

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2925

Press
~~Mis.~~

147-149

Dated 6-12-1907

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1867.*

Read the following:—

No. 147. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th August 1867, No. 5,321.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 31st July 1867, No. 260.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 4,535, dated 18th current, I have the honor to subjoin a statement of the affairs of the Zemindary of Devaracotta. There were at the close of Fusly 1276 arrears, amounting to Rupees 1,18,588-5-11, as detailed below:—

Fuslies.	Items.	Amount.		Total.		Since collect- ed.		Available assets.		Balance unsecured.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1275	Peshkush ...	30,079	2 0	33,280	8 5	2,266	10 5	28,036	14 9	65,550	1 9
	Water-rate	3,201	6 5								
1276	Peshkush ...	64,909	3 8	85,307	13 6	22,734	11 0				
	Water-rate	20,398	9 10								
				1,18,588	5 11	25,001	5 5				

NOTE.—The available assets are—

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----|---|--|
| (1) | Rs. 17,484 | 13 | 7 | Security given. |
| (2) | „ 1,651 | 5 | 8 | Due by the ryots in Amany villages. |
| (3) | „ 8,900 | 11 | 6 | Due by the Zemindar on account of lands held by himself. |
| | | | | 28,036 14 9 |

The Acting Collector is requested to report whether the Rupees 25,001 have been collected from the entire estate, or only from the villages which were originally attached. He is also requested to give his opinion as to the period within which the whole arrear may be liquidated, now that the whole estate is under management. An early reply is requested.

No. 148. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th September 1867, No. 6,131.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1867, No. 5,321.

Read also the following letter from the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 22nd August 1867, No. 293.

1. In reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 16th current, I have the honor to reply that the Rupees 25,001 have been collected from the whole estate.
2. The actual collections from the estate may be taken at Rupees 1,50,000. Of this (Rupees 81,000 for peshkush, and Rupees 30,000 for water-rate),

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1867.*

Rupees 1,11,000 is the amount payable to Government, leaving in favor of the estate

* 31st July 1867, No. 260.

a balance of Rupees 39,000. Since the

date of my last report,* Rs. 13,189-11-3

of the secured balance have been collected: the remainder of this item, Rupees 14,847-3-6, may be expected to be realized within a couple of months; the unsecured balance of Rupees 65,550-1-9 would require the continuance of the attachment for at least two years more, but the whole might be realized at once by the sale of a few of the villages of the estate—a course which I would recommend for adoption, as continued attachments and managements are by no means available.

1. In this letter the Acting Collector of the Kistna District recommends that a portion of the Devaracotta Zemindary should be sold for arrears of revenue.

2. The circumstances of the estate are now under the consideration of Government, with reference to a claim to remission made by the Zemindar in Board's Proceedings, 18th July 1867, No. 4,535. Fusly 1275, and the Board resolve to submit these Proceedings with the view of obtaining instructions as to the course which should now be adopted.

3. The arrears due by the estate, at the end of Fusly 1276, amounted to Rupees 1,18,588-5-11, and the private debts of the Zemindar were estimated by him, in February 1867, to be about Rupees 1,50,000.

4. The Acting Collector calculates his average profits from the estate at Rupees 39,000 per annum.

5. Mr. Thornhill attached eight villages on the 23rd June 1865, with the consent of the Zemindar, and, finding that the Government revenue was still insecure, he assumed the management of the remainder of the estate in March 1867. The arrears of peshkush and water assessment then amounted to Rupees 61,209-7-2.

6. The continued accumulation of arrears does not promise well for the results of Government management, and the Board are of opinion, looking to Madras Act No. II. of 1864, Section 6, and paragraph 6† of the Zemindar's sunnud, that the course which has been taken by the Collector is not contemplated by the law.

7. The Zemindar can offer no valid excuse for contracting such heavy personal debts, and for falling so far into arrears, but the Board would be disposed to deal leniently with the representative of so ancient a family.

