

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2172

DATED 20th May

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Pro. of the Const of wards Comng, with
remarks to the Cms. of the J. V. R. D., Committee.
The Nandegam & the Estate left by the late Sri
Sajipali Khandava Desai of Tokkali & the
charge of the Const of wards.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3401.

From

Court of Wards

Order no. 2172 d/20th May 98

Recorded

No. 3

11/5/98

Dated 28. 3. 98

Received

Registered

Enclosure

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Comfy with remarks to the
bott of Ganyam G.O.R.D. committee
the Mandigum & other estates left
by the late Sri Gajapati Vasudeva
Deo Gane of Likhali to the charge
of the Court of Wards.

11/5/98

11/5/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Court of Wards,
MADRAS.

Printed May th.

Proceedings, No. 3, Press, 28th March 1898.

MARCH.

Communicating, with remarks, to the Collector of Ganjam Government Order, Revenue Department, committing the Nandigam and other estates left by the late Sri Gajapati Vasudeva Deo Garu of Tekkali to the charge of the Court of Wards.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS.

READ—the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Rambha, 21st January 1898, R.C. No. 24—C.W. of 1898 :—

I have the honour to report the death, on the 9th instant, by small-pox, of Sri Gajapati Vasudeva Deo Garu, proprietor of Nandigam and Talagam, &c., khandams, in the Tekkali zamindari of this district.

2. The deceased has left behind him a son aged about 4 years.

3. Immediately on receipt of information of the proprietor's death, I wired to the Principal Assistant Collector to proceed to the spot and submit a full report. His report has not as yet been received.

4. The income from the estate is about Rs. 57,000, which amount, I am informed, can be enhanced to about Rs. 65 or 70,000. A large portion of the estate is, however, in the possessory mortgage of other persons. The peishcush, including land-cess, payable by the estate is about Rs. 26,000. The estate is at present heavily involved in debts of about Rs. 3,43,000. I am also informed that about a lakh of rupees is due to the estate, and that about Rs. 50 or 60,000 thereof is recoverable.

5. On receipt of complete information from the Principal Assistant Collector, a detailed report will be submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Board's Reference on the above, dated 31st January 1898, No. 104.

The receipt of the further report promised by the Collector is awaited.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARE,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with copy of Collector's letter.

READ—the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Chatrapur, 22nd February 1898, R.C. No. 24—C.W. of 1898 :—

In continuation of my letter, R.C. No. 24—C.W. of 1898, dated 21st January 1898, I have the honour to submit herewith under Board's Standing Order No. 221 (New edition) a detailed report upon the condition of the estate enjoyed by the late proprietor Sri Gajapati Vasudeva Deo of Tekkali.

2. *History of the estate.*—The father of the deceased was one Krishna Chendra Deo. On his death, his estate which forms one half of the Tekkali zamindari passed to his wives—(1) Sri Neelamani Pattamahadevi and (2) Sri Radhamani Pattamahadevi. Under a decree of the Civil Court, the estate was divided into two equal shares; Neelamani Pattamahadevi enjoyed one share and Radhamani the other. The former having died first, the two shares, i.e., one half of the Tekkali zamindari passed to Radhamani Pattamahadevi by right of survivorship; about the year 1879, she adopted the deceased and the adoption has been confirmed in the courts of law. The deceased having attained majority in 1889 assumed charge of the estate in that year.

From the old records in the Collector's office it appears that Tekkali was an ancient zamindari.

3. *Fertility and resources.*—The soil is reported to be fertile and the lands in the estate are dependent on three large tanks called sagarams, besides other minor tanks and channels.

4. *Family of the deceased.*—As already reported, the proprietor Sri Gajapati Vasudeva Deo died on the 9th January 1898, leaving a widow named Sri Gajapati Rambha Pattamahadevi aged about 22 years and a minor son named Krishna Chendra Deo aged about 2½ years. It is reported that the minor was born on 29th September 1895.

Besides the above, there are in the palace, the flower Mahadevi (Puvvula Mahadevi) named Sri Gajapati Srimati Sanno Mahadevi with her two sons aged about 6 and 2½ years, the father of the widow B. Narasimharayi Santo of Matsumara, and the natural brother of the late zamindar. The estate is not bound to maintain the last two individuals.

