

17-9-19!

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1795

DATED 2nd April '97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Declining to reconsider the orders already
passed on petⁿ from Mianama Coy Ammal
regarding the management of the Sincasam
Mian Estate, Comilatore Dt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
10	1490	Rev	18-3-97				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
10	1088-1	Al	4-3-98				

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 28

From

Munamalai Ammal,
the mother and guardian
of Aranda Raja Mudaliar,
the minor Jaghiredar of
No. Sivasa mudram
residing in Mysore.

Order was No. 17954² 2 April 97.

The Govt.
sees no reason to
reconsider the order
already passed.

Let

to the pet. no. 5-4-97

Dated 10-3-97

Received 16-3-97

Registered 17-3-97

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Regarding the management of
the Sivasa mudram Estate,
Coimbatore DC.

vide G.O. No. 5273
dt 19-12-96 and the
note thereunder.

CA.
1 April 97

AV
26/3/97

selection may be made from the management of the estate and the balance of the estate may be sold.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department	Date.
Oct 2	1329	(77) (C. C. C.)	
	1260		6-2-9

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

Memoandum

On the Extension of Public Survey Land in the Territory of New Mexico.

The extent of land Committed by the proposed extension

is about 160,000 acres.

Jalisco, and no other Governor

as stated by Mr. Kearney

Government.

18 MAR 97

2. The extension is estimated to cost of Rs. 24,36—
To this should be added
the probable expenditure
already incurred for widening
the existing channel for the
purpose of the extension. —————
14,800.

- 1890 This the Cost of establishment
 water & per cent on the water charged
 to Lake & Lumber Co. 96.22
 Total Cost 53,458

3. The gajager is liable to pay Rs. 56. of this amount
Rs. 35-388, and its share of the total 3275 cost of the extension.
4. The gajager and a minor and the Poorjag village
(in which the whole of the lands under the extension are situated
and the Kaffelpram village were granted to his ancestor as an
endowment to the Sivadasaroodrum temple and connected charities
by Sumat dated 24th December 1824.
5. The Channabinnor...

5. The Chamber in question has been allowed to go out of repair and has not been in action for many years past - numerous and very frequent complaints have been received from the Jajots but the efforts to that to made to Cause its restoration have been unsuccessful - In the interests of the Jajots and of the temble and Connected Charities as well as in those of the Jajagardas, the restoration of this important Chamber must not be further delayed. The Jajagardas and mother and guardian is of the same opinion and has asked that the Pooreah will be retained in Government management and that no exclusion may be.

and contribution being received from the proceeds of the after making due allowance for the maintenance of the Siva-durga Temple and connected charities.

The Government are pleased to accept the offer made by the minor gahagardas mother and the Deputy Commissioner Mysore will be requested to assume at once the management of the Porajal village as a temporary measure till completion of the contribution payable by the gahagardas as stipulated above. The amount of this contribution is fixed at Rs 35,000 and shall not be subject to increase if the estimate framed is exceeded. This amount or such portion of it as may be the time being remains unpaid shall bear interest at 5 percent annum. Interest shall be charged from 1st October 1889 on the full amount of Rs 35,000.

7. Towards the debt due to Government as above shall be credited.

Firstly Any Contributions removed from reports and returns issued and holding gahager land under the rules of 1st October 1888 which shall apply in full to the Porajal village.

Secondly Any arrears of Contayam now due to the gahagardas in this village which may be hereafter recovered by the Government.

Thirdly Any net revenue of the village when under Government management after deduction of cost of collection and personalities allowance fixed by the Deputy Commissioner for the maintenance of the Siva-durga Temple and Charities.

8. When by means of payments as above and by other payments if any made by or for the gahagardas, the debt due to Government with interest thereon is completely liquidated, the village shall be restored to the possession of the gahagardas for the purposes of the original grant.

9. In fixing the annual allowance to be made to the temple and the connected charities from the Porajal village, the Deputy Commissioner will take into account the full net revenue of the Nagalipura village. The allowance should if possible be so fixed as to leave at least about 10 per cent of the debt as an annual payment towards its reduction. In order to ensure this result the Deputy Commissioner may if necessary advise the Thanthi Patti.