8. They accordingly recommend that the estate be saved from dismemberment, if possible, by being placed in the Zemindar's hands again, on the condition that he pays off the arrears now due by instalments of, say, Rupees 15,000 per annum, and that he be duly warned that a portion of the estate will be sold without hesitation if this condition is not complied with.

9. The only alternative is to advertise a portion of the Zemindary for sale at once. The Collector pointed out, when the estate first became involved, that the accounts are in such a state that there will be great difficulty in dividing it and apportioning the peshkush on the divisions, but this difficulty can doubtless be overcome.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1867.*

10. In any case the Board are of opinion that the Government management of the estate should be given up.

No. 149. ORDER THEREON, 6th December 1867, No. 2925.

Land Revenue.

1. The Devaracotta estate is one of the very few remaining ancient Zemindaries in the Kistna District, and up to the date of the cyclone, in November 1864, was in a flourishing condition. In that terrible visitation, considerably more than one-half of the area was inundated by the sea, and the Zemindar suffered additional serious personal loss in damage to houses, gardens, &c. For that Fusly, 1274, a remission of two-thirds of the Peshkush was made, being in proportion to the collections and losses on the estate.

2. In the following season, the early crop failed from drought, and the returns from the inundated villages were very poor. The Zemindar also suffered loss by the default of the nominal renter, the son of the former Treasury Deputy Collector, Nursimha Pantulu. The Collector and the Board recommended a remission of about Rupees 36,000 from the Government demand for Fusly 1275, but this was declined in the absence of fuller information as to the Zemindar's resources and private debts.

3. Meanwhile, a portion of the estate had been attached for the recovery of arrears, and subsequently, the whole estate was taken under management, and so remains at the present time.

4. The value of the estate to the Zemindar in average years may be taken at Rupees 1,50,000. The Government Peshkush is Rupees 81,000, and the additional demand for water-rate, on account of improved irrigation from the ancient works, is Rupees 30,000, aggregating Rupees 1,11,000.

5. The "unsecured" demand of Government against the estate for arrears and balance of current Peshkush was Rupees 65,550 at the date of the Acting Collector's report of 22nd August 1867. The Zemindar's private debts are said to amount to some Rupees 1,50,000.

6. The Board recommend that the estate be restored to the Zemindar on the condition that he pays off the arrears now due, by instalments of Rupees 15,000 yearly, under penalty of peremptory sale of a portion of his estate if he fails in performance of the condition, and that the management of the estate by Government be discontinued, as not contemplated by the law.

7. As regards this last point, the Government observe that the plan of attachment and management of Zemindaries for the recovery of arrears, has been followed times out of number under the provisions of the now repealed Regulation XXVII of 1802, and that the provisions of Sections 28 to 31 of Madras Act II. of 1864, are almost identical with those of the former law.

8. This particular estate was prosperous until the disastrous cyclone of 1864; and there seems no reason to doubt that, under ordinary circumstances, the Government demand would have been regularly discharged up to the present time, as it had been in previous years.

9. There seems equally little reason to doubt that the estate could not have recovered in the following year, for which the Collector and Board recommended

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th December 1867.*

the remission of Rupees 36,000, on which recommendation the final decision of Government has not, up to the present time, been given.

10. The Government would greatly regret to see another of the representatives of the ancient Zemindars fall from his position, and they are of opinion that the circumstances of the case will justify them in showing consideration to the case of the Devaracotta Zemindar.

11. They, therefore, resolve to grant the remission of Rupees 36,000, advocated by the Collector and Board, but the Collector will retain the management of the estate in his hands until the remaining balance due to Government shall have been liquidated. He will report the restoration of the estate when that event takes place.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
Accountant General.

Exd S. T. Augustin.

No. 6,131.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th September 1867.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1867, No. 5,321.

Read also the following letter from W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna district, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 22nd August 1867, No. 293:—

1. In reply to Board's Proceedings, dated 16th current, I have the honour to reply that the Rupees 25,001 have been collected from the whole estate.