5. *Financial condition of the estate.*—On the death of the deceased proprietor, the Deputy Tahsildar of Tekkali immediately proceeded to the spot and sealed the various rooms containing property which was subsequently examined by the Principal Assistant Collector in detail: copy of that officer's report with copies of its enclosures is enclosed.

6. It appears from the Principal Assistant Collector's letter that there is very little moveable property, that the paddy in the granary is a little over a garce, that there is no jewellery except what is with the Mahadevi, that the total value thereof is insignificant and there was no cash in the office room except 11 rupees in copper. Lists of the moveable property and of guns and other weapons, cloths, lustres, lamps &c. photographic materials, live-stock and bandies &c. have been made.

From inquiries I have made, it appears that the value of the moveable property including live-stock is about Rs. 3,000.

7. The estate consists of 123 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 57,000, excluding the income from the alienated villages, and the peishcush and land-cess payable thereon amount to Rs. 26,500 in round figures.

8. Of the 123 villages above alluded to, 66 villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 35,900, have been given on usufructuary mortgages for 25 years, from fasli 1307, in liquidation of a debt of Rs. 2,11,800, calculated at an interest of Rs. 6-12-0 per cent. per annum, as detailed below :—

	RS.
(a) 44 villages of Talagam yielding an income of Rs. 22,000 and peishcush	10,000
6 Do. of Nandigam do. of „ 6,000 do.	3,000
50	28,000
	13,000

to Urlam proprietrix Kandukuru Maha Lakshamma Garu in liquidation of a debt of Rs. 1,50,000.

(b) 15 villages of Nandigam yielding an income of Rs. 5,300, peishcush Rs. 2,000, to Balaga Banaji Mahant Harinarayana Doss Garu in liquidation of a debt of Rs. 33,800.

(c) One village of Nandigam yielding an income of Rs. 2,600 to Seetam Setti Kothandaramayya Naidu Garu in liquidation of a debt of Rs. 28,000.

A statement showing the particulars of the possessory mortgages is enclosed.

9. It will be seen from the above statement that the amount of peishcush and cesses was under the terms of the bonds agreed to be paid by the mortgagees themselves in the cases of (a) and (b), the Urlam proprietrix and Balaga Banaji respectively. In the case of (c), the peishcush is payable by the estate. The usufructuary mortgages may be left as they are, as they are held on favourable terms.

10. Deducting the rental of the villages mortgaged with possession from the net income of the estate (Rs. 57,000 minus 35,900), the rental remaining to the estate is about Rs. 21,100. This amount, I hear, was raised to nearly Rs. 25,000 during the current fasli, the income from the miscellaneous items referred to in paragraph 5 of the Principal Assistant Collector's letter having been included therein.

11. The peishcush due on the villages alienated—vide paragraph 4 of the Principal Assistant Collector's letter—has hitherto been paid by the estate. If from the

inquiries to be made hereafter the alienations in question be allowed to continue, the alienees will have to pay the proportionate peishcush which may come to nearly Rs. 1,000.

12. The income from the alienated villages is about Rs. 2,950. This amount is not included in the rental of the remaining villages referred to in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Deducting the amount of peishcush payable on the remaining villages from their rentals (Rs. 25,000 minus Rs. 10,000), the amount of income remaining to the estate would be about Rs. 15,000.

13. *Debts &c., due by the estate.*—Statement A gives the particulars of debts to be liquidated by the estate. They amount to nearly Rs. 1,29,535—11-11 including the peishcush payable for the current fasli. It is not known whether this is a correct list. Each debt will have to be scrutinized, but the list may be taken as approximately correct. All debts, except the amount due to the Vizianagram Samastanam, which should be repaid in about two years; must be cleared off at once. It appears that some of the creditors have given notices of their intention to sue the estate.

14. *Debts due to the estate.*—List B shows the amount of miscellaneous debts due to the estate. Including rent from villages, the total of debts due to the estate amounts to Rs. 1,00,669, of which about Rs. 70,000 is said to be recoverable.