10. Separate accounts shall be kept of the revenues and disbursements an account of the village and the gahagardas shall be entitled to obtain copies of the same at his own expense.

11. A revenue survey and settlement should be introduced as early as possible.

of gahager well land are charged with only Rs 5 per acre, the revenue would be fully Rs 7500 and if some one half of the be allowed to the temple Charities &c. the remainder Rs 3750 be available annually for reduction of the Government debt not to mention the payments under clauses 1 and 2 of para above.

13. To prevent the possibility of any future deterioration of the Channel a proportionate maintenance allowance shall be levied from the gahagardas and the works of maintenance should always be put in the hands of the Government. The Public works Department will be requested to fix this amount with reference to the entire area commanded by the Ramaswamy Channel. Such maintenance allowance should be a charge on the revenue of the village when in Government hands, and shall be payable by the gahagardas after the restoration of the village to him.

14. With the foregoing proposals the estimate for Papers 290 & 291 for the proposed resolution is sanctioned.

15. A copy of this memo will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for information and guidance.

16. Signed N. Thachadriyer
6th June 1889
True Copy

SECRETARY
12 MAR 1897
DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Copy of the Proceedings
of the Govt. of Mysore dated
6 June 1889, which
is referred to in Column
3 of para I in the accompanying
petition.

h. 2995
R 1164

Dated 11th September 1895

From The Revenue Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

To The First Assistant to the President
in Mysore

According to the Correspondence ending with your
letter No. 3374 dated 29th August last calling for certain in-
formation in connection with the Irina Samoodram which
gahajer and enquiring whether the Durbar would agree to the Govt.
of the Amildar in charge of the Mysore portion
of the estate as manager under the Court of wards of the 3 villages
in the District of Channarayana belonging to the gahajerdar,
I am directed to state that the mother is the natural guardian
of the minor gahajerdar and has been recognised as such by the
Mysore Government. There has been some mismanagement
by the guardian agent, but the mismanagement is of that
character which does not in the opinion of the Durbar, call
for the removal of the guardian through proceedings in the
Mysore Court. The Durbar are however inducing the guardian
to carry out the needed reform in the management of the
minor's property and to make proper arrangements for his
education.

2. The Amildar has been lent temporarily on the guardian's
request to help her and not deputed on the ground of mis-
management to supersede the guardian. The Amildar must
therefore be under the guardian's orders in Revenue matters
within the gahajerdar's jurisdiction. There have however been
differences between the guardian and the present Amildar
and the Government may have to comply with the former's
request for the removal of the latter and the loan of a deputy
Amildar in lieu of an Amildar.

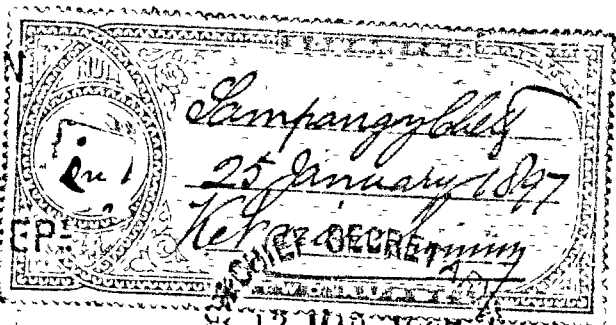
3. The Durbar agree to the Officer managing the Mysore
villages (whether Amildar or Deputy Amildar) being entrusted
with the management of the 3 villages in the Channarayana District
under the Court of wards.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has been directed to take
steps to prevent the deforestation referred to in the letter and dis-
seminate and to warn the gahajerdar's guardian to desist from
felling.



Copy of the letter of
Mysore Govt. to the
Resident in Mysore
(No. 2995 dated 11th Sept. 1895).
which is referred to in
paras III & VII of the accompany-
ing petition and also in Column
9 of para V of the same
petition.

