unfavorable to agriculture. The receipts under Land Revenue were, however, the highest on record, having risen from Rs. 2,71,100 in 1878-79, the first year of the present Dewan's administration, to Rs. 4,32,907 in the year under review. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was only 14 per cent. as against 20 and 10 per cent., respectively, at the close of the preceding two years. Improvement is also traceable under other sources of revenue, as shown by the subjoined abstract of the financial position during the past three years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. State Funds.			
Opening balance (ready money)	2,74,790	4,00,862	1,01,702
Revenue of the year { Land Revenue	4,66,454	3,75,066	4,32,907
Other sources	84,953	90,036	1,13,127
Total, Revenue	5,01,407	4,65,102	5,46,034
Grand Total	7,76,197	8,65,964	6,47,736
Expenditure—			
Palace establishment, &c.	1,46,567	1,74,260	1,75,700
Public Departments	1,16,535	1,23,661	1,27,674
Public Works	53,799	85,014	1,12,685
Other items	33,434	31,327	48,924
Repayment of loans	2,000	30,000	..
Investment in Government securities	..	3,20,000	..
Total, Expenditure	3,73,335	7,64,262	4,64,983
Closing balance—			
Ready money	4,862	1,01,702	1,82,753
Government securities	..	3,75,000	3,75,000
Advances recoverable	..	7,217	2,000
Total, Closing Balance	4,862	4,83,919	5,59,753
B. Decastanum and other Funds.			
Opening balance (ready money)	1,823	2,51,049	1,46,917
Revenue of the year—Land Revenue	3,133	3,15,464	3,28,450
Total	4,956	5,66,513	4,75,367
Expenditure—			
Pagoda expenditure	9,980	1,06,182	1,15,982
Education, medical, dasara, &c.	17,156	16,846	21,776
Brother's family and Ranis	84,001	89,905	1,36,932
Sundry miscellaneous items	4,770	41,663	39,742
Investment in Government securities	..	1,65,000	..
Total, Expenditure	2,33,907	4,19,596	3,14,432
Closing balance—			
Ready money	2,51,049	1,46,917	1,60,935
Government securities	1,10,000	2,75,000	2,75,000
Advances recoverable	31,000	1,000	1,000
Total, Closing Balance	3,92,049	4,22,917	4,36,935

3. There has been a corresponding increase in the expenditure of all departments, the expenditure of the Public Works Department having risen from 15 per cent. of the total outlay in 1882-83 to 24 per cent. in 1884-85—a result which may be regarded as satisfactory. The figures sent up do not show the actual expenditure in the other principal departments of the State, *e.g.*, Civil, Criminal Justice, Registration,

Police, Education, Medical, Post Office &c. The Political Agent's suggestion in paragraph 24 of his letter regarding the preparation of a regular budget programme before the commencement of the year is proved. The Government would be glad to receive such a programme for the year 1886-87, both under Receipts and Expenditure, the major heads of the Government financial accounts being adopted as far as practicable. Greater latitude could then be allowed the Dewan in the sanction of expenditure within the budget limits.

4. *Judicial Administration.*—The most notable feature under this head seems to be the large proportion of suits against ryots by the money-lending classes. The Political Agent considers that the indebtedness and poverty of the bulk of the agriculturists are due in great measure to high assessments. This is a matter which should engage the early and careful attention of the Dewan. Relief may possibly also be afforded by State loans to ryots from surplus revenues on conditions similar to those in force in British India under the Land Improvement Act.

5. *Education.*—The progress under Education, as shown by the attendance * in the Rajah's college, seems to have been steady. There was a slight increase in the attendance in the girls' school, and the pupils are reported to have done "remarkably well" at the last public examination. The Government agree

	No.	
* 30th June ..	1882	337
	1883	384
	1884	406
	1885	454

with the Political Agent in thinking that more should be done in the direction of elementary education. The matter should be kept in view.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council is decidedly of opinion that the existing arrangements for the education of the heir apparent calls for early reform, and would be glad to learn whether His Highness the Rajah has any suggestions to make in the way of improvement.

7. Paragraphs 2 and 25 of the Political Agent's letter will be remitted to the Revenue Department for consideration.

8. The Government refrain from passing any orders, in this review, on the Political Agent's suggestions for improving the *personnel* of the various departments, but they desire that after he has had an opportunity of consulting the Dewan and ascertaining the views of His Highness the Rajah, Mr. Farmer will submit to Government in detail the proposals which may seem to him appropriate with respect to this important matter.

9. His Excellency in Council is pleased with satisfaction the evidences of improvement and successful administration referred to in paragraph 28 of the Political Agent's letter, and congratulates the Dewan on the good work which, notwithstanding indifferent health, he has been able to accomplish.

(True Extract.)

To the Political Agent, Pudukóta.
,, Revenue Department.

Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 6th April 1886, No. 369-A, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Dewan's report.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

5-5-85, No 2322 mis

Revenue Dept.
Govt. of (1886) Madras.
POLITICAL.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

G.O. No. 2974 of 21-5-86

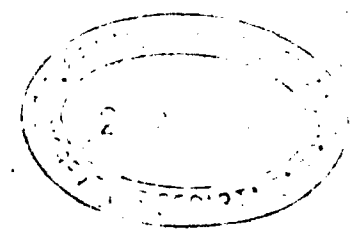
Adverting to para 2 of the Political Agents letter recorded in the order read above, it is observed that proposals for the suppression of salt manufacture within Pudukota territory have been just received from the Board of Revenue (vide their Prop of 11th May 1886 No 1064) & orders will be passed thereon in due course.

2. The question of boundary disputes referred to in para 25 of the letter will be referred to the Super of Revenue Survey for remarks with reference to go as noted in the margin.

- G.O. No 3625 of 4-9-83
- No 2261 of 2-6-84
- No 2921 of 10-7-85

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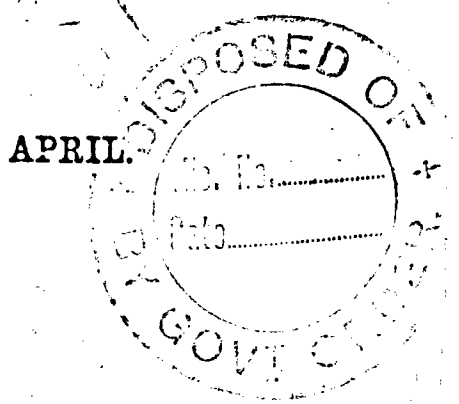


Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 6th April 1886,
Nos. 369, 369-A.



Pudukota State.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the
for Pesh 1294 (1884-85).

Political Dept. 25/5
with extracts
from 3 documents of

29-5-86