2. The actual collections from the estate may be taken at Rupees 1,50,000. Of this (Rupees 81,000 for peishush, and Rupees 30,000 for water-rate,) Rupees 1,11,000 is the amount payable to Government, leaving in favour of the estate a balance of Rupees 39,000. Since the

* 31st July 1867, No. 260.

date of my last report,* Rupees 13,189-11-3 of the secured balance have been collected: the remainder of this item, Rupees 14,847-3-6, may be expected to be realized within a couple of months; the unsecured balance of Rupees 65,550-1-9 would require the continuance of the attachment for at least two years more, but the whole might be realized at once by the sale of a few of the villages of the estate—a course which I would recommend for adoption as continued attachments and managements are by no means available.

1. In this letter the Acting Collector of the Kistna district recommends that a portion of the Devaracotta Zemindary should be sold for arrears of revenue.

2. The circumstances of the estate are now under the consideration of Government with reference to a claim to remission made by the Zemindar in Fusly 1275, and the Board resolve to submit these Proceedings with the view of obtaining instructions as to the course which should now be adopted.

3. The arrears due by the estate, at the end of Fusly 1276, amounted to Rupees 1,18,588-5-11, and the private debts of the Zemindar were estimated by him, in February 1867, to be about Rupees 1,50,000.

4. The Acting Collector calculates his average profits from the estate at Rupees 39,000 per annum.

5. Mr. Thornhill attached eight villages on the 23rd June 1865, with the consent of the Zemindar, and, finding that the Government revenue was still insecure, he assumed the management of the remainder of the estate in March 1867. The arrears of peishush and water assessment then amounted to Rupees 61,209-7-2.

6. The continued accumulation of arrears does not promise well for the results of Government management, and the Board are of opinion, looking to Madras Act No. II. of 1864, Section 6, and paragraph 6† of the Zemindar's sunnud, that the course which has been taken by the Collector is not contemplated by the law.

7. The Zemindar can offer no valid excuse for contracting such heavy personal debts and for falling so far into arrears, but the Board would be disposed to deal leniently with the representative of so ancient a family.

8. They accordingly recommend that the estate be saved from dismemberment if possible by being placed in the Zemindar's hands again on the condition that he pays off the arrears now due by instalments of, say, Rupees 15,000 per annum, and that he be duly warned that a portion of the estate will be sold without hesitation if this condition is not complied with.

9. The only alternative is to advertise a portion of the Zemindary for sale at once. The Collector pointed out, when the estate first became involved, that the accounts are in such a state that there will be great difficulty in dividing it and apportioning the peishush on the divisions, but this difficulty can doubtless be overcome.

10. In any case the Board are of opinion that the Government management of the estate should be given up.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

P. Grose.
Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copy of Board's Proceedings, dated 16th August 1867, No. 5,321.

Copy to the Acting Collector of the Kistna district.

Exd. J. Wright.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 6th Novr 1867.

Read at the following

Proc: of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting for
instructions letter from Mr.
Colly of Kistna district on
the subject of selling a por-
tion of the Sevaracotta Le-
-minary for arrears of Revenue,
and recommending that the
estate be again placed in
the Zemindar's hands on the
condition that he pays off
the arrears now due, by in-
-stalments, and that he be
duly warned that a portion
of the estate will be sold
if this condition is not com-
-plied with.

(Here enter 2nd H.
1867, No. 6,131.)

The Sevaracotta
estate is one of the very
few remaining ancient
Zemindaries in the Kistna
district and up to the date
of the Cyclone in Novr 1864
was in a flourishing con-
-dition. In that terrible
visitation

Submitting for instructions letter from Acting
Collector of Kistna district on the subject of selling
a portion of the Sevaracotta Zemindary for ar-
-rears of revenue, and recommending that the
estate be again placed in the Zemindar's hands,
on the condition that he pays off the arrears now
due by instalments and that he be duly warned
that a portion of the estate will be sold if this
condition is not complied with.