PETITION



3143

No. 96

REVENUE DEPT.

L

The Government of Madras

The humble petition of Unnamalai Unnamal, the
mother and guardian of T. Ananda Raja Moodaliyar, the
minor gahajudar of Sivaramoodrum, residing in Mysore.

May it please your Excellency

With reference to the resolution of the Government,
to take the portion of the Sivaramoodrum gahajudar which
lies in British territory, to the management of the Court of
wards, the petitioner begs to bring the following into your
Excellency's consideration.

I After the death of T. Ramaswamy Moodaliyar
the father of the present minor gahajudar in 1885, all the
villages of the Sivaramoodrum gahajudar both in Mysore and
Coimbatore came under the management of the petitioner
as the mother and guardian of the present minor gahajudar.
The guardianship of the petitioner was then in 1885,
recognised by the Mysore Government, and also her appoint-
ment of Venkataswamy Moodaliyar and Rajoo Moodaliyar
as her agents was approved by that Government (vide a
proceeding of the Dewan of Mysore dated 31st August 1885
which accompanies the collector's report dated 28th Sept.
1885)

II Of the two agents above named Venkataswamy Moodaliyar
died 2 or 3 years ago. The other agent Rajoo Moodaliyar was
managing the gahajudar affairs under the direction of the
petitioner and he improved the financial condition of the
gahajudar for better than that during the time of the late gahajudar
Ramadaswamy Moodaliyar. By a reference to the
accounts your Excellency will find that the annual gahajudar
or income of the estate in Coimbatore portion during the life
time of the minor's father was about 10501-12-7 Rs after his
death and during the agency of Rajoo Moodaliyar that it is raised
to 14897-12-7.

III Since Venkataswamy Moodaliyar one of the two agents died

and the management of the estate and other affairs of the gahagar, required ^{an} additional hand, the petitioner requested the Government of Mysore to lend the services of an officer to the gahagar under her Control. The Government of Mysore was pleased to grant her request, and the services of Mr. Krishnaswami were lent temporarily for 6 months. In the mean while misunderstanding arose between the petitioner and this Amildar on account of his questionable character who tried to assert independence and act contrary to the proceedings of the Government of Mysore. After a great deal of Correspondence between the petitioner, Government and the Amildar, the Government of Mysore after careful enquiry decided that the Amildar was to be under the orders of the petitioner and that he should be removed from the services of the gahagar as liked by the petitioner on account of the Amildar's conduct (vide Dewans proceedings No 2995-1144 dated 11th February 1905) which is herewith submitted and which is also forwarded to the Government of Madras through the President of Mysore. This Government order clearly shows that the services of the Amildar was taken at the petitioner's request & that he was to be under the petitioner's orders but not to supersede her. This Amildar on account of the misunderstanding above stated made all sorts of exaggerations and misrepresents several facts to the Collector of Coimbatore as regards the management of the gahagar.

VI The Collector of Coimbatore simply believing the Amildar and without making proper enquiries as to the truth or otherwise of the Amildar's statements reported to the Government for orders to take the gahagar under the management of the Court of wards.

V The following a few facts will clearly show that the statements made by the Amildar in his memorandum to the Collector, are not accurate, that they are exaggerated and some misrepresents; and that the Collector of Coimbatore simply believed his malicious statements without making proper enquiries.

(1) The Amildar in his memorandum to the Collector gives the foremost place to his statement A, and states that the agent has misappropriated 34895-13-5 Rupees which is not true according to his own statement A, which accompanied his report. This statement shows the sum received by the agent, the sum spent by him and the sum he is supposed to have unauthorizedly appropriated for the last 9 years. In this receipt column of the statement the figures are not correct, the value of the paddy and the realization from the sale of cattle &c. are not correct and hence the total sum in the receipt head is wrong, it is excessive by nearly 8000 Rupees according to the accounts. In the expenditure column of the statement the calculation of the amount stated as having been spent for the minor's maintenance and education is wrong, the amount stated there is less by 7200 Rs.