15. I am informed that decrees have been obtained in many cases and that the documents are with the pleaders concerned. The pleaders will be requested to report fully on the subject.

16. Deducting the estimated recoverable amount of debt due to the estate from debts due by the estate (Rs. 1,29,535—70,000), the amount payable by the estate comes to Rs. 59,535 or Rs. 60,000 in round numbers. This amount can probably be liquidated from the amount of Rs. 15,000 alluded to in paragraph 12 *supra*. If the estate be taken under management, I would suggest that a lump sum be borrowed on a more favourable rate of interest and all outstandings discharged.

I believe that it may even be possible to arrange with the usufructuary mortgagees for the discharge of the amounts due to them by a cash payment and the cancellation of the mortgages.

17. I consider that the estate, though very heavily, is not hopelessly involved; there seems to be a considerable amount of litigation in regard both to debts due to and due by the estate, as the residents of Tekkali are notoriously litigious.

18. I enclose a copy of the Tekkali Deputy Tahsildar's report, dated 5th January 1898, in which it is stated that the deceased told him that, in the event of his death, the estate should be taken under Court's management. The mother of the minor is also anxious that the estate should be taken charge of by the Court.

19. Personally I am not in favour of taking under management estates which are heavily involved in debts and large portions of which are mortgaged to others for a period extending beyond the period of management. In such cases no material improvement in the estate by means of tanks and irrigation works is possible. At the same time the position is not hopelessly irretrievable, and I request the Board's orders as to whether the estate should be taken under management or not under the circumstances.

20. For the next four or five years, at all events, the minor will remain under his mother's care, and no tutor will be required, but it will be necessary to appoint a formal guardian, who will be able to work in the estate office.

21. Assuming that the estate is taken under management, I am not yet in a position to state exactly what office establishment will be required and pending further detailed investigation, it can be looked after by the Deputy Tahsildar of Tekkali with the aid of an amin on Rs. 15 and four peons on Rs. 5 each.

22. Should the Board approve of the assumption of management of the estate, I request that orders may be communicated to me by wire sanctioning the above temporary establishment pending submission of revised proposals for the working of the estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

READ—Letter from the Deputy Tahsildar of Tekkali, dated 5th January 1898.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

READ—the following letter from F. S. A. SLOCOCK, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 20th January 1898, Dis. No. 113-Rev. of 1898.

I have the honour to submit the report called for on the Nandigam estate, with reference to paragraph 1 of Standing Order No. 221.

2. The late zemindar has left one legitimate son, who was born on 20th September 1895. This boy is the sole heir. His mother, the Patta Mahadevi, is alive and is aged about 22 years.

3. *Financial condition of the estate.*—The estate consists of nine khandams, containing 123 villages. The annual income is Rs. 57,000 and the peishcush and land-cess is Rs. 26,000. All are on rented system except Gudem and Norohoripuram, which are under amani, the rajabhogam for this fasli is said to be 20 garces; its value is included in the gross rental of the estate: but it has not yet been paid. This is, however, not all in possession of the proprietor.

(a) A deed was executed by the late proprietor assigning in consideration of a debt of Rs. 1,50,000, Thalagam khandam and six other villages to Utlam proprietor from 1307 for 25 years. Thalagam khandam contains 44 villages. Its income is Rs. 22,000 and peishcush and land-cess Rs. 10,000. The other six villages are (1) Peddalamidipalli, (2) Palavalsa, (3) Patragraha, (4) Kairtivr, (5) Santoshapuram, (6) Burugam. They are in Nandigam khandam. Their rental is Rs. 6,000 and peishcush and cess about Rs. 3,000.

(b) For a debt of Rs. 38,000 (33,800 P), Nowgam khandam has been mortgaged on the same conditions to Harinarayanadoss Bavaji of Chicacole from 1307. Nowgam khandam contains fifteen villages, with a rental of Rs. 5,300 and peishcush of Rs. 2,000.