No. 6,131.

Dated 24th September 1867.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 2571.

Decr. 1867.

Department

Office of the Secretary to Government

visitation, considerably more than one half of the area was inundated by the sea, and the Lemindar suffered additional serious personal loss in damage to houses, gardens, &c. - In that July, 1274, a remission of two-thirds of the Deshkush was made, being in proportion to the collections and losses on the estate.

In the following season, the early crops failed from drought, and the returns from the inundated villages were very poor. The Lemindar also suffered loss by the default of the nominal center, the son of the former Treasury by Collector Nursin ha Suntulw. The Collector and the Board recommended a remission of about Rs 36,000 from the Govt demand for July 1275, but this

was declined in the absence of fuller information as to the Lemindar's resources and for water debts.

Meanwhile, a portion of the estate had been attached for the recovery of arrears, and subsequently, the whole estate was taken under management and so remains at the present time.

The value of the estate to the Lemindar in average years may be taken at Rupees 1,50,000. The Government Deshkush is Rupees 81,000, and the additional demand for water rate on account of improved irrigation from

She

The L Board recom-
mend that the estate be
restored to the zemindars
on the condition that he
pays off the arrears now
due, by instalments of
£15,000 yearly - under
penalty of hereditary
sale of a portion of his
estate if he fails in per-
formance of the condition,
and that the manage-
ment of the estate by
Government be discon-
tinued as not con-
templated by the law.

As regards this
last point, the Government
observes,

observe that the plan
of attachment and ma-
nagement of zemindaries
for the recovery of arrears
has been followed times
out of number under
the provisions of the now
repealed Regulation 27-
of 1802. And that the pro-
visions of sections 28-
of 1804 are almost
identical with those of
the former law.

This particular
estate was prosperous
until the disastrous
cyclone of 1854; and
there seems no reason
to doubt that under
ordinary circumstances, the
Govt.

Government demand
would have been regular-
ly discharged up to the
present time as it had
been in previous years.

There seems equal-
ly little reason to doubt
that the estate could not
have recovered in the fol-
lowing year for which
the Collector and Board
recommended the remis-
sion of Rs. 36,000
on which the final deci-
sion of Government has
not up to the present
time, been given.

The Government
would greatly regret to
see another of the representa-
tives of the ancient
zemindars fall from
his

his position, and they
are of opinion that
the circumstances of
the case will justify
them in showing con-
sideration to the case of
the Deveracotta zemindar.

They therefore re-
solve to grant the remis-
sion of Rs 36,000 ad-
vocated by the Collector
and Board. but the Col-
lector will retain the man-
agement of the estate in
his hands until the re-
maining balance due
to Government shall
have been liquidated.

He will report the res-
toration of the estate when
that event takes place.

LB

I highly approve the
human & considerate
spirit of this order
but I would omit the
last paragraph. I
am not satisfied that regularly or to take the
some further concession
might not be equitably
made, for the record
of the estate must be
Lan tan very gradual
after the cyclone of
Besides it is an
Cyclone came March
I prepared to
renew the same sort
of remissions. I would
like to hear this
quarter latter on
with Mr Middleton
in concert. I am inclined
to remit the whole
demand of gov. N.

and will then warn the
zemindar, that he must
look for no further similar
concessions from Government
but be prepared to dis-
charge the Government dues
consequences of his default

I think it
is possible
5 Oct 07.

The Copy of the Report of the District
of the Account General.

By the 22nd. Similar
concessions. I would
concessions based on
the injury sustained
by the cyclone.

W. H. H. H.

6-9-1861

Devarachal, Hyderabad

Revenue 1861 Deficit
No of Govt of Decr

1862925.

No of the Madras Govt
Dy 6th Decr 1861

Sum C Rs 1795 of 1861.

Revenue

No 1470149

Cir

Despatch