It ought to be according to what is stated there in writing
Rs 43200 instead of 36000. Here it is necessary to state that the
of Thansikhul or house hold expense of the gahajdar are
from the villages accounts - Paddy and other produce derived
the Blayze lands and the amounts realised from the sale of
are brought to the Thansikhul or house hold accounts.
cannot be found in the village accounts unless some paddy
if remain after the expense for the whole year is sold, the
goes to the village accounts. A great deal of the paddy will
spent for the house hold expense.

(2) So, these items namely paddy, sums realised from the
of Cattle &c, are to be removed from the receipt head in the State
of the Amildar, and if the other figures in that head also are
Corrected, and the amount mentioned in the expenditure head
having spent for the minor's maintenance and education, is also
Corrected, and together with this, the amount that is invested in the
Madras Bank, the amount for which the jewels, horses, Carriage
&c, are purchased for the minor and also the amounts which have
been spent for the extension of the house in Mysore the amount
which has been lent to others amounting to Rs 25000 and such
items, are also taken into consideration. Your Excellency by
at once come to a conclusion that the Amildar's report is
true and that it is malicious and exaggerated.

(3) It is reported by the Amildar that the agent's request
the Cash balance of Rs 24,250 - 11 - 4 to 1510 - 10 - 1 and that the
reduction &c, resulted in the mortgage of Poorigal and
Kagglipoor villages. With reference to this it is to be remarked
that it has been entirely misrepresnted by the Amildar.
With a view to increase the revenues of the villages of Poorigal
and Kagglipoor by the introduction of a Kala, the petitioners applied
to the Government of Mysore for the same. That Government
was pleased to have it estimated at 35000. Then the petitioners
applied to that Government to introduce the Kala to those villages
from the annual income of the villages of Poorigal and Kagglipoor.
The Government was pleased to have a proceedings accordingly.
a true copy of that proceedings is herewith submitted. Accordingly
Kala was introduced into those villages and in consequence
the revenue was greatly increased the cost of the Kala Rupees
35000 has been entirely paid already from the annual income
of those villages. It is for your Excellency to consider whether
the above arrangement is prudent or not. But the Amildar
has entirely misrepresnted this fact.

(4) He further states that the annual income of the gahajdar
is rupees 33,113 - 1 - 4 and the expenditure is Rupees 27,700 - 0 - 0

4 that according to this calculation there should have been a b, a Cash balance Rs 57,654-11-9 but that unfortunately it is so. With preference to this it is to be stated that there is a far amount than what the Amildar supposed to be. He has in that there are 30000 Rs in the Madras Bank, he has in the increased Revenue of Pongal and Kaggipoor to the annual of the gahager, but he has left out to mention in the expenditure the liquidation of the debt of 35000 Rs plus its interest Rs 15,000. Suppose Government which being the cost of the extension of the to those villages and which extension is the Cause of the increase of Revenue of those villages and this sum of 50,000, plus the Rs 30,000 in the Madras Bank, the value of other movable purchased for the use of the gahagerdar as above stated, and the amount lent to others on Document and Securities amounting Rs 25,000, will come to a sum far larger than what the Amildar states, as ought to be. The Amildar without knowing what for there are, he has maliciously misrepresented to the Collector.

(5) The Amildar states that the amount for the household expense is raised to 300 to 500 a month and that the amount actually spent would amount to not more than 300. At present it is to be stated that while the late gahagerdar was living he used to live permanently in the village of Belakavady till after his death on account of the minor's education, the family shifted to Mysore which was the Cause of the increase in the household expense. For the gahagerdar's education more than 100 Rs are necessary for a month, his horses and carriages to be maintained, he has 4 servants, and his dress and other expenses will come to more than a hundred, the pay of the Ikhandkhani servants in Sivaramoosum. Belakavady and Mysore are to be defrayed, in addition to this cost of the dress of other members in the family and other expenses are to be met with, the celebration of the Anniversary of the young gahagerdar which costs nearly a Rs 500 every year is also to be defrayed from the above sum of Rs 500, it is for your Excellency to see whether the expense of Rs 500 a month is reasonable or otherwise to meet the above expenses and to bring up the gahagerdar in a way which befits his position.