(c) For a debt of Rs. 28,000 Dimilida village in Nandigam khandam is mortgaged to Kodandaramiah of Berhampur for 25 years from 1307. Its income is Rs. 2,600, but the peishcush will be paid by the zemindar. It will thus be seen that Thalagam and Nowgam khandams, containing 59 villages and seven villages of Nandigam khandam, in all 66 villages having rental of Rs. 35,900, is alienated for 25 years. The rental remaining to the zemindar is about Rs. 21,000. The peishcush to be paid by mortgages amounts to Rs. 15,000 and the proprietor has about Rs. 11,000 to pay, leaving a net income of about Rs. 10,000.

4. In addition to the above, there are the following alienations:—

(a) Teli Nilapuram in Thalagam khandam was alienated permanently to one S. Venkatesachariar of Tekkali and was sub-divided and registered in his name in 1895.

(b) Pottulur, with a rental of Rs. 300 and peishcush of Rs. 66, was given to one M. Chalapati Row more than 20 years ago under sale-deed. It is said to have been sub-divided, but not yet registered in alienee's name and hitherto the peishcush has been paid by the zemindar.

(c) A village called Bharinigam is said to be given for the maintenance of late zemindar's brother, who lives in the palace. Its income is Rs. 450.

(d) Yemalapeta, yielding Rs. 800, is given for the maintenance of his father-in-law, who also lives in the palace. These two can hardly be said to be alienated as they could be resumed at any time by the proprietor.

(e) Peddarokalapilli village in Thalagam khandam, rental Rs. 800, is said to have been long enjoyed by one Anantachariar having been given to him. It is not sub-divided nor registered in his name.

(f) Kharajada in Khallada khandam, yielding Rs. 600, said to have been given to Ramachendro Gantayet of Tekkali, and to have been enjoyed by him for some years. He is said to be paying Rs. 120 a year to the zemindar under some agreement.

(g) Two villages in Nowgam khandam, Dhamano and Patupuram, with rentals of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 have been alienated to the guru of Kadhakantaswamy mutt in Tekkali for the upkeep of the temple. Rupees 12 and 10 are paid annually for them to the zemindar; but as they are included in Nowgam khandam, this is now paid to the mortgagee Harinarayanadoss Bavaji. In all these cases, except (a), the peishcush is being paid by the zemindar. In case (a)

Note.—Rupees 2,950 need not be deducted from the Rs. 10,000 referred to in paragraph 3 (c) in which the income from the alienated villages is not included.

(Signed) H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

narayanadoss. So, the net additional alienation of the proprietor thus amounts to about Rs. 7,100.

5. *Other items of Revenue.*—There are said to be two forest thanas for collecting seigniorage on the zemindar's forest produce, but no revenue is ever actually obtained. There are also some fisheries and mango topes, but no revenue is obtained. I was told Rs 1,000 a year might be got from these sources. The zemindar owns land in Gudem village, called Seripolem. The produce of it for this fasli is estimated at 12 garces and has yet to be stored at Tekkali. He has also inam lands in some villages, on which 15 garces of paddy is due for this fasli.

6. *Debts due by the Zemindar.*—A list of debts furnished to me is enclosed. The total amounts to Rs. 1,29,535 including the peishush for current fasli. It is not known whether this is exactly a correct list; each debt will have to be scrutinized; but it may be taken as approximately correct. It is stated that some of the creditors have already issued notices for suing.

7. A list showing miscellaneous debts due to the zemindar is enclosed. Including rent due from villages, the total is Rs. 1,00,669, of which about Rs. 70,000 is said to be recoverable, and the rest bad debts. Some of the documents are said to be with the pleaders of the late zemindar. The excess of debts over assets is approximately Rs. 60,000 excluding the Rs. 2,16,000 above mentioned, for which portions of the estate have been mortgaged.

8. *Moveable property.*—There was very little moveable property in the palace. There was a little over a garce of paddy in the granary. There was no jewellery except what was with the Mahadevi, who gave a list of them. The total amount is insignificant. I found no cash except Rs. 11 in copper in the office. There was very little other moveable property of any value. An inventory was made of what there was, consisting of guns and other weapons, cloths, lustres, lamps, &c., photographic material, &c. A list was also made of the live-stock and bandies, &c., of the zemindar.

9. I forgot to mention above that in addition to the palace buildings there are two tiled houses and several thatched ones belonging to the zemindar in Tekkali. It is said a fair rent might be got for them if rented.