(6) Amildar states that large sums have been spent by the late gahagerdar for the up keep of the bungalows but that at present only 300 Rs are spent on it annually. With preference to this it is to be stated, that the bungalow is kept in as good a condition as it was before, and as regards the comfort of the visitors nobody up to date complained of it.

(7) It is reported by the Amildar that the agent has a permission of his own assessment due to the gahager. This is not as

5- agent that has made the permission, but it is the petitioner guardian, that has made it, this permission was a sanction of the minor's father during his lifetime.

(8) The agent is charged with suppressing of accounts. It is certainly not true. There are complete accounts of all ill and they are submitted to the Government of Mysore for inspection.

(9) Your Excellency will find, by a perusal of the order Mysore Government No. 2995 dated 11th Sept. 1884, is herewith submitted that it is a mistaken notion that the Mysore Government has found it necessary to undertake the management of the gahajee villages in the Mysore State. In the Mysore Government order above referred to it is clearly stated that the request of the petitioner the services of an Amildar was granted but not to supersede her and that he should be under the orders of the petitioner the guardian &c.

(10) It is not the agent that gave the power of attorney to the Amildar to manage the estate in Coimbatore but it is the petitioner that gave him the power of attorney and hence the agent cannot do any thing as he liked or interfere with the power of attorney to which he is a party.

(11). It is reported that the agent appears to have been guilty of gross malpractices. This is certainly hearsay. On this point there can be no evidence other than the malicious statement of the Amildar who is bent upon doing wilful mischief to the agent, or the opinion of the Deputy Collector whose mind has been poisoned by the Amildar. A local investigation will show that the above report is not a fact.

(12) It is stated that the toll gate unauthorized tolls are exacted under the head of repairs that the agent has used this means to adjust all sorts of uncalculated expenditure. With reference to this it is to be remarked that they are mere presumptions and surmises of the Amildar who is bent upon blaming the agent. It is also stated that the agent succeeded in obtaining possession of all the best land on the Gundlur Island. This is simply nothing but the exaggerated statement of the envious Amildar. It is no offence if he has purchased a few pieces of land from his own money. The late gahajee dar & minor's father during his lifetime allowed permission to the assessment due by the agent and similarly the petitioner also has made permission to the assessment due by him.

(13) It is said that loans are given on promissory notes running in his own name. They are written in his name for the minor with the object of avoiding the personal appearance of the petitioner in Court in case any of such amount is to be recovered through Court.

(14) Certain tickets and passes were printed for the use of gahajee at a cost of Rs 300. The tickets and passes were received by the Amildar and the money was paid by him in accordance with the petitioner's order. It is in no way a loss since the tickets are useful for the gahajee.

(15) The agent is blamed as having sold Sandalwood as Refusal for only one thousand Rupees.

The facts were
transmitted to
the Government
and
the Board of
Revenue.

- (6) evidence, there is on the point are not known. The collector has believed the malicious statement of the Amildar.
- (16) It is stated that it was the practice to grant Patta to the Moorchalies in the late gahagerdar times, and that this has been entirely neglected by the agent. This is not at all correct, but on the other hand the agent has introduced the practice of Patta and taking Moorchalies which was stopped some 25 years before the death of the late gahagerdar in 1885.
- (17) It is stated that the receipts have exceeded the expenditure during the last 9 years by over 50000 Rupees. From a perusal of the original accounts Your Excellency will find that the statement of the Amildar is entirely wrong and not believable.
- (18) The amount of 30000 Rs in the head of the Bar is invested in the name of the petitioner the guardian on behalf of the minor. It is not true that it is in the name of the agent. This as well as several other facts explained above will clearly show that the Collector has simply believed the malicious statement of the Amildar and has made his report without making proper enquiries.

VI From what has been explained above Your Excellency will see that the Amildar in his report has maliciously exaggerated and misrepresented facts and the Collector of Coimbatore has simply believed the Amildar's statement without proper enquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the statement.

VII From the Mysore Government Order No. 2985 dated 11th Sept 1896 it is clear that the Government of Mysore has decided to send the services of an Officer to the gahager and that Mr. Krishna Singh will be removed from the gahager services and that in his place another Officer will be given. In accordance with the above order Mr. Krishna Singh who was removed from the gahager services and in his place the services of Mr. Ramaswamiak a pensioned Amildar has been sent. This Officer took charge of the gahager estate in Mysore as well as in that of Coimbatore on 19th September 1896. Mr. Ramaswamiak is an Officer of great experience and he has served the Mysore state for 20 years as an Amildar. Mr. Krishna Singh was only a clerk in the Dewans Office before he was appointed to the gahager in August 1894 and he, as such, had no experience whatever as an Amildar.

VIII After the death of J. Ramaswami Moorchalijor the minor's father, the Government of Madras has more than once decided that the Government decline to interfere with the management of the Sivanasamudram gahager.

IX Lastly the District Court of Coimbatore has decided on after the perusal of the said Mysore Government proceedings and with the consent of the Collector of Coimbatore that any Officer appointed by the Mysore Government may act as guardian of the Coimbatore portion of the gahager. The above named Mr. Ramaswamiak is the Officer appointed.

the collector
is to be an O.P. 10
in the name of the collector
in the name of the collector

7 Ramaswami has been managing the estate on both sides in accordance with the order of the Mysore Government and the decision of the District Court of Coimbatore. This Officer took charge of the estate solely as 19th September 1896 and when he was making arrangements for the improvement of the gahajer affairs, the Government of Madras has interfered with his management. It cannot be said that he has mismanaged the estate.

X Ever since the time of the late gahajerast, up to date, the gahajerast's residence is in Mysore state and it is there that all the affairs connected with the management of the whole gahajer villages both in Mysore and Coimbatore are managed. The extent of the gahajer estate in Mysore territory is far larger than that in Coimbatore. In Coimbatore portion there are only 4 villages. The total annual land Revenue of these villages is only Rs 9000, two of these villages Mooloor and Oolua or Sroothimur villages which yield to Government only a small sum of Rs 2841-10-8 as quit rent, the other two villages Suttayab and Sivasamudram are gahajer villages which yield nothing to Government. In the Coimbatore portion of the estate there are Halls, Bridges, dams, &c. which require large sum to keep them in repair almost every year. In addition to the annual payment of quit rent to Government and the repairing expenses, large sum of money are to be spent annually for Sivasamudram being a law for the comfort of the visitors to Sivasamudram. Without the aid of the income of the estate in Mysore, the above named expenses cannot be met with. From the beginning & ever since the time of the late gahajerast the accounts of the estates in Mysore and Coimbatore are not kept separate and the business of the estate in Coimbatore portion is also not kept separate from that of the Mysore portion. There is only one estate establishment for the whole gahajer on both sides. For the above reasons it would be very inconvenient to separate the estate in Coimbatore from that in Mysore and it would be a great loss to the minor to maintain two establishments to manage one and portion of the gahajer separately from the other.

XI L. D. Lemaire Esquire Collector of Coimbatore after careful personal enquiry has proposed to the Revenue Board to recommend the Government that no interference with the affairs of the gahajer be made (vide Collector's report dated 10th September 1885)

XII In Conclusion the petitioner begs to state that as above mentioned, while Mr. Ramaswami an Officer approved and appointed by the Mysore Government, has been properly managing the estate, Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that there is no reason why the Government of Madras should interfere.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in the left margin, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

For the above reasons the humble petitioner requests Your Excellency to be pleased to reconsider the case and pass an order to the effect that the Government may not interfere with the management of the Sivasaamoodram estate of Leonidato.

The petitioner begs to remain

The Mother and Guardian of
T. Ananda Raja Moodalujar
Jahagirdar of Sivana Samudra