10. The widow, mother of the minor, is anxious that the estate should be taken charge of by the Court of Wards. She has her father living in the palace and he seems to be a man who could look after things for her. He belongs to Matchumari of Parlakimedi, and his name is B. Narasimharayi Santo. I have already mentioned that the zemindar allowed him Yemalapeta his for maintenance. Besides these two, there is the Puvvala Mahadevi or Gailand Mahadevi, who has two sons aged 2½ and 6 years. The natural brother of the late zemindar is also living in the palace and enjoys a village of the estate.

11. I received a letter, purporting to be from the zemindar, stating that he had made a will, but though I inquired about it, I heard nothing about such a will. It is doubtful if the letter was really from deceased. It was stated therein that he wished the Patta Mahadevi to take three-fourths of the estate, and the Puvvala Mahadevi one-fourth, and two of his villages to be given to Sri Ramaswamivaru. Even if executed, such a will would not be valid.

ENCLOSURE No. 3—Statement of debts due to others by the zemindar.

ENCLOSURE No. 4—Statement of debts due to zemindar from others.

ENCLOSURE No. 5—Statement showing the particulars of the usufructuary mortgage deeds executed by the late zemindar of Tekkali, Nandigam and Talagam, &c., khandams in favour of his creditors towards the money debts borrowed from them.

Board's Reference on the above, dated 10th March 1898, No. 262.

The letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated the 22nd ultimo, and its enclosures will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Sri Gajapati Vasudeva Deo of Tekkali, proprietor of Nandigam and other estates in the Ganjam district, died on the 9th January 1898, leaving a widow aged 22, and a minor son about 2½ years old.

3. The estate pays annually a peishush of Rs. 26,500, and has a rental of Rs. 57,000. The greater portion thereof (having an annual income of Rs. 35,900) has been mortgaged with possession, for a period of 25 years from fasli 1307, to liquidate a debt of Rs. 2,11,800, while the remaining portion is charged with liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,29,535. The value of the moveable property left by the deceased seems to be about Rs. 3,000 and the recoverable portion of the debts due to the estate is estimated at Rs. 70,000 approximately. It will thus be seen that the estate is heavily indebted, but its condition does not appear to be hopeless.

4. The widow of the late proprietor is a comparatively young lady and desires the intervention of the Court of Wards: there is apparently no male member of the family competent to manage the property left by the deceased, which is likely to be involved in litigation for some years at least, in consequence of its liabilities. In these circumstances, the Board considers that the estate should be placed under the management of the Court of Wards. If Government should concur in this view, it is requested that the orders of Government may be communicated to the Collector by wire.

5. The Collector is authorized to entertain the temporary establishment proposed in paragraph 21 of his letter of the 22nd ultimo, in the event of the estate being committed to the care of the Court of Wards.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Collector's letter and enclosures (to be returned).
„ Collector of Ganjam.

READ—the following G.O., Mis. No. 1340, Revenue, dated 17th March 1898:—

Read—Board's Reference Order, No. 262, dated 10th March 1898.

Order—Mis. No. 1340, Revenue, dated 17th March 1898.

The Government agrees with the Board of Revenue in considering that the Court of Wards should assume charge of the estate.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector of Ganjam:—

“Your letter to Board of 22nd ultimo regarding estate of late proprietor Gajapati Vasudeva Deo of Tekkali. Court of Wards authorized to assume charge of the estate.”

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
with enclosures.
„ Collector of Ganjam.

RESOLUTION—No. 3, Press, dated 28th March 1898.

Communicated to the Collector of Ganjam, who is requested to submit at an early date detailed proposals for the management of the estate and also the statements prescribed in paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order, No. 221 (New Edition).

2. With reference to paragraph 16 of his letter to the Board, dated 22nd February 1898, the Collector is authorized to negotiate locally or in Madras for a consolidated loan on a favourable rate of interest and to report the result.

The Collector should at the same time submit his suggestions for dealing with the present usufructuary mortgages.

(True Copies and Extract.)

L. Swaminathan
Asst. Acting Secretary.
for Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓

Exd. Shaik Karim.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

DATED

189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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